## INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS.

Effects Produced by Earthquakes

Upon the Lower Animals. In the last issue of the "Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan, Professor Milne, the well known student of volcanic phenomena, discusses the cf fects of earthquakes on animals. The records of most great earthquakes refer to the consternation of dogs, horses, cattle and other domestic animals. Fish also are frequently affected. In the London earthquake of 1749, roach and other fish in a canal showed evident signs of confusion and fright; and sometimes after an earthquake fish rise to the surface dead and dying.

During the Tokio earthquake of 1880. cats inside a house ran about trying to escape, foxes barked, horses tried to kick down the boards confining them to their stables. There can, therefore, be no doubt that animals know something unusual and terrifying is taking place. More interesting than these are the observations showing that animals are agitated just before an earthquake. Ponies been known to prance about their stalls, pheasants to scream, and frogs to cease creaking suddenly a little time before a shock, as if aware of its coming. The Japanese say that moles show their agitation by burrowing. Geese, pigs and dogs appear more sensitive in this respect than other animals. After the great Calabrian earthquake it is said that the neighing of a horse, the braying of an ass, or the cackle of a goose was sufficient to cause the inhabitants to fly from their

houses in expectation of a shock. Many birds are said to show their uneasiness before an earthquake by hiding their heads under their wings and behav ing in an unusual manner. At the time of the Calabrian shock, little fish like sand ecls (cirricelli), which are usually buried in the sand, came to the top and were caught in multiludes. In South Amer ica certain quadrupeds, such as dogs, cats and jerboas, are believed by the people to give warning of coming danger by their restless tess; sometimes immense flocks of sea birds fly inland before an earthquake, as if alarmed by the commencement of some sub-oceanic disturb auce. Before the shock of 1885 in Chili. all the dogs are said to have escaped from the city of Talcahuano.

The explanation offered by Professor Milne of this apparent prescience is that some animals are sensitive to the small tremors which precede nearly all earth quakes. He has himself felt them some seconds before the actual earthquake The alarm of intelligent animals would then be the result of their own experience, which has taught them that small tremors are premonitory of move ments more alarming. Signs of alarm days before an earthquake are probably accidental; but sometimes in volcanie districts gases have emanated from the ground prior to earthquakes and have oisoned animals. In one case large numbers of fish were killed in this way in the Tiber, and at Follonica on the morning of April 6, 1874, "the streets and roads were his own character. covered with dead rats and mice. In fact, it seemed as if it had rained rats. The only explanation of the phenomena was that these animals had been destroyed by annations of carbon dioxide."-Scientific

# The Cuinaman's Love of Home.

American.

The ties of locality are very strong among the Chinese, and hence new fami lies, as they are formed, settle down in life in the immediate vicinity of that from which they sprung. Thus one commonly sees groups, or nests, of families gathered about the parent stock. Whole villages may be found composed almost exclusively of persons of the same name, and containing four and even five generations of one

"Smithville," "Jonesville," or, to trans late more exactly, "The village of the Chang family," "the town of the Wang family," "The Li Family Crossroads" these and similar names of hamlets, villages and cities are so frequent throughout China that they give a large fraction

of all the names to places in the empire. The class of "globe trotters," as they are called-persons of wealth who travel around the globe sight seeing-form a never solved puzzle to the mind of the Chinese. A Chinaman never leaves his home except from necessity. While abother part of his own country, he always looks upon himself as an exile, is always mere or less homesick, and, no matter how dirty and squalid his native village mny be, he looks forward to his return to the wretched place as the chief joy of his

The Chinamau is not, and, without an entire change of his nature, cannot, be-come a colonist. He is an acute and careful merchant, a patient, faithful and dillgent laborer, but, above everything else, his home ties are strong. While he wanders all over the earth and submits to all sorts of privations, abuses and hardships, he is only a wanderer whose deepest de sire is for home, a quiet old age with his family, and, above everything else, burial in the tombs of his fathers.—Chester W. Holcombe in Youth's Companion.

# Andrew Lang's New Game,

It is "my own invention;" alone I did it, and can recommend it as more than common, tedious and destructive of the happiness of nations. By this game alone a company may be driven to bed an hour earlier than usual, and the comfort of the families may be wrecked at the lowest possible figure. Directions for playing the new intellectual game of poets and painters: Each person being provided with a sheet of paper and pencil, which the owner will never see again, the dealer makes a noncouse rhyme. An example is here given for the instruction of country gentlemen. Example:

There was an old man of Toronto. And people cried: "Where has he gone to? Here's his table and chair, But where is he, where,

This invisible man of Toronto?" When the dealer has composed a gem of this kind he does not show it, but illustrates it by a drawing. This he circulates among the company, and each of them has te make a nonsense verse on the incident illustrated by the sketch. The worse you draw the better. The dealer then repents the true original rhyme, and the others pany least a diled in deciphering hand-writing. A lox containing the game and rules for playing it, with pencils or crayons (leas pencils 2s., colored 5s.), may obtained at the office of the society for propagating intellectual games, -Long selves."-Puck.

IT WAS A FOUNTAIN PEN.

but Failed Ignominiously. He was a prominent lawyer of Topeka.

Briefs with him were as thick as the sunflowers that fringe the low bottoms of the silent Kaw in August. Always dressed in the most spotless of

fashionably cut garments, he was the envy of struggling barristers and the cynosure of the ladies who promenaded the aristocratic avenues of Kansas' fair

It was a terribly melting day in the scorching month of June, when, with a cool array of immaculate linen and suggestively airy, snow white duck, he entered the state library, where the ever faithful custodian of the precious volumes of legal lore was pouring over his desk busily engaged in answering a mass of correspondence ever accumulating. the burden of his daily life of routine.

"Why don't you buy a fountain pen?" he asked, in an enthusiastic tone, as he pulled one of these little instruments out of his vest pocket. "You can't imagine what a vast amount of time one can save. I purchased one this morning, and if I could not procure another I would not take \$1,000 for it.

"Why, don't you know that a man's arm travels, in dipping his pen in the ink alone, more than half a dozen miles in an ordinary day of hard writing? Just think what a waste of muscular energy! Let me show you how easily the thing

As he spoke he attempted to unscrew the little cap, upon which a jet of the deceitful fluid, as tine as the spray from a lady's rubber bulbed perfume bottle, spurted out and struck him fairly between the eyes and slowly trickled down his face.

"I guess that I have unscrewed the wrong end. Wait until I try the other." Then, without replacing the cap he had withdrawn, he slowly took off the other, which, permitting more air in, out the treacherons ink flew in a stream as thick as a lead pencil, completely covering his face, vest and permeating his hair, falling down on his trousers, until his whole suit resembled the map of a swamp.

With evident disgust depicted on every lineament, he slowly ejaculated: "Perhaps if I had been educated in a polytechnic school I would understand the mechanism of the darned thing better. Have you a lavatory here that I may try and repair damages?" Whereupon he went out, a discomfited man!-Kansas City Star.

Exposure of One's Weaknesses.

A special weakness of a man is exposed by his indiscriminately accusing others of the same defect. When a person, in criticising the character or disposition of others, applies with a certain blind persistency one or two common faults to them all, now perchance hitting the mark and now flying far wide of it. we may be sure that these very faults are possessed by the critic in a marked degree, though they are often in a measure concealed by the complications of

They seem to stand before his mind's ed through them, as he who looks at the sky through a colored window will see it red, yellow, green or otherwise, as the case may be. One who desires to rid himself of faults will do well to scrutinize himself in this respect, and if he finds a tendency to harp on some particular weakness of human nature be may feel assured that there he can apply the pruning knife.-New York Ledger.

# Bombay Oysters.

The very newest thing about town is

the "Bombay oyster." The "Bombay oyster" isn't an oyster at all, of course, but this is the name that has been bestowed on it.

It is a composition sufficiently simple and common to please the lean and larded purse alike. It is nothing more than an egg dropped unbroken into a tumbler. and deluged with vinegar, and sprinkled with pepper and salt.

It is consumed always before break fast, and by a great many sporting men in the city.

One of its effects is to counteract the evil tendencies of over eating. Some stout men like a "Bombay oyster" in the morning, and eat nothing again until noon. For a bilious stomach it is the finest kind of a remedy.-Boston Globe.

# Protector Against Nicotine.

An electrical engineer of Carphin Springs claims the invention of a mouthpiece for pipes that will prevent any connection of the nicotine deposited in smoking with the tongue. He makes "a hollow ball, with a short tubular or slotted stem attached to it, which is inserted into the usual orifice in the mouth piece of the pipe, or cigar or cigarette holder, so that the smoke shall pass out through the tube or slotted stem and upper slotted part of the ball, and the tongue shall rub against the ball in the mouth of the orifice, and thus avoid or prevent the saliva of the mouth from going or working back in the mouthpiece." -New York Telegram.

The Height of Our Ancestors. Although it is needless to tell readers that all speculations upon this matter are without foundation, it is curious to find in a work published in 1718 by a member of the French Academy of Sciences the following statements. According to this author, Adam was 123 feet 9 inches in height, while Eve's stature is asserted to have been 118 feet 9 inches and 9 lines. Noah, we are told. attained a height of only 27 feet; Abraham was barely 20 feet in stature, while Moses is alleged to have measured only 13 feet in height, -J. N. Hallock in

# He Was Innocent.

"I missed several of my chickens last night, Uncle Jasper. Do you know any

thing about them?" "Cunnel, I believe de law do not re quire cullud gemmen to answer ques tions which mout discriminate them-

### IF WE KNEW!

Would it be better if we knew? If we could lift the veil which bldes The inner shrine where soul abides-Would life seem nobler, or more true?

If we could trace each circle round, And see as angels see, and know As he from whom life's currents for, Would hearts be happier for truth found?

Should we find more to love, or less Within the inirrored soul of each Could we discern the atmost reach -Eva Gorton Taylor In Chicago Herald.

THREE SORTS OF WOMEN

be Seen Almost Any Day on the Main

Street of the Metropolis.

There are three distinct sorts of womerto be seen on Broadway, which divides itself into three distinct streams of females. streams which flow within definite limit. and rarely encroach on each other's terri-Women begin to be seen in nurn bers on Brondway at about Forty-fifth street. These women are New Yorkers pur et simple. On them are to be seen

what are distinctly New York styles. This is the ground that fashion writers haunt for hints as to the styles of the coming season. They are slim, clean limbed, with hair as smooth as satin and cut in little pointed bangs that' are never curled and never have a hair out of place. They wear very rich and very simple clothes, with a fit and a finish that spe, ks of Paris, London and the very best dressmakers and tailors of this city. They never admit any eccentricities of dress, and are so severely costumed that they considerably resemble each other and would scarcely be called beautiful so much as chic. This stream flows down to Sixteenth street and there it stops, absolutely and at once, and one

At Fourteenth begins a crowd of strangers. All along that thoroughfare the strangers are mostly from the small towns about New York, and provincialism has marked them for its own. Their clothes are echoes of past fashions, their bangs are flamboyant, they carry little hand sachels and cluster about the shop windows. At home against their own background they are very attractive looking, but against the radiant freshness and fine grooming of the New York girl they look

never sees a single woman of it below that

part of town.

not quite well kept. After turning the Fourteenth street corper one begins to see the western and southern girls, who wear expensive materials that are well made but lack in style. This autumn one recognizes these women by the heliotrope gowns that New York abandoned last spring. They are, as a rule, extremely pretty in a picturesque, individual fashion. Particularly is this true of the middle aged women, who retain the beauty of their figures wonderfully, and who have, many of them, big. soft dark eyes and thick gray curls around their brows. They are neither so fair not so rosy as New York women.

Below Eighth street the crowd changes for a third time and are native New Yorkers again. These are the women who work for their living, and may be seen in groups of two and three going home anywhere between 4 and 7 o'clock. These women have a good looking sprinkling of elderly, meager females in dingy black, with anxious faces and little black bags in which they carry their lunch to the offices where they work. Many of them are pretty and many young. Their clothes are evidently selected with an eye rior Bold," said another. to wear, the purchases evidently being "I hear singing," said the incredulous had in mind whether the material would one, turning to me. "Annie Laurie, isn't eye as glasses of various colors, giving show spots and dust and whether it was corresponding hues to whatever is the same on both sides, so that it would I mean?" "turn." Their general appearance shows and have had meager toilet appliances to you hear her sing? Can't you see her repair damages before coming out on the sing?" street. Many of them walk arm in arm. with a little independent half masculine air that they have insensibly picked up from their employers, and jostle through the hurrying throngs of men without no ticing them. They are pretty and lady-Luc, as a rule - New York World.

# Answered His Purpose.

One of our attorneys tells a story of a money lender he once knew living in Denmark. Being approached on a certain oc casion for money he told the borrower to step into his room and he would get it out of his safe and let him have the sum wanted. As the borrower went in and took a sent he saw no safe there, but the money lender went to an old Bible and after turning over the leaves awhile, he found the amount needed.

"What, sir! do you call that a safe?" asked the borrower.

"Wall, it ain't exactly safe again fire, but it's safe again the family," said the money lender. - Lewiston Journal.

# Samples of False Economy.

It is false conomy to do part of to-morrow's work today; living cheaply so that responsives can be completely dominated you can dress well; going to law about and made to do anything of which they anything you can compromise; to employ are physically capable. They could gen a botch because he doesn't charge much; sitting in the tv. light doing nothing in order to save oil; buying things you don't want because they are cheap; marrying deadly weapons. But there are some exyour daughter to an adventurer so as to ceptions. I was unable to overcome the have her off your hands; to take your fear of one of my responsives, whom I money out of the bank and invest it in a sent to assault an imaginary Indian in the wildcat scheme; taking your boy from school and allowing him to grow up in ignorance for the sake of the \$2 a week he can earn. - Philadelphia Call.

### A Theatre Without Footlights Brussels is to have a theatre without

footlights, in accordance with the plans of M. Bees, the designer of the new Flemish theatre there. He believes that the thick stratum of heated air through which the voices of the actors have to pass to reach the audience obstructs and deadens the sound. For the footlights he has substituted a triple range of gas lights behind the orchestra. The new system was test ed, and pronounced a decided improvement on that now in use .- New York Sun.

# How Fine Flowers Are Grown.

All the fine flowers seen at exhibitions are obtained by the plants being "dis budded," as the method is technically known. The expert florists instruct amateurs who select special kinds from the cut flower tables that they must not be disappointed at finding them half the size when they flower, unless they pinch off all the buds but one on each shoot just as soon as the buds can be seen.—New York Mail and Express.

The government of Japan has invited several scientific bodies to appoint a joint committee to examine and report upon the type of buildings best calculated to resist shocks of earthquake. This is in view of the fact that whereas Japanese houses were formerly constructed of wood, masonry is now coming largely into use, especially in the construction of public buildings. - Chicago Times.

## VALUE OF MESMERISM.

AS A MEDICAL STUDY.

An Anæsthetic as Perfect as Ether. Story of the Seven Headed Cow-Rebellious Responsives-Can Crime Be Committed by the Aid of Mesmerism?

It is conceivable that mesmerism might injure an invalid If he have heart disease, for instance, an exciting or violent episode, a rapture of joy or a convulsion of great grief or fear, it might prove injurious or even fatal, just as it might in his

normal condition. This possibility is abundantly offset by the value of mesmerism as a therapeutic agent. The responsive can be made so intoxicated on water, which he has been told is whisky, as to exhibit all symptoms of extreme inebriety; can be made dis-gustingly sea sick by being told that he is at sea in a storm, and can be at once physically affected by an imaginary medicine. His temperature can be changed, his eye dilated and his pulse quickened. Mesmerism is as perfect an ansesthetic as ether, and as harmless as water. Any mesmerized person can at once, by a single stroke of the hand, be rendered totally insensible to pain, and can have a tooth drawn, a cataract removed, a cancer cut out, or an arm cut off without feeling the slightest pain. This has been so often demonstrated that amputations frequently take place under its influence in the Paris hospitals, and it is successfully employed in obstetrics. Though only a fraction of patients will be found eligible as candidates for this annihilator of pain, its utility is so obvious it cannot be long before medical societies will take up the therepeusis of mesmerism as a serious study, and army surgeons will be required to have as practical a knowledge of it as of any part of the pharma-

copæia. It is quite erroneous to suppose that the conduct of the resposive is directed in detail by the operator. He only suggests the general line of thought, and each responsive pursues it according to his own knowledge, experience or preju dices. I say to my responsives, for instance, that I have a wonderful educated cow with seven heads. They all want to see it. I call their attention to the imaginary stable door near by; they look toward it, and when I snap my fingers they all see a seven headed cow enter. Now, by questioning them it becomes obvious that they all see a different cow Unless I have designated her color one sees a white cow, another a red cow, and

Then I tell them that she can dance, can waltz and keep time with music. hand one a cane, telling him it is a flute and that he is an eminent performer, and he goes through the motions of playing to the dancing cow. They all hear differ ent tunes, but the exhibition is satisfac tory. I now add that the cow can singcan sing a different part with each mouth -can sing seven ballads at once. At this point there is some incredulity expressed. They see the cow stand up on her hind legs and hear the seven ballads-and this. I may as well add, is the narrative of an actual experiment.

Five of the six mesmerized persons believed that she sang. 'She is singing "And 'A War

it? How do you work her-the machinery. The others laughed at him. "Why that they have been hard at work all day the cow sings," said a young lady. "Can't

> "She looks as if she sang," conceded Incredulous. "I see her mouths move all around. She sounds as if she sang: but

> she doesn't sing Cows don't sing."
> "Very well, what is it, then?" asked one of the others. "A tube and a hole in the floor," said Incredulous, "or perhaps ventriloquism.

> "Aw!" exclaimed the first, derisively ventriloquism does not work like that 've made a study of ventriloquism. Well, I've made a study of cow!" persisted the scoffer obstinately.

> Sometimes I turn the responsives into children, and have them play school with infinite fun, sometimes transport them over ocean to Africa or Japan on the en chanted carpet, where for a brief space they enjoy all the delights of travel; sometimes we participate in battles, in political campaigns, in exciting tirade, and sometimes Socrates. Moses or Confucius is introduced and interviewed, the intelligent responsive furnishing both questions and answers in a curious dual action of the mind that is highly entertaining.

Not only the reason sometimes rebels as above, but the conscience also. As a rule erally be induced to take poison, or jump off the house, or throw themselves under a locomotive, or attack one another with park. He refused to go, and said it was

difficult to kill an Indian. A young lady, one of the brightest sensitives I have ever seen, steadfastly refuses to play cards. I tell her she is Buffalo Bill, and easily induce her to assume his character, but when cards are suggested, "No, I never play cards. It is wrong!" she says, and I cannot move her. I could make her jump out through the window or but her hands in the fire. but play cards she will not. I was puzzled by it till, inquiring, I ascertained that her religious parents had brought her up very strictly and taught her it was

"wicked to play cards." And this brings us to the question much mooted of late, whether crime can be committed by the aid of mesmerism. If so, it is brought into relation, not only with medicine, but with jurisprudence; not only with the pharmacoperia, but the pen-itentiary. It is obvious that if cases of this kind occur the one to whom punish-

ment must be dealt out is the mesmerist. I could probably induce any one of my responsives to take his life in my pres ence or to assault anybody within reach, but the mind wanders curiously in this strange condition, and generally takes little cognizance of surrounding objects I have used the word "probably" in this sentence because the conduct of mesmerized persons cannot be positively pro-dicted. The mental impression may not in a given case be sufficiently vivid and dominating to induce action, or the in-tention may be counteracted by the trained moral sense asserting itself and overbalancing the confused hypnotic tenney .- W. A. Croffut in North American

The Prince of Wales continues to gain in flesh, much to his chagrin.

## WHITELEY'S PLACE.

THE THEREPEUSIS OF HYPNOTISM A VISIT TO THE "UNIVERSAL PRO-VIDER" OF LONDON.

> One of the Wonders of the World of Trade-The Famous Bon Marche of Paris Outdone-A Whole Congeries of

Whiteley's establishment is one of the wonders of the world of trade. Comparatively few Americans visit it, as it is far and the Ameri awny from what as from the Langham hotel to the Metropole Compared to the trade kingdom over which a single proprietor, William Whiteley, rules, such mere overgrown dry goods stores as the Louvre and the Bon Marche in Paris are but simple affairs. Whiteley's is not a store, but a whole congeries of stores, each as accessible to but as distinct from the other as the dining room is from the parior on a floor with folding doors. What in the usual run of dry goods stores occupies a counter or at most but a room-such as the silk department, the linen department, the costume department, etc.-has at Whiteley's a large and imposing store to itself. jewelry store is a superb establishment. the furniture house is magnificent; china, glass, ironmongery, dressmaking, sewing machines, colfures, toys, Japanese and Indian curios, each and all have stores devoted exclusively to themselves, large openings giving communication through the entire series of establishments. ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

This would be wonderful enough, but there are surprises at Whiteley's; a provision store of extensive dimensions ad-joins an excellent restaurant, the restaurant leads into the aviary, conservatory and live stock establishments. There is a well supplied wood and coal office. Pianos are upstairs in a store of their own; near them is a large hall, decorated with flags, statuary, tables and chairs in profusion. Here a dinner of several hundred covers may be given, or ordered for any place, town or country, with every acces sory, from the banquet itself waiter who serves it: all provided by Whiteley. I had nearly forgotten to name a charming picture gallery, where many original works of great beauty are displayed, and where orders are taken for copies of any masterpiece on the walls of any of the great galleries of Europe. Whiteley is also a banker. You may buy or sell money on his premises. You may take your passage by any steamer for any port. You may hire a servant; bury a de ceased friend; put your belongings up at auction; purchase, sell, build or take down a house. In short, there is not a single ransaction in life relating to trade which Whiteley is not willing to make for you No wonder he calls himself "the univer sal provider." Such a business as White ley's must speedily make a man a bankrupt or a millionaire; and as disaster has ot overtaken him, it is presumed that Whiteley has a good account at his own and other banks. His establishment has suffered frequently from fires, whose strangely persistent recurrence irresistibly suggests incendiarism.

In the matter of cheapness I find very little difference between Whiteley's and other establishments which are not especially devoted to wealthy customers, as are Gillow's in the furniture line, and Lewis & Allenby in the dry goods. An honest price prevails, and if an American visitor sees anything he or she likes at Whiteley's, I would advise him or her to purchase it without further ado, as it would be a waste of time to run all over London to try to find the same article at

### a lower price AT THE BON MARCHE.

For one American who has heard of Whiteley's in London, ninety and nine have heard of the Bon Marche in Paris. Persons who know no other single word in French are aware that bon marche means "cheap." This famous store is indeed a marvelous place. Outside of a few little knickknacks known as articles de Paris, the vast establishment is entirely devoted to the sale of dry goods. No wonder the American woman, with her national love for shopping, revels in hours spent in flitting from one counter to another. Gloves are to the right of her, flowers to the left of her, silks are in front of her, lace is beyond. Are these beautiful things really, or only in appearance, cheap? Why, the truth is they are sold at the market price. Examine well anything that is offered below the current rates, and you will discover a reason.

I will call the attention of American ladies to a custom which prevails at the larger shops in Paris, by which our countrywomen are misled, though no deceit ! willfully put upon them; it arises simply from a difference of custom between the French and American merchant. When a price is seen upon a remnant in America. the purchaser knows that the marked figure is the price of the whole remnant, while in France the marked figure means per yard or rather meter, according to the French measurement. Thus, if an American lady sees some attractive pieces of lace or silk, marked variously from \$2 to \$10, and decides to take some or many of these remnants, it comes, as a very agreeable surprise, to find out that the articles were at so much per yard, and that the shopkeeper will now measure the yards. Often the price is but a few sous reduction per yard on the original figure asked, and the purchaser finds herself with awkward lengths of goods she was tempted to buy only in the Mrs. Toodles. spirit. To be sure, at the Bon Marche the privilege is given of exchanging articles which a purchaser may be dis-satisfied with-if no harm has come to them. Even money is, under certain cir-cumstances, returned.—London Cor. Boston Transcript.

# A Prevailing Masculine Pad.

A prevailing masculine "craze" is for each man of fashion to wear a distinctive flower. This is a notion from "across seas." The Emperor Frederick were continually, in his buttenhole, a modest cluster of violets, just as his father was always decorated with the corn flower. A well known society man of today is never seen without a single lvy leaf on the lapel of his coat, and another wears. invariably, a white rose, so small as to be barely noticeable. By fall it is prophesied that military fashions for men will be the rage. This is also a "fad" borrowed from our foreign cousins, who are sporting extensively what they term "La Revanche" styles. The cornation, the emblem of "glery," glews in triumph on the breast of every patriotic Frenchman .-Table Talk

At the club. "Jack's just finished a letter to his

figuoce." "Yes, and it was so soft you could hear it swish around in the envelope."-Town Topics.

## esend of the Pipestone Quarry.

s brood red stone has a peculiar sigfrance, and is an object of veneration to the Indian Since taught by "Mani tou" (the Great Spirit) warlike tribes have gathered here in peace, to worship, dig the stone and smoke the calumet Relies of camps may be traced in great numbers. by the stones placed in circles, now nearly buried from sight, except when prairie fires sweep over them Legends say that a remnant of red men were driven from a delinge to the top of this rocky crest where an eagle had built her nest, and that the rising waters swallowed all det one maiden, who clung to the eagle When the waters receded, the safety. Great Spirit found a cliff of rocky warriors turned into shming jasper! In solemn wrath he vowed that henceforth the tribes should meet here only in peace, that no war whoop should be heard, no bow and arrow or tomahawk should be seen at this rendezvous, but hereafter the tribes should assemble here each year to was a off their war paint in the lake, bury the hatchet and smoke the peace pipe, in token of which the maiden and war eagle should sacrifice a milk white bison-a rare and sacred beast, and an object of ceremonious and mysterious sacrifice.

It was laid on the altar of jasper, when lo! the flames of heaven descended, as lightning, connecting the stem of Mani tou's pipe with the altar, from whence rose sweet incense, the blood of the sacrifice staining the crag a crimson stain The eagle also joined in the compact by leaving five eggs, which turned into huge bowlders of stone, watched over by two female genii, who remained in the grot toes between those eggs, and alternately sleep and watch the sacred quarry. Then Maniton broke open the quarry for his children, and taught them how to carve the calumet and smoke it as a pledge after which he left his own impress on a commanding pinnacle of rock in the form of a human face and then vanished from their sight.-Helen Strong Thompson in American Magazine.

## Does More Injury Than Benefit.

We are partly bamboozled by tradition From our youth up we are deafened on all sides by advice to "read and improve our The inference is that the mind is improved by reading. But that infer ence is open to the most serious question For my part, I should be willing to hazard the statement that twice as many minds have been injured than have been benefited by it, and not a small proportion of former have been made entirely worthless by the practice. It is just like dram drinking—it is intellectual dram drinking, and "intellectual" is scarcely the word to use in that connection.

One reason is, no doubt, that the drams in question are, for the most part, of very inferior stuff. But even if it were of the best stuff imaginable, the detrimental of fect would remain. The finest Madeira if swallowed in sufficiently copious doses will produce delirium tremens; and the unexceptional books, if they are also too numerons, will bring on mental dyspepsia. The mind becomes a meresack to hold other people's ideas, instead of a machine to generate ideas of its own And the ideas thus acquired are of no use to it. The mind has lost the power to work them into the flesh and blood of wisdom. They remain a heterogeneous and incongruous mass. Foreign material, whether physical or intellectual, should be taken in with discrimination and mod eration, and thoroughly assimilated Unless you need and like it, you cannot make it yours, whether you swallow it or not, it really stays outside of you.-Julian Flawthorne in America.

# The Mews of London.

A peculiar feature of London, to begin with, are the so called mews. mews originally applied to the royal stables, though whether on account of the characteristic melody of the cats that congregate around such establishments. or for some more classical cause, has never been explained. It gradually came to be adopted for the alleys in the rear of fasis ionable mansions on which the stables open, and, in fact, for any street of stables. The news of London are streets sui generis They cut in half the blocks on which swell residences make a pempous frontage, and their aspect is as much more picturesque and homelike, as it is less in posing than that of the grimly grand palaces of which they are adjuncts.

In the quarters of London in which aristocracy still lingers, the mews still preserve much of their old character, and are the abiding places of stable helpers and genteel poverty. In the deteriorated parts of the town they are squalld and recking nests of misery and want, where human beings harbor like rats and probably ofter do not see the light of day for years. I can imagine nothing more horrible under the sun than the Whitechapel mews, unless it be the dreadful inner courts and no thoroughfares which still further com plicate the ramifications of these mazes of misfortune and vice.—Alfred Trumble in Pittsburg Bulletin

# Carving a Restaurant Steak.

Two young gentlemen a little the worse for wear dropped in one Saturday evening at a certain Clark street restaurant, and after consulting the bill of fare rather hesitatingly, each ordered a sirloin steak In due course of time the steaks were delivered to the consignees, and they proceeded to carve them. One of the young men angered the waiter, after repeated onslaughts on his steak, by calling for an ax. The other young man was calm and unmoved. After vainly endeavoring to cut his steak while in a sitting posture. he arose, poised his knife and fork and addressed his friend as follows: "You just keep your eye on me now. Years ago used to dissect remains over in a homeopathic medical college on the West Side and I'll 'do' this steak if it kills me. I am the great prodissecter. Watch me and wait for the big show!" and the young physician cleverly separated the component parts of both steaks in a masterly manner, although it was plain to be seen that his incidental remarks had exercised a rather depressing effect upon the appetite of his young friend. -Chicago Herald.

# Why She Took Lessons.

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 sing ing. At the end of the second lesson the teacher felt constrained to tell her that her car was not true. She received the remark very coolly, and at the ext 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 anything about music, but my doctors said that singing would be the best thing for my dyspepsin, and so I decided to take lessons."—New York Sun.