## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

When things run smoothly, and my mental That is, when all is lovely and serene, then I had passed tremendous bergs, like

But when the little ills of life appear,
To pester, worry, and pile care on care;
When mere existence is sand-papered, as it Were, Why, then I swear.

Then upward toward the sky my spirits I own the town.

But when misfortunes never seem to let Up on me, and each move appears a blun-And life seems one "demnition grind," I get As mad as thunder.

"Tis so with most; we all can smile at strife, At cares and trials from which we are free; And calmly reason o'er the ills of life We never see.

But when the clouds obscure our daily skies
And evils from Pandora's box fly thick,
Instead of stopping to philosophize,
We mostly kick.
—Harry J. Shellman, in Texas Siftings.

ATLANTIC ICEBERGS.

The Great Risks Run by North Atlantic Vessels.

Huge Masses of Ice Borne Along the Broad Bosom of the Labrador Current-Ships Discovered on the Ends of Immense Bergs-Late Collisions.

In the daily papers, at intervals, more or less widely separated, we may see notices of icebergs passed by ships on their passages to and from the ports of North America. Not unfrequently a thrilling account reaches us of shipwrecks, suffering and sad loss of life, caused by some ill-fated vessel colliding with an iceberg and sinking in midocean. Occasionally, some noble ship, replete with all modern improvements under the command of a skillful navigator, carrying a precious freight of eager hearts and milling hands to their Eldorado of the Far West, sails from our shores. Jothing more is heard of her. In a little while she is posted at Lloyd's as missing, and a total loss. Her insurance is paid; and except to a few hearts at home bewailing their loss, her fate fades away fulness that in this iron age, when time

Few landsmen would, however, be able to infer from these necessarily crude and fragmentary paragraphs of the newspapers the great risks which are than ever money, out of the large number of vessels carrying passengers across the tracks of these unwelcome pests of the deep, so few casualties occur. casualties occur. run in all seasons of the year by passenrun in all seasons of the year by passengers and crews in the North Atlantic. The most important dangers are icebergs, fogs, and derelict vessels. Icebergs are more especially to be met with in this ocean from the middle of February to the commencement of July. The barrier of northern ice is broken up by the increasing power of the aun's rays as he marches onward in the sun's rays as he marches onward in his appearant path towards the summer. Six his apparent path towards the summer solstice, attaining day by day a greater northern declination. Far to the north. in those awful ice-bound regions within the arctic circle where so many brave trudes an icy mass beyond the land and resting on the water. In course of off by the upward-bearing pressure of time the extremity is wrenched violently the sea. After a few convulsive somergrandeur, floats placidly in its new element, and is now free to be acted on by the forces of wind and current. The bergs are horne southward by the Great Arctic saults, the resulting ice-berg, in all its borne southward by the Great Arctic Berlin, at thirty-five minutes past three or Labrador current, which vast body of water washes the east coast of da, and constitutes what is known to meteorologists as the "cold wall." Huge masses of ice or ice-islands are borne along on its broad bosom, mixed with smaller icebergs and field-ice. Icebergs and field-ice are formed in quite distinct ways. A berg, as we have seen, has its origin as a glacier probably far inland, and moves downprobably far inland, and moves downward to the sea as a component part of the glacier; whereas field-ice is formed on the surface of the sea during the polar winter. Side by side with the Arctic current flows the warmer water of the Gulf-stream. The direction of the Gulf-stream is, however, opposite to that of the Arctic current, and it is more remote from the American coast. So sudden is the change in the temperature of the sea-surface when

ends of a vessel has been found to differ from twenty to thirty degrees. ers in the ocean is very noticeable when pied a cottage across the street. We we compare the climates of two places, didn't see very much of him, but one both equally distant from the equator, but separated from each other by the morning, as we were enjoying our wide expanse of the Atlantic. The cigars on the veranda after breakfast. Americans have the cold current hug- we saw Mark come to his door in his ging their coast, thus increasing the dressing-gown and slippers and look severity of their winter; while the over to us. He stood at his door and warmer water of the Gulf Stream, smoked for a minute as if making up stretching across in a northeasterly direction from about Cape Hatteras to opened his gate and came lounging the west coast of Ireland, tends directly or indirectly to ameliorate the rigor of our climate. In March, 1883, the Dundee whalers reached a point in latitude seventy-four degrees thirty min-utes north, longitude four degrees said: thirty minutes east; while at the same time the harbors of America were impenetrable by reason of ice even as low down as Bordeaux. Icebergs have been observed aground on the Banks of Newfoundland, where the deep sea sounding had showed that bottom had been reached at a depth of six hundred

and fifty feet. During the past two or three years many large icebergs and field-ice, hundreds of miles in extent, have been lence, and finally Mark Twain crossed met with in latitude forty-two degrees his legs, blew a puff of smoke into the posed to be a woman. After death, When pink is used congratulation is north. Many of these bergs attained a air, and in his lazy drawl remarked: "I height of three hundred feet above the suppose you're a little surprised to see level of the sea. When we remember me over here so early. Fact is, I that but one-ninth of the volume of a haven't been so neighborly, perhaps, berg is exposed to view, it would appear that the total altitude may have state of things, But this morning I been, roughly-speaking, about two came over because I thought you might thousand seven hundred feet. They be interested in knowing that your roof have been fallen in with in the North is on fire. It struck me that it would Atlantic as early as January and as be a good idea if-" late as September. In March, a vessel has been jammed so firmly in the ice in latitude forty-four degrees north, lenging all the way up. When we had the forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west, as to enput the fire out and had returned to the latitude forty-five degrees west. able her master to enjoy the luxury of veranda Mark wasn't there .- Kensas a walk on the ice in mid-ocean. Ice- City Times. bergs have been seen richly laden with nes, earth, and other substances, which they deposit gradually on the bed of the ocean, perhaps for geologists of

future ages to ponder over. Occasionally, icebergs are the carriers of more interesting objects. In extri lus and Ceres passed a very high and dangerous ice-island on which a ship was stranded. In June, 1845, in lati"What?" exclaimed his mother from tude forty-six degrees north, longitude the porch. "Come here, sir, instantly. forty-seven degrees west, the Perth- What did you say?" shire passed an ice-island thirty miles long, and on the north end was a ship cute little chap. But there's twe high and dry with her crew; but no kinds of darns, you know. One you assistance could be afforded them. In any, yourself — about stockings—and April, 1851, the Renovation, in latitude that's the kind I meant."—Detroit Pres forty-five degrees fifty minutes north, Press. a very large berg, on which were two three-masted ships high and dry. They had apparently been made and and and apparently been made and apparently been on the edge of the Grand Bank, passed

secure at some previous time for winter quarters in the Arctic regions.
These two vessels were supposed by some to have been the Erebus and Ter-

some to have been the Erebus and Terror of Franklin's long-lost expedition, though later tidings do not support this supposition. In May, 1883, the City of Lincoln passed twenty-seven large bergs in latitude forty-five degrees north, longitude forty-eight degrees west, with many Polar bears on them. The Magdalene, ten days previously, but two degrees farther to the eastward, had passed tramendous bergs like islands, with many Arctic animals on them. In April a large berg was seen with a hut on it; and on the 28th of the same month the Glamorgan passed more than one hundred bergs with numerous bears on them. The ice was two hundred and sixty miles in width. Probably these animals would exist on fish and seals. Dr. Scoresby once counted five hundred bergs at one time in the Polar Seas. A steamer has passed as many as three hundred during her passage across the Atlantic.

There is scarcely anything more grandly beautiful and majestically impressive than a large berg seen under favorable conditions. It is a sight hardly to be reproduced on the canvas of the painter or to be portrayed in

words. Its stately domes, its glittering pinnacles, its fairy-like architecture, its peculiar sea green tint, the miniature cascades, all conspire to hold captive the senses with a feeling of awa. They are, however, as treacherous as beautiful, being extremely dan-gerously to approach except at a respectable distance. Owing to the constant melting of the ice, the bergs are always changing their form. Their center of gravity becomes displaced; they topple over, and woe betide the unfortunate vessel close at hand! If lived to one hundred years and more, the bergs were easily distinguishable, while I could find only thirty doctors, the mariner would have little to fear. ten lawyers and ten actors who came This is not the case. They are geneup to the standard. I can find no case rally shrouded in mist, and are met among my ten thousand of a newspawith in latitudes where dense fog is per man who has lived to be one hun-

dred years old. Newspaper men de

bergs are close to the ship before being seen. The passenger in his warm berth can hardly realize the intense strain on the senses of the captain and formed, by telegram from America, of the exact position of bergs passed by steamers on their outward passage to New York. This information is published in the daily papers for the immediate benefit of the mariner. The Admiralty place on their charts the limits within which ice is likely to be met; whilst the American Government published monthly charts in which they up to date of going to press. It is a matter of wonder and sincere thank-

This year, icebergs have been unussailing-ships bound for Quebec were totally lost, and eight steamers seriously damaged, by collision with ice-bergs. The barque Maranee foundered with all hands except the captain and biscuits to sustain life, were eighteen days in an open boat, surrounded by of an almost arctic sky. The screw steamer Sarmatian got in the ice on the on the 19th of June, ran stem on to an immense berg, doing damage estimated hundred and six.

prevalent. The thermometer gives but

imperfect indications of the presence

of ice. With the utmost vigilance,

The Meteorological Office is in-

embody all the reports of ice met with

officers at such times.

MARK TWAIN.

New Story About the Well-Known Hemorist.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith knows more crossed by these currents, that the temstories about more people than ten perature of the water at the extreme average citizens. Among them he relates this: When I was living with my The influence of these two great riv- brother in Buffalo Mark Twain occuhis mind about something, and at last across the street. There was an unoccupied rocking chair on the veranda. and when my brother offered it to him he dropped into it with a sigh of relief.

"Nice morning." "Yes, very pleasant." "Shouldn't wonder if we had rain by

"Well, we could stand a little." "This is a nice house you have here?" "Yes, we rather like it." "How is your family?" "Quite well-and yours?"

"O, we're all comfortable." There was another impressive ai-

The Kind He Meant.

Will's kite became entangled in the branches of the maple in front of the door the other day, and before he could extricate it it was torn from end to

"I said 'darn the thing,' " replied the

LONG-LIVED PEOPLE.

Postures of a Classified Record of Ten Thousand Centenarians. Joseph E. Perkins, a newspaper dealer of this city, is about to publish a book entitled "The Encyclopedia of Human Longevity," which is the result of thirty-eight years of investigation tained the age of one hundred years or more. The only exception to this is didn't they have any money with the case of a man who died at the age them?"-N. Y. Graphic. of ninety-nine years and three hundred and sixty-four days, and whom Mr. Perkins regards as virtually a centenarian. The book will represent an immense amount of labor and research. and its author believes that it may be relied on as accurate in every instance. "I have," said Mr. Perkins, in speaking of his book, "more than ten thousand instances of people who have lived one hundred years and more. These names have been gathered from every part of the globe. This country leads in longevity and Connecticut is at the front among the United States. In that State I have gathered statistics in regard to more than six thousand persons who were more than eighty years of age, and of this number twenty were beyond the century limit. As regards sex the majority of these ten thousand centenarians were women. I account for this by the fact that they lead less irregular lives than men. ] have instances of fifty old maids who come up to my century standard, and only twelve bachelors. As regards occupation I find that sailors, soldiers and farmers are the longest lived. Among the professions I have the instances of one hundred ministers who

so much brain work that they die Coming to special instances, Mr. Perkins added: "Among the oldest people in the United States were Flora Thompson, a negress of Nashua, N. C., who died at the age of one hundred and fifty years: Betsy Frautham, a native of Germany, who died in Tennessee at the age of one hundred and fiftyfour years; and Sins, a slave, who died in Virginia, one hundred and eighty years old. I have the cases of ten persons who lived in safety for one hundred years and were then burned to death. In Onondaga County I have the sketches of tifty centenarians. Among them is the Rev. Daniel Waldo, who anniversary of his one hundredth birthlast six pensioners of the Revolutionary | eye. War were centenarians and I have their photographs. Then there was John Weeks, of New London, Conn.. who married his tenth wife when he was one hundred and six years of age and she only sixteen. He died at the age of one hundred and fourteen. His gray hairs had fallen off and they were renewed by a dark growth of hair. Several new teeth had also made their appearance, and a few hours before his death he ate three pounds of pork, two or three pounds of bread, and drank a pint of wine. Nicholas Schathcowski, of Posen, was another old fellow. He deposed on oath before the Council of Constance, A. D. 1414, that he was one hundred and fifty years of age, and that his father, whose age at the time of his death was nearly two hundred. could remember the death of the first King of Poland, A. D. 1025. Among the oddities to be found in my book will be the photograph of a man who died at the age of one hundred and twenty-one years. He had one hundred and forty-four children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and outlived them all. Then there was Margaret McDowal, of Edinburgh. who died at the age of one ried and survived thirteen husbands. John Rovin and his wife, of Hungary, ived together as man and wife for one hundred and forty-eight years. He was one hundred and sixty-four and she was one hundred and seventy-two

"Then there is the case of a man who married sixteen times and had no children. This case is offset by that of another centenarian who had fortynine children. John Riva, an exchange broker of Italy, lived to the age of one hundred and sixteen years and had a child born to him after he was one hundred years old. Betz. a ago, lived for more than one hundred years. She had been the wife in turn to select des gns for purcha-ers. A of an army officer, an Indian chief, a lady who boasts of a great pedigree border highwayman, and a Methodist recently asked a clerk to assist her. minister. William Ward, of West- Ficking up Burke's Heraldry' he turnchester County, died in 1778 at the ed to the given name and showed his age of one hundred and seven. He custom r a coat-of-arms which he was a member of the Ward family who thought fitted her ancestry. Looking were among the earliest settlers in at it an instant, she said: Westchester County, and the particulars of his life and death were given in order one. But can't you put an allithe New York papers of the time. His gator or easel or something that's now tended court in White Plains as late as the corner of the shield? It would help 1773. William Ward, a member of to till up. you know!" this family, carried on business as a New York. Another queer incident is many as a dozen shades in red, from that of a centenarian who was married the deepest Indian red to a bright four times and had a daughter by each scarlet." wife. These daughters married, and each of them had fourteen children. Then there was a man who went over the century line and had twenty-two are the latest racket. The ordinary children. His first was a boy, and red wax signifies business, and is supgirls and boys came after that in regular rotation. There was a person known as Elizabeth Page, who lived in London and died at the age of one love, and as we make four or five tints hundred and eight years. This person of this color each stage of the tender however, it was discovered that the supposed woman was a man."-Suracuse (N. Y.) Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

sixteen years old when the parents

Mummies' Eyeballs. The most curious things are mummies' eyes-petrified eyes-which are usually to be found in the graves if one is careful in digging. The Incas Cer. N. Y. Sun.

-Lightning does its work before the victim knows anything. Two men were struck while taking refuge under a tree. Both were carried into the house and laid out for dead. One of the men revived, and, after weeks of terrific suffering and infirmity, he got out again, and is still living. He said he knew no more about having been struck by lightning than he was con-scious of having lived before the flood. It was all news to him when he was told of the fact. - Chicago Times.

Paris restaurants now make strong card by advertising that "all the dishes are prepared by an American cook." The French cook must leave home to be "celebrated."-N. Y. PITH AND POINT.

-Persons writing love poems w1 please make a note that "stupid" is the only word in the English language which rhymes with "Cupid." - Chicago Tribune.

-A Texan, who has lived for years among the cowboys, says that many of them are graduates of Eastern colleges. on his part. The book will contain an Men cling to college customs long af-authentic record of a large number of ter graduation.—Boston Post. people, men and women, who have at | - A man was telling his wife how the Greely men suffered from hunger, when

> -A Maine teamster says: "I ran start the most obstinate horse by taking him out of the shafts and lead ng him around in a circle unt l he is g d-And now we are d sturbed by the question, how is he going to lead him round in a circle without start ng him?-Boston Post.

> -"Oh! Mr. S.," sa'd a young lady at a fair. "I want your help for a moment. I have just sold a t dv tor fifteen dollars that cost fifteen cents, and I want you to tell me what percentage "A transact on of that kind my dear Miss B.," sa d Mr. S., who is a lawyer, "gots out of percentage and into larceny." - N. Y. Post.

-No more touching compliment suld be paid than that of the child who had overheard a conversation at the table on the qualities of a w fe. As he stooped over to kiss h s mother he remarked: "Mamma, when I get big. 'm go ng to marry a lady just 'zaetly like you."-N. Y. Independent.

-"John," said a certain grocer to his

new clerk. "to succeed in the retail grocery line it is necessary to practice a reasonable amount of economy. Wilful waste make: woeful want' is a truism you should always bear in "Yes, sir." "Now, I was surprised." the under-elling grocer went on, "when you picked the flies out of the s gar barrel this morning that you d'dn't brush their leg off. Don't let that happen aga n, John."-Exchange. -A lady entertaining the little daughter of a friend for a few days waone evening ed fied by the following bit of rea-oning on the little maid' part. The full moon was clear and right, whereupon the child exclaimed: "Mrs. S-, look, God has lighted his lantern!" "But who told you that was God's lantern?" was the surprised nquiry. "Nobody. I knew it myself. Doesn't God g've von a light for your house? And do you think he gave it all

Boston Traveller. -When you take a "wal" to a hop. and have no money for an ice-cream just walt: off and let her galop for t .-Folio. But wouldn't the propretor make a racquet?—Richmond Baton. died in 1864 at the age of nearly one Well wouldn't he? and probably hundred and two years. For more polka boot or two at the gentieman at than sixty years he was a clergyman in he glided out. - Wilmington New South. the Presbyterian Church, and on the If you fellows attempt to real o' much more of such stul at a quick-step day he preached a sermon in the First march you will clog your intellects be-Presbyterian Courch of Syracuse. The fore the jig is up .- L'arlington Hawk-

to you and sat in the dark himself?"-

THE LATEST WRINKLE.

In Old Fashion Boomed by the Leader of the Upper Ten. A prominent stationer is author ty for the statement that a l very trade it the manufacture of seals has recently been developed at the East, and is graduall, working its way westward He has just returned from a business tr p to Philadelphia, and there collected some facts bearing on the latest craze. In convers no on seals and way he said: 'A complete outfit, such as has been made and offered for sale two or three months past, consists of a slver tray, oxydized or polished, of unique design, hammered or plain, with a match-box to fit. a little bundle of adamantine tapers two and a half inches in length. half a dozen steks of wax in as many hues and odors, and a pretty box to hold them and the little silver spiritlamp which liquifies the sealing material. The seal is not included, except in certain complicated bronge or silver pattern, such as lizard or all gator degns. If the material is sold silver the out it is worth all the way from \$20 to \$.0. A very fash onable and equally ugly plated sort can be purchased for Sin. Lately, to meet the demand which has spread to the less fashionable port ons of society, a cheap outfit, costing but seve ty-five cents, has been made. years at the time they died, and their youngest son was one hundred and

coasist ng of a neat pasteboard box containing the same articles. "The seal most in use is a German text n.t al placed upon a plain field and, n lo ed in plain concentre circles or surrounded by a criss-cross tint ng. Some lades exceedingly democrate in their not ons, use an in lish initial. thers have two or three letter monogram . Crests are very fash onable. Mortoes surmounted by the armor al crest of the family are correct in taste and more extensively ordered now than six months ago. After the circle the Sioux squaw, who died a little while shelds is the outline most frequently called for. The dealers are often asked

prother John was a magistrate, and at- all the rage nto that vacant space in

· There are about twenty different banker in 1883 at No. 52 Broadway, perfumes and colors in wax, and as

> " s there any significance in the color employed to seal the letter?" "There is. Flirtations in selling wax posed to be used only for business letters. Black is, of course, used for mourning and condolence. Blue means intended. An invitation to a wedding or other festiv ty is sealed with white way. Varigated colors are supposed to show conflicting emotions. Do you suppose that thimbles are being utilized

to bear seals? Fact. The designs of that sort are mild just now, but are developing. We'll work the idea up. and think t will become fashionable. "The odors used in the wax are ravshing in their delicacy—that is the expensive sort. The cheaper grades are as bad as the pomatum in a five-cent barber-shop. The perfumery is the element of cost in the wax. A Paris

pretty settings for pins. They are yellow, and hold light like an opal.—Lima The perfume of the burning wax fills an ordinary-sized apartment and In Wisburgh Dispatch

Eve and Paradise.

Whether Eve was created in Paradise or not is a question that has been productive of much doubt and controversy among the theologians. With regard to Adam it is agreed on all sides that he was created outside; and it is asked by one of the commentors, why should woman, the ignobler creature of the two, be created within? Others, on the contrary, consider | wife. the distinction as but a fair tribute to the superior beauty and purity of woman. Josephus is one of those who think Eve was formed outside.

-Exchange.

THE QUEEN'S BEEFEATERS.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL on and Description of the British Royal Body-Guard. "The Royal Body-guard of the Yeo men of the Guard was on duty in the interior of the palace, under the com-

mand of the Exon-in-waiting." The sentence is familiar to most persons from its recurrence in the official accounts of court ceremonies, and there is a particular reason why it should just now challenge more than common attention; for this year will complete the fourth century of uninterrupted service of her Majesty's Yoemen of the Guard, better known under the title of the Becfeaters. There is raciness about the latter name which has engratted it strongly upon the popular ima ination, but the true significance of which is far from being as widely understood. In addition to its picturesque and romantic side, the corps is also famous as having been the nucleus and forerunger of

"standing army" in England, embodied

as it was some 200 years before any other

regiment now in existence.
The Beefeaters were instituted by Henry VII. in 1485. Upon that monarch's accession the need of a royal bodyguard was sufficiently apparent. The times were troublous and the claims of the first of the Tudors not too well grounded. By the masses of the people, however, the new guard was considered as a startling innovation, and excited both jealousy and resentment. In order to allay these toolings. Bacon records a stroke of a . . . . . . . . the part of the young King ... is best told in the historian's own werds: "As if the crown upon his head had put perils into his thoughts, the King did institute for the better security of his person a band of

fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of the Yoemen of his Guard. And yet that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, after the imitation of that he had known abroad than any matter of diffidence appropriate to his own case, he made it to be understood for an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession forever after." The materials for such a body were ready to the King's hand; and from his household Henry selected a body-guard of fifty picked men, "choice archers, strong and hardy fellows, six feet in height," whom, as Speed chronicles, "he assigned to the service of himself and his successors, Kings and Queens of England." The number as well as the armament of this body have varied in successive reigns, its present official complement being 100 men, generally selected by the Com-mander-in-Chief from deserving noncommissioned officers of the regular army. The officers consist of a captain, lieutenant, ensign and four "exons" or "exempts," a tile thought to be traceable to the French "capitaines exempts des gardes du corps." Their arms have at various times included long-bow and battle-axe, sword and lance, partisan and arquebus; the ornamental halberd of to-day being rather a wand of office than a weapon with much offense in it. But it is on the picturesque dress that the popular eye is fixed. At the coronation of Henry VII. the yeomen appeared in white gaberdines, embroid-

brimmed hat being composed of the same material, with ribbons of the King's color—red, white and blue.—St.

A GREAT ORGAN.

World.

The largest organ in the world, with

the exception of the one in Riga, Russia,

is in the Cathedral of the Incarnations at

Garden City, L. I., the church built by

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, as a memorial to

her husband. The instrument is dis-

tributed in four distinct and widely sep-

arated localities of the cathedral, al-

though the whole is under the control

of one performer, through the agency of

an electric action. In an octagonal

chamber, built for the purpose in the

angle formed by the transept and chan-

cel walls is the largest portion of the

instrument. The organ is here divided

into floors, or stories, and in the base-

ment are the engine, countershaft, etc. Above this on a floor of brick and iron,

are the bellows and the wind chest, on

which rest the thirty-two-foot pipes. The great organ windchest, with that of

the reeds and flixtures of the pedal or-

gan are on the next level and then fol-

lows the swell organ, and, above all, the

choir. Each of the three manual wind-

chests is furnished with its own auxili-

ary reservoir or "regulator," where the

wind is reduced to the pressure needed

In the tower at the western end of

the cathedral is the next important di-

ported above another, are placed parts

and the whole of the solo organ, the sec-

back. In the chapel beneath the ca-

thedral is the third section, which is

that it may be made independently

available for chapel purposes. This comprises a part of the choir organ, di-

into the church through the different

staircases and the distance lends en-

chantment to the sound. The last part

consists of the echo organ and one pedal

stop, which is placed between the ceil-

rious source of the tones produces an in-

bellows. One engine is placed beneath the chancel division to supply it with compressed air, and another beneath

the tower to operate the bellows of the

chapel division, the tower division, and

the magneto machine, which generates

the electricity. All the wires used in making the electric connections of the

instrument stretched out in a continu-

ous circuit would extend over a distance

-It is hard for a man who follows a

business that is so brisk that he cannot

Curing the Tobacco Habit.

of twenty-one miles. - N. Y. Times.

catch up to it .- Chicago Journal.

Steam power is used in inflating the

teresting effect.

photograph."

for that department.

The Second Largest Instrument in

James' Gazette.

WIT AND WISDOM. -There's no flour in the idler's loaf. Waterloo Observer. -Great talkers are like leaky pitchers, everything runs out of them. -He is young enough who has health, ered with the 'royal device," and in caps surrounded by the roses of York and he is rich enough who has no debts. -Swearing is defined as the unnecesand Lancaster. In the reign of Henry VIII. the well-known costume was sary use of unrevised language. - Bosadopted which has never since been substantially varied. The King was him--Malaria is certainly a very inconself fond of appearing in it, nor would it have been easy for him to don a dress more becoming to his handsome proportions. It consists of a scarlet coat, or tunic, of peculiar make, reaching to the

sistent disease. It generally makes acquaintances for the purpose of giving them the cold shake.—Norristown Her--"Talk about the wise man who knees, and "guarded" with garter-blue builded upon a rock," remarked Fogg, velvet and badges of the rose and crown both on the breast and the back; the breeches are scarlet, also "guarded" with velvet; the low-crowned, broad-

"I think the man who didn't build upon a rock the wiser of the two." "How do you make that out?" asked the languid young man who sat at the foot of the table. "Because," said Fogg, "no edge is power, you know."-Boston Transcript. -The luckiest man we ever knew in his experience with the lottery tickets,

was the man who never bought one in his life. Of course, we wouldn't recommend everybody to follow his example, for without the protection afforded by the people's money, the lottery enterprise would soon perish. - N. Y. Mail. -Variety is a good thing. Every man

and woman sees something good-look ing or attractive about themselves though they may be as homely as a mud fence. Suppose we could all "see oursel's as ithers see us," what an unhappy lot of mortals we would be? - Exchange -Mrs. Captain Snively laughed alreview at which her husband was in

most all the way home from a military command. Being asked why she laughed so, she replied: "Why, it was so funny to see a man who never dares open his mouth at home, ordering all the men about, and they all doing just what he told them to do." - Phila delphia Press. A few questions.

Upon what did the "wagon-spring"?
From whence did the "pepper mint dsop"
How long did the "Tammany Ring"?
And where did the organ-stop"?

Oh! where did the "postage-stamp";
And what did the "cotton-hook"?
Oh! where did the "sugar-camp"?
And what did the "pastry-cook"?

For whom did the "paper-weight"?
And why did the "thunder-clap"?
Oh! where did the "foll-skate"
"And where did the "ginger-snap"? Wife-"My dear, do you know that

vision of the organ. In this room, which baby has four or five different kind of is fifteen feet square, and is high enough cries, and that I can understand her to admit of one windchest being supalways - when she wants a drink. when she is hungry, when she is in pain, of the great swell, and pedal organs when she she wants to go out?" Husband-"So? That is very nice. And can you talk back to her? Of course, ond of these being above the first, the third at one side, and the fourth at the you can talk back to anybody; but can she understand you?" Wife—"Oh, yes." Husband—"Then you will politely signify to the young lady that if she ceases to request her father to take provided with claviers of its own, so her en promenade at four a. m. it will be something to her advantage in future vided here between two manuals and years."-Troy Press. two of the pedal stops. Its tone rises

A Momentous Cigar.

It had become the fashion in the sit tings of the Diet for only the imperial ing and the roof, above the intersection | Ambassador to smoke; one day Baron von Bismarck drew out his cigar case and asked his Austrian colleague for a light, which, of course, could not be refused. Henceforth Prussia as well as Austria smoked, but one by one the smaller States of Germany felt the distinction thus made between them and the great powers to be invidious, and lighted their cigars. One elderly gentleman, who had hitherto been guiltless of tobacco, is said to have suffered severely from the energy with which he puffed away at an enormous cigar in order to assert the independent sovereignty of his Government. He was one of those mute, inglorious patriots whose self-sacrifice even posterity fails to recognize. - Tempte Bar.

How She Reformed Him. "Repecca," said Mose Shaumberg,

"Does your husband go to the an Austin merchant prince, to his lodge, Mrs. Gibberick?" wife, who was noted for her personal ugliness, "I vants you to gif me your "Well he just don't. I broke up that little game quite a while ago." "Why, how in the world did you "Und vat in der vorld do you vant

mit mine photograph?" inquired his "Whenever he started for the lodge I went with him as far as the skating "I vants ter paste it mine cigar case ou, so I preaks myself uv dot oxpen- rink, and told him to call for me on sive habit ob smoking."-- Texus Sift- his way home. It only took a few doses to cure him."-Chicago Ledger.

Happiness

results from that true contentment which indicates perfect health of body and mind. You may possess it, if you will purify and invigorate your blood with Aver's Sarsaparilla. E. M. Howard, Newport, N. H., writes: "I suffered for years with Scrofulous humors. After using two bottles of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I

-There are 18,601 female students in

the American Colleges .- Chicago Herald

-The Southern Methodist Church

roposes to raise \$265,000 for missions

-The City Mission of Berlin circu

lates no less than 75,000 printed ser-

-The school census of Stockton

eleven were native-born Chinese, eighty-

-The churches in Toronto have once

vear an International Exchange Day,

when Baptists, Methodists and Presby-

-- By the common consent of most cap

able instructors of youth, corporal pun-

ishment has long been reckoned one of

the luxuries, and not at all a necessity.

of school teaching. - Boston Advertiser.

-The Free Church of Scotland have

reiterated their former decision, allow-

ing churches desiring to do so, to praise God with the timbrel and harp, with

stringed instruments and organs-par-

-A memorial window to the late

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, has been placed in the new Asbury Church in Philadelphia. It is a

portrait of the Bishop, and is the gift of

leorge W. Childs. - Philadelphia Press.

-The study of the English language

prevailing all over Japan. In Toya-

mo Prefecture every man of any means,

and even the local officials and po-

lice authorities are studying the lan-

guage. The general belief there is that those who do not know the English

-A house to be used as a hall of res-

idence for women intending to enter the

profession of teaching will be opened in

Cambridge, England, next term. The

design of the promoters is to give wo-

men a more technical education for the

profession of teaching than can be ob-

-There seems to be a great rivalry

foung Men's Christian Associations.

Atlanta leads off with a hall costing

\$100,000, Nashville and Chattanoogs

are trying to raise \$50,000 apiece for

tained at existing institutions.

congue are in the rear of civilization.

Cal., shows a total of 2.944, of which

n 1885 and 1886.

mons on Sunday morning.

one negro, and 2,852 white.

terians exchange pulpits.

ticularly organs.

Found

great relief. It has entirely restored me to health." James French, Atchison, Kans., writes: "To all persons suffering from Liver Complaint, I would strongly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with a disease of the liver for nearly two years, when a friend advised me to take this medicine. It gave prompt relief, and has cured me." Mrs. H. M. Kidder, 41 Dwight st., Boston, Mass., writes: "For several years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family. I never feel safe, even

At Home

without it. As a liver medicine and general purifier of the blood, it has no equal." Mrs. A. B. Allen, Winterpock, Va., writes: "My youngest child, two years of age, was taken with Bowel Complaint, which we could not cure. We tried many remedies, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became so reduced in flesh that we could only move him upon a pillow. It was suggested by one of the doctors that Scrofula might be the cause of the trouble. We procured a bottle of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and commenced giving it to him. It surely worked wonders, for, in a short time, he among Southern cities in regard to the erection of expensive buildings for was completely cured."

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