A Talk With an Old Whaler.

"Yes, I have read some of the news about the finding of the Greely party," said an old salt, who had been in the Arctic regions in his earlier days.

He had all the marks of "a life on the ocean wave and a home on the rolling deep." A weather beaten and browned skin, India ink tattoes, and several scars, the result of blows from capstan bars, boat oars and harpoon hooks.

"No, I never went on an exploring expedition, but came very near doing it once. I am told that Dr. Hall makes mention in one of his books of his meeting with Capt. Parker, of the old "Truelove," in Coddling Bay, in the fall of '61. I was one of the two men he mentioned as volunteering to join his party and winter with him in Davis Strai s. Hall had lost two of his crew and one of his small boats, and he wanted to make up his deficiency from the whaling fleet when they were ready to leave for home. I was a young fellow then, and me and my chum were ready to face any climate and any hardship, but Capt. Parker said he felt himfriends in England, and he wouldn't let us

explorer." the Arctic regions, nevertheless?" said the reporter, by way of drawing him out on a subject which the finding of the Greely | independentest kind of a life." party has been made interesting. "Where is Coddling Bay ?"

"I den't suppose you'll find it on the maps. We whalers had names of our own for Arctic ports and didn't bother our heads much about what the explorers called 'em. We could talk among ourselves about the east and west shore all the way up to parallel 71 just as familiar as we could about the English Channel and the Mersey, but after you got above Lancaster Sound we were off, We left that for the scientific chaps to navigate and give all our attention to whale oil. The was more money in it and

LESS SHIPS AND MEN LOST.

Of course we kept a weather eye open for any relics of the Franklin crew that might be drifting about in hope of the reward offered, but we didn't go out of our way to hunt for 'em."

"Can you give me a general idea of what the surface of the country is like up there?" as the reporter. "The general idea, I think, we have is of a surface entirely and always covered with ice."

"Well, that is pretty near it. About the only bare spots are the respendicular faces of the rocky shores, with here and there a bit of stunted vegetation during the Arctic summer. The west shore of Davis Straits is very mountainous, only broken here and there by a 'fewer' (flord) as we call Arctic rivers. I don't know as anybody has ever been on those mountain tops to see what they bear, but I con't think they're up to much. Wouldn't care to own a farm there, anyway."

"Do you know how icebergs are formed?" he asked, by way of turning the subject to something he had more definite knowledge about. "You know an iceberg is made of fresh water while the water they float in is salt. Some people think that the saltiness is taken out by the freezing. That's a mistake. It is the spring water falling down the mountain sides that make icebergs. It runs from the springs in the mountains and freezes as it falls until its accumulated weight breaks it off and it goes drifting down the channel, if it falls into plenty of water. I have seen icebergs grounded in 400 feet.

"Talk about your Niagara Falls! I have seen nothing prettier than some of them mountain cataracts in the Arctics. There's variety about 'em, too. They are always breaking away and forming in new shapes,

THEY NEVER LOOK TWICE THE SAME,

Fine place for a landscape painter that, but agination. Them pictures of the finding of the Greely survivors in the iliustrated pa pers show all they know about it.

luck to get out of the way. The way we did it was to make artificial harbors in the shore ice. When we saw a big ica-floe compulley attachments and trestles to support sawing a part of the crew manned the pulley ropes while others held the teeth of the saw against the ice. The rope and pulley made the raising of the saw easy, and its own weight carried it down. We would Atghanistan, Beloochistan, or Turkestan. start three saws at the outer edge of the ice the two shorter seems met, and a small triangular piece of ice had been shoved out into the current it was easy to losen the larger piece and send it adrift. Then we unshipped our rudder and hauled our versel into the harbor we had made just in time, sometimes, to see a cake of ice ten to twenty miles in area go grinding past our little harbor of refuge. The ice we sawed through would be ten feet thick, and the sawing took us five hours sometimes.

"But we got the most excitement out of our fishing. Talk about your fresh water regattas. If you could take a crowd up there to witness a whaler's crew get away after a fish it would be something worth seeing," said the old sailor, as his stormdimmed optics seemed trying to flash youthful fire again in the mental contemplation of a spirited picture he had once been a figure

"A big thing on ice," suggested the reporter, just to show he was latening.

"I have seen a crew all asleep in their berths when the cry of 'a fish' was given and in one minute and a half the boats were pulling away from the ship. Their clothes hang in a bag beside their berths, and they grab it and

DRESS AS THEY GO.

The boat that get the first harpoon in gets can believe there is some good pulling done. The harpooner in the first boat generally | the morning. encourages his crew with the promise of a pound of tobacco out of his prize money if they get him to the fish first.

"But the best long pulling is done when

oars and watch the other six boats pull to oatch up and get a line on. Then they bend to their oars, and keep it up ten or fifteen miles. This generally happened when we struch a fish that had her young with her. At o her times they dive immediately they are struck. But a young fish must blow oftener than the mother, and a fish with young skims along the surface, carrying the young one on her back if too youthful to mother's flipper, and she turned around to struck her again, square between the eyes. there would have been trouble on that boat Nobody cares to get in front of a maddened back came on 'em unexpected like.

"Did I enjoy that kind of life? Well, I did. If I had my time to come over again that's just where I'd go-on an Arctic expedition. Healthiest climate in the world, Naver heard of any of us being sick. They either freeze or starve to death up there. self responsible for our safe return to our Only those two ways of going to Davy Jones' locker in the Arctics. No yellow go with Hall. But we let him have one of fever and cholera as we get in the tropics. the "Truelove's" small boats. That was Don't wonder at the Greely survivors being the nearest I ever come to being an Arctic ready to go again. Would do the same thing myself if I hadn't got my anchor looked like a sail. Without giving any par "But you have seen a good deal of life in | down in fresh water in the shape of a wife | ticular attention to it, he thought it must and seven children to look after. There's no money in Arctic expeditions, but it's the

The Newspapers of the World.

London, as might be expected, with its population of 4,000,000, takes precedence of all other great cities in its list of publications, which very nearly approaches 2,000 These have an annual circulation of about 017,000,000 copies.

But while London shows a longer catalogue than any other city. Paris, with a population of less than 2 000,000, issues 1553 periodicals, and these have an annual circulation of about 1,000,000 000 copies; so that, in point of fact, the citizens of Paris are far more liberally supplied with daily or weekly literary provender than their British neighbors. In fact it is estimated from the surface of the water towards the that the journalistic products of Paris amount annually to almost one-tenth of the is ue of the entire press of the globe.

New York and Brooklyn (which bear to one another sems what the same relation as Birkenhead to Liverpool) have a combined population nearly equal to that of Paris. They produce 587 publications, with an annual circulation of about 516,000,000; B rlin produces 536; Vierna, 483; Madrid, 253; Rome, 211, showing a gradual diminution till we reach St. Petersburgh, with a population of 601,969 and only 57 periodicals. The latter, however, are exceedingly varied, and offer something for all tastesliterary classes, medical students, horsebreeders, stock-rearers, musical societies, law, mathematics, borticulture, agriculture, the drama, commerce, satire, history, ecclesiastical questions, science, and a very limited allowance of politics.

I must not omit to notice one point of inchiefly predominate in this vast newspaper represented, we find that an enormous majority are published in four languages. As a matter of course English heads the list, | below the head inasmuch as English speaking races have peopled North America and Australasia. stuck out from the body, extending for sev-The German races rank second, the French third, and Spanish fourth; but, inasmuch as the latter tongue is the lingua franca of Mexico and South America, it is probable that it will find a more extensive circulation | the fruit of the imaginations of himself, the in print as these nations advance. Meanwhile, the proportion is as follows:-Eng. | fact he remarked that even with so many lish, 16 500 publications; German, 7,350; reliable witnesses as to the genuiness of the French, 3,850; Spanish, 1 600.

papers of the world we find that close upon eyes. 32,000 are published in Eur pe and North matter serious consideration since see-I suppose they prefer to draw on their im- America, leaving little over 2,000 for all the ling the serpent, and he is now unable to acrest of the world! South America only issues a sufficient number to allow each of its inhabitants three newspapers a year-"No, we never had a vessel ground up in | exhibiting the curious contrast in this, as in the ice in our voyages; always had the good | all else, between the great Northern and Southern Continents.

Africa amounts to 227,000,000, which, in ing, and the wind was crowding it to our proportion to the population, would allow side of the channel, it was 'hurrah Loys!' I one copy in ten years for each person. Of tell ye. We carried long ice saws with course the newspaper circulation of Africa opened its mouth to its fullest extent, as if is confined to the extreme north and south, them overhead. When put in position for | with a very feeble commencement on the jaws gave vent to west coast. In like manner Asia has neither supply nor demand except in parts of Turkey, Persia, China and Japan. Not a news paper of any sorts is to be found in Arabia,

Strange, to say, China, that nation which and cut three seams, starting a hundred feet of all others holds literature (that is to say, apart and verging toward each other. When | its own dry-as-dust classics concerning a remote past) in highest honor, has so small a thirst for news of the present day, that it every particular, and the affair is regularly produces fewer papers than any other nation with the smallest claim to civilization. The proportion of newspapers to population is in the ratio of about one publication to 2,000,000 inhabitants. The Chinese Empire produces only 22 periodicals, of which 12 are in Chinese, 9 in English, and I in French. Even of this small number, the circulation is extraordinary small, and, as a rule, a newspaper may be said to be a thing unknown to the 400,000,000 inhabitants of the Celestial Empire.

A Curious Custom.

About 100 yards from Kilmainham Prison, Dublin, Ireland, is the ancient well of St. John, with which an old tradition is attached that water taken therefrom on the eve of the 24th of June possesses curative properties. This is firmly believed by many people, and quite 5,000 persons assembled at the well on that day recently, having made a pilgrimage there for that special purpose. It is regarded as essential that the water should be drawn before daylight on St. John's eve, and the pilgrims came provided with every class of vessel to bring away the precious fluid. The well is in a by ten day's minding the affairs of one's an English pound for their harpoon thrower, recess under a wall, and candles had to be neighbor. and when several ships sight the same fish | used to light the people down the steps, the and each ship sends off several boats you scene thus presented being of a weird character. The people dispersed about three in

A good editor must always be in his write mind .- [Merchant Traveller. And have a pen-chant for work .- [South and West. And | can't expect us to compete with Milburgthe first boat get a harpoon in and the fish be ink-quisitive about affairs that concern ville." "And why not?," "That's where has to tow it while the crew rest on their | the public. - [Gorham Mountaineer.

THE SEA SERPENT.

In Canadian Waters-Passed off the Gaspe Coast on the Way to Montreal.

The much vexed sea serpent question is at last brought home to Canadians by the appearance of one of these monsters off the Gaspe coast. The creature was seen from the steamship "Silkworth," of Sunderland, keep up with her. We once had a pull of which arrived at Montreal recently from twenty miles of that sort, and it was the Pictou. N. S., with a cargo of coal consignprettiest regatta you ever seen. Don't know | ed to Wm. Muir & Sons. A reported visitnow much further we would have gone if ed the vessel at her berth in the new canal the young devil hadn't slipped off its basin, and the chief officer, a gentleman of wide experience, very readily gave the parfind it. Then the man in the second boat | ticulars of the appearance of the monster. He stated that the point where the crea-If the harpoon thrower had missed his aim | ture had been sighted was about midway between West Point, in Prince Edward Island, and Cape Gaspe, in the Province of fish, I can tell you, but that one turning Quebec. It was seen on Saturday morning between three and four o'clock. He was in charge of the deck for the middle watch and was pacing up and down the bridge when the lookout on the forecastle called out "There's a

QUEER LOOKING THING on the starboard beam." He immediately looked in the direction indicated, and saw something about a quarter of a mile off. It was a remarkably clear moonlight night, and the sea was calm, and he could easily see what, in the momentary glance he took be a vessel, but jokingly replied to the hail of the lookout that it was probably the sca serpent. He assured the reporter that previous to this, he looked upon sea serpent yarns as the sheerest nonsense. A second glance at the object, however, showed him that there was something remarkable about it, and this prompted him to take up the night glasses, and he brought them to bear upon it. The result was a perfect surprise to him, for there undeniably was the much doubted sea serpent. It rose

BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY FEET from the water at the least. It appeared to rise perpendicularly from the sea by a movement which resembled more the opening of a telescope than anything else he could name. As it appeared above the water its body seemed to expand as if inflated with the air, and the body tapered off head. At the water, as near as he could judge, the diameter of the body must have been between three and four feet. The who'e appearance of the creature was that of a huge conger eel, the head, which was an enormous size, resembling that of this species of fish in every particular, The head was the most prominent part of the creature and principally attracted his attention. The body of the beast appeared to be

STRIPED LIKE A MACKEREL with black and light colored bars running round the body mingling in black at the back and a silver gray at the belly. After looking at the creature through the glass sufficiently long to comprehend what it was, he ran aft to notify the captain and a couple acuteness of the Turks. The baron is ready looks can be imagined. Four of them seize of passengers they had aboard. By the time they had hurried into their clothes and got on deck, however, the serpent hal disappeared. It appeared suddenly to sight the ship and sank beneath the water with | ceipts. This sounds well, but a very curterest, suggested by the languages which | the same steady telescopic movement with | which it had elevated itself, although quickliterature. Though there are comparatively er. The part of the brute which appears few tongues which are not in some measure particularly to have impressed itself upon his memory was the mouth, which much resembled that of a shark. About two feet

TWO TREMENDOUS FINS. eral feet on either side. Fortunately the creature rose to the surface again and was seen by Captain Read and the passengers, or the serpent might have been set down as lookout and the wheelman. As a matter of serpent he would not have believed in it, Taking the nationality of the 34,000 had he not seen it with his own He had, he said, given the count for his previous scepticism on the for an indefinite period. subject of seaserpents, as it is easy te suppose that sea cels are capable of attaining a gigantic size. The serpent on the second cccasion of rising was about half a mile dis-The combined annual product of Asia and range of the night glass. It rose in the same quiet manner as before and was exposed to view altogether about three minutes. Before sinking below the surface it gulping in a supply of air, and closing its

> A LOUD BELLOW resembling both a dog's bark and the lowing of a cow. The noise was one of the most horrifying things imaginable, and involuntarily all on the deck of the "Silkworth" trembled when they heard it.

> The lookout and the other members of the steamship's crew who saw the creature corroborate the chief officer's statement in entered in the log. The lookout states that he first saw it when its head had risen above the surface, and his attention was directed to it as the only object in sight.

---SANCTUM-ONIOUS LEVITY.

The key to wealth-luc-key. Many are comfortable only when others are not.

The argument of ignorance is often based on the force of bigotry.

Clothes don't always make the man-ununless he sells them at a good profit. No tombstones mark the graves in the

cemetery where lost hopes are interred. The world is a great barber shop and every man waits his turn to be shaved.

Men and horses differ. The latter is worthless unless he is broke, and the former is worthless if he is ditto. The bee that is loudly proclaiming that

the world owes it a living goes honeyless to More money can be made by one day's strict attention to one's own business than

Lover of the Antique-"What's the price of that antique Louis XIV. cabinet?" Brica Brac dealer-"Five hundred dollars." "Mercy! Why, a friend of mine got one just like that for \$150." "Where?" "At Milburgville, Conn." "O, of course : you hey make 'em."

THE TURKS AND EGYPT,

Envious of England's Supremacy-Baron Hirsch and the New Railway

The Turks have now very little to say about the conference. They were hoping for much wider issues than merely financial agreement in respect to Egypt's indebtedness; but seeing that neither France ner Germany would support the demand for the withdrawal of the British troops they care little as to what may be said or done, pro vided there be no further encroachments upon the sultan's rights. The hint thrown out as to the future neutralization of Egypt is not at all relished at Constantinople. The advisers of the sultan do not unierstand that if an arrangement of that pature could be really effected it would be the strest possible guarantee for the preservation of such right; as the sultan has been left by the course of British action in Egypt. To them it wears the aspect only of an independent Mussulman state, created at the expense of the Ottoman empire, which might eventually seek to become its rival. Turkey was quite prepared to send troops, if called upon to do so by the conference, both for the maintenance of order in Egypt proper and the subjugation of the Soudan. Mouktar Pasha was to have been intrusted with the command of ten thousand men, with a certain Hadji Achmet Pasha, who speaks Arabic well and has had much ex perience in dealing with Arabs, as his second in command. The Turco-Servian railway junction may

be looked upon as a settled thing, although it will doubtless be some time yet before a final iradeh on the subject is issued. What all Baron Calice's insistence at the porte and Prince Rudolph's recent visit to Constantinople failed to effect has been brought about, apparently, by a timely present of horseflesh to the sultan His imperial maunderstands their management well, and is both a good hand at the reins and a bold rider. The delicate flattery conveyed in such a tribute to his favorite pursuit as the six superb horses sent by the Emperor Franz Josef could not be withstood by one whose generosity is likely to pass into a proverb, of the same in his power to make, the sultan decided to allow serious negotiations to commence with Baron Hirsch for the construction of the required length of railway. The Turkish railway king is expected here shortly to conduct the affair in knows so well how, when, and where to use the arguments that alone carry weight in to have a huge railway system constructed in the name of the porte with other people's money, apparently for his sole benefit.

made out of the affair, to the prejudice of

the Ottoman treasury, the lessee of the the Ottoman government, as his draft consory examination will show that the proposed bargain is all in favor of Baron Hirsch. The new line is to form a link in the general system, and as such is leased with the other sections to the constructor until such time credit of the porte shall have reached the whole lines-so run; the proposed arrange-

There is joy among the Armenian saraffs. vizier to make some arrangement for the payment of the havallehs. For the benefit tant from the ship and well within the of the uninitiated, it may be explained that a havalleh is a bill upon a provincial treasury. These bills are given when the treasure-chests of the department are dry, either in payment for goods purchased or as salaries to the army and navy. Usually they were discounted for cash at rates varying from 40 to 50 per cent. discount. Eventually they were paid in full, so that the traffic in havallehs was very profitable. Recently the grand vizier obtained a iradeh, these bills, and so they became a drug in the market. The holders, however, have been vigorously attacking the generosity of the sultan by petitions, and at last made a formidable demonstration at the palace, which in the time of Mahmoud would have sent their heads rolling in the dust. A deputation of some sixty per ons drove in carpetition at the feet of their sovereign. After some parleying, three of their number were admitted to the presence of the chief chamberlain, and they placed in his hand a statement of their grievances for transmission to his majesty. The reader should understand that it is not the intention of the government to repudiate these papers, but merely to put a stop to the traffic which has benefited a few officials while enriching a lot of navy. The idea is to obtain a proper account of this portion of the floating debt by compelling registration before settlement. -Constantinople Cor. New York Herald.

Pleasant People.

We are sometimes surprised to find how many pleasant people there are sojourning upon this planet, and how ready they are to do and say pleasant things, and fill the world with "swee'ness and light" for others. Sometimes when we least expect it, when it | that is a good glass of wine, as you say. It has seemed to us as if almost everybody was | is, in fact, sir, some of my '39 port -a comet made upon the bias, so to speak, we sud- | wine, as it is called." Mr. Bullicrop, memdenly happen upon one of these pleasant ber of parliament: "Lor, bless me, my people, and the cobwebs are all swept out lord! You don't say so? Thutty-nine of our heaven and the whole complexion of port? Why that's only three and three a things is changed. They make a dull day bottle! Wherever d'ye you get it, my cheerful; they have something of the same | lord, eh? I 'aven't a drop in my cellars as effect in a room as an open fire or bouquet stands me in less than five an' six, and that's of flowers; or they are like the trill of a the truth." brook hidden in a still wood, or the unexpected whistle of a bird in early spring.

does a paving stone for the matter of that, | must be built entirely of air.

THE BASTINADO.

A Terrible Punishment Inflicted on Two Robbers-Graphic escription by An Eye-Waless.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The villages surrounding Constantinople are infested by robbers who have for some time carried on their trade almost with impunity. The police have recently made an effort and half a dozen of the thieves were captured. They were given a summary trial and the bastinado was inflicted upon two of them. The others were acquitted for want of evidence. THE BASTINADO.

Mr. Hilaire Gay, a G-nevan gentleman, has published a brochure in which he relates his experiences of torture in Egypt :- 'The second time that I presented myself at the Prefecture," he writes, "I was compelled to witness, much against my will, the punishment of the bastinado inflicted on three unfortunate Arabs, and on several subsequent occasions I had to undergo a similar ordeal. I hesitate to describe these borrors. which to us Europeans recall the darkest days of mediæval times; but it being my duty as a faithful chronicler to set forth the most striking facts that come under my observation I must ask my readers to overcome their repugnance and accompany me to the place of torture. His Excellency, Osman Bey, is sexted on the divan of a large room of cold and sigister aspect, the floor covered with large slabs and lighted by high windows looking on the street. He wears the strambouline, or official costume, a black frock-coat with a straight collar, white waistcoat, black trousers and tarbouche. His face, of a light clive tint, is adorned with a scanty black beard and whiskers; the nose is strong, the lips are thick, the eyes dark and deep. Though rather stout, he is well formed and above middle height. When Osman Bey smiles his countenance jasty has a real passion for horses. He becomes pleasing and amiable, but when the smile is absent his regard is cold and stern. Near him, before a little table covered with green baize, sits his secretary. THE PREFECT.

"As I walk up the room a clock strikes the hour of two. The Prefect offers me his hand, and at his invitation I take a sear by and as the most pleasing acknowledgement | his side. Then a negro, clad in a long white robe and wearing on his head an enormous yellow turban, brings me a little cup of coffee and a bundle of cigarettes. As I hand back my cup to this imposing servitor, three Arabs, escorted by two guards, are led beore the Prefect. These unfortunates seem person. He is sure to succeed, as no one to belong to the poorest of the people; their feet are bare, their clothing is worn and ragged, their hands tremble convulsively. Turkey as the wily baron, who has managed | their eyes are haggard, and their faces twitch in apprehension as they listen in mournful silence to the words addressed to them by the Prefect. But they answer his Not satisfied with what he has already questions with feverish vivacity, and after the exchange of a few words two of the prisoners are led from the room. Then five Roumelian lines now comes forward with men enter. These are the torturers, and an offer which is no compliment to the nothing more fell or hang-dog than their to undertake the construction of the line at | the Arab who is still standing before the his own expense, and to work it, giving Prefect, and the poor wretch, as he is cast on the ground, throws at him a glance elotract declares, a large share of the gross re- | quent with agony and fear, but the great man's countenance remains fixed and impassive, and he makes no sign of grace.

THE VICTIM "The victim was then placed on one of the slabs with his chest resting on the stone, in which position he was held by two of the as the share of the receipts carried to the executioners. Two others next raised his legs until his feet were in a horizontal posiamount expended upon it by Baron Hirsch. | tion, a position in which they were retained The Ottoman government is to receive 471 by means of a cord fastened to either end per cent- of the gross receipts upon the of a stick. Each man held the stick with one hand while with the other he kept fast ment. It would seem, however, that before | hold of one of the Arab's legs. In the grip any division at all is made 7,000 francs per of these four powerful and expert men it kilometer have to be handed over to the | was impossible for him to move and almost working company as cost of administration impossible for him to writhe. On this the and working, etc. It may be safely pre- fifth torturer, who had taken no part in the dicted that for many years to come the preliminary proceedings, came forward, books of the company will show little in the holding in his hand a sort of lash consisting way of earnings beyond the 7,000 francs of five strands of twisted gut or hide. The above referred to, and thus the new contract | face of this man was singularly hideous and with Hirsch, if concluded, will tend to se- repulsive-the yellow and tawny skin, the cure the possession of these railways to him low forehead, the round eyes, dull and fixed, the thick black eyebrows, the unbearded chin retreating from coarse, thick lips, His imperial majesty has ordered the grand | the creased and furrowed cheeks, imparted to the countenance of the chief executioner an air of terocious and bestial stupidity.

THE TORMENTOR. The tormentor raised his arm and struck with the regularity of a pendulum the upturned feet of his helpless victim. At the fourth stroke the Alab uttered a cry of pain, and at every fresh stroke the cry was repeated. But soon the cry became a scream, the flagellated flesh visibly shuddered, and the soles were seamed with red and livid streaks. Sitting silently on my cushion, chewing mechanically the tobacco of my putting a stop to all further encashment of extinguished cigarette, I could not help shivering with horror at the sight of so much suffering. I felt as if I were under the influence of some terrible nightmare. Osman Bey, his secretary, the five executioners, with their stern and sinister features, looking unmoved at so cruel a sight, seemed for a moment rather the creations of a disordered imagination than beings of flesh and riages to Yildiz, asking permission to lay a blood; but the heavy thud of the strokes and the screams of the victim recalled me to the sad reality which I was so reluctantly witnessing. Then the punishment ceased, and the Arab, with ghastly face, and body shaken with a feverish trembling, had to incline himself respectfully before the man by whose order he had been so cruelly tormented. Helped by a guard, for his maimed and bleeding feet refused to support him, he was then led, still moaning with agony, usurers at the expense of the army and from the torture chamber. The two other Arabs were afterwards punished in like manner. It was now past three o'clock, and his Excellency, putting on his usual pleasant smile, gave me his orders concerning the service of the police. I then saluted him and hurried away from the place where I had seen the practical application of a barbarous jurisprudence."

> In Vino "Vulgaritas."-The earl of Borromonger, stiffly: "Yes, Mr, Bullicrop,

A German scientist says that every enbic foot of air contains fifteen million insects, and a traveling man says that the A rolling stone gathers no moss. Neither | country hotel beds he has been sleeping in