

MOORISH PALACES.

An Elegant Group of Oriental Buildings in a Florida Town. There came to St. Augustine, Fla., a few years ago, after years spent in foreign countries, a slender, mild-mannered, gray-haired man, whose talent found there the material and proper surroundings for its exercise. Mrs. Bowser found a shady place and sat down to luncheon. I had scarcely arranged the provisions when Mr. Bowser glanced over them and exclaimed: "Boiled eggs and cold corned beef! Is that some of your work?" "Why, you had them on your list." "Never! I haven't eaten of either in a whole year, and you know it! You deliberately planned to disgust me!" "Here is the list, Mr. Bowser, and you can see for yourself!" "H'm! They are down there, but you know I dashed it off in a hurry. Such a dinner to bring on an excursion!" He ate heartily, however, and was greatly enjoying his cigar when a mosquito stung him on the back of the neck, and as he scrambled up he got some ashes in his eyes.

UGLY MR. BOWSER.

His Patient Wife Relates How He Abused Her at a Basket Picnic.

"We'll go!" suddenly exclaimed Mr. Bowser one evening last summer as he sat reading his paper. "Go where?" "On this basket picnic to an island up the river." "But we went on one last summer and you vowed never to be caught on such a tip again." "I did, eh?" "Don't you remember that you called all the people hogs, scolded about the heat and got mad at me because I got a fly in my eye?" "Nothing of the sort, Mrs. Bowser. I came home greatly refreshed, and why didn't go again is a puzzle to me. I want you to be ready to start at nine o'clock in the morning."

SCALLOP FISHING.

How One of the Rare Delicacies of the Eastern Markets is Obtained. Though it had long previously been enjoyed by the shore towns in New England, the introduction of the scallop as an edible into the New York markets is as recent as 1858 or '59. Now the annual product of the fishery, which is restricted in area and subject to much variation, amounts to something like 75,000 gallons in all, worth from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars at first cost; and New York receives and dispenses about three-fourths.

The species of scallop in question is *Pecten irradians*, which is common in suitable places all along our coast. Besides this there are half-a-dozen other varieties, living at more or less depths in the Western Atlantic, one of which, the great *Pecten tenuicostatus* of the coast of Maine and the Bay of Fundy, was formerly highly valued by the people of that region, but now is too scarce to appear on the tables of even "the rich" except at rare intervals.

Scallops are caught by hand-dredging from small sail boats. The dredges are about thirty inches in width, have a scraper blade upon the bottom, and in favorable weather several may be thrown over from each boat. In shoal water an iron-framed dip net is sometimes used on calm days. It is pretty hard work, and entails exposure to very severe weather.

The only edible part of the scallop is the squarish mass of muscle (the adductor) which holds the shells together, and this part is skillfully cut out by "openers," who have their houses at the landing places where the dredgers take their cargoes to be sold. It is the buyer, not the dredger, who "opens" or "cuts out" the meat and prepares it for market. In some places men alone are employed in this work, at others women and girls for the most part, and they will earn from eighty cents to \$1.25 a day. The work is performed with great dexterity.

THE LONGEST TUNNEL.

Completion of an Engineering Work That Was Begun in 1782.

An engineering work that has taken over a century to construct can hardly fail to offer some points of interest in its history, and illustrate the march of events during the years of its progress. An instance of this kind is to be found in a tunnel not long since completed, but which was commenced over 100 years ago. This tunnel, or adit, as it should be more strictly termed, is at Schemnitz, in Hungary. Its construction was agreed upon in 1782, the object being to carry off the water from the Schemnitz mines to the lowest part of the Gran Valley.

Excavations in Rome.

The Roman archeologist, Prof. Rudolfo, has had for the past sixteen years the absolute control of Roman excavations. Speaking of his work in conversation, he said: "The excavations in Rome are now being conducted by the national government, the municipal government and private citizens. Hundreds of statues and busts we have found, some of marble, others of costly bronze, many in perfect preservation. The Government has spent within the last twelve years not far from \$1,000,000, but it has been a remarkable business investment, for the value of our finds is placed at \$4,000,000. So rapidly is the work going on that we are almost unable to store properly from day to day the results of excavation."

—George Paneeke, of Anoka, Minn., with his dog and gun, started to walk to a lumber camp. He met two men, and leaped on his gun as he talked to them. His dog jumped upon him, hit the hammer of the gun with his paw, the gun was discharged, and George was shot dead.—N. Y. Sun.

THE HOHENZOLLERN.

Prerogatives and Traditional Policy of the Ruling Family of Germany.

The royal house of Hohenzollern are descended from Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the Generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. In 1415, the head of the family obtained possession of the province of Brandenburg, and two years later was recognized as an Elector of the Empire. A century later, the province of Prussia came into the possession of the family, through the election of Albrecht, a younger son, to the post of Grand Master of the province. This, together with the additions to the family possessions made by Friedrich Wilhelm in the seventeenth century, encouraged the son of the "Great Elector" to crown himself King at Königsberg, January 18, 1701, under the title of Friedrich I. From this time forward the dominions of the King of Prussia steadily increased, until, after the war of 1866, the kingdom covered 137,066 square miles, with a population of nearly 23,000,000. With this growth in power came the natural rivalry with Austria. As far back as 1833 Prussia had formed the Zollverein, or customs union, of the German powers, excluding Austria. This was small loss financially to the great empire of Austria-Hungary, but it constituted a tie between Prussia and the German States, and threatened Austria's position as head of the German Confederation. This led to numberless jealousies and bickerings, until finally, in 1866, Prussia determined to exclude Austria from the Confederation. The victory at Sadowa, July 3, settled this question, and Prussian influence became supreme in Germany; so that during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, King Wilhelm became Emperor Wilhelm I. of a newly organized German Empire.

The Hohenzollerns have always been despotic rulers. The kingdom had no definite constitution until 1849. Before that the Kings had "entrusted" to a convocation of the provincial assemblies the right to be called upon to assist in raising money, by borrowing or by new taxes, but this practically amounted to little, as the King controlled the main sources of revenue, the crown lands and the custom duties. A Prussian diet was established in 1847, and the deputies assembled with great hopes of obtaining a share in the Government. Disappointed in this hope, the tone of the liberal members became disloyal to the King's prerogatives. Some of them compared the situation with that of the English after the revolution of 1688. In answer to this, Captain (now Prince) von Bismarck, who sat as alternate for the representative of the Knight's estate of Jerichow, rose and replied that "the English people were then in a different position from that of the Prussian people now. A century of revolution and civil war had invested it with the right to dispose of the crown and bind it up with conditions accepted by William of Orange. The Prussian sovereigns were in possession of a crown, not by grace of the people, but by grace of God; an actually unconditional crown, some of the rights of which they voluntarily conceded to the people—an example rare in history." This was the position taken by the crown and its supporters. Compare it with the pretension of James I. of England, that the rights of Parliament were derived from the tolerance of the throne.

But popular sentiment was strongly in favor of liberal government, and riots occurred in Berlin, which the King tried vainly to subdue by concessions, first of a new ministry, and second of increased powers to the Diet. The final crushing of this insurrection led to a conservative reaction, and the constitution of 1849 confirmed many of the disputed powers of royalty. Bismarck was looked upon as a rising man at this time, and the King soon recognized his merit by employing him as his representative in the German Diet at Frankfurt. King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. died in 1861, and was succeeded by his brother, the present sovereign. This confirmed Bismarck's power, and when in 1862 the Diet refused the appropriations necessary to carry out the Government policy the Ministry resigned, and the King sent for Bismarck, who was in Paris, and made him Chancellor. The policy of Bismarck has always been that of despotic rule, and the Emperor, though in no sense a tyrant, is so completely under the sway of the traditional policy of the Prussian Kings that he can not understand how a government can be stable without a strong element of despotism.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Justice in Ceylon.

To judge by one or two instances cited by a Colombo correspondent, the quality of money has been a good deal strained in Ceylon lately. In one case an influential native, "who set upon an unsuspecting Cingalese and trampled him to death," was rewarded—one can hardly say punished—by six months' hard labor. Scarcely less extraordinary is another case in which a murderer, whose death sentence had been commuted to penal servitude, had escaped from jail, and, being caught asleep in a hut, had stabbed and killed the policeman who attempted to arrest him. For the second murder this man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment—whether to be served concurrently with or after his unexpired term is not stated. The judge who perpetrated this singular practical joke is said to have justified himself on the ground that a policeman had no right to arrest a man when he was asleep. So that in Ceylon it is not murder to kill a policeman who exceeds his duty.—London Truth.

THE SMOKING HABIT.

A Brief But Exhaustive Argument Against the Use of Tobacco.

An English journal recently offered a prize for the best argument against smoking. Following is the article for which the prize was awarded: It is unphysiological because no animal in a state of nature uses it, and the first time a man smokes he is usually violently upset by it. When a person eats a new kind of fruit for the first time he may not like it, but it does not make him ill, as such fruit is a food. But tobacco, being a poison, nearly always causes an upset to the system. It is only by continued use that man can use it without being made immediately ill; he is made ultimately diseased by its use.

It is expensive because there is no need for it; it is not even a luxury that helps us to spend our superfluous cash harmlessly, because it causes more loss and injury than it does good. In England we spend at least £12,000,000 a year on tobacco alone; what with pipes, matches, cigar-holders, cigar-tubes, cigarette-machines, etc., we do not spend short of £20,000,000. It is a dirty habit. What smells worse than the breath of a smoker, than his tobacco-soaked clothes, and his rank pipe? Then the ashes from pipes, cigars and cigarettes fall on clothes, carpets, table-cloths, etc., and dirty or disfigure them. Smoking blackens the teeth, and if a pipe is smoked the teeth that hold it are worn away, and so we spoil a natural adornment—the teeth.

It is selfish, in that the person only who uses it gets pleasure from it, and that often at the expense of others. Smokers poison the air common to all by the fumes they emit. The selfishness of the smoker causes family quarrels and disputes, the man preferring his pipe to his wife or sweetheart. It is disease-producing. It stops growth, and causes ill-developed persons if used before growth has stopped. In adults it first blunts the sense of taste, smell and sight, and, indirectly, the hearing and touch. It always produces more or less sore throat, and often, in consequence, the worst kind of deafness—viz.: throat deafness. When absorbed into the system it causes palpitation and irregular action of the heart, and has a depressing influence on it. It delays digestion, causes nervousness, trembling of hands, indecision, loss of energy and of will-power, with looseness of spirits. It deadens thought, and makes a man dull and listless instead of being intelligent and active. It causes loss of appetite, helps on cancer of the stomach and is the active cause of most cases of cancer seen in the lower lip, which is rarely seen except among smokers. It also lessens the vitality, and wounds heal less rapidly amongst smokers than amongst non-smokers. It wastes time and energy. It wastes energy as it depresses the vital powers and uses up itself life and power that should be used for helping on mankind. It leads to drinking. Smoking always causes a dryness of the throat, and the saliva ejected is fluid lost to the system; to relieve both these conditions fluids are taken. As tobacco is a nerve depressant alcohol is often used to get rid of this depressed feeling. Statistics of temperance friendly societies show that smokers break away from their pledge in greater numbers than non-smokers do. It leads to loss of property, goods and lives, by the fires which originate by lighted ashes from pipes, by lighted cigar ends, or matches used by smokers. The loss in this country by fire traceable to smoking is very large.—Chicago Tribune.

PERSIAN SHERBET.

The Various Dainty Substances Used in Its Preparation.

The beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied, and of which there are many varieties—from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it. Preparing sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in so thirsty a country as Persia, and one upon which much time is devoted. It may be expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar, and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption. Another sherbet is much drunk, which is not omit to mention, called *guzangoben*, made from the honey of the tamarisk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the produce of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insect is collected and the honey preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used; in all other classes sherbet is served in china bowls, and drank from deep wooden spoons carved in pearwood.—Belgravia.

—Three tramps broke into a residence near Blairtown, O., during the absence of the family, one morning recently, and pillaged it, wrapping a lot of silverware and other valuables in a blanket. As they were leaving the room the house-dog, a large Newfoundland, rushed in, and seizing one of them by the throat, held him to the floor until, a few moments later, the master arrived and secured him by tying his wrists. The other two escaped, leaving their booty on the floor.—Cleveland Leader.

CARELESS DOCTORS.

What a Druggist Has to Say About the Takes Made by Physicians.

"I have beaten the record," said a bright young man in one of the popular dispensaries of pure drugs and medicines in Chicago. "One Sunday, while alone in the store I put up fifty-one prescriptions. Now, twenty prescriptions a day is considered an average day's work for a clerk in a drug store. It is not the actual mechanical labor involved in compounding the formulae, but the close concentration of attention, the accurate measurements, the observance of apparently unimportant details, and the care necessary to see that the doctor has made no blunders. I know there is a popular belief that doctors are infallible, but if you could look over our prescription files you would speedily change your mind upon that point."

While he was speaking two prescriptions came in, one of which simply called for "Listerine," a new and comparatively unknown medicine, without a word of direction as to its use—no even the oft-quoted formula: "Two or three drops." The other simply read—[and this came from one of the most prominent physicians of Chicago, whose fee for consultation is fifty dollars]— "Tr. aconite. One every two hours. One what? One dose? One teaspoonful? Now aconite is a deadly poison, and one teaspoonful would speedily put the taker beyond human aid. Fortunately the keen-eyed druggist detected the omission, and supplied the hiatus with the missing word, "drop," thereby probably saving a life and cheating the corner out of a few dollars. "There is another thing," said the druggist. "There are two solutions of morphia—one prepared according to the United States Pharmacopoeia of 1870, and known as the U. S. P. formula; the other known as Magend's solution. The first contains one grain of morphia to the ounce and a teaspoonful dose of it can be taken with safety by almost any patient. Magend's solution contains sixteen grains to the ounce, and a teaspoonful would knock John L. Sullivan out on the first round. You would scarcely believe it, but not one doctor out of five ever specifies the particular solution desired, simply writing 'morphia,' and leaving it entirely within the discretion of the druggist whether to give the patient one grain or sixteen grains of the deadly drug."

CANINE INTELLIGENCE.

A Connecticut Dog Noted for His Sagacity, Carefulness and Wisdom.

A dog owned by Colonel Newton, of Cromwell, goes twice a day to the railroad station for the morning and evening papers. He goes of his own accord, is always on time, and waits about where the baggage car is to stop, in the morning at one place and in the afternoon at another. "There he waits until the bundle is thrown off and opened by the station-master, when he takes his paper in his mouth and immediately starts for home. If the weather is rainy, he has a piece of oil-skin which is kept in a place where he can get it himself, and of his own accord he carries this with him, and the station-master wraps it around the paper before giving it to him, in order that it may not get wet. On his return home he puts the oil-skin away in its place, against the next rainy day." He knows the papers and insists on getting the right one. Once he was fooled. "In opening the bundle the station-master slipped one that was two days old out of his pocket and handed it to the dog. Demo took it in his mouth and started for home. Arriving there he took it to his master, and was rewarded by a pat on the head and a kind word. Colonel Newton adjusted his spectacles and began to read. Of course he at once discovered the trick, although he thought at the time it was only an error. Calling Demo to him he told him to take the paper back, and reprimanded him for making the mistake. I don't know what it was he said to him, but the dog seemed to understand it, for he hung his head and really looked ashamed. In a short time he was at the station with the old paper in his mouth, and going to the agent he laid the paper at his feet, and, looking in his face gave a short and very decided bark, as much as to say, "Give me the right paper, and do it now." He was offered one that was a day old, but after sniffing at it for a moment refused to take it, and not until he was given a paper of the right date would he have any thing to do with it. Since then, although an attempt has been made several times to fool him again in the same way, he can not be deceived, and so, as I said before, it seems as though the dog must be able to read."—Middlesex County (Conn.) Record.

A Chinese Gentleman.

—A Chinese gentleman, bearing the simple name of Azurizawa Ryochi Nichome Sanjukantob Kiobash-Ku, has discovered the secret of photographing in natural colors. It is hoped he will not, in imitation of Daguerre, christen the new process with his own name, and telling him to go to a photographer and telling him you want half a dozen Azurizawayochinichomesanjukantobkiobashkiototypes taken!—Norristown Herald.

—Dog fashions have changed in England, and the fox terrier has supplanted the pug. And yet the fox terrier is no match for the pug in plain, unadorned ugliness.

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