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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Quitter par Urbem Dicor."

THE TUPPER CHEEK.

There has been a deal of discussion in parliament over the action of Sir Charles Tupper in deserting his post in London to come to Canada and do, in the elections, on behalf of his party, what no other apparently had the hardihood or cheek to do. The opposition has on several occasions shown up the indecency of his action, and has made it abundantly clear that Sir Charles has been exceedingly indiscreet and should be, as one member put it, "muzzled for the the future." The only one to make what may be regarded as a vigorous defence of the high commissioner was the minister of justice, who, on behalf of the government, assumed full responsibility for the action of the high commissioner since he had acted on their suggestion and gone into the elections at their command. The brightest thing he said was that an election was a game of chance into which men went with all the hopes of success or risks of defeat. Sir John Thompson, indeed, said all that could be said judiciously and wisely in mitigation of Sir Charles Tupper's offence, but the debate being continued the house had the remarkable spectacle of Hon. C. H. Tupper rising to make apology for the conduct of his father. He made a long speech, in the course of which he made two points of a noteworthy character. (1) He asked, "If Sir Charles was to be indicted (as he had been by resolution) why were not the members of the provincial governments, who all took a part in the campaign, hauled over the coals?" Silly comparison. Sir Charles Tupper is a member of the civil service—nothing more—holding an appointment worth $12,000 a year, and pickings, and is supposed to be free from all political dickering. If he has a right to tear about the country in special trains, at the public expense, and bribe the people into supporting the government by promising them railway subsidies, public works, etc., so has every other government official, and there cannot be drawn a line of distinction between them. This is the position of the opposition, and it is the only sound and reasonable one. (2) Then Hon. Charles H. Tupper says "that Sir Charles Tupper was sustained by the majority of the people of Canada, and the overwhelming majority of the people of the province from which he came and where he was best known." Indeed! The people of Canada have not been aware of this. The issue before them was not the endorsation of Sir Charles Tupper's conduct; had it been such the repudiation of them would have been as distinct and emphatic as appears to be that of the government supporters in the commons. The latest advices indicate that, as a candidate for the premiership, he is out of the race, and some of the pressure bringing this about came from the provinces where he is best known. On the whole Hon. C. H. Tupper did not improve the case, and "dad" would have been as well pleased if he had held his tongue.

THE BRIGGS CASE.

The celebrated Briggs "heresy" case is over, and very few of those who have tried to make themselves familiar with its details seem to understand the result. Dr. Briggs was, for seventeen years, a professor in the Union seminary, and the chair of biblical theology becoming vacant some months ago he was appointed to it. His inaugural address was a scholarly effort, and given before a select audience, and it excited so much comment that a week later a syllabus of it happeared. As a consequence he was declared to be a heretic. The discussion widened and became so general that the assembly, meeting at Detroit, had to deal with it. According to a summary of the case, prepared by Dr. Geo. R. Crooks for *Harper's Weekly*, the defendant was alleged to have said that he believed scripture, the church and reason to be co-ordinate sources of doctrine, the trend of his remarks indicating that a knowledge of God may be attained independently of the bible and the church, which is not orthodox belief. Then Dr. Briggs is reported to have deprecated the value of miracles, saying that "biblical writers do not lay so much stress upon them as modern apologists." This was startling to orthodox christians. Then the doctor spoke of the "bugbear of a judgment immediately after death," and put in what is called another plea for rationalism. The address throughout was disturbing, and yet Dr. Crooks admits that there was in it "much an admirable statement of the contents of biblical theology, as these are understood by orthodox christians, that it was easy to see that what sounded like heresy might be only hasty speech." His colleagues deprecated his irritating utterances, and to test Dr. Briggs' real doctrinal position he was asked a series of questions and answered them as follows:

"Do you consider the bible, the church, and the reason as co-ordinate sources of authority?"

"No."

"Do you believe the scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice?"

"Yes."

"Would you accept the following as a satisfactory definition of inspiration: 'Inspiration is such a divine direction as to secure an infallible record of God's revelations in respect to both faith and doctrine'?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe the bible inerrant in all matters concerning faith and practice, and in everything in which it is a revelation from God as a vehicle of divine truth, and that there are no errors which disturb its infallibility in these matters, or in its records of the historic events and institutions with which they inseparably connected?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe that the miracles recorded in scripture are due to an extraordinary exercise of divine energy, either directly or indirectly, through holy men?"

"Yes."

Unfortunately these did not counteract the effects of the inaugural address, and the assembly vetoed his appointment at Union seminary, as it had a right to do by virtue of a compact existing between it and the seminary. The situation, however, is not fully understood. Dr. Briggs is off for a trip across the sea, and before starting he dictated that the seminary would stand by him and in doing so ignore the action of the assembly. The New York *Sun*, which has been following the case closely, is moved to remark:

"The Presbyterians have got themselves inextricably entangled, and their case is worse now than it was before the general assembly met. They have de-Calvinized their belief, and yet they cannot get Calvinism out of their creed without destroying it wholly. They are pretending to drive Dr. Briggs out of the Union theological seminary, and yet really they leave him undisturbed. They would veto his appointment and nullify the veto at the same time. Equal confusion and inconsistency have never before been displayed in any convention of learned and able theologians."

It is surely not possible that the general assembly have spent a week discussing the case and accomplished nothing!

HE SPEAKS MANY LANGUAGES.

Professor Roehrig Is Well Acquainted with All Sorts of Dialects.

F. L. O. Roehrig, who it is believed will accept a chair in the Palo Alto university, is visiting San Francisco. He is one of the most noted polyglots in the world, being master of thirty languages. Until a short time ago he was professor of Sanscrit and the living oriental languages in the Cornell university, New York.

F. L. O. ROEHRIG.

Professor Roehrig was born at Halle, Prussia, and is seventy-two years old. On his mother's side he is a great-grand-nephew of Haydn, and he is himself the composer of several operas. He graduated from the Leipsic university with the titles of doctor of science and doctor of philosophy, but having displayed remarkable facility in the acquisition of languages he at once set about increasing his vocabularies. With this object he entered the diplomatic service, and was assigned as attache of the embassy at Constantinople. There he perfected himself in the languages of Turkey, and afterward went to Paris to add to his knowledge of the French tongue. His first literary work was on the Turkish languages, and was written in Latin. He held several distinguished professorships in France.

The professor emigrated to the United States in 1853, and among his first acquaintances was Washington Irving, who made him assistant librarian of the Astor library. After coming to America he studied every Indian language and dialect of the Pacific coast, as well as of the Sioux. He wrote several books on methods of studying German, and his works on the Irish language have been published by the New York Gaelic society.

Houses Built to Last.

Longevity is a characteristic not only of Neal Dow's family, but of the houses in which the Dows have resided. A Maine gentleman says that Neal Dow is living in the house built by himself in 1829, and in which he has resided ever since his marriage. The house in which he was born, built by his father in 1800, is also standing. The same is true as to the house in which his mother was born, built by his grandfather in the latter part of the Eighteenth century, and that in which his grandmother was born, built by his great-grandfather somewhere about 1740. Each of these houses, save the last, is standing on the spot where it was originally built, and is still owned in the family. The general himself is over eighty-seven, his father lived to nearly ninety-six years of age, the great-grandfather referred to above died at over ninety-seven, while of two other ancestors one reached the age of one hundred and the other one hundred and four.

The Late Congressman Houk.

The tragic death of Congressman Leonidas C. Houk, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) district (he died of arsenic taken by mistake), has saddened all who knew him, regardless of party. Though an East Tennessee Republican, which means a very earnest partisan, he was loved by many and admired by all his opponents for his many good personal qualities.

He was born June 8, 1835, in Sevier county, Tennessee, and received but a scanty education, his early years being given to toil. Nevertheless he studied law in spare hours, and was in a good practice when the war began. He enlisted in the First Federal regiment from Tennessee, and by successive promotions became colonel; he took a very active part in the reconstruction of Tennessee, and in 1866 was elected judge of the Seventeenth judicial district. After four years on the bench he resumed his law practice in Knoxville. In 1878 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected by large majorities biennially thereafter. In 1880 he was one of the 306 who voted steadily for Grant at the Chicago convention.

HON. L. C. HOUK.

Amusingly Incorrect Answers.

Boys and girls who are confronted with questions beyond their intellectual attainments are apt to make queer answers. Among the replies given at a public school examination in Toronto recently were the following: "Quebec is the capital of the United States," "the Arctic ocean flows into the Mississippi," "the Pacific ocean flows into the Hudson bay," "the Gulf of Mexico flows into the Arctic ocean," "an estuary is land less than 1,000 feet high above the level of the sea," "a valley is water lying between hills," "a valley is the top of a mountain," "a lake is a piece of land with water all round it," "the products of Canada are oatmeal, turnips and figs," "a watershed is a shelter place for ships."

Historian of the Hellenic Nation.

Despite his long name, the Greek historian Constantine Paparrhegopoulos, who died recently at the age of seventy-six, achieved recognition in the front ranks of literature. He was a native of Constantinople, as a youth lived with relatives at Odessa, and received his early education at Paris. He went to Athens in 1830, and took to writing historical essays. In a few years he was installed as professor of that department in the university there. His monumental "History of the Hellenic Nation" occupied his time from 1863 to 1877. He translated the work into French himself.

Senator Call's Re-election.

After the longest senatorial struggle ever known in Florida, and one rarely equaled in any state, Senator Wilkinson Call has been re-elected. He was born in Logan county, Ky., Jan. 9, 1834, removed to Jacksonville, Fla., in early manhood, entered upon the practice of law, and soon became popular. He was elected to the United States senate by the first Florida legislature after the war, but was not allowed to take his seat, as the state government at that time was not recognized. In 1879 he was again elected, and re-elected in 1885. His third term is already begun practically, his election having been delayed by the long contest.

WILKINSON CALL.

Clark's Catarrh Cure.

May be had of any enterprising druggist for 50 cents. It affords instant relief and will cure the worst case. It is pleasant to both taste and smell, and may be carried in the pocket. Don't fool away time and money trying worthless remedies, but write to us direct. If your druggist cannot supply you with Clark's Catarrh Cure, we will. Clark Chemical Co., Toronto, New York.

Hair

Is the natural covering of the head, hats and bonnets are not. If you want to see the natural covering on and bring it back if gone, use only Prof. La Forest's Parisian Hair Reviver at Wilson's Pharmacy.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

THE EXPRESSED VIEWS OF PROMINENT NEW YORK PREACHERS.

Dr. Parkhurst's Arraignment of Princeton—Dr. Talmage's Outspoken Views, Dr. Rainsford's Attitude Toward Episcopalianism—Death of Dr. Van Dyke.

As the center of interest in the present religious controversy is the Union Theological seminary of New York, the sudden death of Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, professor elect of systematic theology in that seminary, is a very great loss, not only to the Presbyterian church but to the cause of denominational harmony. He had just resigned the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church of Brooklyn after thirty-eight years' service, and was preaching his last sermon there, when struck with a severe pain in the heart. The next day he attended a ministerial meeting apparently in his usual health. That night the pain returned, and after obtaining relief he was conversing in the ordinary way with his physician when he suddenly began to gasp and in a few moments was dead.

Henry Jackson Van Dyke was born in Abington, Pa., March 3, 1822, graduated from Princeton in 1845, and has been active

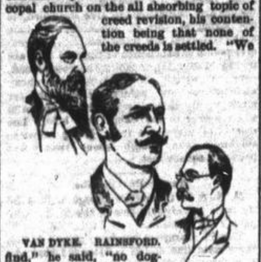
DR. C. H. PARKHURST.

in the ministry ever since. His last words were, "You may call it [the affection] whatever you please; I am prepared to go." On the questions now so prominent he held a moderate view, and was regarded as a reconciler, holding views much like those lately set forth by the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, New York city. Dr. Donald's sermon dealt with the proper method of handling charges of heresy, and he recommended the plan of the Jews of Berea, who listened "with readiness of mind and searched the Scriptures daily whether these things were so."

It is a suggestive fact that at the same hour Dr. C. H. Parkhurst was holding forth at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church in a way that rather outdid Professor Briggs in the line of "Higher Criticism." It is probable that Dr. Parkhurst might have declared his views without exciting much comment if he had not gone on to arraign Princeton for illiberality, and to charge many ministers with a persecuting spirit. The general tone of his address may be judged from one extract in which he said that the question before every candidate for the pulpit in his denomination was: "Can I endorse the Presbyterian ministry and still retain my self respect? Must I pluck out my eyes and replace my brains with sawdust as a candidacy for Presbyterian orders?"

On the afternoon of the same day Dr. Talmage, at the Collegiate Reformed church, Fifth avenue, delivered a highly characteristic address, in which he scored those "young scientists who learn enough to go around with Darwin in one hand and a box of transfixed beetles in the other, imagining themselves wiser than the Bible and talking about 'culchaw.'" The occasion was the installation of the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrill, who came from Minneapolis with a great reputation as a preacher and parish worker. He was born at Mount Pleasant, Pa., Aug. 1, 1844, and is in the very prime of life and health. His style of address is singularly clear and captivating, and all who have heard him entertain high hopes of his future in New York.

On the same day the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford preached at St. George's Episcopal church on the all absorbing topic of creed revision, his contention being that none of the creeds is settled. "We find," he said, "no dogmatic statements by the apostles. If any creed is admitted for a moment as the expression of God, then it is ruined his law practice in Knoxville. In 1878 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected by large majorities biennially thereafter. In 1880 he was one of the 306 who voted steadily for Grant at the Chicago convention.



VAN DYKE. RAINSFORD. BURRILL.

"I cannot think of God but as an infinite enlargement of myself."

While there is in the Episcopal church a discussion as to doctrine, there goes along with it an equally earnest one on the canons as to ordination; and while the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton is a central figure in the former, both he and Dr. Rainsford are charged with error in the latter. Both signalized their Lenten services this year by inviting non-Episcopal clergymen to address their congregations. Both explained that the ministers invited by them were invited as laymen. Naturally enough this did not please the gentlemen referred to, nor does it seem to have satisfied the Episcopal critics. The case stands, as one might say, in litigation, and Dr. Rainsford is now classed with the latitudinarians.

Monthly Prizes for Boys and Girls.

The "Sunlight" Soap Co., Toronto, offer the following prizes every month till further notice, to boys and girls under 16 residing in the Province of Ontario, who send the the greatest number of "Sunlight" wrappers: 1st, $10; 2nd, $6; 3rd, $3; 4th, $1; 5th to 14th, a Handsome Book; and a pretty picture to those who send not less than 12 wrappers. Send wrappers to "Sunlight" Soap Office, 43 Scott St., Toronto, not later than 20th of each month, and marked "Competition"; also give full name, address, age, and number of wrappers. Winners' names will be published in *The Toronto Mail* on first Saturday in each month.

The Latest Novelty in Jewelry.

Signatures in gold are the latest novelties of the day brought out by ingenious jewelers. Handsome lace pins are made out of thin sheet gold, the design of which is the signature of the fair one by whom the brooch is worn. The signature is clipped from the end of a letter or other source and handed to the designer, who carefully examines it through a good magnifier until he gets a perfect idea of its characteristics and of the possibilities of developing effect. Then, with a thin sheet of gold in his hand and a delicate pair of nicely tempered scissors, along with a hair file, the signature is reproduced on the precious metal in a very short time.

Sanguine of Brazil's Success.

Despite dethronement and exile, Dom Pedro still proves loyal to the land over which he ruled. Doubtless he would like to end his days as the restored emperor of Brazil, but he sees too clearly to entertain prejudice, and declares that the experiment of Brazilian self government will prove a success. "My countrymen will hold their place among nations" is his latest assertion.

Announcing Broken Engagements.

The fashion now prevalent at Amsterdam is not likely to meet with much favor in America. The Dutch aristocrats, and commoners as well, make it a custom to give to the breaking of engagements as wide a publicity as attends betrothals or marriages. Thus a girl's record as a jilt soon becomes known, and faithless young men find that limits are put to their flirtatious exploits.

The Carcasses.

Edward Hanlan, the celebrated oarsman, found great efficacy in St. Jacobs Oil and he says: "It is a reliable remedy for muscular pains in arms and legs and invaluable to oarsmen." All athletes use it.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Europeans begin to wear cotton clothing in the time of the Crusades.

The most unalterable of water colors has been found to be yellow ochre, terra sienna, sepia and bluze.

We may be certain of an axiom, but it becomes to us doubly true when touched for by one whose opinion we value.

In ancient Egypt and India those made in imitation of the lotus and Bengal rose were sought after in preference to all other designs.

According to the last census there were twenty-six fifteen-year-old married women in Paris, and two of them have since been divorced.

There are spiders no bigger than a grain of sand which spin threads so fine that it takes 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine. They must be kept down with a wire screen.

There are those with manners so fine they seem formed by the graces, and with speech so courteous that the spirit of persuasion might have prompted it.

To obviate the waste of steam in steam hammers an improvement has been introduced in fitting the hammers with two pistons of different diameters, compounding them, in fact.

The center of population in this country in 1790 was 20 miles east of Baltimore; in 1870 it was nearly 50 miles east of Cincinnati; now it is 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind. It moves westward at the rate of 30 to 35 miles every ten years.

Neither the submerged chain system nor the endless rope system of canal boat haulage has proved satisfactory in Germany, so that experiments are now being made in the use of heavy towing cars drawn by locomotives similar to those used in mines.

Treatment of Girls in Berlin.

A German manufacturer of corsets seems to have taken a leaf from the American's notebook. By alluring advertisements in newspapers he succeeded in bringing a great many country girls from the suburbs to Berlin, where his factory is located. The girls were boarded and lodged in the factory. They were never permitted to leave it, were paid no money, and altogether had a very hard time of it. Even the application of the whip, when mistakes was made, was not uncommon.

If any employer in New York were to think of such a thing as providing lodging and boarding for his help in the top story of his establishment, a howl would go up that would shake poor old Hendrick Hudson out of several pairs of his Dutch breeches. Yet it is not uncommon at all in England, and no one seems to mind it. In nearly all the large retail shops in London the saleswomen sleep and eat as well as work in the building. Even the black silk dresses they wear during their working hours belong to their employers. To the American sense of the fitness of things the total abolition of home life which this means seems absolutely criminal.

The English employer defends it on the ground that girls who live at home and provide for themselves are apt to keep late hours, to have uncomfortable homes to sleep in and have improper food. This they claim is obviated in their plan; good food is provided, the doors are locked at 11 o'clock, and every one must be in at that hour. They also claim that by this system they secure much more satisfactory help, which makes profitable the additional outlay.—New York Recorder.

Weeds and Bugs on the Farm.

I suppose no problem is just now so important as which shall come out ahead in the struggle for existence—man or the insects and weeds. We have little to fear from large animals, for man has invented weapons for destroying them. But their decrease has disturbed the equilibrium in other directions. There are fewer creatures to devour wild weeds, and more seed is ripened and drifted over the globe. Almost all our weeds were once inhabitants of Arica. They have worked their way westward, and are a positive menace of civilization.

It is by no means yet proven that we shall be able to make agriculture pay while we are contending with such a host of the enemy as wild carrot, Canada thistle, plantains, docks and daisies, with their allies. But the contest is just as severe and just as doubtful with the bugs. The wisest feature of our civilization is the incorporation into government of the scientific study of insects and weeds. Entomology and botany must very soon become the leading studies of our common schools. Children who are to live on the land and become producers must know what to do to hold their own.—Mary E. Spencer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How Dogs Make Their Toilet.

Sporting dogs, which are used in mud, snow and wet, are strangely clever and quick in cleaning and drying their coats, and it is a sure sign that a dog has been overtired if he shows any trace of mud or dirt next morning. Most of their toilet is done with the tongue, but they are very clever at using a bush or the side of a hay stack as a rough towel. One small spaniel which was allowed to live in the house was well aware that if he returned dirty he would not be admitted indoors. About an hour before the close of the day's shooting he used to strike work and begin to clean himself, and if urged to do more would slip off home and present himself neat and clean in the dining room.

One day the dog had been left at home, and his master returned and seated himself, wet and with half frozen drops of ice sticking to his gaiters, by the fire. Pan ran up and carefully licked off the frozen ice and snow, stopping every now and then to give an anxious look, which said as plainly as possible:

"Dear me! If I don't get him clean quickly he will be sent to lie in the stable."

Curious History of the Tomato.

The tomato has a curious history. After the revolution of St. Domingo many French families came from there to Philadelphia, where they introduced their favorite "pomme d'amour." Although introduced from South America as early as 1506 into England, it was looked upon with suspicion, and its specific name, lycopersicum, derived from lykos (wolf) and persikon (a peach), referring to the beautiful but deceptive appearance of its fruit, intimates pretty closely the kind of estimation in which it was held. It is now, however, all but universally used.

Mitigating Circumstances.

Harold Harrington—Did I not see you talking with Downtown yesterday? Don't you know he is in trade?

Cholly Cholmondeley—Ya'as; but it don't agwee with him. He has failed three times.—Jewelers' Circular.

Do You Cough?

Don't delay. Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. It will cure coughs and colds. It will cure sore throat or tickling in the throat. It will cure pains in the chest. It will cure inflamed and bronchitis and all disease pertaining to the lungs, because it is a pure balsam. Hold it to the light and see how clear and thick it is. You see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large bottles 50c and $1.

Color No Bar to Success.

That there is a chance for everybody in America who shows a disposition to push to the front is shown by the fact that a Japanese student has been selected as commencement day speaker at the Harvard divinity school, and that a colored man is to be class orator at the New York university law school.

Nature plays queer pranks at times. While an oak log was being sawn at Seymour, Ind., a horseshoe was found firmly imbedded in the heart of the trunk. Twenty-six distinct yearly growths surrounded the shoe.

Love and romance invariably go hand in hand. W. W. Barns, who recently married Miss E. K. Lee, of West Superior, Wis., at Watertown, S. D., had never seen his bride until the night of the wedding.

We want you to remember that we are offering a line of gentlemen's lined boots at $1.90, worth $2. If they are not worth $2 bring them back and we will refund your money. Creighton, Quinn & Corrigan.

K.D.C. Its merits prove its greatness. Sold by R.C. Mitchell.

K.D.C. free sample packages at E. C. Mitchell's, into Chown & Mitchell.

IS SHE PERSECUTED.

PUBLIC OPINION DIVIDED REGARDING A CASE.

A Church Member Convicted of an Offence—Sentenced to a Day's Imprisonment—She Did Not Lose Her Standing.

"Kleptomania" is the polite Greek name given the stealing habit when it breaks out in a family of good social position. A "mania" it certainly is in some cases, for it shows itself in people who are under no great temptation to steal, and the most extraordinary cases are those of women. A truly shocking case is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Raynor, recently arrested by a detective in a dry goods store in West Fourteenth street, New York.

MRS. RAYNOR.

There really was very little evidence against her in that case, and the lady whose pocket was picked refused to make any complaint, so the detective was much blamed at the start. But when they reached the police court he produced another lady, Mrs. Agnes Stevens, who testified that she lost a pocketbook on April 17, and believed Mrs. Raynor to be the thief. At her request the accused was ordered to take off her gloves, and then Mrs. Stevens exclaimed: "That's her! I recognize her hands. Yes, I'm sure that is the woman who took my pocketbook."

Of course there was a sensation and much difference of opinion, as Mrs. Raynor's brothers, husband and son-in-law all stand well in the business and social world; but when the detective was pressed he brought out the fact that Mrs. Raynor was arrested in October, 1880. She was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, which she served. Mrs. Raynor was a member of and an ardent worker in St. James' Methodist Episcopal church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, of which Dr. James M. King was pastor. The clergymen and scores of his parishioners appealed to the justice for Mrs. Raynor's discharge.

She was the treasurer of the ladies' auxiliary committee connected with that church. On her release Mrs. Raynor continued with the church and apparently did not lose her standing. One lady member of the church, in defiance of public opinion, made it a point to have her span of horses and carriage stand opposite Mrs. Raynor's residence to show that her friends had not forsaken her.

So it appears that the detective had acted on the principle of "Once a thief always a thief," and had kept an occasional eye on the woman during all these years. Mrs. Raynor protests her innocence in both cases, and the opinion of those who know her is divided.

VICTORY FOR A "MAN FISH."

An Expert Angler Fails in an Attempt to Reel Him In.

A very queer trial of skill and strength was made at the rooms of the New York Athletic club the other night to see if a man could beat the operation of a tarpon fishing tackle. William H. Chesebrough, an expert angler, operated the tackle and

THE HUMAN TARPON.

F. J. Wells, an expert swimmer, took the part of the big fish. Mr. Wells wore a leather harness about his head, and the line was fastened to an eyelet at the top of his head. He was to take his position at any part of the large swimming tank which is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide, and when time was called the angler was to endeavor to reel him within reach of a 6-foot gaff, held by an assistant. If the gaff touched any part of the swimmer's body within thirty minutes he lost the contest. The swimmer was not allowed to touch the line with his hands or to foul it with his arms or legs; neither was he permitted to touch the sides or bottom of the tank.

About 300 members of the club witnessed the trial, and the result was a complete victory for the man fish. Again and again did the angler "reel him in" as far as the middle of the tank, and as often did he defeat the swimmer's attempt to break the line by suddenly darting away when it was slack. At length the line snapped in two. Time, 28 minutes. It was the regulation tarpon rod.

A good sized tarpon, Mr. Wells says, will weigh upward of 100 pounds, and can generally be landed by an expert fisherman in from fifteen minutes to an hour, but the fish will waste his strength in wild endeavors to escape, and is crazed with pain and fright, while a cool headed man will utilize every ounce of force, and will meet the skill of the fisherman with an equal amount of sagacity and nerve.

How Adams Saved His Life.

It was because of his extraordinary presence of mind that John Adams, of Tacoma, recently escaped one of the most horrible of deaths. He is employed in a smelting works in that city. The other day a misstep caused him to fall into a pot of boiling metal, and in an instant he was immersed to his armpits. As he fell he clutched the rim of the pot, and was thus enabled to quickly draw himself out. He then plunged into an adjoining pot of cold water. His hands were badly burned, but otherwise he had hardly a scar on him. The secret of his escape was that he wore heavy woolen underwear and outer clothing, and before it had burned through Adams was in the pot of cold water.

Death by Asphyxiation.

An extremely sad death was that of Professor George H. Little, one of the best known musicians of San Francisco. On retiring to his room he turned off the gas and fell asleep, but the gas jet was defective and in his haste he left it about half open; so, despite the fact that the window was lowered six inches at the top, he was asphyxiated. His wife entering the room in the morning found him cold in death. He was thirty-seven years old, a very genial gentleman and happy in his social and domestic relations. He left a wife and three young children.

PROFESSOR G. H. LITTLE.

Man Wants But Little Here Below.

This may be true, but the little he wants he desires to enjoy, and to enjoy things in this world he must have health. Without it man can get no more pleasure out of life than can a graven image. With it the sun seems to shine perpetually, or, if it does ever get clouded over, he can see the silver lining to the cloud. When health is so essential to happiness it is strange that persons suffering from liver complaint, dyspepsia, low spirits, headache, or nausea, do not try Beecham's Pills. They can be had from your druggist.

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2. Keep the Bowels Open.
3. Keep the Feet Warm.

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