Various are the opinions held by a wide diversity of races regarding their beauties, though it is often difficult for people bred under another sky to share their enthusiasm. The Circassian women, who have a sort of conven-Aional reputation for loveliness, are affirmed by those who know them best to be far from worthy of their celebrity. Short legs, glaring red hair, faces so long and narrow that their heads seem to have been squeezed between two boards and flattened, noses out of proportion to the rest of the features, and complexion of a dull, lead-like hue, scarcely constitute beauty according to our standard. The Moors and the Tunisian Jews regard corpulence as absolutely essential to beauty, and the inmates of rich men's harems are stuffed with nutritious food, like Strasbourg geese, for the market. The Chinese poets sing of deformed feet as 'Colden lilies" and the rocking of their women in attempting to walk as the "waving of a willow." Other races have equally odd ideas of what constitute loveliness, for they "improve" their persons by flattening their foreheads, tattooing their skins, cutting off their fingers, filling their teeth or dyeing them black, blue or tartan, painting their bodies, slitting their ears, compressing their waists, putting stones, bone or metal through their lips, cheeks or ears, and in a dozen other ways trying to enhance the poor 'prentice work of nature. A Falatah hennah, stains her teeth alternately blue, vellow and purple, one here and there being left its natural color, pencils her eyebrows with sulphuret of digo. The Hydah woman inserts a plug of wood or ivory through her lower lip until it presents the bideous appearance of a fleshy shelf over her chin. A Chinese or a Siamese lady cultivates long nails. A Hottentot belle can not get her nose flat enough | man that ever whipped a forest brook or a Persian beauty hers high enough. On the northwest coast of America no reproach is more bitter than for one Indian girl to tell another that "Your | Munchausens. In fish-culture he was mother was too lazy to flatten your head." Tattooing is almost universal among half-civilized or savage races; in New Zealand the Maori women, before they began to imbibe European prejudices, even tattooed their lips lest they should have the reproach of being red. Some races slit their ears until they hang in loops on their shoulders. Others insert huge rings posted on the Eastern question. The and other ornaments through the cartilage of their noses. The Louislade Islanders regard the lid of a sardine impression he had made on the Grand box as a particularly neat piece of Old Man. "Mr. Gladstone says that jewelry, and even European women have not yet ceased to suspend bits of much about the Caucasus." The stone and metals through the lobes of young man smiled. "I was with him their ears. There is in truth no possibility of arriving at any standard of my mouth."

VERY DISCOURAGING.

How a Garrulous Passengar Was Persuaded to Shut Up. "Do you remember as fur back as

beauty.-N. Y. Graphic.

th' siege of Petersburg, friend?" I sized the questioner up, got a good grip on my pocket-book and cautiously answered: "I do, but I was very young at the time."

"Wasn't there yerself, then?"

"It's a great pity. I didn't know but what I might talk over old times

"Perhaps we can find a congenial subject," I observed, as I let my knee drop so that his hand could slide off, and moved over as close as I could to the car window. "P'raps we kin." he said; "ever been

ter Maddygasker?" "No.

"Ever seen a South American dugong?"

"What's yer opinion on th' subjec' of th' sid-eral astronomatics?"

"I don't know any thing about them." "Sho! Got any chewin' terbacker

about yer?"

"Say, friend, where you from?" "Korgiyackker."

"Where?" "Korgiyackker."

"No."

"Where's that?"

"Right across the Yuggernock river from Yorstiveriski." "Rushy?"

"No; New York State." "How fur is it from Yonkers?"

"About ten ohms." He was beginning to wilt a little, and I followed up my advantage.

"I've read some thing about Petersburg," I said. "Did you fight in Charlemagne's division?" "Whose?"

"Charlemagne's."

"It's so long ago I most forgit, but's near as I kin remember my Gineral was named Smith."

"Was he monocotyledonously inclined, or did he favor anthropological eseterotism in his manner of conducting the campaign?"

'Look here, stranger, one or th' other of us is a nat'ral fool," he broke out, "an' I'm puffectly willin' ter take th' benefit of the doubt an' shut up.

What d' yer say?" I said, and the train rolled on -Judge.

-In spite of the popular belief, it is not true that the rain falls alike on the just and on the unjust. The just generally get the most of the shower off with their umbrellas. - Somerville the silence was so intense they could groves; between unprofitable and pro-

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-It was a habit of the late Prof. R. A. Proctor to take an hour's nap every afternoon, and his wife always sat by his bedside while he was sleeping.

-There are a dozen men in Milwaukee who carry a life insurance of more than \$200,000 each. One, a prominent railroad man, is insured for \$500,000.

-G. W. Taylor is the wealthiest living Welshman. He recently sold an estate in Australia for the enormous sum of \$21,725,000, and went home to Wales to contest a seat in the House of Commons.

-Helen Blanchard, who made a very large fortune through her invention of an "over and under attachment" for sewing machines, was so poor that she had to borrow money to pay the patent office fees.

-In Cleveland, O., there is a lady who is totally paralyzed by every thunderstorm. She recovers when the storm ceases. Years ago the house where she lived as a girl was shattered by lightning and she was paralyzed, but recovered.

-A lady with whom the venerable savant M. Chevreul, now in his one hundred and third year, was exchanging small-talk in a drawing room recently, complimented him upon his extreme juvenility. "You are too good, madame," replied M. Chevreul, "but I feel I am going down the hill. What would I not give to be eighty again!"

-Montgomery Sears, who is among the four wealthiest men of Boston, was the son of a grocer who lived on lady dyes her hands and feet with store. He acquired some real estate, also contain fibrin and albumen, and could count the money and see if the and when he died left his moderate trustees. Young Sears chafed at this up. and finally succeeded in breaking his antimony and dyes her locks with in- father's will. He has gone on acquiring property until his wealth is estimated at many millions.

-Seth Green, Superintendent of the New York State Fisheries, who died recently at Rochester, N. Y., was in his day the most expert fly fisherfor trout. He had sold or raised fish all his life, and knew more fish stories than ever were dreamed of by modern an admitted authority. In appearance Mr. Green was burly, bearded and patriarchal, and in manner he was every inch a man and a gentleman.

-It's pretty well known that Mr. Gladstone is a great talker, and quite apt to monopolize conversation on most occasions. One day he sent for a young nobleman, who is very fully young man went, and the next day was congratulated by a friend on the he never met any one who knew so two hours," said he, "and never opened

John Robinson, circus proprietor, the Chicago Times recently expressed surprise that P. T. Barnum should remain so long on earth. When Mr. Barnum | accumulation of fat about the heart received a copy of the newspaper, at Bridgeport, Conn., he wrote a letter, ble to prove very dangerous. - Buildin which he said: "For that writer's ing News. satisfaction and warning, I will remind him that the Bible says the righteous shall live long in the land, but the wicked shall not live out half their days." Mr. Robinson was a good man, but he was profane. Mr. Barnum is pious every day in the year.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-When the architect spoke of the great nave there was to be in the new church, a pious old lady said she "knew to whom he referred."

-Barber-"How do you like to have your hair cut, sir?" Flanigan-"Wid Of wanted you to take a scythe?"-Judge.

-Mr. Hedge-"What seems to be he thin and nervous?" Mrs. Bird-Yes; poor Dickie. This is a very trying time in his life. His voice is changing and the poor fellow is trying to raise a moustache."-Puck.

-There was confusion in the faces intimate proximity on the sofa, as Harry entered. Matilda was the first them. Change of residence frequently to recover her self-possession. She said: "We are engaged in a little game of cards." Harry-"And a mighty close game too, eh?"-Boston Transcript.

-End-man-"William, can you tell me why a man sitting on a red-hot stove is like a man who has gone to Heaven?" Middle-man-"I don't know, Mr. Bones. Why is a man sitting on a red-hot stove like a man who has gone to Heaven?" End-man-"He's better off." Middle-man-"Mr. Wheezer will sing 'When the Milk begins to Turn."

-In Zanzibar not long ago there was a race between a zebra and an ostrich. The riders were cruel in the extreme, and it was painful to see the stripes that the zebra was compelled to carry. The ostrich was in high feather at first, but when the zebra came out ahead it went and buried its head in the sand, though perhaps if it had had more sand it might have won the race. - Texas Siftings.

-Mrs. Penn-"What a quiet young man Mr. Wallnut is. I don't know any one who is so modest, so retiring, so unobtrusive, so -- " Mr. Penn-"I do." Mrs. P .- "You do? Why, William, who?" Mr. P .- "His brother is so much quieter that comparison ceases to compare." Mrs. P .- "His brother?" Mr. P .- "Yes. He's dead." And then plantations and pleasant orchards and hear the bed vck. - Philadelphia Call. | fitable agriculture.

NATURE OF FOODS.

The Difference Between Nitrogenous and

Foods that supply material for growth and repair are called nitrogenous foods. They are also called proteids, from a Greek word meaning "first," because in the living cells which are the first principle or form of life there is always nitrogen. . common name is albuminous foods. Albuminous substances exist in many forms, and are called by different names in different things. They are found largely in meat, fish, milk, peas, beans and grains. The albumen and fibrin in the juices and flesh of meat and fish, and in the juices and membranes of some vegetables and fruits, the casein in milk, the vegetable casein in peas and beans, and the gluten of grains, are all forms of nitrogenous substances, or pro'eids.

The carbonaceous foods are fats, including butter, the fat of meat or fish, oils, eggs, and some kinds of cheese. A small amount of fat is necessary in digestion, and indispensable as found in vegetables and fruits are also fat producing. Fats from the Africa, supplying the Mohammedan principal material of certain tissues giving rotundity and beauty to the slaves. form and being non-conductors of heat, keep the body warm. An undue accumulation of fat is a species of disease and is often dangerous.

Thus we see that the solid part of the flesh and blood is largely fibrin and albumen, substances similar to the fibers and juices of meat and fish, and half a dollar a day and slept in his that eggs, milk, peas, beans and grains to have demanded a light, so that be it is from these nitrogenous foods that finder had taken any. fortune to his son under the care of the bodily substance is chiefly built

> Age, occupation, climate and our finances should influence our choice of their muscular strength often think that they require a great deal of meat, when there are many foods that contain as much as, or more, proteid matter than meat, such as peas, beans, cheese and grains.

> Animal food is better diet for cold weather than for hot. Yat is not digested easily unless exercise is taken. with milk, butter or oil, furnish the carbohydrates needed in summer.

> Those who labor or exercise in the that will stay by them.

> Persons engaged in sedentary occupations or who take little exercise and live in close, confined rooms, can not less akin to dyspepsia. An excess of starchy food or of sugar or fat, causes obesity, not only of the body, but an and other internal organs which is lia-

TREAT STOCK GENTLY.

Why It Is Wrong to Worry Animals by Rough Words and Ways.

I have known a great many free-going horses of nervous temperament kept in a continual worry by the rough ways and words of their drivers. They would fret and sweat and grow poor doing the work they would thrive while doing under mild-mannered, considerate control. I have seen a great many heifers and cows in a tremor of excitement while some ignorant or brutal fellow was milking them. I de scissors, av coorse! D'ye supposhe never knew them to be made quiet and willing to be milked by scolding, kicking or pounding; but they might have been made docile by early and gentle the matter with your eldest son? Isn't handling. It is safe to say that rough usage of cows often occassions the loss of half their milk. They refuse to rapidly. Boys, dogs and heedless men field. Irregular feeding and milking. of George and Matilda, who sat in and every thing out of the regular order, disturbs, and therefore damages causes cows to shrink their milk for a whole year. A noted Holstein butter cow, taken to the fair to test her butter-making qualities, made only a pound of butter from forty-four pounds of milk, while in the quiet of her home she made a pound of butter from twenty-one pounds and three ounces of milk. Likely she was extra nervous, but all cows have nerves enough to require that their treatment be gentle and regular .- Hugh T. Brooks, in N. Y. Tribune.

> -In one respect rye is a cheap crop because it requires no land for its growth, to a certain extent. That is, if the seed is sown in the fall on land the rye turned in before planting the corn, the rye simply holds the land for it. that would otherwise be unoccupied "Oh, yes," she said, "I have been during the winter. It is also excellent on the land intended for potatoes, and, ginas it assists in keeping down the weeds, it saves much labor in that respect.

> -Drainage, says the American Cultivator, marks the line between swamp and grain field; between swale and other, coolly, "I was going to say a grassy meadows; between mosquito

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-Down in Brazil the emancipation of slaves was mainly due to an editor who kept his paper red-hot with abolition arguments. He did not have much success until he printed a translation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Then the people waked up. They cried over the story, and raised such a protest against slavery that the Government

was forced to abolish it. -A Greenville (Mich.) woman who asked for a divorce the other day told the court that a little, measly, onearmed cuss had licked her husband. "My marriage contract calls for a lord and protector," she said, "but when a man is so easy to get away with he can't be much of a lord to a woman and protect her." The court allowed that she had all the logic on her stde.

-King Mwanga, who rules over the black Province of Uganda, is not a pleasant man for a next-door neighbor. He rules over 10,000,000 subjects, and is as ferocious as he is powerful. He has 1,500 wives, and kills five of them to perfect nutrition. Starch and sugar every day for his amusement. He is the largest slave-trader in Central dealers annually with about 150,000

-A passenger on a west-bound train from Chicago hid his money in one of his shoes, on retiring for the night, and then placed the shoe and its mate in the aisle, near his berth. A porter, having subsequently blackened the shoes and found the "hidden treasure." returned it to the owner, who is said

-A writer in a recent book about traveling in the East, telling of the slow pace and multitude of animals required in caravan traveling, makes food. Persons whose occupations tax the calculation that the Israelites, when they went from Egypt under Moses, must have had a caravan at least two hundred leagues long and must have employed six million camels. What a parade for the youthful Egyptian as he saw it pass.

-Jefferson's Island, in Louisiana, the sometime winter home of the genial actor of Rip Van Winkle, is a superb Fruits, vegetables and grains eaten hill crowned with great forest trees, lying on a trembling prairie or semimarsh, and with a fine lake, called Lake Peynier, for its outer margin. open air need a large quantity of On this island, which contains 2,000 wholesome food, and it need not be the acres of land, was formerly an orchard most digestible, as they require food of fine oranges. Here Mr. Jefferson plays at raising fine cattle. He has something over two thousand head and a few blooded horses.

-Extraordinary stories are told of digest as much or as easily as those the healing properties of a new oil, who labor out-of-doors. Those who which is easily made from the yelks tax their brain severely should avoid of hen's eggs. The eggs are first fat. People who consume much starch | boiled hard, and the yelks are then or sugar are liable to grow fat. As a removed, crushed and placed over a rule the majority of people eat too fire, where they are stirred until the much, and between forty and fifty whole substance is just on the point of years of age an excess of abluminates catching fire, when the oil separates is liable to develop heart, liver and and may be poured off. One yelk will -Commenting upon the death of kidney troubles, which are more or yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. It is in general use in South Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

-Julius Eichberg, the well-known Boston musician, tells this story of an early experience: One day a lady, somewhat advanced in years, came to make arrangements for taking private lessons in singing. At the end of the second lesson the teacher felt constrained to tell her that her ear was not true. She received the remark very coolly, and at the next lesson sang as badly as before. "I am afraid," said Mr. Eichberg, "that you can never learn to sing in tune." "Oh, it doesn't matter," was the surprising answer. "Doesn't matter!" said the astonished teacher "No," said the pupil, "I don't care any thing about music, but my doctor said that singing would be the best thing for my dyspepsia, and so I decided to take les-

Force of Sea Waves. Some idea of the tremendous force possessed or exerted by sea waves may be formed by the fact that an iron col-"give down," and that dries them up umn, twenty-three feet long and weighing some 6,000 pounds-part of worry them when driving from the a new lighthouse being built-was, in the course of operations, landed at Bishop Rock, England, and, a storm coming up, was left lashed by a halfinch chain at each end to strong eyebolts. Three days afterward it was found, on examination, that the great column had been tossed up by the waves a distance of some twenty feet to the top of the rock, where it was swaying about like a piece of timber. Two days afterward, when the workmen were able to land, it was found that a blacksmith's anvil, weighing 150 pounds, which had been left in a hole three and one-half feet deep and two and one-half feet in diameter, had also been washed by the waves completely out .- Science.

An Intemperate Conclusion.

Two ladies met in a street car the other day, when one remarked to the intended for corn in the spring, and other that she had a bad cold, and asked her if she was doing any thing

advised to take a good hot dose of

"Why, Mrs. ---," said her friend, "it can't be possible that you would sat such an example as that in your responsible situation. It would be moral suicide."

"You interrupted me," said the good hot dose of ginger tea taken every night was a sure cure for a

"Oh!" - Detroit Free Press.

'A JAPANESE HOUSE.

Its Oddities Have No Counterpart in West-ern Architecture.

How to describe a Japanese house,

where nothing is like any thing corresponding to it at home? From the outside it is an uninviting big black barn; inside it is a spotless doll's house magnified a thousand diameters, all wood and wicker and white paper. The entrance hall is a platform raised a couple of feet above the ground, where you take off your boots if you are a foreigner, or leave your sandals if you are a Japanese. A screen door slides back and you are in-but that depends on circumstances. Sometimes you are in one room and sometimes in another. It may be a general sittingroom, fifty feet square; in may be a bedroom (if you call early in the morning); or you may find yourself in an improvised sanctum and intruding upon somebody writing labored descriptions for a far-away press. For here walls have not only ears, they have also legs, and when you wish to make a new room you simply "form square" by sliding enough panels in their grooves to inclose the space, or, at your pleasure all the rooms can be thrown into one, inclosed, in our case, by forty-six panels. Those forming the sides of the house consist each of sixty little paper panes. To wet one's finger, stick it silently into the window, and peep through-this is the natural Japanese counterpart of occidental surreptitious inspection by the keyhole. The floor is of mats; not mats strewed about as at home, but solid structures of delicate stuffed wicker an inch thick, of conventional and regular size, let into the floor-elastic, spotless, immovable, never profaned by even the daintiest of slippers. Chairs and tables are, of course, unknown, and the posture of repose is to seat oneself on one's heels. This squatting. by the way, is very painful at first, and, like the "blameless dances" in "Ruddigore," takes a deal of training." At meal times you squat anywhere and your food is placed before you. When you are tired you throw yourself anywhere on the floor, with no fear of soiling your white linen suit. When evening comes you do not seek your bedchamber; you simply make it, by sliding the walls round the spot you have chosen for your slumbers. The rough and ready way, according to my American friend, is to tread around on the floor till you find a specially soft mat, and then lay a few walls upon it for a couch. A more luxurious one is to have a futon or thick quilt spread out, and roll yourself in a rug or blanket upon it. The chief drawback for a foreigner is that his hip-bone, which is more prominent than that of a Japanese, is terribly in the way, and my journalism not having yet advanced to graduation upon the plank bed, I have not learned the trick of obliterating the natural projections of the body. But you sleep fulfill them. She has never a word of comfortably in spite of the marauding | cheer or praise for any effort, howrat, whose immunity from attack ha rendered him equally inquisitive and harmless, and in the morning when you return from the bath, bed and bedroom have alike disappeared. It is the story of Aladdin domesticated .- Toledo Cor. Washington Star. A PROFLIGATE DUKE. How He Manages to Pass Away His Time in the French Capital. Brilliant novelists and dramatists

worthy of study and description in the person of the Duke of Mondelfi, an opulent member of the important Russian colony in Paris. The Duke leads a life which resembles to a certain extent that of one of those Roman Emperors or oriental potentates described by picturesque historians. He lives in a splendid hotel in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne with his mother, Princess Woronzoff, who was a sister of Prince Nicolas Troubetzkol, and a member of the household of the Czar before her lawsuit with her nephew, Count Woronzoff, one of the Emperor Alexander's court marshals. The Duke of Mondelf. is reputed to have \$400,000 a year, most of which he manages to spend in a magnificent manner. He never goes to bed until daylight does appear, and he generally gets up at three o'clock in the afternoon. After a meal, and extended at full-length on a sumptuous divan, he receives his friends and visitors, his mother, the Pyincess, being present at the levee. On these occasions the Duke wears either a superb dressing gown in ivory-colored plush, lined with satin of the hue of the peach. garnished with silver braiding and ornamented with jewels, or an ample jacket of heliotrope velvet, with gold. and clasped together with ducal coronets studded with brilliants. While conversing with his visitor the host, it is said, toys with precious stones of rare value, polished and uncut. In the intervals of conversation a band of Neapolitan singers warble the melodious airs of sunny Italy, and these are succeeded by Tzigane musicians, who make the ducal hall rings with their native wild and diabolical strains. After each musical performance the leader of the band approaches the divan, kisses the hand of the most noble master of the house, and receives his orders for the next morceau of demoniac bliss. Later in the evening the Duke repairs to a splendid cafe on the boulevards, where he dines with his friends and listens once more to the musicians, to whom he distributes bountiful largesse in the shade of fistfuls of louis, while his guests quaff liberal bumpers of sparkling champagne in his honor .-Paris Letter.

would undoubtedly find a subject

On Streatham Common still stands hollow tree, into which in boyhood Cardinal Manning used often to clim' to crack nuts and out barley sugar.

UNCOMFORTABLE PEOPLE.

Persons Who Exist Solely for the Trial of Their Neighbors' Faith.

They are those who never let you alone, or let you enjoy yourself in your own way, but intend and insist that you shall be happy in their way or none: who want you to drink coffee when you want to drink tea; who insist that you shall wear your hair plain when your pleasure is to have it banged: who speak to you as if you had committed some heinous crime should you have the temerity to have an opinion differing from theirs.

They question the correctness of your knowledge upon any subject under consideration, and argue the most trifling points with a fervor befitting the most weighty cause. Their opinion upon art, literature, science, theology, in short, all human learning, is so exhaustless, their taste so cultivated, their code of ethics so just and pure, that you, with your limited ideas, are at once put to silence, and they would fain impress you with the belief that from their ultimatum there is no appeal.

Such people never let you appear at your best; they have the effect upon you of a moral torpedo; they make you shrink into yourself, make you ashamed of yourself, instead of inspiring you to any endeavor worthy of yourself.

I know not whether these high and mighty folk are not to be preferred to those not more humble ones who make no pretensions to culture of any sort, who in fact frown upon any thing of the sort, thinking it a waste of time and energy, but who are nevertheless firmly of the belief that their opinions. are the only ones worth having and that knowledge will die with them. Their uncomfortableness takes the form of differing from you on any subject that may happen to be brought up, partly from sheer obstinacy and because they are constitutionally contrary-minded.

It matters not what your efforts may be to please one of this sort; you will meet with no favor. A cheery "good morning" meets with no response, and all your well-meant efforts to engage her in conversation brings forth but monosyllabic replies, if, indeed, any at all.

You take particular pains to poach her an egg; she declares that it is not fit to be eaten, she would rather have it boiled. Is her bacon boiled, she would rather have it fried; the tea is too hot, the cocoa too cold, and so on, ad infinitum. Do you suggest a walk or a drive, she is sure it will rain, or it is too hot, too cold, too dusty or too something else.

You plan a pleasure trip or a visit to a distant friend; she really can't understand what pleasure you will expect in such a place, or how you can abide such and such people. She never falls in with any of your plans or in any wise aids you to compass or ever laudable its motive. By strange perversity she seeks out the flaws and defects. Like "lago"-was it "Iago?" I have not my Shakespeare by me-she is nothing if not critical. She performs the part of a wet blanket in the house, chilling and dampening one's enthusiasm in every thing. Such a person, man or woman, is a sad discouragement, any thing but a wellspring of joy in a house, smoke to the

eyes and vinegar to the teeth. All such people, taking them collectively now, are permitted to exist for the trial of our faith and the perfecting of our patience. They are the means of a wholesome discipline on our road to sainthood. God grant that we falter not and fail not before we reach that blessed consummation. But as for you and me, gentle reader, let us not lend ourselves to be such ladders to elevate others, let them work out their own salvation. - Philadelphia Press.

AN INTELLIGENT DOG.

How He Tried to Bring a Long Sermon to During a recent journey in Canada

I met with a striking instance of reason in a dog. I was staying at the Mohawk Indian Institution, Brantford, Ontario. Rev. R. Ashton, superintendent of the school, is also incumbent of the neighboring Mohawk Church (the oldest Protestant church in Canada.) Mr. Ashton is very fond of animals, and has many pets. One of these, a black-and-tan terrier, always accompanies the ninety-nine Indian children to church on Sunday morning. He goes to the altar rails and lies down facing the congregation. When they rise to sing he rises, and when they sit down he lies down. One day shortly before my visit, a stranger clergyman was preaching, and the sermon was longer than usual. The dog grew tired and restless, and at last a thought occurred to him, upon which he at once acted. He had observed that one of the elder Indian boys was accustomed to hand round the plate for alms, after which the service at once concluded. He evidently thought that if he could persuade this boy to take up the collection the sermon must naturally end. He ran down to the back seat occupied by the boy, seated himself in the aisle, and gazed steadfastly in the boy's face. Finding that no notice was taken, he sat up and "begged" persistently for some time, to Mr. Ashton's great amusement. Finally, as this also failed, the dog put his nose under the lad's knee and tried with all his strength to force him out of his place, continuing this at intervals till the sermon was concluded. Did this not prove a distinct power of consecutive reasoning?-London Space