TRELARGEST CAVE ON EARTH.

The Newly-Found Kentucky Cave - Its Catacombs. Mummies, and Masonto Emblems.

Grayson Advocate

The great cave lately discovered here has been visited by a multitude of people from rarious points of the United States. We think that Leitchfield is destined to be-come the great "Meeca" of the world-for the Masonic fraternity, and scientists

generally.

For the last two weeks no one has been admitted to the cave except upon presenting a written permit from Mr. Rogers, and those who have been fortunate enough to obtain admission have been principally scientists from abroad, who journeyed here to see the great wonder for themselves. It was necessary to take this step, as the cave was rapidly being despoiled of its contents. Indeed, several of the nummies and some of the smaller Masonic emblems were carried off before Mr. Rogers-or, in fact, any of our citizens-realized the importance of the diseovery, and of preserving the contents of the cave intact. The subterranean river has been so swollen from the excessive rains of the last month that no explorations have been made in the avenues beyond it. Excarations have been made, however, in the chambers or catacombs where the mummics and Masonic emblems were found, and in the vicinity of the pyramid, and several tablets with queer hieroglyphics have been dug up, also some bronzo and copper vases, and pieces of pottery. A mound was opened and found to contain six well-preserved momnies reposing in regular order with feet radiating from the centre.

In the discovery of this cave the key is undoubtedly found that will unlock the mystery of the pre-historic race of America, and also prove their identity with the ancient Egyptian race, who undoubtedly crossed ever and peopled this continent, built temperate in the continent of the continen ples, and flourished in a high degree of civilization until wiped out of existence by the ruthless hands of the savage. The caves of Kentucky undoubtedly afforded them shelt-er and protection, and were used as a sort of catacomb for the storage of all that was near and dear to them, including their illustrious dead. Such at least seems to have been the case in this instance, whether this theory will apply to the other caves of Kentuc-

ky or not.

Many beautiful formations have been dis overed during the last week. The stalactites and stalagnites glisten like so many million diamonds. The pillars and columns of alabaster are beautiful beyond descripto be fully appreciated.

Queen Victoria's Health.

Lindon Laucet. The health of Her Majesty the Queen can never fail to be a matter of supreme interest to all classes of her subjects. The nation is at heart animated by a loyal concern for the personal happiness and welfare of its tried and trusted sovereign. The people are stirred with feelings of mingled reverences for the throne and affectionate regard for its present occupant. It is no mere figure of speech to say that Queen Victoria lives in the hearts of those she rules over. It is, therefore, not in the least surprising that the notification of Her Majesty's projected visit to Mentone should have excited much remark and given rise to some anxieties. We believe we are justified in stating that while there is need for the change there is no cause for concern as to the health of the Sovereign. It seems to have been forgotten that the Queen is no mere nominal head of this empire. Actual and heavy state business passes daily through her hands and taxes her attention severely. Her Majesty has never been in the habit of attaching her sign-manual to unread papers. She ascended the throne in times of difficulty and with a strong sense of the duty and responsibility imposed upon her, and during the lengthened period which has elapsed since her as cension the Queen has given a large share of her attention to public business. Successive Ministries have been formed, borne the heat of the day and fallen, leaving their personnel to seek and find relief and recreation in retirement, but the Queen has never been free from the burden of state since first she wore the crown. It is a real burden her Majesty bears, a burden, a care and anxie ty, and no human being could fail to feel the continuous strain the bearing of such a burden necessarily produces. These facts should not be forgotten. The need for change of scene and climate just now is great, but not in any sense ominous. If Her Majesty is able to enjoy a period of perfect repose in retirement she will doubtless return with renewed strength to the discharge of her duties at the fitting time. Meanwhile the people of this country should understand that wearing a crown or wielding a sceptre is no child's play, even with a constitutional government.

now They Manago Locusts in Asia Minor-Last year Angora, in Asia Minor, was devastated by locusts, and, in order to avert a repetition of the calamity; the Governor de ereed that every able-bodied peasant should during a certhin period preceding the locust hatching season, collect locust eggs at the rate of two pounds' weight per diem, and deliver them in person to the nearest local authorities. The minimum quantity of ova authorities. The minimum quantity of ova-to be gathered in this manner was fixed at 1,400,000 pounds' weight, and it was pre-scribed that a daily fine of two piastres should be levied upon each peasant who should fail to fulfil the duty thus imposed upon him. The practical results were as follows: During the first day or two of the period appointed for the collection of the ova a few rustics brought their quota of eggs; but the large majority of the peasantry, far too indolent to take the trouble of digring them up, compounded with the powers that be by privily purchasing the necessary quantity of eggs from the officials at one piastre per kilogram, and then making public delivery of that quantity to the employees appropriate to versive it. ployees empowered to receive it. Thus the 200 or 300 kilos of eggs really collected and delivered by law-abiding peasants were sold over and over again to the shirkers. These tricksters saved half the amount of their fines, the officials pocketed a piastre by each transaction, and the crop of locusts for the comi ng season will, in all probability, turn out even finer than that which all but ruined Angora last year.

SOME NEW ARITHMETIC.

In a school room are twelve benches and nine boys on a bench. Find out who stole the teacher's gad.

A laundress takes in twelve shirts and has four stolen from her line. How many are left and what are the losers going to do about

A farmer sold eleven bushels of potatoes and the produce purchased two gallons of whiskey at ninety cents per gallon. How much per bushel did he get for his tubers, and where did he keep the jug?

What velocity must a locomotive have to pick up a deaf man walking on the track and fling him so high that six cars pass before he comes down?

A boy carned twenty cents per day for eighteen days, and bought his mother a mushrat muff costing \$2.10. How much did he have left to go to the circus with?

A mother standing at the gate calls to her boy who is exactly sixty-eight feet distant-It takes two minutes and twenty-two sec. onds for the sound to reach him. Find from this the velocity with which a woman's voice A woman earned forty-two cents per day

by washing, and supported a husband who consumed four dollars' worth of provisions per week. How much was she in debt at end of each month up to the time that he was sent to the work house? A father agreed to give his son four and

one-half acres of land for every cord of wood hechopped. The son chopped three-seventh of a cord and broke the axe and went off hunting rabbits. How much land was he cn-A certain young man walks five-sevenths

of a mile for seven nights in a week to see his girl, and after putting in 112 nights he gets the bounce. How many miles did he hoof it altogether, and how many weeks did it take him to understand that he wasn't

Two men agree to build a wall together. One does four-fifths of the bossing and the other three-tenths of the work, and they finally conclude to pay a man \$18 to finish the job. Find the length and height of the

A woman arrived at the depot three minntes ahead of train time. She has to kiss seven persons, say "good-bye" to thirteen others, send her love to twenty-two relatives and see to four parcels. She accom-plishes it all and has forty-one seconds to spare to tell a dear friend how to mix seven different ingredients into a minee pie. How long did it take the train to reach

A Chectah Hunt at Baroda. Dombay Gazette,

It may be doubted whether the killing is pleasure to anything but the cheetah. There is the minimum of excitement in the shortest space of time and all is over. The cheetah, when the hood is removed from his catlike eyes, appears dazed and puzzled, doubt-less by the sudden light. It is necessary sometimes for the attendant to take his not very intellectual head by the chops and direct it toward the browsing deer. Then he seems to wake up and lets himself down very gingerly from the car so as not to overexert himself and feels his way forward for twenty or thirty yards. Then he trots and then advances, as Mr. Gladstone would say, by leaps and bounds. He fixes his now eag-er eyes on the unfortunate antelope, which makes frantic efforts to escape by bounding into the air. When the cheetah comes up with his terrified victim he does not, as is generally suppose, strike him to the earth with a side blow of his paw; that manœuvre would involve a useless expenditure of energy. He simply continues his bounds, only taking care to place his forepaws upon the antelope's back, or side instead of upon the ground. The weight brings the antelope down; he naturally turns his head to look at his assailant and exposes his throat and ors into the vital spot and buries his teeth, nose and all in the palpitating flesh and drinks in the blood in an ecstasy of pleasure. His eyes gleam, his whole body remains mo-tionless above the quivering form fast sinking into venison. An attendant runs up with a bow, and a knife, likewise a pair of blinkers and a rope. The blinkers are slipped over the lurid eyes of the entranced cheetah and the rope is slipped round his neck. The knife is applied to the deer's throat and the bowl receives the remainder of his blood. The cheetah's nose is put into the warm liquid and thus consoled he permits himself to be slowly led back to his bullock-gharry.

1++ 4-42-1- ++D Selling a Lord.

London Cockeo. A good story is told apropos of a noble lord who was recently returning from the races. In the adjoining compartment were eight bookmakers who, "cleaned out" by successive failures, were travelling without tickets, hoping by a turn of good luck to escape payment. At last one of them, during a stoppage, hit upon a brilliant idea. Palling his cap down over his eyes and but the party cost. toning his coat, he went to the carriage of the nable lord and his friends, and assuming an official air, collected all their tickets. These he distributed among his own friends, and on the train reaching London the noble lord had a narrow escape of seeing himself and his friends taken into custody for attempting to defraud the railway company, for, despite their assurances, the officials declined to believe that anyone had been audacious enough to collect the passengers' tickets. The thing was too absurd. It was only by paying their fare a second time that the noble lord and his friends escaped from the clutches of the railway servants.

She Was Determined.

A Parisian lawsuit of sixty years is recalled to mind by the death, at the age of 86, of Mlle. Pallix, the owner of the sands off Mont St. Michel. The State repeatedly offered to compromise her claim to this property, and would have given 3,000,000 franes, but she was inexorable, and remained poor nearly all her life, till three years ago she triumphed. She is understood to have bequeathed her attorney 4,000,000 francs.

Follies in Boots.

Among the articles in dress to which it seems to us insufficient attention is given are The majority of people give little consideration to the protective coverings of their feet beyond seeing that they look nice and small, and do not cause too much actual pain; but can this be a right state of things when corns are so prevalent? a fact we are indu ed to believe from the large number of those who style themselves chiropodists and painless extractors of corns, and who seem to carry on a flourishing business in relieving the self-inflicted injuries and pains which their patrons underge in obedience to the goddess of fashion. There is no doubt a corn is a thing which ought not to exist, that it is one of the penalties we pay to fashion or carelessness, and had our feet been taken proper care of from the time they left those nice little knitted shoes, the pains and penalties that make the lives of so many of us miserable would be unknown. Corns, how-ever, are in most cases minor evils; they are nothing to ankylosis, or immovable joining of the bones in the big toc, which is said to arise from the continued use of too tight boots. In considering what is a good boot, omitting the material, which, beyond the fact that it should be pliant and water-tight, may be left to the discretion of the wearer, we will place our remarks under the heading of size and shape. First, as to size, A boot which is too small and a boot which is to big are equally bad, but the former less displeasing to the eye, and for this rea-son people will cramp and pinch their feet till they assume a size unnatural to them, and which can only be attained by this unhealthy compression in leather. Small feet are, no doubt, more pleasing than large, but because we do not happen to possess this feature, it is positive folly to try to attain it by artificial means; we might just as well be ashamed of large hands, and try to reduce them by some patent compressing glove till they reached the size desired. We laugh at the feet of Chinese women, and the labor bestowed on attaining to an elegant foot in that country, but are not we ourselves treading on the commencement of their folly? The point to be remembered as regards the size of a boot is, that the foot expands in walking by one-tenth in length, and more in breadth, and therefore it should be bigger than the actual measurement, which is taken sitting, and in the unexpanded state of the foot. Bootmakers, as a fact, do allow half an inch, but this is not sufficient. The shape of the boot of course, de pends on the shape of the foot, which is not the same in all people, but it should not be too pointed nor too broad; the former com-presses the big toe, and bends it toward the outer edge of the foot, while the left the leaves an unoccupied space in front of the little toe, which is useless, and prevents the comfortable fitting of the boot. The proper shape seems to us to lie between those two extremes. The heel should be of moderate height, and of a breadth suitable to the size of that part of the foot, as this, with the broad part at the base of the toes, from the centre of support; and here let us raise another protest against the present prevailing fashion of high heels. Leaving alone the question of appearance, which is entirely a matter of taste, they are objectionable on two grounds; first, the base of them, which is, as explained just now, one of the school be, if correct in size, as large as the fleshy party of the heel, and all know how it falls snort of this; secondly they tend to straighten the foot into a line with the leg, and thus lessen the action of the muscles on the back of the calf, which are used for raising the body in walking.

Sineria as it Is.

The tales which Americans have read in regard to Siberia have always been of such a harrowing and repulsive description that they have come to associate the name of that country solely with chain gangs of Russian eriminals and slow, lingering deaths resulting from the brutality of officers and the rigors of the climate. A Washington lecturer, however, throws some light upon the resources and occupations of the inhabitants of that wild country which will have a tendency to modify this pessimistic view. The population is now about 5,000,000 and the people are settled mostly in the fertile zone, for it must be remembered that the area of Siberia is 6,000,000 square miles, its length 5,600 and its width 2,500 miles. The lecturer referred to Mr. George Kennan, commenting upon letters in the London Standard and Pall Mall Gazette, depicting the inhuman treatment of exiles, their slow death, from poison in quick-silver mines, out of they are only allowed to come to die and the agony they suffer from the long Siberian winter, says: There is not a quicksilver mine in all Siberia, and in the part of Siberia where, according to the Standard exiles are dying of cold, in 1876 100,000 pounds of tobacco were grown. In the first half of the seventeenth century exiles began to be sent to Siberia to rid the country of those convicts mained by punishment. As methods of punishment have relaxed, banishment has taken the place of most of the other forms of punishment—as for murders, assault, larceny, vagrancy and desertion from the army, the purpose constantly kept in view being the population of Siberia. Between 1827 and 1847, 159,755 exiles were sent to Siberia, of whom only 443 were example of the siberia, of whom only 443 were example of the siberia, of whom only 443 were example of the siberia, of whom only 443 were example of the siberial of the siberi iled for political offenses. Of these 443, two thirds belong to the nobility. From 1867 to 1872 64,274 persons were exiled. Of these 5,000 were sentenced to hard labor, and the other ninety-two per cent. simply banished and allowed freedom within a smaller or larger district in proportion to the gravity of their crimes. There are only two mines now worked by Russian convicts, one a coal mine, the other a placer gold mine. Both are worked above ground. The pictures of the horrors of transportation of Russian exiles by Mr. Grenville Murray and English journals are absurd. They are transported by rail, by boat and by waggons, and are supplied with the necessities of life until they find work or get into business for them-selves. Trade between China and the provinces of this fertile zone is large and carried on by 2,000 merchants. Millions of bushels of grain are raised and the manufactured products are valued at milliens of dollars. These exiles are, as a rule, prosperous and happy. A Polish political exile I once stopped with was a prosperous photographer. I would rather be banished in this country for life than spend five years in Sing

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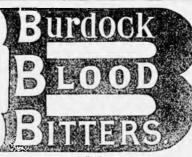


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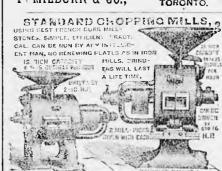
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