LITTLE MAORI CHIEF.

DISTINCTION ENJOYED BY AN ENGLISH CHILD.

The Honorable Victor Onslow, Son of Lord and Lady Onslow, Will, According to Parental Promise, Rule Over the Tribe of the Double Island.

A MAORI chief who is a member of a family high in British aristocracy is somewhat of a rarity. Such a person, according to "The Sketch," exists in the Hon. Victor Alexander Herbert Huia Onslow, son of Lord and Lady Onslow. He is still only a lad, the eldest son of the family, Viscount Cranley having just come of age.

The young chief cannot as yet boast that many victims have fallen to his bow and spear, but he is, no doubt, destined to perform all manner of doughty deeds in the future, else would he have little right to sport in his cap the white-tipped plume of the far-famed Hula bird, or to develop his form in the voluminous cloak of feathers which only the most distinguished of the Maori leaders and those of royal blood may wear. Callow as the urchin may be, there is determination enough and to spare in the manner in which he wields his sceptre of jade, and he is evidently sublimely indifferent to the fact that the historic truncheon has in all probability been waved more times than its present holder can count over some grisly scene of cannibalism in New Zealand's unregenerate days.

The child was born during the years his father was governor of New Zealand, and a special deputation waited on the Earl of Onslow to request that a Maori appellation should be bestowed

THE HON. VICTOR ONSLOW.

upon him. His Excellency consented, and to the name of Victor, given him by his royal godmother, was added that of Huia, in memory of a warrior celebrated throughout the Double Island. Later on Lord and Lady Onslow traveled in the interior in attendance on their son, who was, in full conclave, initiated as a Maori chief, the whole tribe chanting war songs in his honor. After the performance of war dances and other rites, all filed past to do homage to their new liege, and to beg him to appear among them once more when he should have duly attained to riper years.

Napoleon Learns His Business.

A few days after the thirteen Vendemiaire I happened to be at the office of the general staff in the Rue Neuve des Capucins, when General Bonaparte, who was lodging in the house, came in. I can still see his little hat, surmounted by a chance plume badly fastened on, his tricolor sash more than carelessly tied, his coat cut anyhow, and a sword which, in truth, did not seem the sort of weapon to make his fortune. Flinging his hat on a large table in the middle of the room, he went up to the old general named Kriegg, a man with a wonderful knowledge of detail and the author of a very good soldier's manual. He made him take a seat beside him at the table, and began questioning him, pen in hand, about a host of facts connected with the service and discipline. Some of the questions showed such a complete ignorance of the most ordinary things that several of my comrades smiled. I was myself struck by the number of his questions, their order, and their rapidity. But what struck me still more was the spectacle of a commander-in-chief perfectly indifferent about showing his subordinates how completely ignorant he was of various points of the business which the junior of them was supposed to know perfectly; and this raised him a hundred cubits in my eyes.—Memoirs of Baron Thiebault.

Plain Speaking.

Lord Aberdeen, the premier of the coalition ministry, was remarkable for the little use he made of his tongue. When, by way of reconciling him to accpany her on a sea trip, the queen smilingly observed, "I believe, my lord, you are not often seasick?" "Always, madam," was the brief but significant reply. "But," said her majesty, "not very seasick?" "Very, madam," said the uncompromising minister. Wellington was not given to use too many words. One example of his economy in this way will suffice. The duke wrote to Dr. Hutton for information as to the scientific acquirements of a young officer who had been under his instructions. The doctor thought he could not do less than answer the question verbally and made an appointment accordingly. Directly Wellington saw him he said: "I am obliged to you, doctor, for the trouble you have taken. Is —— fit for the post?" Clearing his throat, Dr. Hutton began: "No man more so; I can ——" "That's quite sufficient," said Wellington. "I know how valuable your time is; mine, just now, is equally so. I will not detain you any longer. Good morning".

INVENTED THE JINRIKISHA.

Japan's Vehicle for Passengers Designed by an American.

It is not generally known that the inventor of the famous national vehicle of Japan, the jinrikisha, is an American, and resides in Philadelphia, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. He is the Rev. Jonathan Goble. Goble accompanied Commodore Perry in his expedition to Japan in 1853, when the country was opening up to the commerce of the world. Returning to the United States, accompanied by the first Japanese convert to Christianity, Sentaro, Mr. Goble entered Colgate universitty, at Hamilton, N. Y.

After finishing a four years' course he was, in 1859, ordained a baptist minister and sent to Japan as a missionary by the American Baptist Free Missionary society. Mr. Goble, who served as interpreter to the American consulate and adviser to the Japanese government, was also commissioned as United States marshal, in order to hold control of the United States consulate at Yokohama, at a time when an unfaithful consul was trying to abscond with papers and funds belonging to the government. In 1869 the Rev. Mr. Goble was asked by Prince Ito to draw a plan for a vehicle to be used in the imperial parks at Yokohama, and made a drawing of a little jinriksha, or manpower cart, now so popular all through the east. He derived the idea from the London bath chair, simply substituting a coolie for the little front wheel.

For many years past Japan has exported many thousands of these vehicles to other eastern countries. In Tokyo alone there are not fewer than 500,000 now in use. The government levied a tax of 50 cents each per annum on these little carts, the sum received from this source forming no inconsiderable item of the national revenue. Mr. Goble never received a penny for his invention, as the Japanese government does not issue patents or copyrights to foreigners. However, one of his servants became a wealthy manufacturer of jinrikishas, and used his profits in the promotion of bible distribution and other missionary work.

DEEP HOLES IN THE OCEAN.

They Are Not in the Center but Near the Land.

The deepest spots so far sounded in the ocean were found a year or two ago by the surveying ship Penguin while returning from the Tonga group to New Zealand. In three places a depth exceeding 5,000 fathoms was found. Till these soundings were made the deepest water found was to the northeast of Japan, where in 1874 the United States steamer Tuscarora obtained a cast of 4,655 fathoms.

The Penguin's soundings are 5,022, 5,147 and 5,155 fathoms. The increase is therefore 500 fathoms, or 3,000 feet.

The soundings are separated from one another by water much less deep, and the holes may not be connected. The distance from the two extreme soundings is 450 miles. Specimens of the bottom were recovered from the two deeper soundings, and prove to be the usual red clay found in all the deepest parts of the ocean.

These soundings afford additional evidence of the observed fact that the deepest holes are not in the centers of the oceans, but are near land, as two of them are within 100 miles of islands of the Kermandec group, and the other not far from a shoal.

Doubtless deeper depressions in the bed of the sea are yet to be found, but the fact that this sounding of 30,930 feet shows that the ocean contains depressions below the surface greater than the elevation of the highest known mountains is worthy of record.

To Vanish in a Big Explosion.

Arch rock, one of the "sights" of San Francisco bay, will be removed by the government. It is the most conspicuous of the twenty-four dangers to navigation which have been located and charted in the bay. The rock is twenty-six feet long at low-water level and rises to a height about equal to its length. It is of soft rock and the waves, beating upon its base during uncounted years, have worn a hole twelve feet in diameter entirely through the mass. Small boats can pass under the arch thus formed.

Owing to the formation of the rocl under water an area of 30,000 square feet will have to be included in the operations, in order that a uniform depth of thirty feet may be obtained. Tunnels such as were used in clearing Hell Gate will not be necessary, since

ARCH ROCK WILL DISAPPEAR.

the rock is so soft as to admit of attack by drills operated from boats. The work will require about two years for its completion, the climax being one tremendous explosion, by which, if the calculations are correct, the great ledge will be instantly demolished. The spectacle will be grand in the extreme.

New Toad in Town.

The workmen in Chicago's new water tunnel dug out a toad from the solid clay a few days ago. He hopped down, and after shaking hands with his liberators, he asked for a drink. He said that Noah had missed him when he gathered up the animals, and that he hadn't had a drink since the flood. There may be people who are inclined to doubt the story. These same doubters will tell you there is no gold in Alaska.

WHERE BESANT LIVES

PRETTY HOME OF THE ENGLISH WRITER.

The Grounds Were Laid Out by the Owner—An Old Fashioned Interior—The Author's Domestic Tastes and Personal Habits.

AT breezy Hampstead Sir Walter Besant lives and his home is called Frognal End. The picturesque red house stands on a small hill and the approaching path is bordered by green lawns, trees and lovely flowers.

Sir Walter himself was landscape gardener when the grounds were arranged and there is an entire absence of formality—vegetables and strawberries thrive together on the sunny slopes and flowers and fruit live amicably in the same plot of ground. The study looks like a room set in the middle of a garden, for the long open windows show charming views of flowers and trees. The author loves to pace up and down his study, staying by the window to watch the birds which are his especial favorites. The stairway of the house is narrow and old-fashioned and at the foot stands a spinning-wheel and old mahogany bureau on which the bedroom candles and lamps are stationed. The dining-room is an airy apartment, the sitting-room walls are lined with pictures and framed photographs, while a grand piano, bookcases, lamps and tables lend an air of cozy comfort. The drawing-room is especially famed for its magnificent win-

SIR WALTER BESANT'S HOUSE.

dow seat running below six windows which are not spoiled by curtaining as they look out on a fine view. Portieres drape the arch which divides the window from the main room, but no lace, however snowy, is allowed to spoil the big panes of glass.

A Prolific Crop.

Chicago Inter Ocean: If an English court decision should become law in the United States (i. e., "that damages may be collected from willful liars") Uncle Sam could easily pay the national debt from the Klondike district alone.

SIEGFRIED WAGNER.

Butchers the Master of Music—Baireuth Is Sadly Degenerated.

Instead of a master hand Baireuth had to put up with Master Siegfried Wagner's hand (he now uses the right) and in the worst moments we have wished there was no hand at all, and in the best we have longed passionately for another, says the Saturday Review. I do not propose to discuss his conducting in detail. Under him the band has played with steady, unrelenting slovenliness and inaccuracy; the music has been robbed of its rhythm, life and color, and many of the finest numbers—as, for example, the Valkyries' Ride, the prelude to the third act of "Siegfried," the march in "The Dusk of the Gods"—have been deliberately massacred. One cannot criticise such conducting; it does not rise near enough to competence to be worthy of criticism. But one has a right to ask why this young man, who should be serving an apprenticeship in some obscure opera-house, is palmed off on the public as "the best artist procurable." He scarcely seems to possess ordinary intelligence. I had the honor of being inadvertently presented to him, and he asked me, should I write anything about Baireuth, to say that he objected very much to the Englishmen who came in knickerbockers—in bicycle costume. When I mildly suggested that if they came without knickerbockers or the customary alternative he would have better reason to complain, he asserted that he and his family had a great respect for the theater, and it shocked them to find so many Englishmen who did not respect it. I mention this because it shows clearly the spirit in which Baireuth is now being worked. The Wagner family are not shocked when Wagner's music is caricatured by an octogenarian tenor or a twenty-stone prima donna; they are shocked when in very hot weather a few people wear the costume in which they suffer least discomfort. So the place is becoming a mere fashionable resort that would cause Wagner all the pangs of Amfortas could he come here again; the women seem to change their dresses for every act of the opera; the prices of lodgings, food and drinks are rapidly rising to the Monte Carlo standard; a clergyman has been imported to preach on Sunday to the English visitors; one sees twenty or thirty fashionable divorce cases in process of incubation, and Siegfried Wagner conducts.

Ring from a Single Diamond.

After several unsuccessful attempts and three years' labor the unparalleled feat of cutting a ring out of a single diamond has been accomplished by the patience and skill of Mr. Antoine, one of the best known lapidaries of Antwerp. The ring is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

A curious stone called the "ilmakiur," is found in Finland. The people use it as a barometer, because in foul weather it turns black or blackish gray, while when fine weather is approaching it becomes almost white.

NEGRO GIRL AT THE BAR.

Miss Lutie A. Lyttle is the first colored woman ever admitted to the bar in any court of the United States. She is 23 years old and a native of Tennessee. Some years ago her father moved from that state to Kansas, where he acquired a fortune and considerable influence. In 1892 he secured for his daughter, who had received a good public school education, the position of engrossing clerk for the Kansas general assembly. This work gave her a taste for a career higher and wider than domesticity, and soon afterward she went to Tennessee and entered the Nashville Central College, where she completed the full law course. A diploma from that institution, together with certificate of good moral character from some lawyer, is sufficient for admission to any bar in the state without examination. Upon the certificate of a colored lawyer of standing, Judge L. P. Cooper of Memphis, without other formality, ordered the clerk of his court to enroll Miss Lyttle as a member of the Shelby county bar. The young woman had no intention of practicing law in Tennessee, but deemed it best to secure admission in that state as a stepping stone to entering active work in her profession in Topeka.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON IV, OCT. 24—ACTS 26: 19-32.

Golden Text — "Whosoever Therefore Shall Confess Me Before Men, Him Will I Confess Also Before My Father Which Is in Heaven"—Matt. 10. 32.

Time.—Close of A. D. 60 (?)

The Lesson Picture.—We are still unseen spectators in the judgment hall in Caesarea, with arched walls and stone floor; its thrones are now occupied by Festus the procurator, Agrippa the king, and his sister Bernice. Around them are courtiers, retainers and guards, and in the midst, with one hand free from his chains, stands one who is the center of all eyes—Paul, the prisoner. He has told the simple story of his life, and of his call to the work of winning the world to his Master, and he is now proceeding with an appeal to those before him to believe not only in the prophets, but in their Savior, when he is interrupted by a sentence, kindly meant, though somewhat contemptuous, from the Roman governor, to whom all this discourse about heavenly visions and heavenly voices is a mystery. Paul answers him that he is not the victim of insane dreams, but speaks forth the utterance of thoughtfulness and truth, and then turns to the king with an impressive question. He is answered in a sentence intended to be vague and complimentary, with a slight shade of scorn, yet under all its politeness revealing a heart touched for the moment by the power of the truth. Then, as if to hide the momentary emotion, King Agrippa breaks up the court; the magnates retire and the assembly is dispersed, to meet no more until that judgment when king and commoner, prisoner and prince, shall stand equal before God.

The full force of this speech "can only be got by reading all the events in chapters 21-25. Such a reading will show more clearly the exact point in Paul's teachings about which the hostility of the Jews centered. It must be noted that not only Pharisees and Sadducees, for their own reasons, were aroused against Paul, but that many Christians among the Jews were bitterly opposed to him. The latter accepted Jesus as the Christ, and might even look upon his death and resurrection as a supreme and final sanction of the Mosaic law, and to that extent agreed with Paul; but he aroused their enmity by going farther, and laying chief emphasis on the fact that faith in Christ must supersede the law, which proved to be an insufficient and inadequate means of salvation. Hence, while he looked upon the law as a preparation for Christ, who was God's ultimate means for the salvation of men, they firmly maintained the law to be such an ultimate means, and that Christ's work was merely the last and final divine confirmation of its saving power. See Paul before James and the elders at Jerusalem (Acts 21. 17-25)."—Horswell.

Lesson Hymn.

Here I can firmly rest; I dare to boast of this,
That God, the highest and the best, My Friend and Father is.
Naught have I of my own, Naught in the life I lead;
What Christ hath given, that alone I dare in faith to plead.
At cost of all I have, At cost of life and limb,
I cling to God who yet shall save; I will not turn from him.

—Paul Gerhardt.

Hints to Teachers.

There are few scenes in Scripture story more interesting or more suggestive than that of Paul before Agrippa. Let the teacher present it graphically to the class—the court room, the guards, the spectators, the Roman governor, the Jewish king, his beautiful sister, and the apostle with chained hands standing before them.

I. The part of his speech which we consider contains, first, the apostle's testimony. 1. It was the testimony of his own personal experience; "the heavenly vision" which he had witnessed, and in which he therefore believed. What a man has seen and heard he can tell with confidence. The power of the Gospel has been that vision which each of its witnesses has himself beheld. Let us first be sure that we have seen the Lord, and then confidently proclaim him to others. 2. It is a testimony for all mankind. Verse 20. It was not to Jews only, but to Gentiles as well. It began at Jerusalem, but leaped to Damascus, and from thence to all the world. Paul's special mission was to proclaim salvation to the Gentile world on the same terms as to the Jewish people. 3. It is a testimony based on the Scriptures. Verse 22. The preacher of to-day should follow the illustrious apostle in "saying none other things than the prophets and Moses did say," for this saying, rightly interpreted, will include the New Testament as well as the Old. 4. It is a testimony of Christ and his salvation. Verse 23. The Gospel is not mere didactics, not mere doctrines; it is a message concerning a living personality; a Christ who lived and died and rose again; a Christ who brings light to all men by his coming into the world.

II. The various effects of the Gospel testimony also appear in these verses. 1. Some are roused to opposition by it. Verse 21. The evil as well as the good is called forth by the preaching of the Gospel. Often a revival will awaken Satan's power in the community. 2. Some fail to understand the testimony. Verse 24. To the Roman Festus Paul's speech was incomprehensible. He thought the apostle was "a crank," an enthusiast, crazed by overstudy. He lived in the material world, and could not comprehend the world spiritual, like many at the present time. 3. Some have a conviction of its truth which they try to repress by a tone of contempt. Such was Agrippa. "What, would you make a Christian of me at once?" seems to be the true interpretation of his answer. The tone and language were contemptuous, yet it was probably an attempt to conceal an undercurrent of deep feeling. 4. Paul's reply shows us the spirit in which the message should be received. "Such as I am, except these bonds." Who would not be such as Paul was, a joyous, transformed believer in Christ?

Rejuvenation.

"No," said the man who is careful not to overstate, "I will not say that since I have been learning the wheel I have become a new man, but I can truthfully state that I have been compelled to grow at least ten square inches of new cuticle."—Indianapolis Journal.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In all the world there is in coin 716,521,000 pounds of gold, 858,540,000 pounds of silver and 321,000,000 pounds of copper.

Last year 300,000 visitors, representing 40 nationalities, paid admission to the house in which Shakespeare lived 300 years ago.

There are in France 1,301,400 unmarried women between the ages of 25 and 50, and 1,376,600 unmarried men aged over 30 years.

EARNERS OF CHARITY MONEY.

Schemes of Church Women to Get Dollars for Philanthropic Purposes.

It is no uncommon thing for women interested in church work to endeavor to raise money for philanthropic purposes by individual or organized labor within their special fields, says the New York Times. Instances have been related of how women, animated by worthy objects, have fulfilled voluntary pledges of earning specified sums within certain specified periods. The custom of forming women's industrial circles, each member of which is pledged to earn a dollar or more by some personal act, has become popular in small communities, and many ingenious schemes have been devised by clever women for extracting the desired dollar from the pockets of men. At Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks, within the past month, one zealous young church woman earned her dollar by acting as caddie in a game of golf. The novelty of the situation attracted the amused attention of the hotel guests and cottagers, and for the time being "the earning of a dollar" became a fad among the younger women. The dollars thus earned were contributed toward the relief of a poor family in the neighborhood. A New York girl brewed a punch for a party of her brother's male companions and received a dollar, with a request for more punches at the same price. Another girl made a Welsh rarebit, for which she obtained a willing dollar, and a third young woman got ten cents apiece for rolling ten cigarettes. This disposition on the part of well-to-do women to earn money for "sweet charity's sake" sometimes assumes a phase more practical than mere social diversion. Between twenty and thirty of the young women connected with a Methodist Episcopal church in the upper part of New York city have devised a scheme which is likely to net a substantial sum to the church poor and sick relief fund this fall. Each member of the "circle" has agreed to exert her money making talents in one particular line through the month of September, with a view of determining which one can turn the largest amount into the fund. One woman, for instance, proposes to bake cake for whoever wishes to pay for the same. Word has been passed around in the church that persons who desire to purchase cake for home consumption can send their orders to Mrs. —— and the goods will be delivered at a slight advance over the actual cost. Another woman who justly prides herself on her skill with the needle, will hold herself in readiness to do any kind of fancy sewing, embroidery or mending—for members of her church congregation—during the ensuing month. A third member of the volunteer money-earning corps will take the old neckties of gentlemen of her acquaintance and remake them "as good as new" for a moderate charge. Still another offers to give "instruction at home" in millinery, and a fifth will undertake to supply small families with their winter's supply of jellies and home-made preserves at moderate cost. Several of these church women have given noticethat they will execute shopping commissions at lower rates than the same kind of service can be procured elsewhere, and there is one woman who is willing to clean and do up laces for the benefit of the charity fund.

The Church on "Brimstone Corner."

There are fears in Boston lest the Park street church, endeared as it is by historical associations, may not stand much longer on a site so valuable to investors for business purposes. It was founded in the outbreak of the schism, in the early part of the century, which divided Massachusetts Congregationalists into Trinitarians and Unitarians, and was from the outset a rallying point for the orthodox party. Sulphur matches, it is said, were strewn on the stone steps in derision after Dr. Griffin's strong presentations of "the terror of the Lord," and the nickname then given to it of "Brimstone Corner" is not yet obsolete in Boston. The theological acrimony of that day is a thing of the past, and Unitarians now join with Trinitarians in wishing that this stately old-fashioned meeting house may be preserved. But it proved a difficult task to preserve the Old South meeting house from demolition, consecrated though it was by memories of the revolution, and it is doubtful if a similar endeavor can save its less ancient neighbor.

New England Erudition.

On a telegraph pole in the suburbs of a New England village is tacked this notice:

"LOST—Between here and the postoffice, a real lady's hair switch black mixt with gray with shoe string tied around one end the above which please return to the postmaster and git 50 cents with thanks of owner who needs it badly and will be thankful for the kindness of any Lady or gent who will return what cannot be of no use to them, but which is a needcessity to her."

A Theatre Hat That Folds Up.

A remedy has been devised for the matinee hat. Of late a collapsible hat has been brought out, not quite on the principle of the opera hat, but practical in a way, as the brim divides in the center of the back and front and folds over the crown, which enables it to be packed much more easily. The openings fasten beneath trimmings.

Poker on the Klondike.

The most exciting game at Klondike is when the miners play poker with beans for chips. The man who wins twenty beans is sure of a meal.