

STATISTICS.

About 5,000,000 fish poles are imported every year, or an average of one pole to each fish caught by amateur fishermen.

Two races of men are dying out—the Laplanders, who number 30,000, and the Maoris of New Zealand, reduced from 100,000 to 45,000 since the days of Captain Cook, and likely to be extinct by the year 2,000.

According to official statistics Paris last year consumed 4,000,000 eggs. It also drank 87,560,000 gallons of wine, 3,217,000 gallons of spirits and liquors and something over 12,000,000 gallons of cider and beer.

The Australians find it quite impossible to get rid of the plague (rabbits). New South Wales has expended the enormous sum of \$1,809,461, or nearly 25 cents apiece, for killing 7,853,787 of them, and yet, instead of decreasing, the pests appear to be increasing in numbers.

The number of sheep in the world is estimated as follows, according to the latest statistics: South America, 1,000,000; Australia, including New Zealand, 77,000,000; Europe, 212,000,000; Africa, 25,000,000; Asia, 51,000,000; United States, 45,000,000; Canada, 3,000,000; all other countries, 5,000,000. Total, 517,000,000. In the United States the average yield of wool is about six pounds per head.

It is calculated that during the last twelve months the people of this country have individually and severally put their tongues out 1,968,341,000 times to moisten the postage stamps for the billions of letters and millions of newspapers, periodicals and parcels that are carried and delivered by the government. And yet forty-five years ago there wasn't a postage stamp in the United States.

Fredericksburg, Va., has a big pickle factory that is supplied with cucumbers from the lands adjoining the city. This season the supply has reached 30,000,000 cucumbers, those engaged in their production furnishing from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each. An acre will produce 100,000, and they sell in Fredericksburg at 80 cents per 1,000. The object is to get them an inch or an inch and a half long, and this requires active picking before they increase this size. A boy will pick 3,000 in a day. Picking them thus early increases the productiveness of the vine, and while the season lasts others are appearing in place of those taken from the vines.

American Government statistics find that since 1840 the use of whisky has fallen off one-half in the United States, while the use of wines has increased about 40 per cent. The consumption of beer has increased from 1.36 gallons per capita in 1840 to 11.01 gallons per capita in 1886.

This may be considered a favorable showing as there is choice even of evils. Were those addicted to the drinking habit to abstain entirely from the use of whisky and confine their libations to the wine cup or the beer mug, drunkenness would be less frequent than it now is. It is asserted that the police records of large cities show that the number of arrests for drunkenness has decreased quite steadily since 1840.

A writer in an English review severely criticizes governmental control of public works in that country. This is beginning to be a very sore subject in Great Britain. England has invested over \$45,000,000 in the public service; over 40,000 men drawing \$12,000,000 are employed in the branches. The cost of her men-of-war is said to be a fair example of the poor economy of Governmental public works. The hulls of the ships built at the Chatham Government yard cost on an average \$411,422 per ton, and the engines \$74 per ton. Private builders on the Clyde construct the same things for \$378.36 and \$63.54. There is evidently a "boddler's" paradise in the Chatham yards.

At the time of the census of 1880 there were ten cities in the United States with more than 250,000 inhabitants each. They were New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New Orleans. Their population aggregated 4,914,897. In 1887 the number of cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants had increased to fourteen, the four additional being Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Washington. The total population of these fourteen cities was estimated at 6,798,000. It is estimated that there are in addition to the cities above enumerated, thirteen with populations exceeding 100,000 each, as follows: Albany, Alleghany, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, Providence, Rochester and St. Paul. These thirteen have an estimated population of 1,750,000. There are also thirteen cities with over 60,000 each, whose combined population is 902,000. Altogether these forty cities have 9,450,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-sixth of the population of the United States.

The superintendent of the Woman's Reformatory prison reports that: "Out of an examination of 24 inebriate women 128 began their drinking by the use of beer, 37 by drinking whiskey, (as punch at first usually,) 20 began with wine, eight with gin, and 11 could not remember what beverage was first used. These young girls, mill and shop girls largely, began by going to some so-called refreshment saloon with their friends, and the debauch usually began by sipping a little tonic (made of hops, sugar and water, charged with carbonic acid gas and colored with burnt sugar); beer soon followed, and soon rioting, other kinds of intoxicants, restlessness and crime; and what was an innocent foolish girl yesterday, is to-day a branded criminal and all for a glass of beer. Of the 204 inebriate women, 126 had been guilty of other crimes, and yet in but 16 instances did the first commitment of a crime antedate the habit of drinking. More than one had formed habits of intemperance before they were 21 years of age, and more than one-third at the giddy age of from 15 to 20 inclusive. Twenty-seven began to drink in intoxicants before they were 10 years of age."

It appears from a table compiled by the *Railway Age* of the most destructive railway accidents of the past forty years that the number of very serious accidents in the United States was equalled if not excelled by those in foreign countries. For example, those in which sixty or more persons were killed were in America as follows:—July 17, 1856, Philadelphia and Reading railroad, at Campbell, Penn., 66 killed, 100 injured; July 15, 1864, Erie railroad, at Port Jervis, N.Y., head collision, 60 killed, 120 injured; December 20, 1876, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, at Ashtabula, O., broken bridge, about 80 killed, 60 injured; and the Chatsworth disaster with 77 killed and 130 injured. On foreign

railways with the same period there were the following:—March 17, 1857, Great Western of Canada at the Des Jardines canal, by a broken bridge, 69 killed and 39 injured; Grand Trunk of Canada, at Richelieu River, by an open drawbridge, 86 killed, "hundreds" injured; December 28, 1879, North British railway, at Tay bridge by derailment, 74 killed; June 23, 1881, Mopeliis railroad, at San Antonia River, by a broken bridge, 200 killed; June 8, 1885, at Kozleff, Russia, train derailed by wreckers, 70 killed and wounded.

A Wonderful Conquest.

The Soudan is the great central region of Africa, extending from Senegambia, on the west of the Nile, or according to a common recent use of the name, to the Red Sea itself. It is a vast region barren in some parts and very fruitful in others, and inhabited by a great many nations, some of which, especially in the west, approach a condition of civilization, and have large and prosperous cities, where trade and manufactures are carried on.

The French, in their operations upon the Soudan, have in contemplation the joining of the Western Soudan to the French possessions of Sierra Leone and Senegal, which now extend far inland, and then connecting the whole with Algiers and Tunis, and thus gradually establishing a French dominion over the whole of Western Africa, and giving France a foreign possession larger than India itself.

The French plans include a railway across the Sahara to connect Algiers with the river systems of the Senegal and Niger, the flooding of a part of Sahara, and the development of a great commerce with the whole region.

In their movements into the Western Soudan, the French are aided by the Senegal and Niger Rivers, which approach very near each other. They have not only opened a road from the Senegal to the Niger, but have built gunboats upon the Niger, and are now descending that river, extending a peaceful conquest as they go. Their expedition, which makes peace with the natives and not war, comprised at last accounts, only five hundred and thirty men, of whom three hundred and two were Europeans.

The expedition is under the command of Colonel Gallieni, who is still a young man. In 1870, Gallieni, then the captain, set out from the Senegal with a small expedition to go to Segou, a town on the Niger, and establish friendly relations with Ahmadou the sultan of that region. Before he reached Segou, his little party was captured, and plundered by hostile natives, who, however, allowed him to go on to Segou.

Arrived at that capital, young Gallieni and his companions were thrust into prison by Sultan Ahmadou and kept there for one year. An expedition under Colonel Desbordes was sent to relieve them. Ahmadou heard that the French had taken Goumbouk, a place which he believed to be impregnable, whereupon he at once liberated Gallieni and his companions.

The young captain returned to St. Louis, in Senegal, and was not long afterward placed in command of the entire interior region. He returned to the Niger not to revenge himself upon Ahmadou, but to conciliate him and gain his friendship. The Sultan of Segou, who had probably acquired a high regard for his former captive, finally made peace with the French; and not only was he won over, but Colonel Gallieni, by skillful and wise management, obtained a treaty with Samory, the most powerful potentate of the whole region north of the Niger, ceding to the French the whole country as far south as the Niger and the Tankisso, its tributary.

Operating from Bammakoo, a town on the bank of the Niger, Colonel Gallieni has traversed the Soudan as far as the Sahara, and as far down the Niger as Lake Debo, not far from Timbuctoo.

In the next campaign the French dominion will probably be extended as far as Timbuctoo, for the commandant of the gunboat on the Niger has orders to descend to Kabara, the river port of the great Central African capital of Timbuctoo; and Colonel Gallieni has established such friendly relations with Chief Tidiani and the principle Sheikhs of that city that he does not look for any resistance.

The conquest of the Western Soudan, with less than a half hundred men, will, if it is fully consummated, be more remarkable than Lord Clive's conquest of India, or the Spanish conquest of Peru and Mexico, because it will have been accomplished without bloodshed.

Pasteur has been made a Baron by the Emperor of Austria.

If a crazy man is called a maniac why shouldn't a crazy girl be called a girlic?

A six-year-old Guelph boy, whose father is a cornetist, was very restless the other night, and couldn't go to sleep. Finally, as a last resort, he called out: "Papa, please play your cornet; that always makes me tired."

George Meredith, the famous English novelist, is a handsome man between 50 and 60 years of age. His hair is gray, his features well cut and expressive, and his manner vigorous, unaffected and pleasing. Like many a man who has excelled in prose George Meredith considers himself a great poet. He seems blind to the fact that while he may be a giant in fiction he is a dwarf in verse.

Three children, the eldest eleven and the youngest three, found a horse caught in a railroad bridge near Piedmont, Mo. It was toward evening and a passenger train was soon due; so the little ones made a small bonfire of brush on the track, and when the train came in sight waved burning branches. The engineer stopped the engine, the horse was removed, the train went on, and few of the passengers knew how near they had been to an accident.

Gen. Boulanger, in an address to the officers of his command, after the manoeuvre by his corps at Clermont-Ferrand, on Saturday, strongly urged the necessity of giving a wider exercise of offensive tactics which were proper to the French army. He concluded his remarks as follows:—"We have to-day more need than ever of the qualities of a warrior. The hour has not yet struck for the disarmament of the peoples of old Europe. It is madness to believe it, a crime to say it, for it points to 'peace at any price' as the goal to which our country should aspire, and our enemies, who often appraise us at our real value better than we do ourselves, know well that we have not got as far as that. More than ever we must continue the work. It is for France."

SCIENTIFIC.

BROMINE AS A DEODORIZER.

A solution of bromine has proved unexpectedly useful as a deodorizing agent in street excavations, from which noxious smells emanate in this city. Whether it is a true disinfectant, or merely a means of suppressing unpleasant odors, is a question as to which sanitary authorities differ.

THE STRAWBERRY'S VALUE.

In a discussion on the strawberry, at a recent meeting of the Columbus Horticultural Society, one of the speakers declared that this fruit was particularly wholesome as a corrective of the condition produced by malarial disease. At the same meeting the statement was made that the white of an egg contained as much food as twelve pounds of strawberries.

BLACK AND WHITE HARD ON THE EYES.

Several of the French railway companies and other public bodies have resolved on having their printing done on green instead of white paper. The reason for the alteration is that they believe the combination of white paper with black characters endangers the eyesight of their workpeople. Black on green has always been recognized as a good combination, and many railway tickets are so printed.

HEADS TO THE NORTH.

The superstition that human beings should sleep with their heads to the north is believed by the French to have for its foundation a scientific fact. They affirm that each human system is in itself an electric battery, the head being one of the electrodes, the feet the other. Their proof was discovered from experiments which the Academy of Sciences was allowed to make on the body of a man who was guillotined. This was taken the instant it fell and placed upon a pivot free to move as it might. The head part, after a little vacillation, turned to the north, and the body then remained stationary. It was turned half way round by one of the professors, and again the head end of the trunk moved slowly to the cardinal point due north, the same results being repeated until the final arrestation of organic movement.

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MAN.

From a chemical point of view, man's body is composed of thirteen elements, of which five are gases and eight are solids. If we consider the chemical composition of a man of the average weight of 154 pounds, we will find that he is composed in large part of oxygen, which is in a state of extreme compression. In fact, a man weighing 154 pounds contains ninety-seven pounds of oxygen, the volume of which, at ordinary temperature would exceed 980 cubic feet. The hydrogen is much less in quantity, there being less than fifteen pounds, but which in a free state, would occupy a volume of 28'0 cubic feet. The three other gases are nitrogen, nearly four pounds; cholrine, about twenty-six ounces; and fluorine, three and a quarter ounces. Of the solids, carbon stands at the head of the metalloids, there being forty-eight pounds. Next comes phosphorus, twenty-six ounces, and sulphur, three and a quarter ounces. The most abundant metal is calcium, more than three pounds; next, potassium, two and a half ounces; sodium, two and a quarter ounces; and, lastly, iron, one and a quarter ounce. It is needless to say that the various combinations made by these thirteen elements are also innumerable.

CONTAMINATED FRUIT.

A writer in the *Swiss Cross* says: July 2, at 8 a. m., I bought two apples from a stand on the edge of the sidewalk near Adams St. It was directly over the gutter, and about ten feet from a sewer vent. The apples I bought had come into town that morning, and had not been on the stand ten minutes. At 6 p. m., same day I bought two more apples of the same lot, and perfectly sound like the first. I scalded two pitchers for half an hour, then rinsed them with cold water drawn from the same faucet at the same time. Into each pitcher I put a pint of milk drawn from the same cow half an hour before. Into one pitcher I put the two apples bought in the morning, into the other the two bought in the evening. The pitchers then stood side by side until 12 m., July 3. At that time the milk containing the morning apples was sweet, that in the other pitcher was sour and thick. This experiment I tried three times, with fruit of the same kind, and with fruit of different kinds, bought from different vendors, with the same result. I then tried the same experiment with fruit bought from fruit depots, restaurants and the like, and found no difference in the milk in the different pitchers when tested the next day. This seems to show that fruit is rendered unfit for food by remaining for twelve hours near gutters and sewer vents.

COLOGNE'S NEW BELL.

An official notice has been published of the great bell for the Cathedral of Cologne, the solemn inauguration of which took place a short time ago with great pomp. The bell weighs 27,000 kilos, or about 26 tons 13 cwt. The clapper alone weighs 800 kilos, or nearly 152 cwt. Its perpendicular height is almost 14 1/2 feet; its diameter at the mouth nearly 11 1/2 feet. Twenty-two cannons taken from the French were assigned by the Emperor William for its manufacture; 500 kilos of tin were added. It was cast by Andreas Hamm, of Frankenthal, and 21,000 m. (£1,650) were paid for the casting. It will be known as the Kaiserlocke, or Emperor's bell; and as the two other bells in the cathedral bear the epithets respectively of Pretosia (precious) and Speciosa (beautiful), this one is styled Gloriosa. It bears above an inscription, recording that "William, the most august emperor of the Germans and king of the Prussians, mindful of the heavenly help granted to him whereby he conducted the late French war to a prosperous issue, and restored the German empire, caused cannons taken from the French to be devoted to founding a bell to be hung in the wonderful cathedral then approaching completion." A likeness of St. Peter, the name patron of the church, is on the side, beneath which is a quatrains in the style of the mediæval conceits praying that "as devout hearts rise heavenward at hearing the sound of the bell, so may the doorkeeper of heaven open wide the gates of the celestial mansion. On the opposite side is in-

scribed a setet in German, of which the translation is:

"I am called the Emperor's bell;
I proclaim the Emperor's honor;
On the holy watch tower I am placed.
I pray for the German empire,
That peace and protection
God may ever grant to it."

The bell was solemnly blessed in the cathedral by the Archbishop of Cologne, according to the elaborate ritual set out in the *Pontificale Romanum*. The ceremony was very long, many psalms being chanted by the clergy and choristers while the bell was being sprinkled with blessed water and anointed with chrism, and the portion of St. Luke, x. 7-42, was chanted by a deacon. 'Incess and myrrh were burned within it, and many symbolical rites performed. The opinions of experts are divided as to whether the note which the bell sounds is C sharp or D.

Life Among the Siberian Nomads.

The Kara-Kirghese are essentially a nation of shepherds and breeders of cattle, and think it a "come-down" in life when compelled to resort to settled occupations. They are not so rich as their brethren in the plains. Very few own as many as 2,000 or 3,000 sheep. Also they have fewer camels; but, on the other hand, possess an excellent breed of oxen for traversing the mountains. Their cows are large, but do not yield much milk. Yaks are kept by them instead. Their cattle breeding claims far less labor than agriculture, but is exposed to great risks. For the support of a Nomad family for a year are required eleven head of large and ten of small cattle, and to provide hay for the winter consumption even of this number exceeds the working power of one household.

I was much interested to see some of the Kirghese on the march. Their wanderings are thus conducted. When the pasture in a neighborhood is eaten, one or two of the young men are sent to select a suitable spot for another encampment, and to clean out the wells. This done, the women pack the tents and the men form the cattle in droves. The camp is ready and starts before dawn, the good women of the family riding in front. I met one old lady in this honorable position, mounted astride a bullock and looking anything but graceful. After her came the other women, variously mounted on the top of carpets, tea-kettles, tents, etc., the whole being made to wear, as far as possible, a festive aspect. The length of a stage is from 13 to 17 miles, and the *aud* traverses about 25 miles in 24 hours.

On arriving at the place of encampment it is the office of the wife to put up the tent. I chanced to see a woman begin to do so, and would not stir from the spot till I had witnessed the whole operation. The principal parts of a *kibitka*, or tent, are large pieces of felt to cover a frame-work that consists of lintel and side posts for a door, and pieces of trellis-work surmounted by poles that meet in the centre. On this trellis-work are suspended arms, cloths, bags, basins, harness, and cooking utensils. Not that there is a large variety, however, of the last, for most of the cooking is done in a large open saucapan that stands on a tripod over a fire in the middle of the tent. Crockery-ware is not abundant, being of hazardous carriage, and metal goods are not cheap, so that leather has to do duty not only for making bottles (specially those for carrying *koumiss*) but also pails, some of which are furnished with a sport. I met with no small saucapans or tea-kettles of English shape, their place being supplied by *kurgans*, or waterwars, somewhat resembling a coffee pot. Round the walls of the tent are piled boxes, saddles, rugs, and bales of carpets, against which the occupants lean, the head of the household sitting opposite the door, and in front of him the wife in attendance.

I was honored with an invitation to dine in one of these tents, the dishes being put before us according to our rank. I heard nothing of grace before meat, but I never saw anything to exceed the alacrity with which the dishes were cleared. Hands were knives and fingers were forks, the meat being torn from the bones as by the teeth of hungry dogs. It is considered polite for Kirghese superior to take a handful of pieces of meat and stuff them into the mouth of an inferior guest, an elegance I saw practised on another, but from which, mercifully, I myself was excused.—Dr. Henry Lansdell, in *Harper's Magazine*.

New Brunswick, the Angler's Paradise.

The numerous Rivers, Streams and Lakes of New Brunswick abound in salmon, trout, and other game fish.

With few exceptions, all are accessible to the disciples of the rod and fly, whether he be a stranger or a denizen. From the early part of May to the end of September, he is free to go hither and thither and to indulge in his favorite pursuit without let or hindrance.

The Rivers in which salmon are taken with the fly, are the Restigouche, Eel, Charlo, Jaquet, Nepissiquit, Miramichi, Upper Salmon, Big Salmon and Tobique. These with their numerous tributaries, and the immense areas covered by them, accommodate a host of Isaac Waltons.

The trout Rivers and Streams, in addition to the foregoing, are so numerous that a complete list of them would occupy too much space; the principal are the Saint John, Nepesis, Salmon, Oromocto, Nashwaak, Tobique, Aroostook, Grand, Green, Madawaska, Saint Francis, Allegash, Bass, Caraquet, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabusintac, Bartibog, Kouchibouguac, Kouchibouguasis, Buctouche, Richibucto, Cocagne, Shediac, St. Croix, Magaguadavic, Lepreau, New River, and Musquash.

The almost countless number of Lakes in New Brunswick, scattered over its whole surface, teem with trout, togue, tuledi, bass pickerel, land-locked salmon, shiners, and other species of game fish.

"And is this to be the end?" said the deeply-enchanted travelling man to the beautiful young lady who kept the books for one of his regular customers in the little inland town. "It is, Mr. McThompson," she replied; "I can never be anything to you but a friend." "Then," said the drummer with tremulous voice and a face of ashy paleness, "it only remains for me to say farewell. I shall be here again," he continued, consulting his memorandum book with rapidly recovering self-possession, "in thirty days with a full line of samples in millinery and dress-goods. Save me your orders, please. Good afternoon."

Sabbath on the Prairie.

The year's first, blushing roses,
Were decking the prairie's breast;
And the summer garb of beauty
Made fair the wild Northwest.
It flushed in the sedgy hollows,
And smiled in the woodland dell;
It whirled in low, soft zephyrs
That breathed o'er the lake and fell.

How it glowed in the mystic star-shine
Of the clear blue Northern sky;
How it crimson'd and flushed in grandeur
In the sun's sweet good-bye!
And gaily birds from the Southland
Made brilliant the poplar grove,
And plaintive calls came sounding
From the haunts, where the plover rove

With dream notes in the gloami-
The wind-jutes swept the boughs—
Sweet songs of the distant stretches,
Where the moose and bison browse,
And we lay in our camp, and listened,
And a tingle of the wills untrod;
Of the holy, lonely future,
And the h mes on the stranger sod.

And still o'er the wide, wide ocean,
Our eager thoughts would stray,
To the homes and ones, to the loves and hopes
O, the youth time, far away.
"Twill be Sunday at home," we said;
"But our church must be the prairie,
With the blue sky overhead."

The Sabbath dawned in beauty,
With a calm who's breath of peace,
Made a solemn grand cathedral
Of the wild vast wilderness—
The woods were the soft toned organs,
And the winds, thro' their alders din,
Now raised some high glad anthem,
Now chanted some low sweet hymn.

We came from our tents together,
And stood on the lone hill side,
To join in the songs of Nature,
That Sabbath morning-tide,
"With one consent let all the earth,"
Swelled on the sunny air,
And then how each home-sick heart went forth
In that strange hour of prayer!

And the text the preacher gave us
Was, "Rejoice in the Lord always,"
Alike in the summer sunshine,
And the gl of winter days,
And the clouds of our gloom were banished
Like the mist from the morning breeze;
We had strength for the untired future
For God is every where.

A Project Over Two Thousand Years Old.

The New York Sun comments on an enterprise twenty centuries old as likely to be completed this year. That is a canal through the narrow Isthmus of Corinth, which connects North Greece with the Peloponnesus, a work projected by Julius Cæsar and pushed to a certain point by the Emperors Caligula and Hadrian. Whether they found the enterprise too difficult and costly for their means and exchequer is not stated. It has been reserved for this generation to complete.

There was a singular enterprise begun and nearly or very largely executed by Darius the Great, half a dozen centuries B. C. It was a canal across the Isthmus of Suez on the general line and plan of the present canal. A stone is said to have been discovered by a French archaeologist, bearing an inscription in two or three languages declaring that Darius had completed the canal to that point, but on the judgment of his civil engineers had discontinued the work, as the difference of sea levels, it was believed, would work harm should the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas be joined. Precisely the same objection was raised by certain civil engineers when D Lep's plan was discussed, but the latter, by the fallacy of the bugaboo reasoning of his opponents, and, nothing daunted, boldly pushed his scheme to a successful issue.

It seems that the ancients had the brains to conceive and the skill to execute even the greatest engineering feats. A bridge 180 feet above the river bed spans a street at Nimes in Italy. It was constructed by Augustus Cæsar, and is a model of beauty and strength. Its age speaks for durability.

A Word in Due Season.

A woman, famous as one of the most kindly and most lovable among leaders of the best American society, once said: "If I have accomplished anything in life, it is due to a word spoken to me in the right season, when I was a child, by my old teacher. I was the only homely, awkward girl in a class of exceptionally pretty ones, and being also dull at my books, became the butt of the school. I fell into a morose, despairing state, gave up study, withdrew into myself and grew daily more bitter and vindictive.

"One day the French teacher, a grey-haired old woman, with keen eyes and a kind smile, found me crying.
"Qu'as tu, ma fille?" she asked.
"Oh, madam, I am so ugly! I sobbed out. She soothed me but did not contradict me.

"Presently she took me to her room, and after amusing me for some time said 'I have a present for you,' handing me a scaly, coarse lump, covered with earth. 'It is round and brown as you,' 'ugly,' did you say? 'Very well! We will call it by your name, then. It is you! Now you shall plant it, and water it, and give it sun for a week or two.'

"I planted it and watched it carefully; the green leaves came first, and at last the golden Japanese lily, the first I had ever seen. Madame came to share my delight.
"Ah," she said, significantly, "who would believe so much beauty and fragrance were shut up in that little, rough, ugly thing? But it took heart and came into the sun."

"It was the first time that it ever occurred to me that, in spite of my ugly face, I too, might be able to win friends, and to make myself beloved in the world."

It Was Sacred Viskey.

The *Boston Traveller* prints the following among its paragraphs of police news in that city:

"The police seized some liquor from a Hebrew named Moses Beersbank the other day and he was arraigned in court, charged with selling intoxicating beverages without a special tax, as required by law. Moses conducted his own case and asserted his innocence.

"What explanation can you make in regard to the beer found in your place, Mr. Beersbank?" said the judge.

"I bought dot beer for my family's own private use on a Friday, and of course der was a lot left over for Saturday," retorted Moses. "Well, how about the whiskey, der viskey was a Christmas present," said Moses smilingly. "And the brandy?" Moses at this point assumed a serious aspect, and gravely remarked, "Dot was not brandy at all your honor; it was sacred viskey, used at the passover, made out of bodatoes in Jerusalem."