R'S CHRISTMAS HYMN.

anth that holds my life the slough of sin: ills the angry waves of strife, ives me peace within; istory of the morn. Heaven's inspired pen, is to all how Christ was born. ik the earth with men.

spherds 'neath the starry sky d, tar beyond their ken. ry sung to God on high. will and peace to men; wy the dawn in roseate light p back the age's gloom, back the age s gloom, ren's love cleave pure and bright hway from the tomb.

the nobles purple clad, or the kingly growned, hrist from God, with tidings glad our salvation found; th the lowly, poor, oppressed; vel, but and cave; de the folling unlines blaced ide the toiling millions blessed, amph o'er the grave.

es smote the rock of old es smote the rock of our puched the human heart, pm its center, have and cold, love's sweet waters start: blem was the palm, not rod, oh! He taught us then, sy to win the love of God rough the love of men.

ther toiler, lift your head, teed earth's cruel blows; rist who ate our bitter bread, sorrowed o'er our woes, our friend of humble birth, holds His blossing lds His blessings nigh, the shared our homes mes for us on high. nes on earth -Donn Platt.

POWER OF LUCIGEN. Light Which Is Twelve Time

ry successful demonstration of igen) great lighting powers was given at the Crystal Palace. s in forming an intimate mixture nd minutely divided oil particles, ng, when ignited, in a continu-eady flame of great brightness. chanism, which is very simple, ked by a small supply of comd air and the flame is under perntrol by merely turning a tap. light is produced by the com-n of crude and waste oils, its cost ctual measurement by the official alyst for Glasgow, found to be ne-tenth to one-twelfth the cost and about one-twentieth that of ic light of the same actual candle It is stated that an area of half re mile can be flooded with light to daylight at an expenditure of hilling and threepence per hour. reat value of this light lies in iffusiveness, which adapts it so rably for use on works or where outdoor operations have to be ed on at night. A naked are lamp oom is so blinding that work can done; but when an opalescent is placed over it, so as to reduce msity, the eye sees details in the much better, although the opalesglobe has cut off three-quarters of ight. The effect of the lucigen may gined, as it is said to produce a of three thousand actual candle r, or equal to six large are lamps, its radiative surface is about three red and fifty square inches, as st one square-inch for the arc The result is that the lucigen light of a quality highly effector working purposes a locigen marks the latest advance

history of the production of light carbonaceous substances, as not loes it raise the carbon particles most intense white heat, but the of the flame is such as to retain in that condition for the longest

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lucigen has been adopted at a number of works in this country. ading those of the Fourth Bridge, it is also in use by the French govfor military operations .-

SAMOA ISLANDERS.

Where It Is Considered a Great Monor to Have Red Hair.

Have Red Har. The inhabitants of the Samoan Isl-ands, usually called Kanakas, are very intelligent people, and by far the best looking of any of the South Sea Islanders. The men average about five feet ten inches in height, are and proud in bearing, and have straight and well-rounded limbs. The men all wear a clout, or short cloth, around their waists, which does not extend any farther in length than down to the knees; this clout in most cases is manufactured from the bark of gocoanut trees and called "Lahpahlahpah." but since calico and other light linen materials have been intro duced many of the men prefer to wear those, but always choose among the most picturesque colors. Tatooing is one of the Samoan's greatest prides, and every man is ornamonted in a most artistic style and furnished by his parents with a pair of totocoed knee-breeches. Many of the men wear earrings. The color of the Samoans is of an olive-yellow brown. The nose i usually straight and not flattened like that of a Malay, and the mouth is large, with thick-lips. The hair is black and straight. Among the men it is considered a great honor to have red hair, and the redder a person's hair the more influence he can command. But as nature has furnished the inhabit ants of Samon with jet black hair the natives have to look for some other

source in order to be enabled to wear their choicest red: Upon my first visit to Apia, the capital of the Samoan Islands, in 1878, I was surprised to see so many men walking about with what I at first believed to be snow-white hair, but upon closer examination 1 learned that the patives apply a whitish clay similar to our whitewash to the hair. This they use instead of pomade or hair-oil and apply it in a thick mass until the hair ecomes thoroughly hardened and white. The men continue this process of bleaching their hair until it loses its former black color and with time turns to a brownish red. Arather peculiar taste, but the men feel proud of their success to color their hair. Quite often women go through the same performance, but they are com-pelled to wear their hair short, as long hair can not so easily be discolored Natives of Samoa, as a rule, regard work as something unnecessary, and all the work done on the plantations owned by Europeans is performed by Kanakas imported from other islands. -Chicago Tribune.

NOVEL ILLUMINATION.

The Light by Which Three Caribs Discou European

Mr. Ober was one evening alone in his cabin on one of the Caribbees, when he heard shoutings in the distance, and looking out, distinguished two torches, held aloft by unsteady hands, approaching through the forest. As they came nearer, he made out three persons, who were singing a bacchanalian song, and evidently intoxicated, though, as afterward appeared, they were not so far gone but that they still had their wits about them.

Acting upon the resolution of the instant, I barricaded door and window, slipped a couple of cartridges into my gun, and retired to my hammock. By this time the Caribs were upon me, pounding heavily at my door, and shouting, in unintelligible French, threats, entreaties and imprecations. I kept silence, which only exasperated m the mor of them say: "I will see if he is there;" and then, later, when I thought they had gone, I heard a slight rustling at a crack -in the walls, and saw sailing into the room, one after another, tiny sparks of fire, glowing with a greenish phosphorescent light. They did not drop inert, these sparks, nor did they set fire to my thatch, for they were sparks of the animal kingdom, elaters, fireflies, two of which will give out light sufficient to read by. The little gleaming messengers increased in numbers, and the darkness was crossed and recrossed by flery trails of light; and still the busy fingers of my assailants thrust them in more and more. At last the room became quite light, and by an inadvertent movement I exposed myself. With a shout, they proclaimed the success of their device, and demanded to be let in; but this I would not do, and after howling themselves hoarse, they tinally went away. - Youth's Companion.

GREAT ADVANTAGES

tern Settler's Experie

The "boom" spirit has taken such ossession of the West that people who are looking for locations have ocustomed to high exaggeration. "Do you want to sell your farm?"

Wouldn't mind it."

"Land rich ?"

"Cream's pore compared with it." "Healthful neighborhood?"

"Ain't nobody ever died here yit. Cal. Gruder's son died some time ago in Texas an' they fotch him home to bury him, an' dinged if he didn't get well before they got through with the funeral sermon." "It must be healthful."

"That's whut it is. See that fellar goin' 'long yander?"

"Yes." "Walks pretty well, don't he?"

"Fust rate. "Wall, I know something about him In connection with this here climate that will sound sorter strange."

"What's that?" "Wall, when that feller come here he

	man or and		·~D.	
1	"You	don't	mean	it?"

"I have heard so much concerning this part of the country that I am now prepared for almost any thing, but] must confess that you astonish me.

"It's a fact all the same. Only had one leg when he come here, but putty oon another one commenced to grow out

"Grew right on the stump of the old ne, ehP

"No, sir; never had a stump. Wa borned with only one leg. Do you know that thar ain't a man in this county that draws a pension from the Government?"

"No, is that a fact?"

"A flat-footed fack. Their arms an' egs have growed out till the Government has refused to give 'em pensions."

"Good fruit country?"

"Well, tolerable, but it ain't very good fur apples, fur the trees grow so high that the young applies die of the cold. See that long row of big trees over yonder?"

"Yes." "When I came here they had jest been set out. They were telegraph poles at first, but shortly after they was put out, although they were dead was put out, although they were dead when they were put out, they com-menced growin' an' they jest had to take the wires off of 'em an' let 'em rip. Wonderful country, aint it?''_ "Yes; by the way, what will you take for your place?'' "'ll sell it to you cheap, considerin' the fact that they air about to tay off a

the fack that they air about to lay off a town on it. You may have my fifty acres for a hundred dollars."

"That's certainly cheap." "Beckon it is. What do you say?" "Reckon it is. "It is suspiciously cheap. Why are

ou so anxious to sell?" "Wall, as I tell you, they air goin' to build a town here an' I don't want no noise an' confusion about me. What

do you say?" "Don't believe I want to buy." "Say, take it for fifty dollars. kan't stand noise, recolleck."

"No, I don't care to invest." "How would twenty-five strike

vou ?" "Not very well."

"What would you say to fifteen?" "No, I'm obliged to you." "Wall, git outen here, now-git!

You would paralyze any boom the country ever saw. Bill," calling his son. "fetch my gun out here, an' if this feller's in sight three minits from now I'll take a crack at him. Git!"-Arkansaw Traveler.

MALARIA BACILLUS.

ientific Experiments Made by

A paper of unusual interest in rela-tion to the question of the agency of microphytes in the production of dissase will shortly appear. For many years the efforts of pathologists have been directed in this relation to the subject of malaria. The local condi-tions which determine the "endemic" prevalence of ague have been studied with considerable exactitude. They are such that indicate very clearly that the material cause of intermittent fe-ver, although it is generated in the soil, acts through the air. The fact that its influence is restricted within very narrow limits of distance from its so uree indicates that it is not diffusible like a gas vapor, but consists of particles which, on various grounds, are surmised to be living organisms of ex-treme minuteness. Can this be established on evidence which will, bear criticism?

All will remember that in 1879 Tommasi Crudeli published (in conjunction with Prof. Klebs) observations which tended to show that in malarious districts a bacillus inhabits the soil which can be cultivated so as to yield a pro-duct capable, when inoculated, of producing in animals a fever of intermit tent type, accompanied by the anatomical characteristics of malarious infec-tion. Subsequently it was found by several observers that, during the cold stage of ague, spore-containing bacilli, conjectured to be identical with those of Crudeli, are to be found in the

blood. These results have been received by pathologists with much misgiving, partly because the experimental proofs appeared inadequate, partly because other observers failed in their en-deavors to verify them. Dr. Schiavuzzi, a medical practitioner of Pola, on the Adriatic, appears to have been more fortunate. Following the methods' of Dr. Koch, he has sought for organisms in the air of the malarious districts near the town in which he resides, and with such success that he is able, in repeated observations, to obtain without fail pure cultivations of a bacillus to get her lost money back, but may be which is not only indistinguishable as nobody saw me pick it up!

regards its structure from that of Crudeli, but also produces in animals the characteristic symptoms and pathological changes which belong to ague. The first communication of Dr. Schiavuzzi's results were made to the Accademia dei Lincei more a year ago, but excited very little attention. It so happened that in the course of the past summer Prof. Cohn visited Pola, and so became acquainted with Dr. Schiavuzzi, who, during the present year, has been pursuing his investigations. In conse quence, Prof. Cohn has been able to epeat the Pola experiments in his own laboratory at Breslau, and, so far as possible, to confirm the discovery. The writer had the opportunity, a short while ago, when Prof. Cohn was in England, of reading the proofs of Schiavuzzi's paper, and of seeing the very perfect photographs of the bacillus which have been made of it at

Breslau. Although it may be admitted that evidence of a more conclusive kind than any which has been offered by Dr. Schiavuzzi is required to establish the truth of his inference, yet there seems to be good reason for thinking that e has approached much nearer a solution of the question than any of his predecessors. -Nature.

Coniferin and Vanillin.

As the planting of waste land with

PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

ble German Flavor.

him. If he vhas in der bushes may pe

I go hungry. If you vhas sure you vhas right go aheadt some more midought shtoping. Money makes der mare go off on a gallop, but may pe she doan' shtop un-til she preaks her neck.

It whas foolish to tell der sluggard to go to der ant. He doan' go unless you gif him a free ticket on der street car, und den he whas too lazy to conside her ways.

If you can get out of shail to-day loan' put him off till to-morrow. doan'

Honesty vhas der best policy, but it vhas mostly practiced by men who gif a heaping measure in order to hide der badt fruit at der bottom.

Truth vhas mighty und must prevail, but some folks thrive so wonderfully well on lying ash to discourage honest folks.

It vhas saidt dat one-half der worldt doan' know how der odder half lifs. Vhell, I like to find dot half which doan' know! Eafery womans knows all about feefty families.

Money vhas der root of all evil. If you doan' pelief him you go off some-where and loss your wallet. Bring oop a shild in der vhay he should go vhas all right, but how ish

dot way? Dot vhas where we doan' see mit der same eyes. When tieves fall oudt honest men get

deir dues-in some horns! If der lawyer leaves any thing for anypody to get . I like to see him!

Dere vhas some goot fish in der sea after you catch some oudt, but dot vhas poor consolation to der parties who nefer get a bite vhen dey go fishing.

Der buds always come pefore der blossoms vhas a beautiful saying, but vhat we vhas all after vhas der fruit. One big apple vhas worth a thousand blossoms.

We should be honest, efen if we die in der poor-house-und dot vhas der place where most of der honest men die. I like some poor widow womans

Break to-day and buy to-morrow whas awful true. It means dot my hired girl can preak all my dishes und make me buy some more, und it doan' cost her a cent.

Der wicked man shumps ofer a fence und runs off when no policeman vhas after him, but der man who robs der vidow und orfan lifs in a big brick house on der avenue, und doan' be afaid of nopody.—Detroit Free Press.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

-Trinity Church (Episcopalian), New Orleans, has received another munificent gift from a lady parishoner-some \$15,000, which is to be used in improving the building.

-A preacher was complaining of the listlessness and inattention of his congregration, when an old deacon spoke up and said: "Hungry sheep will look up to the rack if hay is in it." -Richmond Religious Herald

-The school teacher at Osceola, W. T., is a young woman of only eighteen years, but she has no difficulty in keeping order, for she threatens to sit down on the first pupil who is in-subordinate. She weighs 825 pounds.

-On the 17th of July, 1674, in Southampton, Eng., was born Isaac Watta the father. "the inventor of Watts, the father, hymns in the English language." Though he wrote less than seven hundred sacred songs, yet at this moment

Join the Chorus of Snorers. s perfectly true that no one ever rd of a snoring savage. In fact, if wild man of the woods and plains not sleep quietly, he runs the risk eing discovered by his enemy, and scalp of the snorer would soon in the belt of his crafty and more it sleeping adversary. In the natstate, then, "natural selection" ds out those who disturb their ghoors by making night hideous snores. With civilization, howwe have changed all this. The e air of our sleeping rooms ines all manner of ostarrhal affec-The nasal passages are the first the inspired air on its way to the gs and removing from it the danas impurities with which it is led, the nose becomes obstructed. art of the air enters and escapes by of the mouth. The vail of the ate vibrates between the two cur-te-that through the mouth and the still passing through the partiallyed nostrils-like a torn sail in the ad. The snore, then, means that the per's mouth is partially open, that nose is partially closers and that nose is partially character and that lungs are in danger from the air being properly warmed and puri-I. From the continual operation of the causes—the increase of impure in sleeping rooms and permitting bitual shorers to escape killing and lping—some scientist has predicted it in the future all men (and the men, too) will snore. It mes clane men, too) will snore. It gees along th the decay of the teeth and bald

The Bohemian health officials have forbidden the use of the common Amer-

ican mineral water syphon, on the very sensible, ground that the caps which are more or less in contact with the acidified water are composed of an amalgam of antimony, tin and lead, containing from thirty to fifty per cent of the latter metal. Probably there is a larger amount of artificial mineral waters consumed in this country than anywhere else. Would it not be well for our health officials to look into this matter?-American Analyst.

Composers' Autographs.

The autograph collection of the late Ferdinand Hiller was recently sold at Cologne. A manuscript composition of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy brought the highest price, seventy-two marks; an unsigned and undated letter of Beethoven was sold for fifty-one marks, and an autograph of Chopin for eighteen and one-half marks. Among living composers, a presentation copy of a score by Max Bruch brought the highest price, ten and a half marks; autographs of Ambroise Thomas, Gounod, Rubinstein, Brahms and Clara Schumann ranged in value from three to seven marks.-N. Y. Post.

-Evil is in antagonism with all creation.

-Our actions must clothe us with an immortality, loathesome or glorious. -A coquette is a woman 'thout any heart that makes a fool o' a man 'thout any head.

-We would have life that others might be helped to live sweetly, and power that thought and liberty might be protected and encouraged .- Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

-First countryman in the city-"Where are you going for dinner?" Second countryman — "To the Gill house. I saw one of their bills de kitchen, and it says that dinner lasts from 'leven o'clock till half-past three."

trees is one of the very few branches of agricultural industry which have some appearance of being still remunit' is satisfactory to note a erative, chemical discovery which, in the opinion of some very competent judges, should add materially to the advantages of growing pines and fir-trees. The substance "coniferin" was chemically discovered twenty-six years ago, but its practical use as a glucoside, or su-gar-making material, was not attempted until very recently. The Germans and the French are now about equally assiduous in this new industry, England only lags behind. A tree of medium size and in vigorous growth ordinarily yields seven to eight pints of sap. The sap appears as a white, milky and clouded liquid, and from this liquid "vanillin," as well as "coni-ferin," is now being obtained. The additional discovery of a valuable fla-a voring material increases the net profit, and there seems no reason why English pines should not be laid under contribution. The demand for both "coniferin" and "vanillin" is stated to be good, and prices such as to pay a good profit to the owners of the trees.

-The Earl of Coventry is the owner of one of the most beautiful places in England, Coombe Abbey, Warwickshire. His picture gallery contains the celebrated collection of Stuart portraits, which were brought into the Coventry family by Elizabeth of Bohemia, the Stuart Princess, who, in second marriage, became the wife of the fourth Baron. The Earldom is a omparatively recent creation.

tion of hymns are of his composing.



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A. H. SHIRLEY,

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an be prevented by taking a dose as soon as the