ROUND THE WORLD.

New German Palace-Moral Condition of Boston-Need of Cremation-A Revengeful Soldier etc., etc.

The brokers of Mark Lane, London, say that people want 20 per cent more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild and muggy.

The new imperial palace at Strasburg is to be completed in three years, at a cost of \$1,250 000. It seems a preposterous piece of extravagance, as the Emperor has a dozen palaces already.

The German Government has forbidden the transit through German territory of early fruits and vegetables from France, the reason assigned for this measure being the lesies to prevent the importation of phyl.

The Lancet thinks that now it has become a penal offence to sell in France such wines England; it nigot have added America. bownardel found 15 grains of the drug in a itie of wine.

A Paris medical writer is greatly incensed because an American doctor proposes the irinking if het water as a health measure : se says that her some time to come men in general will one little for hot water except in their foct bath.

have been resumed, and are now proceeding society. An Athenian gentleman has given 200.000 france for the erection of a museum. which is making good progress.

During the last two or three years the moral condition of Boston has degenerated rapidly. Such is the assertion of the Conregationalist, which specifies that gambling ells, liquor salcons, and other bad resorts gave multiplied swiftly, and have carried on heir work of corruption and ruin with gameless and increasing boldness.

some of the English medical journals have already begun to point out the great importance of not over-feeding infants with starchy foods, such as bread, farina gruel, etc., as the warm season approaches. According to authorities like Sir James Paget, such over-feeding is a fruitful cause of the arge infant mortality in warm weather. The one article most necessary to the life of the child at all times is water.

The hard fact, recently so often brought to the notice of English scientific societies, that two millions of bodies have been interred during the last twenty-five years within the limits of the London postal circle, has very greatly changed the popular view of cremation. Two years ago three of the scientific papers said that cremation was "unnatural" and "against human feeling," but they now think that self-preservation is the first and strongest of laws.

The Parisians will soon have an opportunity of witnessing a bull fight at a charity fete to be held at the Hippodrome. Frascuelo, the world-renowned toreador, himself will take part in it. He refused at first, the promoters of the festival having refused to permit the usual tragic denouement. Frascuelo, though against his principles, finally waived the point. If the bull, however, is dery, he will probably forget this.

In a paper read before Edinburgh Health Society, Dr. Almond referred to the custom of having the head covered out of doors and mcovered within doors as very injurious on account of it making people so sensitive to raughts of air as to cause them to take old. Boys, he said, who went bareheaded at of doors could stand a greater amount of rentilation in schoolrooms and sleeping noms than those who wear head coverings.

the Missouri Supreme Court has decided that information obtained by a physician from a patient must not be disclosed on the witness stand, where the information was 18 physician or operate as a surgeon. The xurt held that it would not do, while the mouth of a physician is closed as to the ktual spoken words of the patient, to open it as to knowledge acquired from his diag-

The Polyclinic states that the use of paper towels in cleansing wounds has been found 'ery satisfactory. Sponges have always teen regarded with suspicion by surgeons, as t is so difficult to keep them in a perfectly purified condition. But the paper towels are be used once only, and, as they cost only from \$6 to \$7.50 per I,000, are available in the sick room. They are from Japan, and the pale colors with which they are decorat

ed are found to be unobjectionable. A new native Indian journal has, according to the Madras Athenoum been started for the express purpose of advocating the remarriage of Indian widows and the reducnon of the wedding expenses, which Indian customs renders costly. In a recent number of the new organ we are told seven Hindoo widows announce their re-diness to re-enter he marriage state. In one case the widow 18 only twelve years of age, and her father is anxious to betroth her to a Bengal gentle-

In a recent trial on the Thames of an eleclaunch forty feet long, with a storage battery, a speed of seven knots an hour was attained. The speed of a steam launch, with engine, boiler, water, and coal sufficient for a six hours' run, would have been from one and a half to two miles an hour greater. Comparing the electrical system with steam, the advantages in favor of eleclicity are entire absence of noise, great leanliness, and very small room needed for Aschinery; and when once charged it is tady at a moment's notice.

A few days ago one of the soldiers quarered in the barracks at Naples, having taken offence at some of his comrades for talling him a tinker, waited until bedtime, and, immediately after signal for extinguishing the lights was given, took down his rifle and commenced firing indiscriminately Before he could be secured he had discharged no fewer than 57 shots, tilling three men on the spot and wounding eight more, one of whom died soon after other taken to the hospital, while five of the thers are reported to be in a hopeless state.

It may be news to some that the religious a not the of Good Friday, now so general, a not the continuation of an ancient custom much as a revival of modern times. In tang of part of the reign of George III. the dan church going folks took no notice of the day; and in his "Bestituta" Sir Eger-Brydges speaks of the 'clamor, uproar | was left off."

and rage" with which an order of Archbishop Cornwalls "to observe decently Good Friday" was received by persons of a different way of thinking from bis Grace. But the animosity of what Sir Egerton Brydges calls "the Presbyterian newspapers" seem to have been chiefly directed against Porteus, afterward Bishop of London, who was supposed to have been the Primate's adviser in this matter.

The Isle of Man, says the St. James' Gazette, ought to be more correctly styled the Isle of Women; since it is only in the Kingdom of the Manxmen that the claims of women are properly recognized. By way of precedents to the Government which has the Franchise bill in hand, it is pointed out that the last time the Manx Legislature had before it the question of parliamentary reform it dealt with the question of female suffrage as well. In 1881 the House of Keys passed a bill which conferred the same electoral privileges on women as on men. But, enlightened as it is in other respects, Man still groans under an Upper Chamber; and that body refused to pass the bill in its entirety, a penal one and acid, they will be sent to and only allowed a £4 ownership qualification to give the vote to women. However, even this is something.

Lately in a Roman court a handsome young man of 26 and his wife, 17, were charged with theft. He had been cook and she housemaid in an Irish gentleman's family. A robbery having occurred, the young couple were suspected and imprisoned. When brought before the bench both The excavations at O'ympia, in Greece, burst into tears. As soon as they could with cat's tails and grasses, or set ginger be calmed, the young man, as usual, was at the expense of the Athens Arct eplogical asked his name, and, covering his face, he replied that he was Count Riccardo Strozzi, a legitimate descendant of one of the most illustrious families in Italy. The wife is also of a very good family. They had fallen in love with each other and run away, travelling about in disguise in order not to be recognised. At last being penniless, they entered the above family as servants. Fortunately their innocence was proved clear at last. The coincidence of their flight with the day of the robbery was thoroughly explained, and they were set at liberty amid the cheers of the whole court.

Mr. Spurgeon.

Mr. Spurgeon stands head and shoulders

above all the Nonconformist preachers.

Somebody once expressed a regret that the great Baptist minister was not a member of the Establishment, to which the late Bishop of Winchester answered by quoting a portion of the tenth commandment. But Mr. Spurgeon was much more aggressive in those days than he is now; he has softened much of late years, and churchmen can go to hear him without fear of being offended. On the days when he preaches his Tabernacle holds a multitude. It is a huge hall, and to see gallery upon gallery crowded with eager faces-some 6,000-all turned towards the Pastor whose voice has the power of troubling men to the depths of their hearts, is a stirring sight. Mr. Spurgeon's is not a high class congregation, and the preacher knows that its understanding can best be opened by metaphors and parables borrowed from the customs of the retail trade, and with similes taken from the colloquialisms of the streets. Laughter is not forbidden at the Tabernacle, and the congregation often breaks into titters, but the merriment is always directed against some piece of hypocrisy which the preacher has exposed and it does one good to hear it. He says: "You are always for giving God short measure just as if He had not made the pint pot.' "You don't expect the Queen to carry your letters for nothing, but when you are posting a letter heavenward you won't trouble to stick a little bit of Christian faith onto the right-hand corner of the envelope, and you won't put a correct address on either, and then you wonder the letter isn't delivered, The Menphis Medical Monthly says that so that you don't get your remittance next post." "You trust Mr. Jones to pay you your wages regularly, and you say he is a good master, but you don't think God can be trusted like Mr. Jones; you won't serve necessary to enable the doctor to prescribe | Him because you don't believe in the pay. "You have heard of the man who diminished his dose of food every day to see on how little he could live, and many of you have got to the half-biscuit dose." These whimsicalities, always effective, constitute but the foam of Mr. Spurgeon's oratory; the terrent which casts them up is broad, deep, and of overwhelming rower. Mr. Spurgeon is among preachers as Mr. Bright among Parliamentary orators. All desire to criticise vanishes, every faculty is subdued into admiration, when he has concluded a sermon with a burst of his truly inspired eloquence, leaving the whole of his congregation amazed and the vast majority of its members anxious or hopeful, but in any case roused as if they had seen the heavens open. We are compelled to add that Mr. Spurgeon has in the Baptist communion no co-minister wielding a tenth of his power, and that these whe, having gone to the Tabernacle to hear him, have to listen to some other

An Anecdote of Jenny Lind.

man, will be disappointed in more ways than

As an illustration of the constant anxiety of artists concerning their powers, Mrs. Reeves tells how one famous prima donna refused to sit down at all on a day when she | cent; and, about twenty-nine years afterthe room, talking, perhaps, singing perhaps, ing a capital offence. For a long time a slave, if he wished, and to obey his slightest sometimes even busy with her needle and | smoking was forbidden in Russia, under | word. I gave Gordon a letter of this sort throad, but never sitting down the livelong pain of having the nose cut off; and in some day until the performance was over." "Why, I remember well enough how one day, on the morning of a performance, Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt), Mr. Reeves, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, and myrelf were in the room and through the morning Jenny Lind and my husband were never still, passing one past the other, with music in hand, singing and practicing, and intent on the work before them. "Why, Jenny," said Mr. Goldschmidt, "you must have sung these songs many times; surely there is no need for all this." But the remonstrance was in vain. "You are a fine musician," said Mme. Goldschmidt, in her quiet, decisive manner to her husband, "but Mr. Reeves and 1 are singers, and we know what is best for us. Leave us alone." Suppose you had called to see Jenny Lind on a day when she was singing. She would probably come into the room with a bundle of music in her hand, put it on a chair and sit down on it; talk away pleasantly enough for a few minutes, become abstracted, rise, take up the music, turn to a passage in one of the pieces, and hum it over. Having satisfied people who would cross the ocean would be herself of the correctness, she would replace it and sit down again as caimly as possible and resume the conversation at the point it

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Coal should be sprinkled as it is put into the cellar, to avoid as much dirt as pos-

The wash boiler should always be carefully dried, and if there is the least tendency to rust rub the inside with a little

A famous lawyer used to say that a woman who could boil potatoes and melt butter well was a good cook, and he never required any other proof of her capabilities.

Take a vessel that will hold exactly 100 pound of pure water, and fill it with pure milk of average quality, and the weight will be found to be about 103 pounds. In other words the milk is three per cent heavier than water.

Tepid water with a little borax dissolved in it is good to wash colored table linen in. Nice tablecloths and napkins should not be allowed to become really much soiled, so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

The bride's veil originated in the Anglo-Saxon custom of performing the marriage ceremony under a square piece of clotn, held at each corner by a tall man, over the bridegroom and bride, to conceal her bluehes. The veil was not used at the marriage of widows.

Twenty five years ago people would have thought a woman crazy it she had pinued Japanese faus en her walls, or filled vases jars in places of honor. But by this tim we have found out that artistic possibilities lurk in reeds and weeds, in the marsh and the fen, and that the simplest articles may be replete with beauty.

Inexpensive but pleasing lavender water is made by mixing the following ingredients together: - Three ounces of the essence of bergamot, six drachms of the tincture of musk, one drachm of the oil of cloves, four drachms of the English ol of lavender, twelve ounces of rose water, and seven and one-half pints of alcohol. Of course a smaller quantity can be made if desired, preserving these proportions.

To clean painted woodwork provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready some clean warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it; apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt of grease. After which wash the part with clean water, rubbing it dry with soft chamois.

If you wish to improve upon the usual method of smothering beefstake with onions, them well, and fry them in a deep frying pan, with a good deal of very hot lard in it. | fitted in well with the surroundings. Tal and excellent.

Early Days of Tobacco.

Tobacco was introduced into Europe from the Province of Tabaca in St. Domingo in 1559, by a Spanish Gentleman, named Hernandez de Toledo, who brought a small quantity into Spain and Portugal. From thence, by means of the French Ambassador at Lisbon, Jean Nicot from whom it derived | probably well known to you, as it is to the its name of Nicotia, (whence we have the Santa Croce, the Pope's nuncio, who returning from his embassy at the Spanish and Portuguese courts, carried the plant to his own country, and thus acquired a fame little inferior to that which, at another period, he in France and the Papal States it was at shape of snuff; but it was some time after is generally supposed to have been introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh; their return from Virginia in 1585, were ed the Indian plant, called the Tabacca or high price; a great many persons some from through their nostrils; so that tabacca-tav-

beer-houses." Its principal opponents were the priests, the physicians, and the sovereign princes; by the former its use was declared sinful; and, 1684, Pope Urban VIII. published a bull, excommunicating all persons found guilty of taking snuff when in church. This bull was renewed in 1690, by Pops Innosubject of public prosecution—the police regulations of the Canton of Berne, in 1661. placing the prohibition of smooking in the liot of the Ten Commandments, immediately under that against adultery.

A Quick Passage. ' for a great deal with business men. There is another class with whom speed is a consideration, namely, those who are subjected to sea-sickness. If the ocean voyage could be made in three or four days the number of largely increased. No doubt before long ocean steamers will adopt electricity as their motive power and then people will be carried acress the ocean with a rush.

ZEBEHR PASHA.

Visit to the Ex-Governor of the Soudan-His Remarkable Life and Adventures.

The Story of His Career as Told by Himself.

On the outskirts of Cairo to the west, between a branch of the Mahmoudieh canal and the railway line, stands the house allotted by government to the ex-dictator of the Soudan. Everything about it bears marks of poverty. In the garden a small kiosk with a couple of divans, and floored with gaudy carpeting, serves as a receptionroom by day. In one corner of the yard stands a Saidy mare tethered to the wall. At sanset she is brought inside the house, and her night stable is at the foot of the stairs leading up to the siwan where Zebehr Pasha and his visitors dine and smoke their narghilehs, with now and then a cup of strong tea highly spiced with Nubian herbs. When I arrived yesterday, writes a correspendent of the London Standard, the pasha was attending the funeral rites at the Ismailieh palace, and the honors of the house were done by his relative Abdullah and the Steek Senoussi. of Morocco, who is a rich un repart. now settled in Alexandria. has travelled many a time in Europe, and visited every capital and town of importance on the continent. Pleased to have someone to corroborate his tales, which would probably have been otherwise only half believed. he launched into descriptions of all the Frank wonders he had seen, his descriptions of our underground railways being especially amusing. He himself was careful never to travel except on a Sanday, because the traffic was diminished and there was then less danger of a collision between the trains which kept revolving between the stations every moment like wild spirits. On the arrival of Zebehr Pasha the other visitors hushed their talk into attentive silence, only rarely interposing a remark. During a frugel dinner, a l'Arabe, when it fell to me, as guest, to dip first into the dish and pick out a choice piece from each to hand to the host, not much was said. After dinner, however, I put a few leading questions, and the pasha, when fairly launched, spoke on incessantly for hours. In mere anecdote his manner was excited, and he kept snapping his fingers to accentuate surprise or scorn; but on more serious topics he weighed his words carefully, and his manner and voice reminded me curiously of Arabi.

Nothing could be more interesting than try this :- Cut one quart of onions in very | this conversation, or monologue, in the queer small bits, not over an inch long, and as little room lighted by two candles, and obthin as a sharp knife will cut them. Let | scured by the smoke of cigarettes and them lie in cold water with a good sprink- | narghilehs. Grouped around were sheiks ling of salt in it for half an hour. Drain | from the far Soudan, a bey or two, and the servants; while the central figure in a chair They will cook immediately, and be crisp and spare, almost to attenuation, with sparkling eyes, mobile lips, and the beautiful hands of his race, the pasha was dressed in civil black, with a scarlet and whitestriped shawl thrown round his shoulders. Every look and gesture bespoke the commander, and as the ready words and proud laugh dropped from him, one could scarcely withhold admiration from the fallen general as he told the story of his past.

"I need not go over my record. It is

world in general. No man now hving in word nicotine), it found its way to Paris, Egypt has rendered such services to his where it was used in the form of powder | country as I did, and you see the reward. I by Catharine de Medici. Tobacco then do not complain, for it is the common fate came under the patronage of the Cardinal | to fail. I care nothing for the loss of wealth and lands and family in comparison with my honor. That was traduced years ago; but, thank God, in words, at least, it has been restored to me. It was Gordon's accusations which cut my heart out, but now had won by piously bringing a portion of | he has confessed that he was wrong, which the real cross from the Holy Land. Both | shows his true nobility. What amends it was in his power to make he has made. He once received with general enthusiam, in the | has telegraphed for me to take his place, and to the government that the confiscation the use of tobacco as snuff that the practice | of my property was unjust, and it should be restored to me. He requested that some money should be given me at once, and but Camden says, in his "Elizabeth," that | have been paid £5,000. That is a mere no-Sir Francis Drake and his companions, on | thing, but the fault is not his. Do you know what the government owe me? Alone "the first, as far as he knew, who introduc- | in the conquest of Darfour I spent some £300,000 or £400,000. Last year you must Nicotia, into England, having been taught | have seen four thousand hundred weight of by the Indians to use it as a remedy against | ivory advertised for sale by the government. indigestion. And from the time of their | It was all, or almost all, mine, besides shipreturn," says he, "it immediately began to | loads of feathers, gold, and silver, and cattle grow into very general use, and to bear a and furniture. They did not leave more than the bare divans in my home, not even luxury, and others for their health, being a carpet nor a glass. Enough of this, howwont to draw in the strong smelling smoke | ever. About my son this is what happenwith ineatiable greediness through an earth- ed: Jealous intriguers at Cairo had poisonenware tube, and then to stuff it forth again | ed the ear of the khedive against me, and was summoned to the capital. Conscious erns (tabernæ tabaccanæ) are now as gener- of no wrong. I came at once, leaving my ally kept in all our towns, as wine houses or | family and my property in full confidence. Here I found Gordon. I protested my innocence, and at Kas-en-Nil I offered to go up with him and prove to him the falseness of the accusations made against me. He refused, but told me to write to my son Saleiman a letter, ordering him to submit to Gordon. I wrote to him, telling him that Gordon went up as the representative of the khedive and myself; that he was to treat was to sing: "No, she would walk about | wards, the Sultan Amurath IV. made smok- | him as a lord and a father; to serve him as also. I accompanied him to the station, and parts of Switz rland, it was likewise made a | my last words to him were to commend my young son of 16 years to his protection, and to beg him to watch over him as he would over his own son. How could I fear anything after that? When Gordon arrived my son met him, and Gordon treated him with great kindness, and gave him a rank, and made him governor of Bahr Gazai, and my son made him presents-180 tons of ivory, The quickest time yet recorded as having | and other things. Shortly afterwards a been made by an ocean steamer is that made | servant of my house, one Edriss, fled away by the steamer Oregon from Queenstown to and went to Gordon, and told him that New York. The time was six days, ten | Suleiman was treacherous at heart and work. hours and thirty seconds. This is quick | ing against him. Gordon at once believed work, but no doubt the time will come when | this scoundrel, and named him governor in the trip from shore to shore will be made in | the place of my son without asking further. three or four days. Speed is not as import- | Suleiman, when he heard this, sent to Gorant a consideration as safety, but in these | don nine Ulema, to assure him of his respect days, when the object is to do everything and loyalty. Directly they arrived Gordon in the shortest time possible, speed counts | shot them all. Two more were sent, and they were also immediately shot. I can not understand this treatment of embassadors. Suleiman then said he would go himself to Gerdon, and started with twelve hundred | certained that at a point scarcely a hundred followers for Dara, where he believed Gor- yards in advance of where the mule had don was. At six hours' distance from Dara gained his victory some Apache Indians he heard Gordon was at Khartoum. He had ambushed the read, and but for the turned to go thither and met Gessi, with 150 | brute's keen nose and ears and firmness in soldiers. Gessi summoned him to surrender. resisting an obstinate man short work would He protested against being treated as an nave been made of both."

enemy. Gessi replied that he was Gordon's representative, an' Suleiman had better show the loyalty ne professed by coming with him. Suleiman said that if Gessi would give him bis solemn word that the charges against him should be properly sifted he would at once surrender and abide by the sentence. This was the greater proof of his loyalty, as he and his men so far outnumbered Gessi that had he wished he could easily have taken Gessi prisoner. Gessi, however, promised. Accordingly, Saleiman ordered his escort to lay down their arms, and then for six or seven days Gessi and he were friends, eating at the same table and living in each other's company. Oa the tenth day, however, Gassi called Suleiman and others of his family who were with him to come to him. They came to him and found him sitting under a great tree. In five minutes he had shot them all. I do not believe Gordon ever gave him the order to do such an act, for Gordon is a strangely merciful man. He can not speak our language, and so is often apt to get wrong imp. essions, but I do not think he would have shot my son without hearing him. However, that is a thing of the past. I have forgiven him, as we all hope to be forgiven. Gessi d ed at Suez afterward, and God will judge between him and me at the last day. I am very much afraid for Gordon now. If he loses his life it will be the fault of your policy in attacking the rebels at Suakim. The news has now passed from mouth to mouth through the length and breadth of Souden, that the English are coming with fire and sword to "estroy the Arabs. Of what use is it that Gordon proclaims peace whilst you carry on war? I think I could have settled the whole question at Suakim without firing a shot. I know all these people, and they know me. I would have gone to O man Digma and soon have persuaded him to cease war, as I shall go to Obeid to the Mahdi as a friend if I am sent now to Khartoum. I can not approve of the price set on Digma's head. If he were a muiderer hiding in a mountain cave you might do it; but it is not a worthy way for a great nation like England to treat an enemy who is still at the head of an army. When I made war on Darfour I lost hardly any lives, but they were just as stubborn foes as these. And when, after six days' running fight, when we were being perpetually attacked by the enemy, I reduced Hasb Allah, brother of the sultan, and leader of his army, to submission, how did I treat him? I myself went on foot to meet him; I he ped him off his horse and le l him to my tent. I never sat down in his presence, and served him at table, and washed his hands and feet, though he was my prisoner. So I brought him down to Cairo, and delivered him over to Ismail Pasha. That is how I would treat an enemy always. Kindness and soft words go farther than bullets and lances. I do not know how the idea has gone abroad that I am a slave-dealer. My people serve me gladly for the love they bear me. Let anyone go into my country and ask if Zebehr ever unjustly oppressed or killed a man, woman, or child. God is my witness, and I swear to you most solemnly that the charge laid against me is a false one. And is England afraid of a broken man like me? Can she not order me to put down slavery, and am I not forced to obey her commands? Am I a fool, if England sent me up, to go against her bequests? I am a soldier, and under authority, and the order given me, by God's permission, I will carry out to the last letter, as I have always done. And as for the pacification of the country, so confident am I of my people's love, that I will go up alone among them, returning joyfully to my dear home and I shall be received everywhere with the kisses of peace."

I will only choose (no of his other anecdotes: "I was down the river ivory-hunting, and heard some elephants trumpeting. On going in the direction of their voices, suddenly my boy Mahmoud and I came upon one of the largest crocodiles I have ever seen, basking ssleep in the sunlight. Motioning my follower to hand me my heavy elephant gun. I was stealthily creeping on him when I saw the underwood moving to the right, and a fine lion appeared, also evidently stalking the crocodile. I was so astonished that I hardly knew what to do, so merely stood still as a statue to watch. Unless I had seen it myself I should never have believed what followed, which you can credit or not as you please. Crawling along on his belly. the lion drew to within about two meters of the crocodile, and then gathering himself up, came with a tremendous spring on to the nape of the crocodile's neck, where his skin is soft for an inch or two in the crease. Fixing teeth and claws, he wrenched and tore at his hold, whilst the crocodile was fairly pinned, and could not open his jaws in spite of the most frantic efforts. In less than five minutes the struggle was over. I then gave a great shout, and the lion when he saw us moved growling back to the edge of the forest. My boy wanted me to shoot him, but I was so pleased at the way he had killed the crocodile that I thought he had earned his feast, so after cutting off parts of the crocodile we left him to the lion, and next morning more than half of his underside had been eaten."

Many such stories of adventure and traits of life in the wild Soudan passed the time quickly, and it was past midnight before I left. Without being able to vouch for the trath of the conversation above related, I merely repeat it much as it was spoken, los ing, however; all the vigor of the native Arabic, and elequent voice and gesture. No one, however, atter speaking to Zebehr for long could fail to perceive his strength of eharacter, and, in adding my own to the general opinion in Cairo, that we shall make a great mistake if we fail to avail ourselves of the keen tool ready to our hand, I only pay a forced tribute to the fascination of my yesterday's host.

Another Wise One, All of the wisdom of asses does not appear

to have died with Balaam's time if the following statement is to be credited :- "Dr. William A. Hammond says in th- Youth's Companion that while stationed at Fort Webster, in what is now Arizona, he started down the canyon on a very fine and large mule. The beast stopped abruptly, and signified that he would not budge a step. Spurs were dug into his flanks to no parpose. There he stood as firm as a rock. Hammond pulled him around and galloped back to the fort. Next morning it was as.

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