A MISSIONARY'S ADVENTURE IN BURMAH.

"Kill the white men ! kill the traitors!" "To the market with them ! to the mar ket !"

Death to all farange !" (foreigners). " Fling them into the river, and let them float down to their countrymen !"

Never had there been such an uproar in the old Burmese city of Rangoon since its many colored temples first looked down upon the broad brown stream of the Irrawad-Any stranger who had come suddenly into the midst of that rushing crowd of lean, dark-skinned, fierce-eyed men in their quaint Eastern dress, whose bare brown arms were brandishing knives, hatchets, stones, or heavy clubs, as if hunting down a mad dog, would have wondered very much what could be the matter. He would probably have wondered still more when he found that all this fury seemed to be directed against two quiet-looking men in European clothes, quite unarmed, and to all appearance as harmiess as men cou'd be.

But there was a good reason for all this excitement. England was at war with Burmah, and some native fishermen had come in that morning with the news that they had seen a squadron of British ships | and the Queen is very much troubled over coming up the river to open fire upon the | it,

When this news got abroad, the whole town seemed to go mad at once. Hitherto the Burmese had always believed that there were only a few thousand Englishmen al together, that those few were all needed te keep down the people of India, and that, although England might declare war against them and threaten to attack them, she would never be able to do it. The King of Burmah himself-who never lost a chance of beasting what a great man he was-had put forth a proclamation declaring that if the "English pigs" dared to disturb him, he would sweep them all into the sea, or chain them as slaves in front of his palace.

But now that the enemy was really at hand, the people of Rangoon began to recollect how many of their guns were out of order, how much of their powder was bad, and how old and tumble down their walls were. Some of them were frightened out of their wite, some were mad with rage. Many rushed into the temples, and threw them selves at the feet of the idols that stood there. A few went down to the river to see for themselves, hoping that perhaps the terrible ships might not be coming after all But the great mass ran wildly up and down the streets, yelling for the blood of the two American mission aries who were living in the won.

Ever since the war broke out these two missionaries has been su constant the ignorant Bu-mese all white men were of one nation, and repeated attempts had been made to kill them both, as a defiance to the other "white faces" who dared to fight against Burmah. ome of their Burmese friends had begged m to leave the town, offering to hide in their own country houses till the r was past ; but the brave Americans

to be moved. wers no later would disert his post just " No 80 ttle," said they; "and we, who before a ba oo in another way, must not

their courage seemed hower Now. m dear. Dragged before likely to cost the city by a howling rabble the Governor of the a from killing them on which was only kep he spot by the hope d f making them suffer more before they di ed), they had been present to death as energy nies and traitors. were now being led aw . 3y to the place ecution in the great m arket, with a herce-looking native soldiers on and the raging m ob yelling

on thing could save them n best the coming up of the English one well that the batteries of the Athest broadside would probably send two)se flyings But would the shipe railwate? them stalked the public tall, lean, hideous-looking

between aunt brown face was spotted of leopard oHe work The follooth thickly stained with Edwin Franchis night had no effect

Mrs. Dudgetached the fatter and John Scutt, Land headsman chething

tyne, deck hands, boked toward Mrs. Shannon, Bush to strike McIntyre. Capt. Moore, badly before might

Eleven Frog Lake Ma tyrant persod be Hanged November

Winnipeg, Man., Nov.

Rouleau, of Battleford, arr hotorious offentes by Briefly as a notorious offentes by Briefly in a WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. last night. The Judge tried Indian prisoners. Sixteen were discharged, twenty-nine sent to the Penitentiary for perward, ranging between twenty and two and eleven were sentenced hanged November 27. These said to be concerned directly in Frog Lake massacres. Of the eleve the Judge says that eight certainly hanged, but he thinks the sentence of two will be commuted and possibly that of a third.

Fluid Lightning does not take a day or an exam hour to remove Mouralgia, Headache, Tooth- and sche, Lumbago or Rheumatism, but will do Ball'i it institutly, and without carrying your head in a poultice for a day or using greasy limiment. Try a 25c. bottle from Hill Bro's.

Governor and his soldiers were gone, the vast square was empty and silent as a grave, but the grim executioner lay headless ! side them, with the knife still clutched in his stiffening hand.

Suddenly a hearty English hurrah was heard above the distant firing, and a body of stordy blue jackets, just landed from the fleet, came charging scross the market-place cutless in hand. They unbound and carried off in triumph the rescued men, who lived to do noble work in other lands, and to tell many a time how they had once been saved even under the shadow of the sword.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Japanese fans in Osaka, Japan, cost \$5 per 1,000.

A private in the Eighth U. S. Cavalry has fallen heir to \$30,000. Georgia gunners say they kill a thousand

rice birds at a shot. A Fremont, Neb., druggist has a 12 pence

English coin 574 years old. Smallpox was first described A. D. 900 by Rhazes, an Arabian physician.

The cost of the epidemic of smallpox at Montreal is likely to reach \$5,000,000.

King Ludwig of Bavaria thrashes the dentist every time he has a tooth pulled. The King of Italy's hair is turning white,

A Carlisle dog committed suicide by pushing his head under a gate and choking to death.

Fifeshire, Scotland, is earnest in the belief that it possesses "Robinson Crusoe's gun and sea chest." A large green stone taken from a cock's

gizzard in Alexandria county, South Carolina, turns out to be a \$1,000 emerald. Elisha Camp of New York originally owned the majority of the Thousand Islands and disposed of his rights for a very small

The rector of St. Helen's (Eng.) lives at Bath, has never performed any duty what-

ever, and has received as salary \$125,000 in twelve years. An eight-footed cow is the curiosity which a Hancock's bridge (N. J) man claims to have. The extra feet are well distributed, one being on each of the animal's legs, just a short distance above the

For boldness in adulteration the Russians take the palm. The new Government inspectors of provisions lately found packages of tea adulterated with 40 per cent. of pea shells. A tea-packing factory has been shut up for repacking exhausted tea

leaves. The Belgians lead the way in the matter of humanity to convicts. Eugene T Kint. the hero of the great Bank of Belgium robberies, has been authorized to let his hair and beard grow as a preparation for resuming his position in extra-mural society three months hence.

A case of small-pox having occurred recently in the town of Elsinore, Denmark, the Chief of Police issued orders that all unvaccinated persons must appear within two weeks to have their arms scraped, or pay a fine of fifty cents for every day they went unvaccinated after that. In less than a fortnight the small-pox had no terrors for Hamlet's home

The Russian journal of the Finance Minister has published a long article on the forests of Eastern Siberia. The immense forests of pines, larches, firs. cedars, birches, aspens, and limes which form almost the exclusive wealth of this vast region belong for the greater part to the State. During a great number of years this source of wealth was almost entirely unproductive. It is only since 1869 that a more or less regular administration of forests has been established, and at the present time the extent of the forests in Eastern Siberia is estimated at 72,335,330 deciatines (about 11 square yards each).

The imperial stables at Berlin have re- knows well that every druggist in every cently been the scene of great rejoicings on the occasion of Herr Heise, Emperor Wiliam's coachman, celebrating the fifteeth annumbersary of his appointment. A large the production of one of the most wholefollower tulating the veteran coachman, were tea and coffee on the family table. We give friends, by presents from colleagues and the formula and process and advise all to the highered a congratulatory address from chief event of stable authorities. But the present of 500 the day was the arrival of a a clock, with the arks from the Emperor, and bust of the Emperor, from the Empress.

It has long been samed Campodunum known that a place St Constance, was , that far from the Lake Thomas Snelland for them dewar Roman military tettlem centre of a great and the headquargers of It seems to have te third Italic pland in importance to Ratisbold the next region. But various desultory in all that, mod a regular intervals, faile ches, re-Charles Taylor, statepped sup to the to light my of the relics which do bring bounded in such a site. oration has laid bardtel eat Roman building, opus reticulatum, arati being of unquestion-

cion per extensive re-

BY ALLEY PRINGLE,

Why people should freely eat honey can be put briefly in one sentence, to wit : Because honey is wholesome, palatable, and com-paratively cheap food. This fact in itself ought to be sufficient to insure its general use, and no doubt will when the fact is generally known Owing mainly, perhaps, to the fact that honey yields such exquisite pleasure to the human palate it is for the most part regarded as a mere luxury, and its valuable qualities as a food and even a medicine are generally overlooked. Now, corn meal porridge is a wholesome and cheap food, but it is not sufficiently palatable to catch many mouths watering for it. There are many excellent articles of diet that are quite neglected simply because they do not commend themselves to our perverted taste, everybody, however, admitting their wholesomenecs. But because honey is so superlatively pleasant to all tastes -both normal and abnormal—the hasty conclusion is forthwith reached that it is merely a luxury to please the palate, having no special value as a regular article of diet. This popular conception is very erroneous, and must be corrected before this rich product of nature can take its proper place on the tables of all classes of people as a common article of diet. True, occasionally a person is found who carnot eat honey. It disagrees with a few, or, as they put it " acts almost as poison" to them. But this fact no more proves that honey per seisessentially injurious than the fact that potatoes "act like poison" to some people proves that potatoes are essentially unwholesome. The fault is not in the honey or potatoes but in the subject himself. In some peculiarity of constitution or abnormal condition of the system may always be found the true

cause of the difficulty. The dietetic elements which honey contains are quite indispensable to first-rate health in this and more northerly climates indeed to all outside the Torrid Zone. The carbonaceous, no less than the nitrogenous, elements of food are required by the human system in these zones; and as we go north from the tropic of Cancer more imperatively required than the latter. Now, as honey furnishes these indispensable, heat producing elements in greater purity than almost every other article of human diet, it therefore stands at the very head of the carbonaccous ingesta. If the animal heat of the system is produced and maintained by the combustion in the blood of the oxygen of the air taken in by the lungs and certain elements of the food, as the most eminent authorities maintain, then it is absolutely certain that for six or eight months of the year in this climate there is no more wholesome or necessary food than pure honey. True, in our ordinary dietary we can get the necessary heat-forming materials from other sources, but we also get at the same time from these other sources disease producing impurities -fat pork, for instance, and other oleaginous substances so common on our table. The conclusion is therefore as plain as it is logical that during the seasons of Autumn,

Winter and Sp.ing in these latitudes honey is the very best food of its class which we can get. Let there be less pork, butter, and the dirty unwholesome syrups used in the families of our land and more honey, and the certain result will be the greatly improved health of the people. Sickness and the common ailments of life will be greatly dimin ished. Considering the relative wholesomeness, purity, and nutritive properties, pure, than pork or the average quality of market butter at the same price. In nature's materia medica honey has also valuable properties as a curative agent. In pulmonary complaints, common colds, sore throats, and that class of diseases, honey has frequently proved most efficacious. Many instances are recorded of remarkable cures by honey in such cases when other medicaments had utterly failed. That honey possesses restorative and remedial properties of an important character is already well known by the bee-keeping denizens of country placer, and their neighbors who frequently call upon them for honey in cases of sore throats.

stock every year for medicinal purposes. We may also lay honey under tribute in er of telegrams, letters, and cards, all some beverages in existence; to supersede.

colds, croup, etc.; while the bee-keeper

bran and bake in the oven till it becomes quite brown. Then add one quart of liquid buckwheat honey and stir thoroughly; put it back in the oven to bake still more, stirring it frequently until it gets dry, granulated, and very brown-a little scorching will not hurt it. Draw it the same as coffee and use with milk and honey or milk and sugar to suit taste.

This makes a perfectly wholesome and palatable drink and the sooner it takes the place of tea in every family the sooner the public health will improve. In the writer's family this wholesome and really palatable beverage has been on his table for years with the best results; and were a ton of tea and coffee unloaded at the door gratis we would say, "no, thank you," so far as drinking either is concerned. The buckwheat honey preferable to the clover in making this of erage for the double reason of its brown colo and more pungent taste.

A Scotch Farmer's Wife.

A correspondent of the Scottish Agricultural Gazette, p giving an account of his farming, remark: "My wife and I (we have only a girl in the house) rear a dozen · · For my success with them I am greatly indebted to a careration of my own, ful wife. and bearing my ow rname, she is a She brought a fortune in , can speak vered on the capital musician: have crowned our mg machine is oftener She rears and sells .nsevery year, besides keep ook, and many a comfort groceries does the egg back She says her pigs pay and I be-ner, though what with her home and s the corn heep suffers. It is not, how-

ply pape de Shedenot at all girte technor yet I can always look upon her with pride as the most tastefully and becomingly dressed woman in the district. . Then as to disposition. There never was such a thing as a jar known in our family. Forbearance and loving respect towards old age-convideration and confidence towards youthhave been the rule; In the case of my wife and I, the warmest and most devoted affection, tempered by the sincerest mutual respect, have influenced us, I may safely say. all our lives. Any one passing my house and seeing the roses blooming over the walls, and "Ned," the old collie dog, frisking about with the children busy feeding their rabbits and pigeons in the open air. could not fail to be assured that hapcontentment reigned within piness and the home.

A GERMAN SUNDAY.

How the Germans in Germany Spend their Sabbath.

A Sunday or so ago I came around a corner suddenly into the old market place and found myself in a throng of people, High in air on a rope stretched from the roof of the houses, "Mademoiselle" some body or other, "in tights," was dancing and walking, to display herself and her science. Clowns were scattered around below taking up collections and amusing the people with the usual antics and wretched jokes. All this to the accomplishment of a desperately noisy drum and brassy cornet. Everybody seemed perfectly delighted and contented -quite fulfilling, their "being's end and aim." Those who crave something higher drink their beer in the parks, while a band gives selections from Schubert, Bach, Strauss or other wothies.

But amidst everything else the churches must not be forgotten, although amusements play a more prominent part in the German's Sunday than his church. We are accustomed to speak of "Protestant Germany," and so perhaps overlook that the body of Jews is large, and the Roman Catholics more than a third of the entire population. They are the people of the Rhine and Bavaria, with of course a scattering through all the provinces. The remainder is dubbed Protestant because not Jews of Roman Catholics, but probably their regard for Luther is more for his services to literature than his struggle against the Pope.

Naturally when everybody is in search f amusement all such places as operas and theatres are in full blast. Public festivals and jubilees, too, are relegated to Sundays to ensure good displays. The great event of the season is the illumination of the castle, and this is always on Sunday. This summer there have been three, all of them as near fairyland sights as any glimpse we are likely to get into that region. The castle is ideally situated for an illumination. All around lie thick groves of trees as a dark background. Far away below the Neckar tumbles along, and boats decked with Chinese lanterns float past with bands and voices chiming "Old Heldelberg." a given signal rockets fly from the towers, and in an instant the castle stands out in a flood of orimson light. The whole is like magic, and like a dream it fades slowly away into the darkness. From the river there is a perfect cannonade of rockets, and from every buttress of the bridge showers a golden rain. On the opposite bank of the extracted honey at 10 to 121 cts. per pound | Neckar and up the sides of the hill people is much cheaper as a regular srticle of diet are collected in crowds. Strangers have been attracted by the views and from the adjacent towns come excursionists. Such Sundays are Heidelberg's 'red letter days." The coins bear the motto "Gott mit uns"

(God with us), but with about the same significance, as the "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, on the French. The Protestants seem to be divided into two principal groups, the orthodox, who abide fast by the old landmarks and interpretations, and those more liberal in their views, united only as Protestant, differing in their ritual, and service, and ways of thinking. In Heidelberg both varieties are found, the latter vastly in the majority. In the oldest church here, and in many throughout Germany, there is a curious arrangement by country town as well as in the city lays in a which one side is occupied by the Protest ants and Roman Catholics, and the parties dwell together without broils or bickerings. The one preaching service of the day is at nine or ten in the morning, and then follow various minor services, but all is over before evening, to give people an opportunity of going to the theatre! As I have said, · Take three quarts of good, clean, wheat | the attendance is usually sparse. Often the women and children form almost the entire congregation; the men get along somehow with less attendance. The old custom of separating the men and women is still ad hered to. If a family come, the wife takes the girls and goes to one place, and the man with the boys to another. Add to this that all the peasant women appear with bare heads, and it is at once seen how strange an appearance a German congregation presents. The minister wears a black gown not unlike a lawyer's. His sermon is of the average length, and if I may judge the specimens I have heard, hung on a text of many verses, and containing illustrations drawn from the Franco-German war. The service is all according to a prayer-book the people stand to pray, and sit while singing. Many of the tunes are weird sort of melodies, with a solemn ring caused by the general slow singing and by having the last two notes of a line the same. The churches are fairly like many old country churches, good, but with those straight box-like seats intended to add a little pennace to the worship. It is noticeable, too, that the Protestants have crucifixes and pictures scattered around the walls; but a liking for such things seems to be inbred in the people; all through the country by the roadside one finds terrible-looking crucifixes, enough to make the passer-by shudder.

> Boston reports a freak of nature in the shape of a child born with natural eyeglasses, the frame being of bone and the glasses of a tender skin stretched like drum-head.

One of the most remarkable instances of

BY D. N. PATTON As dreams are made of the last rounded with a shop-last Charles Kingsley was seen his favorite amusement "Sleep"

In the study of the vain. life there is not, perhaps and more interesting than that it connected sleep obtained at essential to the maintenant as our daily supply of food be the most scientific desir there can be but little don't object to be obtained by the recreation. By this term, a portunity for the much of the the brain to cease its acting allow a recuperation of the go on with as little interres-

In order to obtain this resulti-

sible manner, certain codis

gary. These may be divided

viz: internal or physical, al mechanical. First.—Interral or physical class may be considered the working of the machinery di being. In order to secure gui natural sleep, there should be of the body in a horizontal are speaking now of the which to obtain sleep. In position, the limbs are at rec. cles not being called into m tension, and consequently al direction ceases While in the heart, which is the mon slows up, and it has repeated by examination, that the from five to ten less in number son is asleep than when amh instances, even that number ly exceeded. Of course this

the pulsations of the heart and tear of that organ, and some extent, the presure un and veins. It is to the condition of the sleep, that the greatest un gation has been directed, Ities out the number of heart beat but it is not so easy to ensi the condition of the brin ! been made in this direction is skulls of living animals mi glass plate for the bony through this medium water ments of that organ. This en demonstrated the fact that is

more slowly through the blood that the vessels themselve an er than when the animalia is known, as above stated, the man beats a less number d' aleep than when awake, it is sume that the conditions of the in the human brain present pearance, and it is natural to such a condition is essential in to sound, refreshing sleep several organs of sense underpo ory change during sleep, l reason why death has been se sleep, is not only because the beautiful figurative term the

but more especially became of sensation is so like that di The ear is dull of hearing, in quiet, save the slow-meet That sleep is a necessity, will deny, and to allow cate pleasure to rob us of a sufficient sleep is suicidal. We, a Ca been called a sleepless nation many things in the curricular lives which lay us open to the

It has been wisely said that better division of time could than that into equal periods each, eight hours for busines, for study and physical enjoy hours for sleep. All min creation teaches us that a time to sleep; it is nature! It is a time when all is hund condition of our surrounding to repose. It is then that "Sleep knits up the ravelled

and the negative forces of operation, and that needful which gives "brightness to glow to the cheek.

Of the eight hours allotted least two should be obtained night. The sleep secured bes of ten and twelve at night in ously called "the beanty difficult to notice the different who habitually retires and one who sits up until it can be laid down which people with reference to the any more than one kind di There are certain require a part, or all night these exceptions must be at lowance made for them. people need more sleep that ren and elderly people middle life. But there are sleep as much as they our mistake, which, if they ly regret. But regrets avail, and the loss can Some one has beautifully touch so powerful to moon whiten sallow complexion tresses, to flush palid velvet-fingered sleep. Is Lethean cup for sorrow. bath, the chief nourisher

A dozen years ag bought for a franc a which had belonged to recently deceased. picture upon the wall, worth the cost of des found it very attractive. however, a artist happy induced the owner w clean. No sooner remove than there was corners the signature, sing the world and lent preservation. received several god but he is waiting

in the Career of of " NINA, THE NIHILIST," "TH

ETC., ETC. ER III. - (CONTINUED.) PATED FETS AT THE PALACE,

knew well that her mother see her views, no matter what to controvert them, so she had lence, and this was why she happy as a Pari, though quite one, on appearing half an have before described) in Hall of a Hundred Mirrors, he took the earliest opportun. a little secret telegraphic w, who for a long while had y awaiting her advent, that not approach her just yet, ternal was not quite as ami-

nelly, who had donned his ad carefully waxed the ends mustache for the occasion, stering anything but blessings | ing on i itish metron whom he hoped smogrify into his mother in- tongue, e seated herself on one of the | rder to mans that lined the walls, Monsie at she would remain a fix- great s he entire evening rather than enterta one save the lover of her ation;

and the scene of pomp and with its hundreds of dancing ng couples, and where in all

d love to eyes that spake again. merry as a marriage bell," one individual who looked var sullen and discontented. he herself was doing, and she recognized him as Arabi

y created war minister. erect and stern of aspect ntnose, fierce, eagle-like eyes. ewhat cruel looking mouth hin, expressive of undaunted Arabi looked like one who av and control the destinies fortunes were doomed to give

fripre yin hisattire, he wore itary uniform, with the least t of gold lace thereon, while blue tasseled tarbouch (which gyptians is worn always, in out), surmounted a broad, hat was wrinkled by anxious than by years.

n had made his appearance which he appeared so little to zle to the fair girl, who, init were, watched his every a keen interest that she herway account for. her like unto one who was in me. I

usly for some attraction and | cause -w ed to find it, for it certainly liked and e unveiled beauty which was the reason layed on all si 'es, and to the the effeminate Khedive (catnts and in his fawnings as yield himself with the keen-

have no eyes for the giver alliance?" the amiable and gentle Khed Nellie's mother presently, reason the le as though she could have ready." istinguished personage herilted scimitar and all

dislike him, dear mamma very girl whom he deigns to uppose deign is the proper ven to his puppet royalty) look at some lamb whom it

can you be so harsh-judging I think his highness is al- new disper terly delightful. I do not you on the een appreciative regard of that you m sure many of them are looks, you well formed, and then 'tis | yet, like the pered that he seeks a wife aumber, and that this fete wente afford him an oppor- that you i

amm, if any one had hinted ne beforehand, I would nev- needlessly, re, but I should think that ing with at all events, would marry a should this Keedive though he may be) mation) un wives already, for I have caring in hat is the present number." the dearest wish of my form a high and distinguishat this moment I feel that

m your grasp, for you are would have concluded most inform the reader, in-false and credit it e h Brench ;

much of a philorothe frivolous amusements will swear ther countrywomen ? I sufficiently old an ac- of the Prop for the pleasure of being | me I will her the illuminated gar- wife. I ha

Biks to see them! Please ting for her mother's perto her feet, passing her flushed and Arabi Pasha, the war d bin with the of his royal master.

APTER IV. AND A MURMUR OF HATE FOR HELP.

and the grim war minis- small degre frie (for as his prize had passed out of gentle force and Mirrors and through do not right sa d, persur fore, for y aued heaven meneta, rubies, whatever. and flower-beds war minist

pillars tolds t Alto een w " H lie, inv answer on the or other

ful, w

lanter

dangl

lined

which

with n

" You will the has no a is no fut 1 never " Per that wo not try es it, ei may like these of " But and trul believe have sou

heart you

that we

upon me

with such

proposal Egyptian and feeling " You aright, a say, pray assure you -from-f "The There, Ik

would allo " Yet as your Bible must have men, some called the many wive "Ah, tì tion, but i

But do yo

"True, I would he "Indeed

for months "Ab, th are what is can hardly better of y ccedit it ev said this t Kaaber, by

all events

helped, but my last." Nellie w She glan there were gardens, in was really sudden : escape fron

dignation s "Perhap and you sha Bryptian powerful, powerful. . only in the thing for yo

I dare not I might rais other hand gentle break bright and beauti- lies within