Every Year.

at Trap Shooting—A Sport Is Growing More Popular

isy man who loves the sound et who can only indulge in

excursion once or twice a season, it is a standing relack of practice between s his hand out of trim for the inds that he is by no means shot at the opening of the he was at the close of the pre and it takes very nearly iday to regain his old skill all being rapidly changed ing, which has taken hold of fancy to a very large extent ears, affords the opportunity so greatly desired, and if nan is lucky enough to be a faclub, he can have all the wants at little loss of time ost. He has the satisfaction, he takes his holiday, of find-If no longer awkward and with the gun. His hand to hold his own with other

rs in the hunting-field. oting was, until a few years ed almost wnolly to profesand very few amateurs were ough to be ranked as experts. ver, there are clubs in every nd some of the amateur sportsd not make at all a bad showing e side of such distinguished gardus, Dr. Carver and other ins of the trap and hunting-

ooting with artificial birds is least expensive sports, yet most enjoyable. So many nts have been made recently anufacture of clay pigeons that ral action of the bird is now with remarkable fidelity and at the inanimate birds is cont as good for the marksman he were shooting at live piggreat many clubs use the artiexclusively, the most promthe East being the German of New York, and the Southek. N. J. The favorite birds are the Ligowsky clay pigeon, tongue; "the Bat" which may from a clay pigeon trap or aty of at trap; the American clay is exceedingly hard to hit. hit is easily broken, and the iles of the blue rock pigeon. birds formerly used had a



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geons, when bought in quanhe use of clubs, cost about

two dollars apiece, and in a front and rear, shall fall outward, leavween Dr. Knapp and nes not long ago several hun-s were killed, costing a dollar pigeons for these contests different parts of the coun id lowers the best are from Baltimore he famous blue rock breed i 1 and o The blue rock is a small bird; m and heavy for its size. A ny gunners who have not had and e r in the rience in live-bird shooting mistake of selecting big birds the impression that they are the and the fastest flyers. Exever, will pick out the small d, as they know by experience will fly faster and are in every

er suited for the traps.

oting either at live or artificial t care in good deal depends upon the Windy weather has an effect the flight of the live birds and ficial ones. If the day be bard e raised up wilder and the clay ones rature m a boiler ed. The) ee or five traps set level, five s, of turn raight line and numbered con-These traps should throw the bird, startled by the noise and the t be toose i the fur from forty to sixty yards. The ands six feet behind the shooter s at the latter's command. If bird and he is then entitled the heath red tosixteen yards. one barrel only is loaded at a vania and in the West generally, the

on has a good deal to do with

lus invariably held his gun begrasping the barrel far for- looks, in your estimation.

and the feet squarely placed, parent."-Puck. left foot advanced. This pos for the least change before is actually delivered.

Eastern experts, while using | only."

a variety of guns, differing widely as weight and bore, have about cor ed that the lighter the gun the better. The day of heavy-weight guns for trap Francotte gun, the Scott, Greener, Wesley and Richards are widely used, ters."-Munsey's Weekly. These guns cost all the way from nine-



1. Clay Pigeon Trap. n with Clay Tongue. 4. Old Style Clay-Bire

teen to five hundred dollars. A good, hard-hitting gun with Damascus steel barrols, English walnut stock, check ered and engraved, can be bought for fifty dollars and upward.

In loading for trap shooting, for a quick, his aim is true and twelve-guage gun, three drams of powder and two wads are put back of one or one and one-eighth ounces of No. 6, 8 or 10 chilled shot, according to wind and distance.

> Under the rules of the National and American Association which have been revised within the last few weeks any weight gun is permissible, but it must not be over ten-bore in calibre. The powder charge is unlimited and the charge of shot for ten-bore guns is fixed you?"-Chicago Tribune. at one and one-quarter ounces. Each contestant must shoot at three or more birds before leaving the score. doubles both traps are sprung simul-taneously and each contestant shoots at three pairs, firing at two birds while cry over the poor girl in my novel dying both are in the air. When the traps are set in a straight line, instead of in the segment of a circle, a rapid-firing system is used, the traps are screened and numbered and the marksman stands opposite the first trap, shoots his bird and then passes on to the right shooting from the successive traps till he reaches the end of his score. For live birds the either, for it saves him that much money boundaries for both singles and doubles are fixed as the segment of a fifty-yard circle and a dead-line where the marks- clergyman, who at a former period of his man stands.

The rise for 10-bore guns is thirty yards, for 12-bore twenty-eight yards, ican Association, and all shoot under -Texas Siftings. ie: but it was found that in the rules quoted.

The organization of a trap shooting Johnny Freshleigh, '93, some wholeson club is not a very expensive affair. advice on the many opportunities that The best way for a company of amawere to be had at college, and that he teurs to proceed about it is as follows: Let them first secure their ground and then buy three traps for clay birds, well: "Not only strike while the iron which will cost them about two dollars. traps can throw any kind of artificial bird, and are easily changed to shoot in all directions. A first-class bot, but his father too.—Harvard Lamafternoon's sport at the clays won't cost the members over two dollars each, allowing them forty shots apiece. They should dig a pit on the ground about three or four feet deep, and protect it by a screen for the use of the men who set the traps. If they want to kill live birds a trap can be made very cheaply by any carpenter. It is a bo shaped device, ten by eight inches long and seven inches deep, and can be either of wood or metal.

It should be painted green, which olor does not distract the eye of the marksman. The trap is secured in place by two iron pins driven through the bottom and into the ground. It consists of six pieces held together by hinges awhile. She will take care of the borhood the birds cost an av- release the pigeon the top and sides,



ing the whole affair flat on the ground. There is a lateral sliding door on the rear end, through which the bird is admitted, and the front is barred like a In the center of the trap is a metal or wooden tongue, pivoted on a spring, and to this tongue a red rag and pretty windy, the live is attached. To spring the trap the puller takes hold of a cord attached to a sail faster with the wind.
leaster strap on top; a single tug release at artificial birds are shot
leases the fore-end of the top and as it es up, the sides and ends fall away with a clatter. At the same instant the

THE TRAP SHUT AND OPEN.

sight of the red rag, flies upward with In two cases lately brought by the too early, the marksman can | Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Trenton and Philadelphia, er. In single bird shooting, the accisions were in favor of the right is regulated according to the of the clubs to shoot live birds. A few d and runs from thirteen to of the States still prohibit pigeon sho yards; in doubles it is from ing. Connecticut being one of them; but With in New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

spring on the tongue is released and

sport is allowed. in trap shooting. Although the | -Playwright-"How do you like my in in all except the National new drama?" Friend-"I'm delighted on clubs may assume any with it. The dialogue is so natural. attitude he pleases, he will you know." Playwright (with a blush of those of his own choice of pleasure) — "O, you flatter me." wn choice of pleasure) — "O, you flatter me." The late Friend—"Nota bit of it. Your characters used to stand with the stock talk commonplace and bandy old jokes, m almost resting on his right just the same as people do in real life. the barrels raised to an angle You've made a great hit, an intensely -five degrees ready for the realistic one, I assure you."-Boston Transcript.

-The Worm Turned .- Mr. Bully Rag bow, with the barrel slightly |-"Now, sir, you have stated, under ording to Hurlingham Club oath, that this man had the appearance r. Carver's pose is unique. His of a gentleman. Will you be good is held perfectly straight, the enough to tell the jury how a gentleman d the stock of the gun near but trodden Witness-"Well, er-a gentleman looks-er-like-ersing the chest below the armpit. man looks—er—like—er—." Mr. Bully sition officially adopted by the Ragg—"I don't want any of your ers, sir: association and approved by and remember that you are on oath.

Can you see any body in this court room held lightly below the armpit, gher than the elbow, the bar- (with sudden asperity)—"I can if you'll on —Cor. London Times. to a level with the chin, the stand out of the way. You're not trans-

-A Boston sign bears the artless to scription: "Cigars and cigarettes sold important consideration is on the Sabbath for medicinal purposes

#### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

She-"I wish the car would come The day of heavy-weight guns for trap along." He—"I thought you liked or wing shooting has passed away. The walking best; in fact, you said so." She -"Oh, that was before we had the oys-

-With the Parental Blessing .- Mr. Stickney-"I have come, Mr. Henpeck, to ask for the hand of your daughter." Mr. Henpeck-"Bless you, my boy, take her; and may the Lord have mercy upon

-Jaggs-"I think I am entitled to a pension." Pension Agent—"What is your claim?" Jaggs—"Il, my feelings were hurt by several people calling me a coward because I wouldn't enlist." -Philadelphia Inquirer.

-Mrs. Gadd-"That new family next door to you must be pretty well off; they've got a pianer." Mrs. Gabb— "Huh! They don't own it; it's rented." "How d'ye know?" "By the way they bang on it."—Philadelphia Record.

-"Can you tell me where I'll find the Senator?" said the wife of a prominent servant of the public to a page at the capitol. "Yes, ma'am; he is in the ante-room," "Dear! dear! That man seems to think of nothing but cards."-Washington Post.

"You look as if you had been kissed by a breeze from the Wild North Land," said a poetic young lady to a pretty friend, whose cheeks were glowing with solor. "O no!" was the laughing reply; "it was only a soft heir from Montreal. -N. Y. Ledger.

-Righteously Indignant. - Barber (suggestively)-"Your hair is very dry and harsh, sir." Customer (wrathfully) "And one of your ears is a good deal bigger than the other, but you don't like to have people twitting you of it, do

-Minnie-"What made you speak to that poor beggar so sharply? Perhaps she was really deserving of help." Mamie-"Maybe she was, but she interrupted me just as I was having a good on the rich man's doorstep."-Terre Haute Express.

-"Do you think your sister likes to have me come here, Jamey?" "You bet. You take her to the the-a-ter and bring her candies." "I am glad I can make her happy." "Yes, and the young feller what she's engaged to don't mind it toward going to housekeeping."-Life.

-A Pertinent Question.-A Texas life had gambled a little, was absorbed in thought just before divine services He was approached by the orbegan. for 14 and 16-bore twenty-six yards. The rule as to ammunition is the same as for opening hymn: "What shall I play?" clay birds. There are clubs in a num- "What kind of a hand have you got?" reber of States affiliated with the Amer- sponded the absent-minded clergyman.

-A Strike.-Paterfamilias was giving ought to make the most of them, quot-And then Johnny struck his father for a poon

### A THOUGHTFUL WIFE. She Gets Up a Pleasant Surprise for Her Over-Worked Husband.

Wife (with solicitude of tone)-It must be very lonesome sitting all by yourself at night, John, balancing your books, John.

Husband (tenderly)—It is, my darking. W.—I have been thinking about it for some time, and now I have got a pleasant surprise for you.

H.—A pleasant surprise? W.—Yes, dearest. I sent for mother resterday and I expect her this evening. I mean to have her stay with us quite te recent big matches shot in and so arranged that when sprung to at night and look after the children, and I can go down and sit in the office with you while you work.

H .- The dev--that is to say. John, forgive me for not thinking of

it with you to-night. H .- To-night! Why I-I-the fact is. got through with my books last night. you can now stay at home every even-

I'm so glad! And the delightful wife ran off to make preparations for the reception of her mother, while the husband with omber brow sat looking at the picture in the glowing grate of a poker party

#### MARRIAGE IN PERSIA It is Held to Be a Shame for a Girl of Six-

ier.

teen to Be Unmarried. Persia is, par excellence, the country where marriage is made easy, especially among the poor. For a mechanic, sol dier, laborer or servant, is no more expensive for a man to maintain a family than to maintain himself. The few articles of furniture required, the scantiness of attire, the cheapness of the ma terial used by the poor for clothing and the low price of their usual fare, such as bread, fruit, mutton and chicken, all

It is held a burning shame for a girl of sixteen not to be married, and old maids re practically unknown in Persia. One of the many sisters of the Shah never married, but she was for that reason a source of wonderment to the people. Love in our sense is unknown among

the Persians. Boys, if of good family, get a seeghay and often a couple of female slaves when out sixteen or seventeen years old. Young fellows will, also, if their fathers e influential, be appointed to a fat office when but half grown. Thus the son of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs (Mousheer-ed-Dowleh), when but foureen and standing but five feet high, was made Governor of Kaswin, an important alyst nd flourishing province, and at that age

had already a small but select andoroun He was, it is true, more mature in ody and mind than many an American boy of eighteen, and he did not adminster affairs of the province worse than had his predecessor, a man of sixty. When full grown the young man takes a legitimate wife, usually chosen among his female cousins, and the seeghays (or "temporary wives") are then dis missed, but are often reinstated later

-Bright green colors are dangerous used in the coloring matter.

can resolve to live for a hire purpose. - legged patrolman. Washington Star.

## A LAMENTABLE FACT.

The Rapid Decay of Sound Literary Taste A River Fiend Anciently Believed to Haunt in the United States.

There was never a time when so many books were published in the English language as now. They come flying from the presses of the great publishing houses on both sides of the ocean in such showers as to darken the literary heavens and to obscure for us the great lights set in the intellectual firmament for all men and for all time. It is also, of course, true that there was never so much reading done. The messenger boy carries a cheap novel in his pocket and snatches time to read it, and from this boy upward through the scale to the man of learning in his library, every one is a reader, each in his own way. And what do all these people read? By far the greater number of them might answer with Hamlet: "Words, words, words," for there is little else within the covers of the worthless books which form their mental sustenance.

It is a lamentable fact that the rank growth of cheap and ephemeral literature has not only crowded the classics of the English tongue from the market, but devot on to reading of the shallow and crude sort has perverted the public taste, dissipated the public mind, and is giving us a generation which can not swallow or digest a wholesome literary

Nor is this confined to the less intelligent and educated people. Our colleges and high schools fail to surround their pupils with a literary atmosphere orve in the case of some individualwhose natural bent is too pronounced to be denied—to send into the world men and women of nice literary taste. A story is told of the great Liszt that he once took a pupil of rare promise and kept him playing an exercise month after month. Occasionally the learner would mildly hint at his desire for a change, but Lizt only told him to be patient. At last, at the end of three years, the master said: "You may go and need not come here again!" "Why? Have I offended you?" asked the astonished and distressed scholar. "No; but you play that exercise perfectly. That means that you can play any thing. I can teach you no more.'

The story is apocryphal, but it teaches a great lesson. All really broad and comprehensive critical taste in letters depends upon a knowledge of the terly works which furnish our only fixed standard. Put a school boy on a desert island with only a copy of the Spectator: empel him to read this every day for five years to avoid mental starvation. he will come out with a better foundation upon which to build a literary education than his equally bright fellow who has been at home reading without direction or advice the books from half a dozen circulating libraries.

But the classics can not stand beside the "popular" books of the day. "Airy Fairy Lillian" will easily drive "The Scarlet Letter" from the field; "Ouida" is far more than a match for Thackeray; Bellamy is a more acceptable philoso pher than Carlyle or Emerson, and so it goes until one pauses in glad surprise when he sees any one with a copy of any worthy book in his hand .- Detroit Free Press.

### GENESIS OF DEATH.

Complexity of Organization Fatal to the Perpetuation of the Organism. ing the people in that way.

From the dawn of life the structures best adapted to surrounding conditions have been victors; whatever features have proved useful have been seized upon by natural selection and sec dominance. The enormous mass of the ower forms have persisted to this day, because the balance established between them and their surroundings has remained unaltered. But wherever the balance between living things and their surroundings has been disturbed new demands have been made upon them, to which they responded, or, failing that response, perished. Hence it is in the first complexity of structure, the first departure from simplicity, that the seeds of death were sown. For that death becouldn't think of you going down-town. comes a necessity. So far as its occur-W .- It's my duty, dearest. I ought to rence by natural causes is concerned, have thought of it before, but it never we know that as organisms get older came to my mind till yesterday. O, (although this applies more to animals than to plants, in which the cells, as your comfort sooner. But I will go and they become liquified or converted into wood, are overlaid with new cells) their power of work and of renewal is lessened. The cells which form the vital fabric of W .- You did? How delightful! And tissues are worn by continual use; the waste exceeds the repair, and death ultimately ensues, "because a worn-out tissue can not forever renew itself, and be cause a capacity for increase by means of cell division is not everlasting, but finite." Why there should be this limit to cell division we can not say, but it is clear that with the modifications of organs according to the work which they discharge there results a subtler stru ture which is less easy to repair and is shorter of duration. The one-celled organisms have found salvation in simplicity. We are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that since there is, prima facie, no reason why growth should be limited or why function should come to an end, death must have been brought about by natural selection, which determines survival or extinction from the standpoint of utility alone. There needs no showing that it is to the advantage of the species that individuals should die. Their immortality would be tend to make it very inexpensive to sup- harmful all around: nay, impossible the multiplication of offspring does not overtake the means of subsistence. it is evident," as Mr. Russell Wallace remarks in a note which he has con when one or more individuals have provided a sufficient number of successors, they themselves, as consumers of nourishment in a constantly increasing degree, are an injury to those successors. Natural selection, therefore, weeds them as die almost immediately after they have left successors," as, e. g., among the male bees, the drone perishing while pairing, death being due to sudden, nervous shock .- American An-

-Jupiter, Fla., can boast of the most intelligent mule on record. The animal is twenty-one years old. Every night he proceeds to the life-saving station. It is customary for the man on watch to discharge his coston signal (a red light) when vessels come too near the beach. The mule has "caught on" to what this signal means. So night at eight o'clock the sailor's four legged friend proceeds to walk the each, and if a vessel comes too near the shore the mule, instead of a coston signal, sends forth a neigh that makes when first put on, because poisons are night hideous. "Port or starboard your helm," is the order on the ship, away sail the joily tars in perfect safety. -Even the humblest toiler in the land and with a grateful heart to the four-

### THE FEMALE DEMON.

In a very entertaining article enti-tled "Some Legends of the Old St.

Lawrence," contained in the New En-

gland Magazine, J. Macdonald Oxley writes as follows: Retracing our course somewhat, and doubling the Gaspe promontory, we find ourselves in the Baie des Chaleurs. whose entrance is guarded by the Island of Miscou, than which no other spot, not even Anticosti itself, has borne a richer harvest of legend. Tales of marvelous monsters, and traditions of war, famine and shipwreck, and harrowing human suffering abound. Once it was a very prosperous fishing center, but that day has long since passed, and now only a handful of French Canadians eke out : miserable existence, aided by the harvest of wild hay which grows upon vast meadows daily overflowed by the tide According to Governor Deny, the island possessed in his time-that is two hundred or more years ago-a notable natural wonder, which is thus described: A few hundred yards from the beach there spurts from the briny sea a gush of fresh water as big as your two fists, which retains its freshness for a space of twenty yards, without in any wise blending with the surrounding salt iquid, either at high or low tide. The shermen come there in boats to fill their casks, and draw it up as if it were rom the reservoir of a fountain." And

Mr. Lemoine, who is still with us, avers

that the truthfulness of the old Gover or's narrative has been vouched for to

him by seafaring folk frequenting those shores But the most famous and far-spread legends of Miscou are those connected with the Gougou, concerning which mysterious monster we had better let its first chronicler, Champlain, speak for himself. I translate the following from his Voyages: "There is." he says. "a wonderful thing here, well worthy of mention, which many of the natives have assured me is a fact, to-wit, that near the Baie des Chaleurs lies an island, upon which dwells a monster with the form of a woman, but of dread-ful appearance, and of such a stature that the top of their masts would only to her waist. They describe her as being appalling. She has devoured many of their number, and continues to do so, putting her victims when she has seized them in a huge pocket, which some, who have been so lucky as to escape from her dreadful clutches, de scribe as being big enough to hold one of their vessels. This monster is constantly making horrible noises, and bears the name of Gougou, and the natives speak of her it is always with bated breath and trembling lips. Yea, the Sieur Prevert de Saint Malo while on a search for mines, assures me that he passed so close to the lair of this dreadful creature that he and all on board the vessel heard the strange hissing noises she made, and that the natives who were with him told him that was indeed the Gougou and were so terrifled that they hid themselves wher ever they could, dreading least she had ome to bear them off. I am of opinion." continues Champlain, by way of udgment upon the evidence before him. 'that the island is the residence of some lemon which takes delight in torment-

## HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

old clothes. It is said to leave no smell. -Chicken Fricassee. -Cut the chicken into pieces and boil it until tender in ust enough water to cover it, then drain and fry it brown in plenty of nice utter. Remove it to a dish, theken the butter with flour and add the liquor in the kettle, making a rich gravy. Lay ne small slices of toasted bread in the dish with the chicken and pour the gravy ver all, after seasoning it to taste.

-To Corn Beef.-For one hundred pounds of beef take twelve pounds roel salt, one quart molasses, two ounce saltpeter, three gallons of water and one ounce of soda. Put all together, boil, and skim until clear, then dip in the the beef is cool pack it closely. Let the brine become cold, then pour it over the beef, add a small bag of salt and a weight to keep the beef under the brine.

Liver Pudding.-Take two nicely cleaned hog's heads, two lights, two livers and the best parts of half a dozen nelts, half a dozen sweetbreads and three or four kidneys split open. Soak all in salt and water over night and boll with two slices of salt pork the next When done add some of the morning. grease skimmed from the water in which they were boiled and grind in a sausage mill. Season with pepper, salt and finely chopped onion, and press into has equaled, in the last two years, a mold.-Household.

-Oatmeal Bread. - Boil two teacupsful of oatmeal as for porridge, and add a not difficult to estimate the ultimate teaspoonful salt, and when cool, half a teacupfui molasses and the same amount of yeast, if the home-made is used, or half a small cake of compressed yeast: stir in enough wheat flour to make the batter stiff as can well be stirred with a spoon. Place it in well greased breadpans, and set it in a warm place to rise as it must be very light before it is baked. Bake an he unless vigor remained unimpaired, and The above quantity will make two

-Rice is almost a remedy in itself for some kinds of sickness, as cholera and bowel complaints. It makes easy work tributed to Dr. Weismann's essay, "that for the digestive organs, and being so nutritious it is valuable to both the sick and the well. It is a dish of which one never becomes tired, and once a day is not too often to place it before the fam ily. It would be advisable to one who does not relish it to cultivate a taste for out, and in many cases favors such races this easily digested food. Its cheapness another merit and it bears a lucky name, or it would not be such an im portant accessory at every wedding .-The Housekeeper.

-Apple Tarts.-Pare and cook very tender a dozen sour apples. Mash fine and pass the same through a sieve Beat smoothly together one and a half teacupfuls of sugar, half a teacupful of utter, the juice and grated rind of two lemons, three well beaten eggs, or, if eggs are pientiful, the yelks of six eggs. then stir in the apple sauce. Line pans with nice pastry, fill with the mixture and take in a quick oven. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff, add a little sugar and spread it on the top of the pies and return to oven a moment to brown. Orange Judd Farmer.

-Turn a man with his face to the If he is perfectly molded and symmetrically made his chest will touch the wall, his nose will be four inches away, his thighs five mobes and the end of his toes three luches

### FACTS ABOUT SHELLS.

Where the Choicest Varieties Come From and What They Are Worth.

There are only a few people who know any thing about the beauty of color and form in shells, yet Ruskin ranks the nacre of shell far above the colors of already gathering; the tide of opposijewels excepting only the opal in its native rock. Among rare shells the France; his son had been passed over by thorny or porcupine clam, which is the Chamber of Representatives; his found in nature in all variety of shades own services as General had been reflushed white, and in pure white, is one vigilance of the British cruisers that of the most expensive. Good specimens in which all the spines are perfect and shadow and delicate and tender in the light, bring often \$25. Smaller, less leader was informed that there were no perfect shells are \$5 and \$8. Sea trumpets mottled in shades of brown are sought after by collectors of curios and

fine specimens readily bring 830. "Those strange-looking shells with many horns are sea scorpions," said a He had written to the Prince Regent shell dealer talking of his wares, "these little ones are spider shells. The number of horns varies with the place where the shell is found. This one you see has only six horns while this has eight and this one seven. They all came from different locations. They are worth about \$1 each. This shell (hold-ing up an exquisite crumpled shell) is a The concurrent testimony murex from the Mediterranean Ocean. We have black and white, pure white that Napoleon's life was in imminent like this one, white touched with rose-color, and crimson like this." He took ened to execute him, and he gave himup last a beautiful murex shaded in self up because there was nothing else rose-colors and bringing to mind the to do. No graver questions ever faced roseate purple dyes which the Syrians obtained from the liquids secreted by a species of this mollusk.

"Such shells," continued the dealer, "are one and two dollars each, according tried of banishment, or rather restraint to their quality. This small whorled shell is a music shell; if you look at it closely you will notice a very fair reproduction of a bar of music with notes. This small shell is in the shape of a harp and takes its name from that, and specimen is a tent shell; the black and brown lines on its surface look something like a field of tents. This long-spiked shell is a pearl oyster from the Mediterranean, and this is an olive

shell. This is an ear shell, the opening singularly shaped like the human ear. The dealer now displayed a number of beautiful whorled flat shells of exquisite mother-of-pearl. Some were cut out and traced near the opening in a pattern resembling Honiton lace and mounted on a piece of shell as a base. "These." he said, "are nautilus shells. They come chiefly from the Indian Ocean and are brought here by sailors, who sink the rough shells in any decaying part of the fruit that usually forms a portion of their cargo, and this fruit acid is strong enough to remove completely the outside coating that lies over its beautiful mother-of-pearl. The ornamentation of the shells is also done by the sailors, who cover the surface with paste and etch the patterns on and out with acids, hanging basket for a sunny window, seen in their full beauty.

which are brought there from Zanzibar, of the British Government. and from the Mediterranean."-N. Y: Tribune.

# BRITISH INVESTMENTS.

United States.

It is no wonder, then, with a constant aggregation of capital pouring in upon Great Britain, with an inability to make it yield a profit within her own domain and, still further, the impossibility of finding any other country where it be so safely invested, she should turn in the direction of the United States, which alone of all nations seems to combine all the elements of safety and profit. From a list recently published it appears that the amount of English money which has been invested in industrial enterprises in the United States about \$1,000,000 a week, amounting in all to about \$100,000,000. \* \* \* It is influences set in motion by such a practical union of material interests between the two great English speaking nations of the world. Mr. Gladstone Paris speech, referring to the prediction that at the end of another hundred years the population of this continent may be 600,000,000, recognized "the prospective and approaching right of America to be the great organ of the powerful English tongue"; and, alluding to the United States and Great Britain, added these significant words that "there was no cause upon earth that should now or hereafter divide one from the other." That the interest of mankind at large will be advanced by a close bond of union between two great Anglo-Saxon nations, no one can doubt, and nothing will contribute more certainly to this harmony than the mutuality of interests which is certain created by the investment of British capital in American industrial enterprises. - Erastus Wiman, in North American Review.

Longevity of English St Disagreeable though the climate of England may appear to the uninitiated. yet it is apparently conducive to lon-gevity. In addition to Mr. Gladstone, see mental and physical vigor at an advanced old age are well known throughout the world, there are some nine or ten octogenarian members of the House of Commons. In the House of Lords no less than thirty of the peers are over eighty years old, ford Cotres-lee, who is the father of the House. being ninety-one, and the Mari of Albers having an energine as several pairs of teach.

Waterloo, ninety years of age. On the active list of the British Navy we that the name of Admiral Sir Press Wallin, of Shannon, ami Chesapualin Jame, wito, on thisbill is now about to make upon him streety.

alon't year, while on the limbs there and interest and interest and relationship and the property and interest are no less than four indiges who have private incurrence and related the age of forescore years. No

THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

Why He Was Sent to St. Helena by the British Government. After Waterloo and the dissolution of

already gathering; the tide of opposition to him had arisen and overflowed fused; he had endeavored to escape the guarded the coast, and finally he went on board the Bellerophon and surrencolor beautiful, shaded rich in the dered himself to the commander, dow and delicate and tender in the Captain Maitland. The great, fallen conditions to be made in regard to the surrender of Napoleon, but that he should be conveyed to England to be reeived there in such manner as the Prince Regent should deem expedient. from Rochefort that he had terminated his career, and, "like Themistocles, come to seat myself at the hearth of the British people. I place myself under the protection of its laws, claim from your Highness as the most powerful, the most constant and the most generous of my enemies. historians of the times is to the effect danger in France. Blucher had threata civilized nation than the disposition of Napoleon and Jefferson Davis when their public careers came to an end. In Europe the experiment had been to Elba, but that had failed. Europe would never be at peace; slaughters on the battlefields, by disease, exposure, in all the ghastly forms of war, would not cease unless the cause were securely, permanently restrained; while to hold him beyond the reach of activity in Europe would be to imprison him. This was the condition, these were the reasons, that led the British Government to decide to send him to St. Helena. For this purpose an act of Parliament was passed the better detaining in custody of Napoleon Bonaparte," and another act providing for the proper and special government of the island of St. Helena. was detained on the Belleroph until August 4 and then transferred to the Northumberland, and on October 15 arrived in St. Helena, never to leave it alive.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

#### CROWNED AFTER DEATH.

The Only Queen Who Never Knew Her Royal Station

There is no more remarkable page in all history than the one which tells of the crowning of Inez de Castro's fleshless skull as Queen of Portugal. She sometimes tracing out the air chambers had been married clandestinely to young in the whorl." The undecorated nauhad been married clandestinely to young tilus-shell is generally preferred by col- years later by assassins instigated by lectors of curios and makes a beautiful her father-in-law. When the young Dom heard of her death he was beside himwhere its lovely iridescent colors can be saif with grief and rage. Two of the assassins fell into his hands and suffered Beautiful conch or fountain shells are terrible torture, which only ended by also shown at the shell store. From their hearts being torn out while they the queen conch, which is shaded in the were yet alive. When Pedro came to loveliest browns and copper reds, shell the throne a few years later he had the cameos are cut. There are also many bones of Inez taken from the grave, home-like, old-time cowry shells, which placed upon a magnificent throne, robed recall the faint rose leaf fragrance of in royal purple, and actually crowned old-fashioned parlors, where one or more Queen of Portugal! The court was sum-Two ounces of common tobacco boiled in a gallon of water rubbed on with a stiff brush, is used to renovate old clothes. It is said to leave no smell. and others called from their marking. orb of royalty. On the second night of "Some of the sea snails in the Indian this weird ceremony the fleshless Queen Ocean produce the most beautiful mother was borne before a grand funeral cortege of pearl, but after all," said the dealer, extending several miles, each person "it is difficult to get good specimens of holding a torch. Lying in her rich shells in this country, and we have to robes, her crown upon her grinning pay high for them when we get them. skull, in a chariot drawn by twenty London is the great market for shells, coal-black mules, Queen Inez, the only Queen who never knew her royal sta-Singapore and other ports under control tion, was driven to the royal Abbey of Very beau- Alcobaca, where the bones were interred tiful shells are also sent from Mada-gascar and all coasts of the Indian Ocean died but yesterday. The monument erected to the Queen who was never a Queen during life, is still to be seen in the abber, standing near the one erected to her royal husband, "Pedro, the Just." sef while the liquid is boiling. When The Result of Their Pouring Into the It is said that the whole cause of this outrageous proceeding was an attempt of Philip II. of Spain to secure the throne on the grounds that the mar-ringe of Inez was illegal. These events urred during the three years following January 1, 1847, the date of the marriage of Pedro and Inez.-

# THEY LIVE ON CREDIT.

How Petty Officials in Russia Swindle Trusting Tradesmen Full four-fifths of the officials of St. Petersburg receive less than \$50 a month. Most of them have a houseful of children, and they must all spend part of the year in town, where lodgings and provisions are expensive. last got a clew to the mystery how they manage it. It is all done on credit. The credit of a petty official is practically inexhaustible. He and the majority of his compeers live-at least in the country-at the expense of credulous tradesmen. Their spouses, especially, are born geniuses in this department of

industry. "From the very beginning," says a well-known publicist, "they established their household on a basis of traud. In their houses strangers are sure to be taken in. Every man, woman and child who comes in contact with them is plucked like an eider duck.

Most of these people pay only half the cent covenanted for, and some manage to get their meals thrown in. tradesmen, who compete with each other debts rather than run their heads into new nooses.

The peddlers and bagmen, who are continually strolling about these places. with their bags of wares on their backs. are not too small flies for the spiders lady of the house or her worth a groups holds watch on the balsony, eagerly listening for the cries of the Hineran venders, who, having no books, give Suddenly the cry: "Children's boost Children's boots!" is waited along, with

balmioss bevere. the right," cries the landledy for