ken ke. Temperance men in England complain that at bars ginger ale costs twice as much as the same quantity of beer.

The directors of the Chicago Driving Park have resolved that hereafter races shall be run on Sunday as well as on any other day. One hundred and forty-seven thousand persons visited the reading room, in 1882 of the British Museum and only 70,000 that of the Paris Public Library.

It seems that the report that there was a plot to destroy by dynamite the German Emperor at the inauguration of the Niederwald monument, although at first contradicted, is quite true.

A meeting of the Paris bar has passed a resolution-which, of course, has no legal effect—that the receiver of a letter has the right to publish it without the consent of the writer or his heirs.

The first "Secretary of Scotland" will probably be Lord Aberdeen. Lord Rosebery is an abler man, but as the appointment does not carry a seat in the Cabinet, it is not likely that he will accept it.

Some time ago Mr. Ellis Lever, of Manchester, England, offer prize of \$2,500 for the best safety lame for use in mines Over ninety lamps have been sent in, many coming from the United States and others from the Continent.

London Religious Tract Society knows that last year it issued 30,000,000 tracts, and that its "trade receipts" were \$948,155, but unfortunately it cannot say how many persons read the tracts or benefited by their perusal.

In the course of last year the German Lifeboat Society saved 277 lives, the rescued persons belonging to 47 German vessels, and to 5 English, 4 Datch, 4 Swedish, 3 Danish, and 2 Russian ships. The Society supports 87 lifeboat stations.

The National Library of France can boas about a million more books than that of England, but then it had a start of about a century. As early as 1617 a decree wa made compelling publishers to forward to it every book they published.

There is at present a great dearth of Protestant theologians in Germany. Very few young men choose the Church as a profession, and, according to a recent account, the pulpits of several country parishes are vacant literally for the want of a pastor.

A sign of the impecunious times in London is the substitution at the clubs of a nip of whiskey for 6 cents in lieu of sherry and bitters for 12. The receipts for wines an l liquors in most clubs have, by reason of blue ribbonism going hand in hand with hard times, sensibly decreased.

It is said that only one small herd of buffaloes remain in Texas. This has been feeding on the Pecos River, in the Staked Plains region, but a band of hunters is hovering about it continually, killing the animals as fast as the meat can be cared for, and its days are numbered. This is the remnant of what was known a few years ago as "the great Southern herd."

Col. Malczewski, who died lately at his house in Prussian Poland, was 100. While serving in the Prussian army he was taken prisoner, and forthwith entered the French army and took part in many of Napoleon's campaigns. After Waterloo he went home, but in the rising of 1830 entered the Polish army, and, being taken prisoner, passed 47 years in Siberia. He was only released in

M. Pasteur officially announces that his researches have led him to the important discovery that if the poison of rabies is introduced into the bodies of monkeys it is greatly diminished in its virulence, and that in this milder form it may by inoculation be introduced into the bolies of other animals without producing any serious evil, but, on the contrary, destroying the liability to canine madness.

The heirlooms of Blenheim, which the Duke of Marlborough is trying to sell, include one of the very few services of solid gold plate existing in England. The Queen and the Dukes of Buccleuch and Wellington are understood to be almost the only persons possessing them.

There are in Great Britain three State papers, the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes. The first makes a large income by reason of the various notices which the law requires to be inserted in it. Besides these papers there there is the official police "Hue and Cry" for each country.

An advertisement in the Paris Figure announces that a man of 35, titled, intelligent, and energetic, would accept any situation, even one perilous and requiring him to go far away, or marriage, in return for the payment of \$20,000 of debt. Any one who wants him must write to B. L. H. Poste Restante, Rue Montaigue, Paris.

grown so musical in their tasts that a petition to the city Police Department is now in circulation requesting that the practice of the art be by ordinance confined to such hours as will least interfere with the intel- flooded with sunlight some time in the day, of the ropes were then passed through the possible; every man has his hour and everysider the eternal thrumming an insupportable nuisance.

A German, now resident in England, says that, having served for six years in the German army, he can confidently say that the military system of that country constitutes the most cursedly tyrannical form of slavery that ever disgraced a civilized nation. Is it any wonder that England and the United States are completely overrun by Teutons anxious to taste abroad the sweets of freedom which they can never enjoy at home?

An eminent English Mint official, who prides himself on his ability as a coiner, states that England at the present time is losing a million a year on silver money, and that the calling in of the condemned half sovereign will cost her \$250,000 a year for some years. The recoining of old so rereigns into new ones also entails a heavy loss. The only paying department at the Royal Mint is that from which the bronze coinage is issmed, and that shows an annual profit of \$360,000. While E gland is thus losing in gold and silver, it must be satisfactory to feel that, in what one of her Aldermen calls

The deep-see fishes taken by the United | and uneasy and ripe for any mischief.

States Fish Commission steamer during it wine in the Castle much interest at the Smithsonian. Carical fehre which are nearly or entirely kind-the eyes becoming attrophied or obsolets from disuse, like those of the fish inhabiting the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky-while others have large eyes, and the blind fish of the cave are allied to some superficial marine fishes that have well-developed eyes.

A Lindon paper, in its account of the meet of the Coaching Club, says the Earl and Counters of Shrewsbury were conspicuous by having no guests on their coach, and they did not join the gay procession that wended its way to Hurlingham afterward. It will be remembered that Lord S. eloped with Mrs. Mundy, nee Morewood. What, however, has tended most of all to at England's premier Earl out of society has been his heartless conduct to his mother. It is said that on this account the Prince of Wales cut him dead.

An ill-timed cough or sneeze has often involved unpleasant consequences, but Mme. Dodiesu came to griet the other day through merely a sigh. Tais lady, tired of her husband, a master butcher of Havre, eloped with a young man in his employ, after she had provided tunds for a good time out of the butcher's cash box to the extent of \$2 000. M. Dodieau's telegram brought a detective to the fugitive's hotel in Paris. There he found in bed a solitary young man, who swore roundly at him for violation of domicile. The officer was about to retire, when a half-stifled sigh arrested him. Search revealed a cunningly concealed closet, on opening which the erring and straying butcheress fell half fainting into his arms.

A Big Blast.

The other day a crowd assembled at the limestone quarry north of Warm Springs to witness the discharge of a big blast, says the Salt Lake Tribune. Stone had been been quarried out so as to leave a paling one hundred feet wide and over one hundred feet high. This face was nearly perpendicular, but had a bench or step extending up from the base forty feet. From this point a tunnel was run in on the dip of the ledge forty-three feet, and at the lower end a cross-cut forty-three feet long was made. At each end of this cross-cut a well was sunk nine feet deep, bringing the bottom on a level with the floor of the quarry. In one of these wells 100 kegs of powder were placed in bulk and wires were so arranged as to enable the two masses to be fired at the same time by electricity. The powder and the wires once in position, the wells were filled up with tamping. The manner in which the tunnel cross-cuts and wells were arranged made it easy to confine the explosive force of the powder so as to be more effective. Wires were stretched up the hill about seven hundred feet to a sate place, and a portable battery was carried to the spot. The crowd of spectators viewed the quarry and such features as were visible, and retired to the valley below, one thousand feet away, where they had a good chance to witness the explosion. Frank Pascoe touched off the powder just at 4 o'clock by merely pressing a key of the machine, and at once the whole face of the quarry was raised, and fell in an immense mass of broken rock, from the size of an egg estimates that the blast brought down and | ed to have loosened up between thirty and forty thousand tons of rock. The report of the ex plos:on was not heavy, -in tact, less than is often made by a stick of giant, -but the tumbling of the rocks made the earth tremble for quite a distance. The amount of smoke which rose in an immense cloud gave some idea of the amount of powder used, and for some time obscured the view.

Sunlit Rooms.

No article of furniture should be put in a room that will not stand sunlight, for every | giving additional strength. One end of room in a dwelling should have the windows | each basket was open while the other was so arranged that some time during the day a | closed with the exception of a hole of about flood of sunlight will force itself into the | three inches in diameter, the use of which compartments. The importance of admitting | will be afterward explained. Having jammed the light of the sun freely to all parts of our | the smaller basket into the larger one, the dwellings cannot be too highly estimated. | walls of both were firmly laced together pendent on pure sunlight as it is on pure air. of al pping. Fnally two new hemp ropes, Sunlight should never be excluded except | two and three-quarter inches in circumferwhen so bright as to be uncomfortable to the | ence, were prepared with running nooses. eyes. And walks should be in bright sunlights so that the eyes are protected by a veil | the rope as stoppers, to prevent the loop or parasol when inconveniently intense. A from running before required to do so. As sun-bath is of more importance in preserving soon as a few long poles were cut and prea healthful condition of the body than is | pared, with a fork on some and pieces of generally understood. A sun bath costs no- wood lashed on others to form hooks, all thing, and that is a misfortune, for people | was ready for the operation. are deluded with the idea that those things can only be good or useful which cost | were then slightly separa ed to admit of the fresh air and sunlight homes, kept free noose of one of the ropes was lowered onto heavy bills of the doctors and give you | violently; but, by skill and patience, the health and vigor which no money can pro- | Malays managed to get the noose over the cure. It is now a well-established fact that | tiger's head and round his neck. This was the people who live much in the sun are jeffected by manœuvering his paws and usually stronger and more healthy than | mouth with the poles. As soon as the noose those whose occupation deprives them of | was in position, it was arawn tight enough The juvenile inhabitants of Berlin have sunlight. And certainly there is nothing to prevent its being removed by the prisoner. strange in the result, since the law applies | The other rope was then passed down and with equal force to every animate thing in | secured in a similar manner. The operation mature. It is quite easy to arrange an iso- of placing the two nooses round the neck lated dwelling so that every room may be occupied twenty-three minutes. The ends Despise no man and deem nothing imcould be so built as to admit more light | end and passing out at the small hole at than they now receive.

Occupation as a Preventive.

Never forget that idleness is ruinous to young people, and give your boys and girls plenty to do. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," or, to change the figure, it is very easy to run a locomotive when everything is in running order, but after a collision it is quite another thing. Take our advice. Pat your boy on the

right track and keep it clear. Ten chances to one he will go unhurt until he is twentyfive or thirty; and then-well, you need not break your heart because he breaks his. Accidents will happen, you know, they must come, sooner or later-but later is better. Give him something to do. As for your daughter, as soon as she leaves school her books are thrown saide, and she is exhousehold interests, or to become a lady of fashion, according to circumstances. Better involves routine. Let h contra of atady to Give

The interest of the community of Singa pore, India, was lately excited by the aunouncement that a fine tiger had been captured in a pit situated in a Chinaman's garden close to the eighth milestone on the Bukit Timah road leading to Tahore. road, usually almost deserted, became alive with spectators proceeding either by carriage, on horseback, or on foot to and from the scene of the capture.

The pit in which the tiger was caught was circular, and measured 11 feet deep by three feet in diameter, contracting slightly at the bottom. It was dug in sindy clay, and as the aides were clean out the tiger was not able to escape by scrambling up. The situation was on the margin of a jungle forest, and the pit, along with others, had been dag for the purpose of capturing wild pig. Those pits are covered over with thin sticks and grass or leaves, so that any unwary animais quite unaware of the unsound state of the ground. It is presumed that the tiger | away from the cage. All that remained was either in pursuit of wild pig, or was wending his way to an adjoining farmyard, which was one by means of hooked sticks when he got into difficulties.

planks, and at once looked around for a purcher, who was soon found. The sum of \$125 as, (about £25) was paid for the tiger as | moved to Singapore, where the tiger is now it lay at the bottom of the pit, and it after- on view, previous to being shipped to some wards cost \$.0 to have him caged and con- dealer in England or America. He is were being carried on, spectators were permitted to look at the magnificent animal, for which purpose the covering of planks was partially removed. He did not at all relish these visitors, and give marked signs of disapproval by growling and springing up. He had, however very little room for movement, but on one occasion very nearly reached the top of the pit.

in the pit (being fed very sparingly so as to reduce his energy), while preparations were any old tracks. being mude for caging him. At first a large square hole was dug adjacent to the pit, and it was intended to have placed a cage in this hole, having done which the partition of earth between the hole and the pit was to have been knocked away and the tiger driven into the cage. After the hole was dug this plan was, however, abandoned, as it was clumsy and dangerous, and the operation of caging the tiger was put in the hands of six Malays, who, as a race, are noted for their knowledge of woodcraft and of the habits of animals. I, with two other officers and a lady of the garrison, were the only Europeans who were fortunate enough to witness the rare sight of caging wild tiger, and I will attempt to describe the operation in detail.

The manner in which the Malays worked was much to be admired. Every a rangement was most complete, so that no accident could in all human probability occur, and when the most difficult parts of the work was going on, strict stence was maintained among the operators, each of whom seemed to know his role with exactitude, and all worked like one machine. There seemed no fear and no hurry, while, in ad dition to their endeavors to bring their up to that nearly of a house, Mr. Pascoe | labors to a successful conclusion, they seem-

> THROUGH SYMPATHY WITH THE VICTIM whom they treated as gently as possible.

The first thing done was to rig up a strong beam at a height of about nine feet over the hole, and this was supported on wellsecured uprights, to which it was firmly lashed with withes. Next there were prepared two cylindrical baskets made of green rattan. One of these baskets measured two two feet in diameter and eight feet long. The other was made just sufficiently large to be passed into the large one for the purpose of Indeed perfect health is nearly as much de- | throughout wit withes, to avoid any chance Small pieces of sticks were passed through

The planks covering the mouth of the pit money. But remember that pure water, ropes and poles being passed down. The from dampness, will secure you from many | the tiger's head, which intrusion he resisted cylindrical baskets, entering at the open the other end. Thoy were afterward passed over the overhead beam, and were held by a party of twelve coolies, ready to haul when girected to do so. The basket was then placed mouth downward over the pit, and the planks were moved just sufficiently to admit of the basket being lowered into the mouth of the pit. The exact elevation of the basket was regulated by a third rope, which was lashed to it and passed over the all. overhead beam and held by one man.

When all was secured and ready the word to haul was given, and the tiger was

DRAWN UP HEAD FOREMOST INTO THE BASKET, which was only large enough to receive him, and thus he was unable to struggle with effect. As soon as he was well into the basket the whole was drawn up and then laid on its side, when the mouth of the basket was at once laced up, leaving nothing but the tiger's tale protruding. When all was fast the nooses round his throat were slackened, so as to admit of his breathing freely. The nooses were, however, still left round his neck for after The backet was now slung on a polic and two and a half feet broad, and was made of

end goold be drawn op, and surved dow. The mouth of the backet was now firmly lashed to the end of the cage, where were the movable bars; and the code of the rops which were round the tiger's neck. were by means of a booked stick passed backward over the tiger and through the tunity of witnessing the methodic cego where they were held by men ready to haul. The movable bare of northern portion of this county, cage were now drawn up, and, the mouth of the backet was cut by means of a long knife, but as the tiger seemed indisposed to move out of the backet, his hind legs were levered backward with sticks, while the men in the rear hauled on the repes.

At first the backward movement was slow, but when the tiger discovered that all was apparently clear behind, he straggled out of the backet and flew to the back of the cage, where he was checked by the bars, and retain ed by the ropes round his neck, which were drawn in with lightning speed by the Malays who, were evidently prepared for this movement of the tiger. The movable bars were now replaced, and the basket was cut was to remove the ropes from his neck, and then the poor beast, finding himself free As soon as the owner of the pit into which to move, rushed frantically about the the tiger had fallen was aware of his prize, cage, although his movements were much he covered the mouth of the pit with strong | prescribed. Covers were then put over the pars and this soothed him. The cage having been hoisted on to a bullock cart, was reveyed to Singapore. While negotiations | magnificent animal, beautifully marked, and in fine condition. According to such measurements as could be made as he lay in the basket, he is nine feet long from his nose to the tip of his tail.

While waiting to see him taken out of the pit we noticed the tracks of other tigers. Some of them were large, and probably those of the tigress, prowling about near her mate, while the others were tracks of cubs. For nearly six days the poor captive lay | They were quite fresh, as a thunder storm the previous evening must have obliterated

> In conclusion, I must again say that all praise is due to the Malays who carried out the operation of noosing, raising, and caging the tiger. Nothing could exceed their skill and method of working. - Correspondence London Field.

One Wing of the Chinese Army.

With these troops also bows and arrows are the favorite weapons, though a small proportion of the men carry matchlocks. Six times a menth they practice archery on foot; and every string and summer, dressed in armor, they go through the same exercses on horseback. This division furnishes a guard of two men at each gate of the "forbidden city," whose duty it is to sit holding a rod bar; across the gateway, and who rise | Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sistent only to princes of the blood. It also supplies the night patrols within the "forbidden city," who allow no one either to enter or leave the precincts unless he be the bearer of half a broken token which when fitted with the corresponding portion in possession of the officer on duty matches it exactly. The "light division," as its name indicates, is especially intended for services requiring strength and activity. The men are drilled 'six times a month with the scaling ladder, when they also fire three volleys wit 1 the matchlock; six times they wrestle, and perform feats of horsemanship, one rider leaping on the back of another s horse, met at a gal op, while the rider of the latter similarly exchanges his seat at the same moment. While mounted they likewise fire three rounds with the matchlock, shoot three flights of arrows, and attack and defend with the sword and iron whip or flaili. * They have, besides, six trials monthly in

horse and foot archery, and twice a year, for 12 days at a time, practice at a mark with a matchlock; each marksman takes five shots each day, and is rewarded or punished according as his varied success places him in one of the three classes of proficiency." This is the kind of military exercise which particularly delights the Chinese mind. Such exhibitions of agility as somersaults and leaps are, to their thinking, inexpressibly terrifying to the enemy, and when accompanied by shouts and cries, cannot fail, they consider, to spread dismay in the opposing ranks. The "shout of battle" has, through all time, been recognized as a power in the fight; but the "buxem valor" whose "grace is only in the heels," which is displayed by Cainese sordiers, can only inspire contempt among any troops but such as are even on a lower level of inefficiency than Chinese warriers. As Corporal Trim says, "one good thrust with the bayonet is worth them all."

HEBREW THOUGHTS.

Do you live near a pious fool. If the fox is king, bow before him, A miser is as wicked as an idolator. Teach thy tongue to say "I do not know."

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.

thing its place. To pray loudly is not a necessity of devotion; when we pray we must direct our hearts towards Heaven.

He or she who gives charity becomes blest, or, as it is written: "A beneficent soul will be abundantly blest." There are three crowns-of the Law, the

Priesthood and the Kingship: but the crown of a good name is greater than them

Though it is not incumbent upon thee to complete the work, do not therefore or are from pursuing it. If the work is great, great will be thy reward, and thy Master is faithful in His payment. - Translated from the Talmud.

Victor Hugo, when about to journey in Garmany which inspired his book, of the Rhine," called at the government of fice for his passpurie, when the following conversation took places with the clerk. Your name if you places with the clerk.

The Barbarous Practices of the tents" of New Mexica There is within the limits o' New body keown as Las Flagely Penitentes. The latter name is mon with us here, The Journal man on Friday had

people as exhibited at Nacionesta

the strongholds of the order. To adobe church was filled to overflow devotees of the order and idle carios ers. Sarvices were commenced with and then other exercises followed m ary to the horrible work 8) 8000 h An immense cross had been provided length of which was fully twelve feet a cross-bar of about six feet, and the weighing fully 175 to 200 pounds who were to take part in the brutal exercises were three men ranging in from twenty-one to twenty-eight v were stripped to the waist, and each a piece of soap-weed, which is very to fibre, and through which thorn from native cactus had been pushed, make instrument the very sight of which ha back thoughts of the days of the Irqui

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One of the men with much effort too cross upon his back and the procession ready to start for a little hill about one distant. A sort of weird melody or cha was set up and the scourge immediately plied to the back of each devotee by his hand. Blood started at every stroke but lashing was kept up without cessation a eral times he who bore the cross fell its weight, when with a horrible dens shout from his brothers in misery be brought to his feet again and given rem courage by a terrible scourging adminish to him by those nearest.

It required fully an hour to mike journey, for the cross bearer fell upon face no less than seven times, a scoon being administered up on each occasion i top of the hill reached, the cross was en and he who had borne the instruments was stretched upon it, being tied had foot. Again and again he was made to grip, fel the thorns, until at last from loss of blooked. The fainted completely away, and there he inutes late left while all the others returned to church. The victim of this fanacticism, that tio hideous barbarity, must remain upon the rail to cross until the darkness may hide thouse table him to come to carry him away. Several have under this usage, but even this never in ow swung as a lesson for the future.

All day long this self beating is kept being varied now and then by new and ditional methods of torture. Long limb the cactus bush are lashed up and down limbs, so that the sharp, keen thorns, pa the flesh at short intervals, causing them son streams to cover the grounds on all of the poor, suffering, ignorant, fami on and only seem to enjoy the terrible pi ical sufferings of those who should be m est and dearest to them, and even men new ways in which their afflictions my increased. Is it any wonder that then votees become crazed, or worse still, m their death? In three cases out of five m were informed, the exercises end in death of the celebrants.

Given to Lying. What is the matter with the human me conside of

What obliquity is it that induces people. The other tell lies out of which they can get no pass apports. benefit? Are the majority of people of sciously unveracious, or are they really their one had h dupes of their senses ? "I said in my war no boat con all men are liars." Perhaps he might be were seen said it coolly and with scientific precus Perhaps it is a question of physiology nime. We held on than of morals. The human frame until then we say knowledged to be a wonderful piece of me way, botto anism. The Psalmist admired it, but and to speak puzzled him. If he had been a scientist my ale would have been able to give physiological lost his hol reasons for the opinion that there is not the I grab perfect man-no, not one. Scarcely app fect woman. It is known that two people Then Mike do not see the same thing alike, and come the boat, quently they describe it differently. The gaining sle do not hear the same statement alike, statement, they always repeat it with variations. Of the when w witnesses the eye is the least trustworth the spar to It appears to be the most subject to des still secure sions. There is a reason for this. No is and the fir persons have eyes alike. The two eyes wover, and one head are seldom alike ; if they match " Could you color they are different in form, different in No. Ever focus. Not one eye in ten millions is me had someth normal perfect condition. The focal Back. This i either behind the retina or in front of the spar, ain't and the eve is either near-sighted or in kept up or sighted. What can be expected of such sile, but we imperfect organ in the way of correct ober salt water, vation ? It appears to be still worse with the y bot. It ear. It is at best a crooked organ, and nearly I seemed everything that passes through it gets mough I wa twist. And these two defective machine are allied with probably the most deceive little member that ever was-the tongth foward ni The effort of the tongue to put into some direit and speech the so called impressions obtained, and final eye and the ear is a ludicrous failure. or neighborhood talk knows that. And own another, the thumb and the fore and middle to his pl fingers (which hold the pen) become infected The suts: itution of the inflexible sixlogs phic pan for the flowing quill stael it and get thought would tend to remedy this defect But this obstacle in the way of writing of not check the tendency to prevaricate more than stattering does in the case of the tongue; and it is just as difficult for a star terer to speak the truth as for a glib to gued person. The consequence of this fection of the pen-fingers is that what is strictly true now and then creeps in print, People are beginning to find out physical detect, and many persons now not believe what they read in a newspan any more than if it were told them by intimate friend. But they read it and I peat it ; and owing to the eye defects bell spoken of, they scarcely ever repeat it as is printed. So we all become involved in congenies of misrepresentation. -Chart Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine

Little Florence C. was besieging her fair er to take her to visit her grandmother, portuning he mid: "It costs \$10 or see ye go to see grandma, Florance, don't grow on every bush." "Nel do \$10 grandmas grow on every bush, swared the little girl promptly, and logic was convincing. They went.