ORIENTAL MESMERISM.

Wonderful Preformances by Indian Jugglers.

Prof. Keller, the noted magician writes under the above heading an article for the New York *World* which is very interesting. He says: I have seen during the last twenty years almost every hypnotist and mesmerist of note in America and Europe. I have been permitted to carefully examine their performances and to note the precise effect produced upon the subjects by their manipulations. With this experience I think I am able to judge whether a performance of that character is well or poorly done, and I say to you that there were ten years ago, and there are now, in India, mesmerists whose performances transcend in wonder the combined efforts of such of their Christian rivals as I have ever seen. Let me describe one performance.

It was in Secunderabad in 1878 and it took place in the broad corrider of the palace of Saler Jung, the Nyzam. I was one of a party of Englishmen, among whom were Dr. Crawford, surgeon of the British army, and Mr. John Hodgkins, formerly an officer in Her Majesty's lancers, but at the time in the employ of an English banking and Mercantile firm in Hong Kong. We were in the front ranks of the spectators, nearly all of whom were Europeans. After we had waited a few minutes, fanning ourselves, for the day was oppressiuely hot, the fakirs made their appearance. There was eight in the party. An old man, with aquiline features, a patriarchal white beard and a pair of flashing black eyes, was the leader. His wife, a pretty little woman, young enough to be his daughter, was his chief assistant, and the six remaining men served as subjects and under-assistants.

I had heard much about the wonderful performance of this particular band of fakirs, as all itinerant performers are generally termed, and thus when I received the invitation of the palace authorities, I was delighted to accept it. But I must admit that all the praise I heard seemed faint and cold after I had seen all that was to be seen. It was, taking it all in all, the most wonderful performance of the sort any of our party had ever witnessed.

After the fakirs had arrived they proceeded at once to business. The old man bound a bandage tightly around the forehead of one of his young men, placing a small wedge-shaped piece of pith under the cloth and directly between the eyes. Then he handed him a small round mirror, telling him to place it in his hand and gaze upon it intently This the young man did. Meanwhile the other fakirs made a partial circle around him, droning a monotonous chant that ran something as follows:

"Ram, ram, amaram, amaram, ram,
Amaram, amaram, amaram, ram."

This was repeated over and over again in singing tones, resembling the distant hum of a hive of bees, and when the chant was ended we were nearly as drowsy as the poor subject was.

Directly the song was finished we started from our lethargy and brought our lagging senses to bear upon the victim of this remarkable incantation. He was lying on the parlor floor, to all appearances dead. His face was of the ghastly pallor of the tomb. His arms, legs and fingers were as though they had been suddenly turned to ice. His blood seemed to have been frozen on a day that we living spectators were almost suffocated by the heat.

We felt his fingers. They were as rigid as though modeled from marble. Dr. Crawford raised his eyelids. The pupil had been upturned and nothing but the white was visible. The doctor examined his heart and felt his pulse. His blood had stopped flowing through his veins. To make the test even more complete the doctor stopped his nostrils, his eyes and his ears and mouth with a thick, putty-like paste that made breathing an impossibility. In every previous mesmeric or hypnotic experiment I had ever witnessed the subject always breathed.

Now came some further tests and cruel ones they were, too. Large bodkins were thrust entirely through the palm of his hand, and he never moved a muscle. Neither did a single drop of blood follow the withdrawal of the steel. This prodding was repeated upon his cheeks, his finger-points, his thighs and arms, with precisely the same results. Then the old man took a glowing coal of burning charcoal from his pot and placed it on the upturned palm of his unconscious victim's hand. Here it at first smoked, then sizzled, and the corridor became permeated with the smell of burning human flesh. Still the man was unconscious. At last the doctor forced the old man to remove the coal, for fear that it might do the young man some possible permanent injury.

The subject was then turned over to the doctor's care. The physician made every effort known to medical science to resuscitate him, all for naught. After he had been in this trance for nearly an hour, the old fakir made some wide-spreading passes over his body with his arms, and leaned back to watch the result. A shiver passed over the subjects form, and a grim smile of triumph curled the corners of the old man's mouth. We gathered round the prostrate man and there watched him until we grew sick at heart and felt faint. Such torture, such horrible agony I never before beheld on a human being's face. His features were twisted and contorted out of all human resemblance. His limbs became knotted and he writhed into a thousand different shapes from his finger tips to his toes. After five minutes that seemed to us an age, he opened his eyes, rubbed the moisture from his forehead and sat up as one who was dazed. A minute later he rose and took his place among the others, as though nothing whatever had happened.

While this was very wonderful the old man proceeded to astonish us still more. With no one to help him save the singers and their chant of his own volition he threw himself into this same marvellous state. We repeated the same experiments upon him that he had done in the first instance. We drove steel through his limbs and scorched the palm of his hand with a living coal. We stopped up his nostrils, ears, eyes and mouth and then the doctor worked on him for half an hour or more. The effect of death in this case was more pronounced than in tho former. The natural pallor of the old man's face, his flowing white hair and beard made him appear like the carved figure of some old Indian chieftain in one of the royal burial grounds. It impressed me as though we were in the presence of actual death and we instinctively spoke in whispers.

When the doctor was tired he turned the body over to the woman, who made certain passes over it, and slowly and terribly the old man regained his senses. That ended the performance, the like of which I have never personally seen equaled. The old man was said to be the only member of this particular party who could throw himself into this trance, if I may so call it, and his wife was the only one who had the power to bring him to life. Without her help he would remain in that condition for an indefinite period. Some of the natives claimed that he could sleep that dreamless sleep for centuries and then be brought to life. However that may be, he would undoubtedly remain unconscious until death really came to him unless some powerful agent recalled his dormant senses.

Several months later, during the same year, I visited Lucknow, the guest of Sir Colonel Julius Medley, whose niece afterwards became my wife. We were entertained by Colonel Jenkins, commander of the British forces, at the Chnddarmuzil club, of which the colonel was the secretary. One evening I had just related to the Colonel the circumstances I have just described when he proceeded to tell me of one fakir show which happened near Lucknow, the truth of which he vouched for. This is the Colonel's story:

In 1887, I think he said, a party of fakirs, possibly the same ones I had seen, for their description tallied closely with that of my acquaintance, visited the Colonel's quarters and gave an exhibition of their almost supernatural powers. The old man threw himself, while in a sitting or squatting position, into a trance, and his assistants placed his tongue far back in his mouth. They then swathed his body with bandages, as a mummy is prepared for the tomb. They filled his ears, eyes, mouth and nostrils with paste and bandaged his face and neck, arms and chest, as they had done the lower part of his body. When this was done he was turned over to the Colonel. Mind you, all this had been done in the presence of the Colonel and his officers. There was not and could be no deception in it.

The Colonel had a deep hole dug in the barrack-yard, and into this placed the bandaged fakir, after first putting him into a box, sheathed with metal and hermetically sealed. The earth was spread over the box and the grave placed under a squad of soldiers. Every second of the time, day and night, for forty days, the grave was under guard. The box could not have been meddled with by any human being and have escaped detection. At the end of that period the box was exhumed and opened, the body was unswathed, and a woman breathed upon his face and passed her hands over his limbs, and immediately the man came to life, apparently none the worse for his long burial. How much longer he could have remained under ground of course I cannot tell. All I know is that he certainly was buried and remained there forty days without air, food or drink.

There are many stories current in India appropos of such phenomena, but these two are all that I can vouch for during the fifteen years of my residence in that land of mystery. I have never seen or heard of such experiments being produced by an American or European performer. What the secret may be I shall leave you to decide. I have described to you what I have seen with my own eyes and what I have received on evidence that cannot be impeached. You may explain it as you please. If you can do it satisfactorily you will do more than I have ever been able to do.—*Kellar.*

Take Your Choice.

In view of the fact that no "last man" will live upon the earth to perish alone, the following "solutions" of "the fate" are rather amusing as specimens of ignorance run mad. The St. Louis Republic says:

What will be the fate of the last man is a subject that has often been discussed. There have been about a dozen different solutions to the question. Ten of the best are summarized below:

1. The surface of the earth is steadily diminishing, elevated regons being lowered and the seas are filling up. The land will at last be submerged and the last man will be drowned.

2. The ice is gradually accumulating at the north pole and slowly melting away at the south, the consequence of which will be an awful catastrophe when the earth's center of gravity suddenly changes. The last man will be killed by the crashing of movables or drowned by the torrents of water that will rush across the land.

3. The earth cannot always escape collision with a comet, and when that disaster does come there will be commingling of air and cometary gases which will cause a grand but awful and terrific explosion. If the last man has not already been suffocated he will be killed by the concussion.

4. There is a retarding medium in space, causing a gradual loss of velocity in the planets, and the earth obeying the laws of gravitation will get nearer and nearer the sun, and the last man will, therefore die of excessive heat.

5. The amount of water on the earth is slowly diminisning, Finally the earth will be an arid waste, like the moon, and the last man will die for want of water.

6. Other suns have disappeared, and ours must sooner or later and then go out forever The intense heat at the time of burning will burn the earth thousands of feet deep; the last man will thus be literally roasted off the face of the earth.

7. The sun's fire will gradually burn out and the temperature will cool. The earth's glacial zones will enlarge, driving shivering humanity toward the equator, until the hospitable space will lessen almost to nothing and overcrowded humanity will be frozen in a heap.

8. A gradual cooling of the earth's surface will produce enormous fiseures in the outside crust like those seen on the moon. The remnant of humanity will take refuge in these great caves and the last man will be killed by some great couvulsion of nature.

9. The earth will separate into small fragments and the last man will have a fearful ride as he falls through space forever.

10. The human family will retrograde untill man will not possess a higher nature than the plant louse of to-day. Such being the case, this curious inhabitant will spontaneously produce posterity of both sexes, and when annihilation takes place it will be the closing act to the drama in which each has played his part.

A little boy was very fond of rambling around in the woods of Southern Georgia, and every time he would go out he would capture a rattlesnake and bring it home alive.

"How did you catch them, Johnnie?" said the mother.

"Jes so," said the boy and he showed her the operation. He would take a large candy jar and place the open mouth of the jar in front of the rattler. Then he would firmly fix his gaze upon the snake and hold him spell-bound. He would then punch the snake's tail with a long stick and shove him along until he had him secure in the bottle.

In this manner he captured thirty rattlers, and placed them on shelves in the kitchen.

The curious collection remained there some time. One morning the mother missed the snakes and also the boy. She looked around the house and found them nowhere. Finally, she heard laughter in the front yard. She went out and beneld a fantastic spectacle. The young kid was dancing around the front yard, while the thirty snakes were twisting around flowers and bushes, and had converted the flower yard into a regular den of rattlesnakes.

Indifference to Peril.

A Denver gentleman, who has been on a camping tour through the mountains, has recently returned, and relates an incident which testifies to the statement that even the most dangerous callings become ordinary every day affairs to the men engaged in them, the element of danger being apparently lost sight of. He was driving his team across a mountain road when, coming to a narrow place, another team was met. In this latter were the driver and his wife, and as the passage was narrow and rough, there being many boulders on the side where the turning out had to be made, his wife got out of the wagon. This was to be expected, but when the Denver tourist saw her run somewhat speedily and hide herself behind a large rock, it somewhat astonished him.

"I say," he asked, "what makes your wife act that way?"

"Oh, I don't know exactly, but I guess she may be a little scared?"

"But what is she scared about?"

"Oh, I have got some stuff in my wagon which she does not like to see bumped over these rocks," and he cooly proceeded to lead his team over the boulders.

"Say, what have you got in your wagon?"

"You see those three boxes—well, they are full of giant powder?"

"My God, man, you don't intend to drive over these rocks with all that explosive matter?"

"Yes, I do. Why not? I have been teaming giant powder for ten years."

"But it might explode and blow us, horse and all, to the devil."

"What of it? We would never know what hurt us, would we?"

And it was with difficulty that he was persuaded to wait and carry it about fifty feet.

The Capital of Brazil.

If you have occasion to mention the capital of Brazil and wish to be exact you must say Rio de Janeiro and pronounce it Reeo day Haynay-ray-oh. That is pan-American. It means River of January.

Tradition says that when the Portuguese mariners who discovered the Brazilian coast passed through the narrow gateway to the harbor and saw the beautiful bay in the amphitheatre of mountains, surrounded by eternal verdure, they thought they were entering the mouth of a river that would lead them to the enchanted land. When they discovered their mistake they were so disgusted that instead of naming the river after our Saviour or one of the saints they simply christened it the river discovered in January. However, the city has a street called "Street of Good Jesus," and others called St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evanglest, etc.

A Famous Indian Chief.

Chief Joseph, the famous chief of the Nez Perces Indians, who defied the United States a few years ago, is fully six feet in his moccasins, and weighs 200 pounds. His features are fine and denote decided character. His forehead is broad and high, slightly sloping from a pair of heavy beetling eyebrows, above a pair of piercing black eyes. His hair, black and straight, is remarkably fine for an Indian's and is glossy without any bear's grease. His hands and feet are small and well shaped; of the former he is very proud and spends much time in manicuring them. His skin is of a light copper color and in the sunlight takes on a beautiful reddish hue.

Congressional Furniture.

It takes a lot of furniture to fit out the capitol. It is a pretty big building to furnish with tables and chairs, carpets and rugs, desks and bookcases, washstands, and what not, without taking into account the articles of ornamentation. There are no hundred attics in the country that could furnish, in a combined effort, as much rubbish as is stowed away in that building, some lying away in dark holes, and some serving still as furniture. There are, of course, some articles of furniture that are made valuable by their age and historic association. There are the desks at which our great men of the early days wrote, and the chairs they occupied, and there are rare old pieces of mahogany that are valuable independent of their association; but what an auction sale it would make to sell out all the ramshackle furniture thereabout. It is proposed to recommend to congress this session to have such a sale, and make an appropriation to refurnish all the House side where the furniture is in the worst state of dilapidation.

Pray With Their Eyes Open.

James Welch, aged 16 years, was fined $5 in the police court yesterday for disorderly conduct. Young Welch had been in the habit of attending the services in the M. E. mission. He amused himself by throwing paper wads and peanut shells at the heads of members of the congregation while they were on their knees supplicating the throne of Grace.

One venerable deacon in giving his testimony said; "Your Honor, the prisoner's conduct was outrageous. He annoyed us so much that we were finally compelled to pray with our eyes open."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Sensational Preaching.

On Sunday morning, November 3rd, Rev. A. J. Graham, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, in Minneapolis, startled his congregation at the commencement of his sermon by declaring that he had renounced Christianity and denied the Bible and the church, as well as their teachings. He said he had a confession to make to his hearers, with a hope that they would listen to him patiently and withhold their judgment until he had finished. He at once expressed his doubts as to whether it paid to draw all the fine deductions that theologians do in the matter of belief. He said the Bible was full of falsitics, and mentioned Jonah in the whale's belly and the stopping of the sun and the moon. He did not believe it was inspired by God. He entertained a belief in God, but had no faith in a heavenly father, who watched over his children. He supposed that some of the old fogies would leave the church, but he was able to fill it with people of superior intellect who refused to believe this false doctrine.

The effect of this was most startling on the occupants of the pews. Some of the congregation were in tears, some believed the pastor insane, and all were shocked at the deliberate renunciation of their faith. It was evident they could not bear much more, and the rector suddenly announced that he was only acting a part. If there were any mysteries in religion, they are not for them to understand.

OUR NAVY AND ITS NEEDS.

Secretary Tracy's Report Contains Many Recommendations.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows that the effective force of the United States navy, when all the ships now authorized are completed, excluding those which by the process of law and the operation of law will by that date have been condemned, will comprise eleven armored vessels, of which only three are designed for fighting at sea, and thirty-one unarmored vessels, making a total of forty-two. Mr. Tracy gives a table showing the number of war vessels on the effective list of the principal foreign powers, built, building or projected at the present time, and exclusive of sailing and practice ships. The table shows, says the secretary, that even when the present building programme is completed the United States cannot take rank as a naval power.

The purpose for which the United States maintains a navy is not for conquest, but defense, says the secretary, adding that if the country is to have a navy at all it should have one that is sufficient for the complete and ample protection of its coast in time of war. If we are to stop short of this, we might better stop where we are, and abandon all claim to influence and control upon the sea.

The new cruisers and their speed are compared with the vessels of foreign powers. It is a noteworthy fact, Mr. Tracy thinks, that most of our new vessels—namely, the Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Dolphin and Yorktown—have, at later trials or in later service, beaten their own record on the contract trial, and it is equally a fact that the usual experience with European vessels is just the other way. The net results of the department's operations for the last seven years are more than satisfactory. The results made, with more audacity than judgment, upon the four experimental cruisers of 1882, have been met successfully by the performance of the vessels, and all doubts of their efficiency, if such doubts ever really existed, are laid at rest forevor.

The secretary says the country must not deceive itself by supposing that it has an effective navy. The necessities of our vulnerable position, he says, demand the immediate creation of two fleets of battle ships, of which eight should be assigned to the Pacific and twelve to the Atlantic and Gulf. They must be the best of their class in four leading characteristics—armament, armor, strength and speed. Not only must the speed of our battle ships be high, but uniformly high, for the speed of the fleet is regulated by that of the slowest vessel.

In addition to the battle-ships the situation of the country requires at least twenty vessels for coast and harbor defenses. The one problem, now before the government, says Mr. Tracy, in the matter of a naval policy, is to get these forty vessels built at the earliest possible moment. It is recommended that the construction of eight armored vessels be authorized at the coming session and that they be of the type of battle-ships rather than coast-defense ships, the former being more generally serviceable and there being only three of them now in process of construction as against eight of the latter.

In reference to fast cruisers, all modern experience goes to show, says the report, that they are essential adjuncts of an armored fleet, and the proportion of three cruisers to one battle-ship is believed to be sound and reasonable. This would make the future navy consist of twenty-six battle-ships, twenty coast-defense ships, and sixty cruisers, or 100 vessels in all, which is believed to be a moderate estimate of the proper strength of the fleet. Of the sixty cruisers required, thirty-one are now built or authorized. It must be remembered, however, that cruisers have another and equally important function in the attack and defense of commerce. Any staunch vessel with a good coal capacity and the highest rate of speed, armed with a few rapid-firing guns, though built and used principally for commercial purposes, may by certain adaptations in her constructien be made readily available for this form of warfare. The fast transatlantic liners, nationalized in foreign countries, but supported and maintained by American trade and American passengers—many of them owned, even, by American citizens—are a powerfal factor in the naval force of the governments whose flag they bear and at whose disposal they must place themselves in time of war.

It is a matter for serious consideration, Mr. Tracy says, whether steps may not be taken toward the creation of such a fleet of specially adapted steamers of American nationality, owned by American merchants, carrying the American flag, and capable under well defined conditions of temporary incorporation in the American navy. The advantages of such an arrangement which enlarges the merchant marine and makes it at the same time self-protecting, are overwhelmingly great. The difficulty is that American capital will not be drawn into the enterprise unless it can be sure of specific compensation for the concessions which it makes to the government—first, in the adaptation of its vessels to the latter's needs, and, secondly, in the surrender of a privilege to use them when the exigency arises. In the absence of such an arrangement the naval policy of the United States cannot neglect to take account of the fleets of fast cruisers which foreign states maintain under the guise of passenger and merchant steamers. They constitute an auxillary navy, and must be reckoned as a part of the naval force of the governments maintaining them. It is difficult to imagine a more effective commerce destroyer than the steamship City of Paris armed with a battery of rapid-firing guns. She can steam over 21 knots an hour and can average 19.9 knots from land to land across the Atlantic ocean. No man-of-war could overtake her; no merchatman could escape ner. A fleet of such cruisers would sweep an enemy's commerce from the ocean.

Our deficiency should be supplied either by a line of fast merchantmen, constructed with special reference to use in time of war, which will enable the government to avail itself of their services at critical moments, or we should build a fleet of at least five first-class cruisers of the very highest rate of speed, certainly not less than twenty-two knots. The displacement of these vessels should not be less than 4,000 tons. Even such a fleet will not supply the want of swift merchant steamers for coaling and transport service. Colliers and transports must alike be fast, for they cannot fight; and the collier can take no chances of capture, for she carries the life of the fleet. Apart from the want of battle-ships, the most marked defect of the present is in torpedo-boats. This branch of defense cannot safely be neglected any longer. It is high time that the steps should be taken to supply these essential constituents of a naval force. I therefore recommend that the construction of at least five torpedo-boats of the first and second classes, in suitable proportions, be authorized as a beginning at the coming session of congress.

The progress of recent construction is next given. Coming to the subject of enlisted men, Mr. Tracy says:

To insure the thorough efficiency of the corps of enlisted men in the navy three things are necessary. First, that it should be composed of American citizens, or of those who have declared their intention of becoming citizens; secondly, that they should have adequate training for their work; thirdly, that the system of enlistment and discharge should be so regulated as to secure the retention of good men in the service. At the present time the crews of our naval vessels are in large part composed of foreigners, or of men whose nationality is uncertain and who are ready to serve any government that will pay them. It cannot be expected that crews so composed will be a safe reliance for the country if their services should be needed in war. In the matter of training, the altered conditions of naval warfare and the exceptional character of the implements now employed have made great changes necessary. It is not to be supposed that men taken at haphazard from the seafaring class can supply after a little practice and drill, as was formerly the case, efficient crews for such complicated structures as the modern ships of the navy armed with modern guns. To meet the want of trained American seamen the naval-apprentice system was established, but the navy derives little benefit. The government educates them as boys to loose their services as men, and the result is that while we have provided an elaborate system of training, we are forced to depend for seamen on an untrained service largely composed of foreigners. The plain remedy lies in a statutory extention of the term of enlistment to twenty-four years of age. During the additional three years the formation of associations and a mature judgment will lessen the inclination for a change, and the government will get the services of those who it has trained for at least one full cruise.

It is further recommended that the number of apprentices be increased from 750, as is now allowed by law, to 1,500, making the total enlisted 9,000. At the same time the course in the training-ships should be extended by the formation of a special class for training in gunnery on board a ship devoted exclusively to this purpose.

The duration of a naval cruise is in general, three years. The crew of a vessel preparing for sea are necessarily brought together in receiving-ships before she sails, frequently several months before, as the completion of her outfit may be delayed. As the crews are enlisted for exactly three years, in the majority of cases the time of the men expires several months, sometimes even a whole year, before the ship returns, and the advance of 25 per cent. additional to pay, to which those holding over are entitled to receive under the law, is a heavy addition to the cost of maintenance. To remedy this defect the department proposes to adopt a four years term of enlistment, and it recommends that the laws (Revised Statutes, sections 1,626, 1,573) relating to honorable discharge after three years' services and to allowances upon a three years re-enlistment be ammended accordingly.

In order to obtain a body of trained American seamen upon which the country and the navy can rely, it is absolutely necessary that the whole system of temporary enlistment should be replaced by a continuous service system, the four years term being retained only to meet necessary emergencies. This system should be based upon the principle of retaining the services of the enlisted men for life. The continuous-service man should be permanantly enlisted and entitled to retirement on half-pay after thirty years of services, as has been provided by law for the army and marine corps. No aliens should be accepted for conuous service, and no man above the age of thirty-five, unless he has had previous naval experience. At the end of the first four years of service he should have an option of taking his discharge or remaining, but, failing to take it at that time, his connection with the service should thenceforth be permanent, unless he should be removed by sentence of a court-martial. Discharges in any case should work a forfeiture of all prospective benefits of pay and retirement. Continuous-service men should be entitled to one month's leave for each year of service, to be granted at the convenience of the navy department, and to be cumulative up to four months, which will be equivalent to the three month's leave, now granted for re-enlistment, and which may be similarly commuted, and a small addition, of $1 per month or thereabouts, should be made to the pay of the various ratings for each completed term of four years' service.

Under existing law (sections 4,810, 4,813, Revised Statutes) pensioners who become inmates of the Naval Home, formerly known as the Naval Asylum, are obliged to relinquish their pensions during their residence at the Home. A similar provision formerly existed with reference to the Solddier's Home, but it was done away with by the act March 3, 1883, which provided that pensionsers therein should draw their pensions under certain regulations. As there is no reason whatever for this discrimination, which works great injustice to naval pensioners, the department recommends the passage of a law placing them on the same footing with their comrades in the army.

Prehistoric Pelics.

George Mollenkof, of near Pendleton, has a collection of prehistoric fossils discovered by him on his ranch. He unearthed them in a canyon in a strata ten feet below surface, and judging by their position and surroundings, they have been lying there a thousand years. The relics are those of a mastodon, and, although the skeleton is not complete, there are bones enough to indicate that the animal was twice as large as any at present found on the face of the earth. including the huge Asiatic elephant. In proportion to the joints and estimated according to the animals on the earth now-a-days, the monster was certainly not less than fourteen feet high. The joint from the knee to the thigh is thirty-one inches in length, and the swivel joint is seven inches in diameter, whereas that of a horse is only two inches. The bones are in an excellent state of preservation, and Mollenkof tells the *Tribune* that he intends to donate and forward them to the state agricultural college.

The "kit" that Prince Albert Victor intends taking with him to India is of the most modest kind, consisting of one uniform of the Tenth Hussars, two suits of green Jungra cloth for hunting in the jungle (the properties of this cloth being that it prevents the spear grass and brambles getting to the flesh), and a suit of pig-sticking riding clothes, made of light leather.

Oscar Has Recovered His Senses.

The Oscar Wilde who made himself famous in America a few years ago is not the Oscar Wilde of to-day. The long hair has been cut and is now short and curly. The knee breeches have been put away carefully, the lack-a-daisical air is no longer worn, and the Oscar Wilde of London to-day is a straight, strong, wide shouldered fellow with no nonsense about him, and an evident determination on his face to make fame and money. The Wilde craze, so far as England is concerned, is over. I saw Oscar on Fleet street to-day, and would not have known him had not an English friend pointed him out to me. He looked as English in his dress as in his manner and conducted himself as thousands of other broad shouldered young fellows whom you will find at Oxford or Cambridge, or in the big commercial houses in London and Liverpool.—*London Letter.*