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attended to.
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LAWFUL INDIAN HORNETS.
AN ENGLISH LADY HAS A NARROW
ESCAPE FROM DEATH.
Only the Courage of a Native Groom Saved
Her Life—The Danger, One Not Exagger-
ated or Exaggerated in India—One Case
That Was Fatal.
The fearful effects which follow the
stings of some of the insects of India
have been frequently written about,
but the terror which is inspired by an
attack of Indian hornets was perhaps
never more thrillingly described than
by Mrs. Gertrude Donaldson, wife of a
British Government attaché, in a letter
to an English magazine. She de-
scribes an adventure which befel her
as she was returning from a call upon
one of the ladies of the English settle-
ment in Singapore, riding in a palan-
quin, which in Singapore is
A SORT OF CAB,
With glass doors, mounted on four
wheels.
"As the palanquin turned out of the
gate at the end of the long avenue
which led to the house, and advanced
along the road skirting the garden, I
was startled," she writes, "by hearing
a loud shout coming apparently from
the jungle quite close to the wheels;
but I could see no one, and began to
think it must have been my eye,
though rather wondering why so dig-
nified-looking an individual should
have indulged in such an eerie kind
of yell. Just then we came upon a
couple of buckets cast down in the
middle of the road, with the bamboo by
which they had been carried lying beside
them.
"The next moment, to my surprise,
the syc began lashing my horse vio-
lently, which broke from its former
jog-trot into a gallop, and in a second
we were tearing along at a break-neck
pace, the palanquin swaying from side
to side. I was considerably alarmed,
for I could see no reason for the man's
extraordinary conduct, and it seemed
as if he had suddenly gone mad. Just
then a peculiar flapping sound over-
head attracted my attention, and after
some slight hesitation I relinquished
my grasp of the window ledge, which I
had seized in my endeavor to steady
myself on my seat, and leaning out of
the door I gazed upward. I collapsed
into the carriage at once with a gasp
of horror.
"Undoubtedly the man had gone off
his head, perhaps due to sunstroke—I
had heard of heat apoplexy affecting
the brain, I thought. He was stand-
ing up on the narrow footboard, which
in itself appeared to me to be an acro-
batic feat, which could only have been
attempted by a madman. He had re-
moved his turban and was waving it
frantically above him, while, with un-
covered head, he shook the reins and
shouted to the horse, evidently urging
it to greater speed. I gave myself up
for lost, and sat with fingers pressed
upon my ears, awaiting the smash
which I was sure must come. I knew
how hazardous it would be to jump
out while traveling at such a pace, so
there was nothing for it but to sit
still.
"And this I did, until a few minutes
later the carriage suddenly came to a
standstill with a jerk which
FLUNG ME ON THE SEAT OPPOSITE
I soon recovered myself, and opening
the door stepped hastily into the open,
heedless of the tropical midday sun
which blazed overhead. But the syc
was quicker even than I. He had
sprung off the box, and was tearing
off his clothing, all the while moaning
and crying as if in pain.
"The kaboons from the neighboring
gardens came running up, and we
were soon surrounded by a small
crowd, and then I saw what had hap-
pened. It needed no interpretation to
explain matters when I beheld hornets
almost as large as locusts crawling
over the man's back and dropping
from his garments, which the kaboons
were shaking where they stood beside
us in the road.
"I realized then from what a horri-
ble fate this brave fellow had saved
me. This particular species of hornet,
found in the Malay Peninsula, are
twice the size of English ones; their
bodies are black, with a safflet ring
round them, and their sting is very
poisonous.
"The poor syc was already covered
with swellings caused by the creatures
having crept inside his clothes, and his
head and neck were terribly wounded,
leaving injuries which would probably
have proved fatal to a European, but
were less dangerous to
A NONALCOHOLIC MOHAMMEDAN.
"What had happened was simply
this: A tribe of these hornets were
swarming over the garden road at the
point where we traversed it. The
shout I heard was the warning voice
of the Chinese coolie, who had thrown
aside his buckets and had taken refuge
under the long grass in the jungle,
when the load ham of the flying hor-
nets first attracted his attention.
But his cry had come too late to stop
my driver, who found the swarm
moving along in that way toward the
entrance, we saw him shorten step
with his high foreleg not more than
an inch or two, but with more refer-
ence to us, accustomed to watching him,
and he set the leg down stiff and his
nose went up a little higher, and we
could see up above the giraffe's head
a little quiver in the head of the an-
aconda, and in the same instant—all
these things happened in an instant—
the coils around the giraffe's neck be-
gan to shrink.
"The next minute they were down on
the ground, and long before we could
help him the great giraffe was dead."


TOLD BY THE OLD CIRCUS MAN.
Last of the Great Giraffe, the Crowning At-
traction of the Show
"Finally," said the old circus man,
"we lost the greatest single attraction of
the show ever had. I've told you some-
thing of the wonderful things the
giraffe used to do. He had the intelli-
gence of a human being, and his
great size made everything he did
seem more strange and wonderful
still. He lost his life finally in an
act that was one of the most strik-
ing things we ever did, and that used
to make us all stand around ourselves
when it was on.
"We had at that time an eighteen-
foot anaconda that was a great shake-
up. I don't mean for size so much, though,
of course, an eighteen-foot serpent is
sizable, but for what he could do and
what he'd let us do with him. The
great act in which the giraffe finally
stood, made possible by the snake's in-
telligence, though still more by the
power over him of our snake man, who
could make him do wonderful things,
but who, as it turned out, could not
control him absolutely, nor change
his nature.
"The act consisted in tying the gir-
affe to the anaconda placed in the
ground as a post. Our snake man had
got the anaconda so that he would hold
himself perfectly rigid and permit
himself to be carried about in that
way like a pole, and we used to make
a hole in the ground about three feet
deep and set the tail of the snake in
that, and there he'd stand, a post
FIFTEEN FEET HIGH.
What we set out to do and what we
did, after we'd got ready, at every
show, was to have the giraffe seem
standing in the ring tied to a post, to
have him pull up the post, to which he
was tied, have the post coil itself
around the giraffe's neck, and then
have the giraffe walk off out of the
ring with him that way.
"We tried the snake first on the cen-
tre pole, burying him near it, and
hoisting him out by the snake's in-
telligence, and letting him coil
himself around that. He couldn't
crush the centre pole and we gradually
trained him in that way not to con-
tract after being pulled up, and dur-
ing the training of the snake, we got
the giraffe sort of accustomed to what
was expected of him, and we had some
actual trials, of course, before we
produced the act in the ring. The gir-
affe never liked it; never. He'd had
an experience with an anaconda before
—perhaps you remember my telling
you about it—but he did his part like
a man.
"We used to sink the snake, as I told
you, about three feet, which brought
the upper end of him, the top of the
post, out three feet lower than the
giraffe's head. We had a headstall on
the giraffe, and a halter rope from the
throatlatch made fast around the post,
with slack enough between the gir-
affe's head and the post so that it
would hang with a little loop.
"Well, now you know, it used to
please the people very much when they
came in to see the great giraffe hitched
to a post like that, and we never had
any trouble in keeping their attention
fixed on him. They couldn't take
their eyes off him, and pretty soon,
when the time came for opening the
show, band booming away all the time,
tent full, excitement sort of growing
and people kind of getting on edge and
anticipating the clown and the ringmas-
ter would halt right where they stood,
and talking would all stop in a second,
and you could just feel the quiet.
Then something seemed to make every-
body look harder'n ever toward the
giraffe.
"And then they'd see the giraffe
settle his feet a little bit, and incline
his head and take the rope in his teeth
close
DOWN BY THE POST,
and lift. He'd lift it out, clear of the
ground, so that you could see under
the point of it, between it and the
earth, and there he'd hold it for a
minute, swaying a little but not much,
and hanging just a little off from the
perpendicular because the loop of the
halter rope was a little way down
from the top.
"Then the people would see some-
thing different that they wouldn't
laugh at. They'd see the point of the
post curl up and slide over the gir-
affe's shoulder and around his neck.
Then they'd realize what it was, and it
was tremendous to see him turn the
coils until there was left at last noth-
ing but his own neck and head
alongside of the giraffe's head and
pointing up above it. Then, by the
word of command, the great giraffe
would march off, carrying the anacon-
da so, as proud and brave and strong
as a lion, but with his life at stake
every minute, as he knew. Then ev-
erybody under the canvas would draw
a long breath, the longest breath you
ever heard, and I used to breathe a
little freer myself then, off somewhere
behind the canvas, where I could look
on, because there was a good many
thousand dollars locked up in the gir-
affe, to say nothing of the love wa-
ll had for him; and then the band
would come in with a grand crash, and
the clown would crack a joke, and the
ringmaster would crack his whip, and
the show would go on.
"But one day the end came. The
giraffe always marched off with a
slow, stately, measured tread, head
pretty well up. One day, as he was
moving along in that way toward the
entrance, we saw him shorten step
with his high foreleg not more than
an inch or two, but with more refer-
ence to us, accustomed to watching him,
and he set the leg down stiff and his
nose went up a little higher, and we
could see up above the giraffe's head
a little quiver in the head of the an-
aconda, and in the same instant—all
these things happened in an instant—
the coils around the giraffe's neck be-
gan to shrink.
"The next minute they were down on
the ground, and long before we could
help him the great giraffe was dead."

A TYPE OF HIS CLASS.
I see you've still got your old office
boy.
Yes.
Improves with age, does he?
Well, he seems to get fresher every
day.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE.
RUSSIA THREATENED WITH TWO
GRIM MONSTERS.
Three-Fourths of the Inhabitants of the
Village of Anzob Afflicted—The Russian
Government Have Taken Decisive Meas-
ures.
Russia is at the present moment
threatened with a double danger—
famine and the pest, or plague. The
famine will fortunately be localized in
the districts of the Volga. Already
the provincial authorities are doing
their best to fight against, or at least
to attenuate the effects of the famine.
Large provisions of wheat, sent from
Siberia, are being distributed among
the starving families. All able-bodied
peasants have been enlisted by the gov-
ernment authorities to labor on public
buildings and other works of public
usefulness.
The government has also decided to
employ a number of these peasants on
the construction of new canals through-
out the steppes, for purposes of irriga-
tion since the bad harvests of the past
few years are precisely the result of
the barrenness of the soil.
But, whereas the famine only inter-
ests Russia, and, in reality, but a small
portion of the empire, on the other
hand the plague interests all Europe.
This dread disease prevails in the Pro-
vince of Lamarcaude, in Turkestan. It
was in the village of Anzob, County of
Iskender, and District of Piandjkend,
that the disease suddenly made its ap-
pearance. This region is a wild one;
mountains, difficult of access and sur-
rounded by peaks which, in certain
cases, are over 13,000 feet in height.
THE ASIATIC PLAGUE.
The cholera, for such is its real name,
does not appear this time to have been
imported from India. The first sus-
picious case was that of an old woman
of the village of Marzin. Another na-
tive woman, belonging to the village of
Anzob took charge of the body, washed
and buried it according to Mussul-
man rites. A few hours later this woman
was taken ill with the disease, and
died three days after. But the plague
had already spread about her, among
her relatives; first her parents, then
her brothers and sisters died. A panic
soon seized the inhabitants of Anzob.
There was no physician in that remote
community, but the wise men of the
village held a council, and by a unani-
mous vote came to the conclusion that
the poor woman who had first been af-
fected by the disease had not been bur-
ied according to the rites prescribed by
the Prophet. Hence the anger of the
Almighty, whom it was necessary to ap-
pease before the disease could be stop-
ped. Action was immediately taken
in the matter, and the natives repair-
ed to the Mohammedan cemetery. They
disinterred the body of the unfortu-
nate woman and, after having exam-
ined it at length, buried it again ac-
cording to the most approved Mussul-
man rites. As a natural result of
this performance, a few days later
three-fourths of the inhabitants of the
village was stricken with the disease,
and the cholera, as everybody knows,
is incurable.
But the Russian Government, to its
credit be it said, does not go about mat-
ters half way when a question of pub-
lic hygiene and safety is involved. No
sooner had it been informed of the ex-
istence of the disease than the mili-
tary authorities of the province took
DECISIVE MEASURES.
All the public roads leading to the con-
taminated village of Anzob were shut
off from the surrounding country, and
the peasants of the neighboring vil-
lages called upon to form a sanitary
circle around the community. Detach-
ments of Cossacks were in their
turn posted at certain intervals for the
purpose of keeping a close watch over
those peasants. Then the Russian of-
ficers entered the village, which was
found to be a perfect nest of infection.
Mohammedans are, as a rule, not clean-
ly in their habits, but in this regard
the natives of Turkestan are doubly
Muslimans. Orders were immediately
given to burn all the clothing and
the furniture of the dead, and to thor-
oughly disinfect every house in the
village. Those stricken with the dis-
ease were at once isolated in special
sheds, hastily built for the purpose.
Those of the inhabitants still free from
the disease were ordered to give up
all their clothing, bedding and house-
hold utensils, which were burned. Ac-
cording to the latest advice a commis-
sion of bacteriological physicians, ac-
companied by hospital nurses, has
started for Anzob, and the result of its
investigations is awaited with no lit-
tle impatience in St. Petersburg. But
there is certainly no doubt that the
disease in this instance is, as in 1878,
the cholera.

WATER MOTOR.
A water motor has been designed,
one of whose recommendations is that
it can be adjusted or tilted in any
direction while running. It is said to
be well adapted to the running of
fans. It can be set up anywhere. Its
pulleys can be lined up with a dynamo,
sewing machine, jeweler's lathe, fly
fan, or other light machinery, and the
belt tightened while the motor is run-
ning. Hence it is never necessary to
cut or shorten the belt to take up
the slack; the adjusting of the motor
body does this. The motor will oper-
ate from the ordinary house supply if
attached to a faucet where there is a
pressure of 25 to 30 pounds or over.
With 50 or 60 pounds pressure, it is
claimed that a 7-inch motor will run
over 2000 revolutions per minute. The
favorable points of a good water motor
are that it never gets out of order; it
runs for years without perceptible
wear; it is noiseless in operation, and
requires no attention whatever be-
yond an oiling once a day. All these
advantages are said to be possessed in
a marked degree by the new machine.

Newspaper Laws.
We call the special attention of Post-
master and subscribers to the following ex-
cerpts of the new newspaper laws:
1. If any person orders his paper discon-
tinued, he must pay all arrears, or the
publisher may continue to send it until pay-
ment is made, and collect the whole amount
whether it be taken from the office or not.
There can be no legal discontinuance until
payment is made.
2. Any person who takes a paper from
the post office, whether directed to his
name or another, or whether he has sub-
scribed or not is responsible for the pay.
3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be
stopped at a certain time, and the publisher
continues to send, the subscriber is bound
to pay for it if he takes it out of the post
office. This proceeds upon the ground
that a man must pay for what he uses.

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THAN EVER.

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Are Fixed Upon South Ameri-
can Nervine.
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of the Age.
WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES
A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that
Renders Failure Impossible.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE
In the matter of good health tempo-
rary measures, while possibly success-
ful for the moment, never be last-
ing. Those in poor health soon know
whether the remedy they are using
is simply a passing incident in their ex-
perience, bracing them up for the day,
or something that is getting at the
seat of the disease and is surely and
permanently restoring.
The eyes of the world are literally
fixed on South American Nervine. They
are not viewing it as a nine-days' won-
der, but critical and experienced men
have been studying this medicine for
years, with the one result—they have
found that its claim of perfect cura-
tive qualities cannot be gainsaid.
The great discoverer of this medicine
was possessed of the knowledge that the
seat of all disease is the nerve centres,
situated at the base of the brain. It stands
in this belief he had the best scientists
and medical men of the world
occupying exactly the same pre-
mises. Indeed, the ordinary psy-
chic recognizes this principle
long ago. Everyone knows that
the human system and death is almost
injure the spinal cord, which
is the medium of these nerve cen-
tres, and paralysis is sure to follow.
Here is the first remedy that
able with medical treatment usu-
ally, and with nearly all medicines, is
that they aim simply to treat the organ
that may be diseased. South American
Nervine passes by the organs, and im-
mediately applies its curative powers
to the nerve centres, from which the
organs of the body receive their supply
of nerve fluid. The nerve centres
healed, and of necessity the organ
only of derangement is healed. Indi-
gestion, nervousness, impoverished
blood, liver complaint, all owe their
origin to a derangement of the nerve
centres. Thousands bear testimony
troubles, even when they have been
so desperate as to believe the skill of
the most eminent physicians, because
South American Nervine has gone to
headquarters and cured there.
The eyes of the world have not been
disappointed in the inquiry into the
source of South American Nervine.
Profoundly, it is true, at its wonderful
medical qualities, but they know be-
yond all question that it does every-
thing that is claimed for it. It stands
alone as the one great certain curing
remedy of the nineteenth century. Why
should anyone suffer distress and sick-
ness while this remedy is practically
at their hands?
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