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A NEW YORK MARKET.

Pleturesque Sight Afforded by It Saturday Nights.

Ninth avenue, between 38th and 42d streets, is as ugly and commonplace a spot as there is in New York as a rule, but on Saturday nights it presents a picturesque sight, says the New York Sun. Viewed from the elevated road, the smoky glare of lamps and the confused shouts make one think of pitch lake in Dante's Inferno. Backed up against either sidewalk are long rows of dilapidated carts, heaped up with vegetables, fruit and meats, lighted by blazing kerosene torches. On each wagon are a couple of hoarse voiced, brigand-like vendors, shouting their wares with all their might. Between the carts stand peddlers of all sorts, with pushcarts, with baskets, with trays. Generally foreign and unkempt, guiltless of English beyond the names and prices of their goods, they sell ready-made clothing, small wares, pictures, toys, watches, shoe-strings. On the edges are oyster stands and sellers of hot sausages and other delicacies for immediate consumption. The usual measure is a pail, which varies in size; the price for any commodity seems uni-form at a given time. As the evening wears on some dealer cuts his price and the cut runs at once along the whole line. The crowd that swarms to buy is a curious one. All carry baskets; all push on intent on bargains, with eyes and nose alert, as they needs must be in the uncertain light where chickens assume strange forms and fish becomes more than suspicious. There are stolid German faces, sharp, hard profiles of boarding-house keepers, fat, jolly, motherly old women, bright-eyed, sharptongued young girls. Here and there is a figure that seems afraid to be seen; a well-dressed young man with high hat and gloves, carrying a bag and with a very newly married look on his face; woman in deep black, closely veiled all move up and down, slowly, good-naturedly, assailed with sallies of rude wit from the carts and answering in kind but with eyes and ears intent on a bargain. It is as picturesque a scene as any European town can offer.

QUARTZ CRAZINESS.

Mania for Finding Gold Stronger Than Other Forms of Gambling.

"A young man may recover from a craty desire for gambling or give up whisky after he has been its slave," said Robert Searles of Denver to a Washington Sun man, "but when he goes quartz crazy there is no further hope for him unless he strikes a bonanza. Then his insanity will be none the less intense, but it will not be so pronounced, because he will have the means to pursue his passion without undergoing discomfort or creating remark. What do I mean by quartz orazy? Well, it is evident you have never been in the western country. Out where the mountains are piled up on top of each other these lunatics abound. A man who is quartz crazy is an individual who catches the mining fever and becomes convinced that his mission on earth is to find the greatest vein of pay-ore ever discovered. In pur-suit of his quest he suffers more hardships and overcomes more obstacles than did all the knights who ever searched for the holy grail. He will leave home, family, friends and com-fort, and, all alone, with a meager supply of provisions and a few tools, he will plunge into unknown wildernesses, and when he finds a place that holds out a mineral prospect he will burrow in the treacherous mountain side like a rabbit and dig from daylight to dark, expecting with every stroke of his pick to uncover his expected fortune. Nearly every prospector in the west or the rest of the world for that matter, is afflicted with the malady I have de-THODIST CHURCH. Sunday services—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 class No. 19:30 A. M. Class No. 2 (Ep. League) 6:30 P. M. Class No. 3 (Child-League) 6:30 P. M. Class No. 3 (Child-League scribed. Some of them keep up their ceaseless search with every recurring velop the find, reaps the profits.

### "Fudges" of Vassar College.

"Nearly every night at college," said the Vassar girl, "some girl may be found somewhere who is making 'fudges' or giving a fudge party," says a writer in the Boston Globe. "Fudges are Vassar chocolates, and they are simply the most delicious edibles ever manufactured by a set of sweetmeatloving girls. Their origin is wrapped in mystery. We only know that their receipt is handed down from year to year by old students to new, and that they belong peculiarly to Vassar. To make them, take two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, a piece of butter one-half the size of an egg, and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract. The mixture is cooked until it begins to get grimy. Then it is taken from the fire, stirred briskly and turned into buttered tins. Before it hardens it is cut in squares. You may eat the fudge either hot or cold; it is good either way. It never tastes so delicious, however, as when made at college, over a spluttering gas lamp, in the seclusion of your own apartments."

### A Grewsome Sensation.

The sailors on the Ammen ram are very wary about going into the man-holes that lead to the water-tight compartments between the outer and inner shells. The space between the two hulls is barely two feet high, and the manholes admit only a small man. "But if a fellow gets away in there and becomes scared," said a workman the other day, as he screwed on the manhole cover, "he will swell up, and he can't crawl back through the hole to save his neck. I was in that compartment the other day, and when I thought how awful it would be to have the outer cover screwed on while I was there, I got panicky and tried to crawl back. I couldn't get through any way, although I had gone in easily enough. The harder I tried the bigger I swelled, and the men finally had to pull me out. When they got me through the clothes were torn off my back, so tightly had I been squeezed."

### He Paid the Bills.

Mrs. D'Avnoo—What are you groan-ing about now, I should like to know. Mr. D'Avnoo—The bills for your last reception are just coming in.

Mrs. D'Avnoo-Well, I will pay those

bills with my own money if you will relieve me of the duty of listening to the chatter of people who come to make party calls. There's the bell now. Go to

Mr. D'Avnoo-Um-I'll pay 'em, my

THE GREATNESS OF INDIA.

Something of Its Population, Religion, Crops and Beasts.

There are some big figures in a recen blue book upon Indian affairs that has just been published in England, says the New York Evening Post. The grand total of the population, including Brit-ish India and native states, according to the census of 1891, was 287,223,431, as compared with 253,793,514 at the census of 1881, the males numbering 146,727,296 and the females numbering 146,496,135. Taking the distribution of population according to religion there was in 1891 207,731,727 Hindoos, 57,321,164 Mohammedans, 9,820,467 aboriginals, 7,131,361 Buddhists, 2,284,380 Christians, 1,907,833 Sikhs, 1,416,638 Jains, 89,904 Parsees, 17,-194 Jews and 40,762 194 Jews and 42,763 of other religions. Of the Christian population, 1,315,263 were certified to be Roman Catholics and 295,016 Church of England. The total number of police offenses reported during 1892 was 135,639, as against 124,550 in 1891 and 115,723 in 1890, the police be-ing composed of 150,516 officers and men. The opium revenue in 1892-3 was Rx. 7,993,180 and the expenditure Rx. 1,602,-496, giving as the net receipts on opium Rx. 6,390,384. In the last ten years the net receipts on opium have been Rx. 62,922,987, while the average annual number of chests of Bengal opium sold for export during the last ten years has been 53,994. The actual area on which crops of various kinds were grown in India in 1892-3 was 195,897,389 acres, of which 65,743,812 were devoted to rice, 21,484,889 to wheat and 92,927,655 to other food grains, including pulse. The area devoted to cotton was 8,940,248 acres, to jute 2,181,334, to oil seeds 13,545,025, to tobacco 1,149,548, to sugar cane 2,798,637, to tea 360,463 and to coffee 122,788. The length of railway lines open to traffic in 1893 was 18,459 miles, the number of passengers conveyed was 134,700,469, the goods and minerals carried represented 28,727,386 tons, the gross receipts were Rx. 23,955,753 and the net earnings Rx. 12,679,200. In 1892 21,988 human beings and 81,668 head of cattle were killed by snakes and wild beasts, the chief human distribution of the control of the chief human distribution of the ch man mortality (19,025) having been due to snake bite. Tigers claimed 947 human victims, leopards 260, wolves 182, bears 145 and elephants 72. On the other hand, whereas only 4,498 cattle were killed by snake bite, no fewer than 29,-969 were devoured by tigers, 30,018 by leopards and 6,758 by wolves.

TEMPERING ALUMINUM.

A Recent Discovery That May Greatly

Increase Its Usefulness The successful tempering of aluminum so as to give it the consistency of iron is the latest triumph of F. Allard, the Levis blacksmith, whose rediscovery of the lost Egyptian art of hardening copper startled the mechanical world three or four years ago and only failed to make the fortune of its author because of the expensiveness of the process. A recent trial of Allard's tempered aluminum has proved the success of his new method in Quebec and the practical purposes to which it can be applied. He has made and hardened a can-non, which has just been tested in presence of Col. Spence, the American consul, with the greatest success. This cannon is twenty-six inches long and five inches in diameter, the metal of the gun outside the bore being only a quarter of an inch thick. A charge consist ing of a pound of powder, has been suc-cessfully fired out of this little piece of ordnance without having any appreci able effect upon it. A new and more scientific trial of the cannon has been ordered by the Canadian military authorities, to be held immediately at the Quebec citadel by the artillery experts there, and the United States consul, in view of this move, is understood to have encouraged Mr. Allard to manufacture, as speedily as possible, a cannon twelve feet in length for shipment to Washington, but whether this is to be at Allard's risk or by instructions from the United States government is not known and can not be learned here. The great advantage of cannons made of aluminum, everything else being equal, lies of course in the lightness of the metal. The cannon just tested here weighs fourteen pounds. If it were of iron and the same dimensions it would weigh 180 pounds. Allard's friends here, and military enthusiasts over the project, assert that if the tempered aluminum supersedes iron for the making of big guns field artillerymen, instead of being dependent upon horses and gun carriages for dragging their weapons over rough country, will be able to shoulder them like muskets. In ap-pearance the finished specimen looks as though it were made of burnished

JURY PLAYED CARDS.

Remarkable Discovery Made by a Chicago Judge.

"I have a mind to send you all to jail," said Judge Goggin to the dozen jurors who recently sat during the trial of a damage suit brought by Mrs. Mac McLeroth against the De La Verne Refrigerator company for \$25,000. She was injured in an accident on the ice railway at the World's Fair. The remark of the judge was due to the fact that when a bailiff went to the jury room to inquire whether a verdict was possible before adjournment of the court he found the twelve men playing "pedro," and so reported to the court. Judge Goggin sent for the jury, and asked if it was true that the members were playing cards instead of endeavoring to arrive at a verdict. Upon being informed by a juror that it was so, he gave vent to his anger with the above threat. He ordered the men to go back and attend to their duties as jurors, and cease their "high five" deliberations The twelve left the court room in a dejected way, with instructions to seal their verdict.

### About Elephants' Tongues.

"Only few of the many people who have thrown peanuts into the ele-phant's mouths," said Head Keeper Manley of the Zoological gardens to a Philadelphia Record man, "have no-ticed that the tongue is hung at both ends. A tongue hung in the middle is a human complaint, but elephants have a monopoly on those hung at both ends. The trunk suffices to put the food just where it ought to be, and the tongue simply keeps it moving from side to side over the grinders. When a peanut gets stuck on the elephant's tongue he raises it in the middle, like a moving caterpillar, and the shell cracks against the roof of the mouth, to then disappear down a capacious throat."

WATCH THE LIGHT.

Truth Will Save the World When All Other Things Fail.

What a queer world this is, anyhow. Now, truth is something we cannot put out of existence or ignore for very long; it is also our only salvation; and yet do but speak the truth and factions rise to buzz and sting back, like hornets besieged. Pshaw! why rage at the truth, good people? Why fear it? Treat it rightly; it will be your friend. Take hold on it; it will lead you safely to peace and happiness. They who ignore it are of the perverse generation who are warned of the wrath to come. Vanity and covetousness are most scornful and fearful of truth. The vain hate it because it would expose the hollowness of the foundations on which they build. The covetous strive to disbelieve in it because they must often go counter to it in their efforts after fame and wealth. Every one nearly wants to build a new way for himself, in which there shall be only as much truth allowed as shall not interfere with its intentions. As if truth is inseparable! Ah, no! One wrong motive will ruin the whole work, sooner or later. Falseness—even a little grain of it—will corrode and disintegrate the biggest
schemes man can erect, as time has
proved. "Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer." Let each one look the truth fairly in the face and then act on its suggestions, and what a change for the better the world would undergo before another week could pass. Look the truth in the face, everybody; to meet its earnest look strengthens as nothing else can. It would cure the weakness of vanity; it would soften the heart of the despoiler; it would encourage the downtrodden to seek a more independent way. Oh, there is nothing so beau-tiful as truth! Why do we seek to hide it, then? We go into ecstacies over artificial things but ignore that which even the best artifice can only imitate. Truth alone can save the world that now is screaming from every corner against injustice. You at the top, look on truth first; those after you will imitate you in that as they do your vices.—Amber.

DINING-OUT GIRLS.

Two of Them to Each Man at a Chinese Dinner.

Perhaps no city in the world has the counterpart of these flower-boats; for this Chinese city of amusement lacks in the main the element that pervades European haunts of revelry. It was a vast place of restaurants and hotels, where the rich and poor men of Canton repaired to enjoy themselves. I have been given to understand that no Chinaman entertains in his own house, nor to his women folk join him in his feasts or revels. Hence there is a class of girls, the very large majority of whom are strictly virtuous, whose business it is to be pretty according to Chinese fashion, brisk, conversational, mustesl; in a word, to understand the art of enter-taining. Their faces will be painted in white and pink—very artistically painted, smooth and soft-looking; delicately traced, sharp, black crescents will mark their eyebrows, writes Florence O'Dris-coll, M. P., in the Century Magazine. Two of these young ladles will attend to each gentleman, sitting slightly back from the table at each side of the entertained. They will fill his liquor-cups, sip from them and pass them on; pick out dainty pieces of "chow" (food) with chopsticks, and hand them to him; rrack jokes, fill and light his pipe, and waternelon seeds. That is all I ever saw them eat. Behind each group of three a solemn looking coolie or waiter, will stand to fan them all the while. Other waiters bring in food, wine and tea, change the dishes and attend to their wants. The meal will last for a long time. Eventually all will rise and retire to an outer room furnished with broad couches covered with matting. Opium pipes will be there for those who care for them, and tobacco and cigars in plenty. The girls will sit on the couches, laugh, fill the pipes, and still eat watermelon seeds, while the gentle-men will recline at their ease, enjoying their society.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

The New Certificates of Membership Printed in London.

gant certificates of membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-men, printed in London, England, have een received at the general offices of the order in this city, says the Peoria Journal. The sheet is a large one, and is printed in colors. There are pictures representing the fireman leav-ing home, and on board his train (the Empire State express, the fastest in the world, being chosen); then the train is shown falling through a high bridge. Then the cemetery is pictured where the killed fireman reposes. Lastly is shown a picture of the widow receiving her death benefit. All this illustrates the good the order does. trates the good the order does. There is a portrait at the top of Joshua Leach, who organized the first lodge of the order with seventy-one members at Port Jervis, N. Y., on Dec. 1, 1873. He is now living at Sedalia, Mo., in a home presented him by the brotherhead. The motte of the order "Solved". hood. The motto of the order, "So-briety, Charity, Protection and Industry," are represented by appropriate pictures. The United States, Canada and Mexico, where the brotherhood exists are represented by their coats of arms. The grand lodge shield and the tools used by the craft complete the Ulustrations.

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T WAS in April, 1891, that the first number of the American Review of Reviews was printed. The new idea of giving the best that was in the other magazines in addition to its own brilliant, original articles, took America by storm, as it had taken England—though the magazine itself was not at all a reprint of the English edition., It deals most largely with

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