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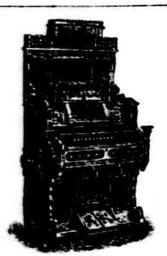
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THE SICK CHILD.

Child-O mother, lay your hand on my brow! O mother, mother, where am I now? Why is the room so gaunt and great? Why am I lying awake so late?

looking us over he shouted out:

"Well, d—n your eyes, why don't you speak up? What is wanted of me?"

Java coffee, hot biscuit and honey, and

your stomachs have gone back on you."

step.
"Smell of the beef, you hounds, you?"

howled the captain. "Did the owners en-gage me to sail the ship or to smell of the

here's proof that I was right. You are a

lot of d-d mutinous dogs, and now's

With that the three officers began the

the others. The man at the wheel was, I

believe, the only man who escaped a blow,

while not a sailor raised his hand in reply

The ship was running off before a light breeze, and for fifteen minutes the three

men had it their own way. Then the cap-tain's watch was called, the other sent be-

low, and as we came on deck Capt. Mc-

"There, curse you for a lot of dock loaf

ers. I hope you have found out who sails

this ship. The man who dares come aft

with another complaint will get his brains

There were nine of us in the captain's

vatch, which, as I told you, was really

the second mate's watch-no captain

standing a watch at sea unless he so wills

Every one of us had been struck or

kicked, and two of the men had been sav-

agely beaten on the head and were cov-

ered with blood. The name of the first

mate, who now went below with the cap

tain, was McLogan. The name of the

second mate was Andrews. He was a

younger man than the others, and per-

haps had more heart, for after a bit.

while Herbert had the wheel, he stopped

"The old man is a little rough, but one

"But, Mr. Andrews, what are we to do

of the best seamen out of Glasgow. You

for grub?" asked Herbert. "There isn't

a man in the fo'castle as can eat such

near him and observed:

knocked out."

the time to give you a lesson.

Nothing is here that means you ill— Nothing but lamps the whole town And never a child awake but you.

-Fear not at all; the night is still,

Child-Mother, mother, speak low in my ear, Some of the things are so great and Some are so small and far away I have a fear I cannot say. What have I done, and what do I fear.

Mother —Out in the city sounds begin; Thank the kind God the carts come in! An hour or two more and God is so kind. The day shall be blue in the window Then shall my child go sweetly asleep, And dream of the birds and hills of

## THE "TWO SISTERS."

Twenty-seven years ago this day occurred the mutiny on the ship Two Sisters. All the circumstances were published at the time, but I doubt if there are today a dozen people in the United States who can recall them. I was one of the crew and a participant, and am now going to give the story of the crime, and leave the reader to judge who was to blame that the mutiny came about.

The Two Sisters was a fair sized ship, earrying from sixteen to nineteen men, and was owned and sailed from Glasgow. I had come around to Glasgow on a coaster from Liverpool, having no chance to get a ship and being willing to take up with anything to earn my way until times got better. The Two Sisters was bound for Rio Janeiro, and the day I got into Glasgow was her day for sailing. Oddly enough, a common seaman got a fall which disabled him, and I was shoved into his place, and the ship was off almost before I could turn my head, and cer-tainly before I was prepared for such a long voyage. I had been to sea for several years previous to this shipment, and had rated as "able" more than once, but in this case I was rated as "ordinary," then about 23 years old, a thorough Yan-kee by birth and feelings, and as I had neither parents nor home I did not care in

Now, to help you comprehend what finally happened, I want to say that no "Well, it's not my lookout what the owners furnish. Unless you men want h-l to pay you will turn to and make the sailing ship ever left port with everything entirely satisfactory to Sailor Jack. He is a chronic grumbler, just as the farmer That closed the conversation. Not is, but he means no more by his grumbman of us spoke of mutiny or even the ling. He will kick on the food, on the slightest resistance to lawful authority. weather, on the cargo, on his quarters, on When our watch was up we turned in and went to sleep. I, for one, cherished the hope that the provisions would be betalmost everything connected with the ship and her voyage; but it is simply a fashion, and he doesn't expect anybody to ter in the morning. The officers had only take him in earnest. And I say further that there is no English, Scotch, German, to taste them to realize that they were totally unfit, and I hoped the captain would do this and thus do away with all cause or American sailing ship affoat today in for further complaint. As the kids were which the captain cares two cents for the prought forward at breakfast time, howlife of a foremast hand. The mates are born bullies, ready to knock a man down ver, we scented the stinking beef long on the slightest provocation, and they will before it reached us, and we found the make the provocation themselves. Jack biscuit and tea as vile as ever. Having may be cut and bruised and ill. but it is eaten nothing since the previous noon, and only when he falls helpless that he is perall of us being hearty men, you can imagmitted to leave his watch. He is not supine that we were sharp set. Not a mar posed to have any more feelings than an of us, however, could swallow that food, ox, and it would seem as if the aim of and the kids and pannikins were left standing at the windlass for the cook to most officers was to make him forget his carry back with their contents untouched. manhood. The ditch diggers in any country live better than the average The men looked at each other with troubled faces, but there was no threat of sailors. Jack's hours are longer than any workingman's, his pay is less, and there mutiny. We went to our work on empty isn't a day from the time the voyage is bestomachs, as also did the other watch gun until it ends that his life is not in and, though the officers knew it, not a peril. And, to cap the climax, he is a word was said. The men chewed an extra man to put up with everything. He exquantity of tobacco, and hoped that noon pects poor grub, plenty of abuse, a great deal of dirty weather, and a close shave

cases. A slave would have run away.

note the fine bearing of the men. It was

just such a crew as a captain could feel

confidence in during a long and perilous

voyage. If there was a shirk among the

lot, his looks did not betray him. When

we were divided off I fell to the captain's

watch, which is in reality the second

mate's watch, and I found two more

Americans with me-Johnson and Green.

They were able scamen of middle age,

and there was but one younger man than

I in either watch. In the first six hours

of our being afloat I saw four men knocked

down by the mates without provocation

enough to have called out a rebuke from

some officers, while the captain, who was

evidently a hard drinker, exhibited his

the captain of a ship to make a little

speech to the men when the watches are divided. It is done not to encourage, but

to intimidate. It is to further show Jack

that he has no moral or legal rights what-

ever, and that if he isn't brained next

day with a belaying pin, it is because his

officers are willing to overlook and con-

done his heinous offenses. When our

watches were called Capt. McKay stepped

"I have been looking you over, you

dirty scum of the docks, and I find there

isn't a sailor among you. I wouldn't

have shipped such a gang of sojers for a

mud scow. You have come aboard under

false pretenses, calculating to feast on

pie and cake and have a trip for your health. Look out for me, you d-d riff

raff. I'll make some of you wish you

had never been born before this voyage is

That was his speech as one of the sail-

ors wrote it down, and that was the cue

the mates were to take. When the off

watch went below the men remarked to

each other that it looked as if we had

signed articles with a bad man, but there

was no criticism. When supper was

served we found the beef outrageous. The

smell of it was sufficient to turn a sailor's

stomach, and you can imagine that it

must have been pretty high. The tea

could never have seen the inside of a

ehest. I doubt if it was anything more

than the leaves of trees and shrubs. The

ship biscuit had better been called ship

grubs. There was more worm than bis-

uit in each case, and as hungry as we

were not a man made a pretense of eat-

ing. It is the rule of every ship that Jack may come aft with his complaint.

He was expected to in this case. The

captain was on deck when he should have

been below. He looked for a kick against

the provisions, and he proposed to shut the grumblers right up. After a forecastle

conference it was decided to appeal to the

captain. Not a man of either watch could

touch the provisions. An oldish man,

who was a thorough saffor, very intelli-

gent, and the last to find fault, was se-lected as spokesman, and he put some of

temper in various ways. It is usual for

would soften the captain's heart. Noon brought no change, and when for his life about once in so often. He supper was served and we found the same will stand more bulldozing than a black grub placed before us, the men broke out slave, and more abuse than an ox. Mutiny with curses. If the food had been eatat sea is a rare occurrence. The Ameriable, don't you suppose that sailors, who can marine does not average one in five had been from twenty-four to thirty hours without eating a mouthful, would years. This isn't because the provocation is lacking, for that exists on almost have at least nibbled at it? I am telling every ship every day, but because Jack is you what I afterward made affidavit to. is willing to bear to the last moment bemade repeated attempts to worry down fore he turns. In my time I have known some of the meat, but each time it was reected. Some of the men who got a few sailors to cut their throats, hang themselves, or leap overboard to end their swallows of the tea down were made wretched lives-made wretched and unlreadfully sick. Again we went supperbearable by a bullying mate. A soldier less, but now the men began to assert would have shot down his officer in such that no law of the high seas permitted a captain to starve his crew. We would We were not out of sight of the coast wait until morning, and, if the food was before it was found that both mates were not changed, something must be done. bullies, the captain a tyrant, and our am sure the captain expected something grub the poorest which could be purto occur that night, for he was frequently chased for a ship. The crew were far on deck, and the three officers were more above the average in point of looks and han once in consultation. The cook had seamanship. As we were mustered to be eported, as we afterward learned, that divided into watches I was surprised to one of the supper had been eaten, and

the captain had replied: "Well, the durned sojers will either eat

such grub as I set out, or live on their own I am telling you truthfully that not word of mutiny was whispered during the night. We made no threats, and had no olan, but yet we all felt that the morning would bring a crisis of some sort. During the night, in the case of both watches, the officers were very abusive, and the men were struck or kicked without the shadow of an excuse. When daylight came, and we began to scrub down, the breeze died quite away, and we lay becalmed. We were at this time about 90 or 100 miles from the British coast. When it was time for breakfast both watches were on deck, and as the men went to the cook's galley to receive their kids and pannikins all three officers showed up on deck. I was at the wheel, and saw that the captain and first mate had their revolvers. The kids were taken for ward without a word. The food had not been changed, and the men pushed the dishes away. If there was any growling couldn't hear it. The captain waited about ten minutes, and then seeing that the men were not going to eat, he told the

in a body, and all bore themselves respect "Look here, Herbert," said the captain, addressing the sailor who had acted as spokesman on the previous occasion, what is the matter with the grub?" "It's bad, sir-unfit to eat," replied the

"That is, you lazy lubbers have agreed among you to call it bad, and to make me

put into some port?" "Sir, there's never a man of us but what is willing to stand for the voyage and work our best, but the grub, sir, begging your pardon, was spotled long enough before it came on board. Will you please inspect it sir?"

"Not by a damned sight, and now we'll see which end of this ship sails the other.' With that he rushed upon Herbert to strike him with his loaded weapon, while the mates seized belaying pins and dashed in to knock down as many men as they could. The sailors ran forward, and I heard some of them begging for mercy. The officers followed them, evidently determined to wreak savage vengeance, and was only when driven to the windlass that the men turned. It was a case of self defense. I could not well see what followed, but I heard pistol shots, savage cries, a great struggle, and, as it now came on a dead calm, I left the wheel and ran forward. All was over when I got to the foremast. The three officers were dead or dying, Herbert and another sailor were dead, and of the remainder of the men at least five were seriously wounded. The mutiny had not lasted above five minutes. For a long time after I reached the provisions in a kid, and we followed the bow the men stood looking around him to the mainmast. As I told you, it them without uttering a word. Then, at

last, a Yankee sailor named Ben Lobdell, who had a bullet in his left shoulder, for a protest, for all were on deck. The name of our spokesman was Herbert, and he was English born. The captain came stood out a little from the rest and said: "Mates, we have been driven to mutiny forward to meet us as we grouped and murder. Aye, every man of you around Herbert with hats off, and after knows we had to turn to save our own

lives against those officers lying dead. It has all come about through the bad grub. I shall now order the cook to prepare us "If you please, sir," said Herbert, "we can't eat the grub." breakfast, and after that is eaten we shall consult as to what is to be done. Mean "Oh, you can't? You are probably diswhile, as in duty bound, I will set a signal of distress.' appointed. You expected oyster soup,

The steward got the flag from the locker in the cabin and it was properly set. Then the hurts of the wounded were "Your honor, but will you please smell of this beef?" asked Herbert, advancing a looked to, and by that time breakfast was ready. It was served in our dishes and eaten on deck, and not a man of us had a word to say. Just as we were finishing the cook and steward came out in comforecastle beef? I sized you up on the pany and hoped we would spare their

start for a lot of skulking sojers, and ives. Ben got up and replied. 'Don't take us for either mutineers or murderers. What has been done was only in self defense. The life of every man here is as safe as in his own home. attack, never minding who they hit, and driving the watch on deck forward with Now, then, the first thing is to see who of the poor fellows lying on the decks has a bit of life left in him."

"The captain and first mate were dead mough, as was the case with the two sailors, but the second mate had life in im. When the men were driven to bay they turned and used their sheath knives and the capstan bars. The second mate had his left arm broken, and had received two stabs. We took him down to his berth, removed his clothes, and dressed his hurts, and when the steward had pre pared him a drink he opened his eyes, and when he found that we were in possession of the ship he said, in the presence of four

"I expected it would turn out this way, but I had to obey orders. While you have done for me I bear you no grudge. If you draw up a statement of how it came

about, I will sign it." I drew up a statement of fact, and the mate, who hadn't two hours to live, affixed his signature, and it was followed by the name of every man in the ship. Before noon he was dead, and after din ner we buried all the bodies and made the ship tidy. By mutual consent Ben was made captain, and a sailor named Jack Wonder was selected as mate. It was our purpose to sail the ship back to Glasgow, and not a man was allowed in the turbed, except the provisions. The signal was kept flying all day, but owing to the calm we did not move half a mile. Just at sundown a steamer came up with us, sent a boat aboard, and when told of what had happened she put several men aboard and got out a tow line and made fast to us. It was thus we returned to port, and the news of our arrival and the mutiny kicked up a grand excitement. We were at once put under arrest, as we expected to be, and for the first week or two all the talk was to the effect that every man of us would be hanged. It didn't seem to occur to the people at large that we could have any defense, and we were condemned long enough before the trial came on. The owners of the ship were rich as well as penurious, and they wanted us executed as a warning to other sailors. However, when the trial came on the general public got something to open their eyes. Our lawyers had had the provisions inspected by medical men, and had saved samples for the jury. The medical gen-

tlemen affirmed that no human stomach could retain such provisions, and recommended that the owners be promptly prosecuted. Then we had the name of the mate to the statement of facts, the testimony of the steward and cook, and it was shown that we had set a signal and behaved ourselves in an orderly way. The case was decided in ten minutes. and every man of us was set at liberty. There was talk of suits against the shipowners, but they sent an agent around to each one of us with a £10 note, and we made no move against them. Our trial and the facts brought out brought to light other facts, one of which was that British sailors were treated worse than curs, and were fed mostly on condemed stores. A social and political agitation resulted, and from it grew the government inspectors and the laws which give Sailor Jack the rights of a human being. The move

the best thing that could have happened for sailors on any ocean. - New York Sun.

which Plimsoll made against overloading

was an offshoot of our mutiny, and I have

heard it declared that our adventure was

What Key West Looks Like. The key has about as much shape as a camel, and in a general way lies east and west and contains about six square miles. It is as flat as a shingle, the highest point being about fourteen feet above the mean sea level. To the casual visitors it looks as though the sea, particularly in a storm, would submerge this insignificant rise. but it is a matter of record that it never has done it. The city proper covers the western end of the key, and it was, pre-vious to the great fire of March 30, 1886, very densely settled, and about as un-American looking as could well be imagined, bearing a strong resemblance to a West India town. The houses are of wood and quite plainly built. There are, I think, only four or five brick buildings, and certainly not more than six

The streets are of very good width, tolerably straight and passably clean. The roadway is coral rock. There is no soil to speak of; what passes for soil is triturated coral, very rich in phosphates and making an excellent fertilizer, but by itself deficient in fat. To garden one must use a pick rather than a hoe. Very few vegetables are grown here and vegetation is confined mainly to cocoanut trees. Here and there can be seen a pine or an Alexander or a star of India or a royal poncana; a few mulberry and prickly ash trees and popenack bushes. Flowers and flowering shrubs grow in abundance.

-Rochester Post-Express. Safeguards Against Cholera. Max Von Pettenkoffer, a German medical authority, considers that cholera is municable directly from person to person. but that it belongs to the malarial group of epidemics, the germs of which find their way from the soil into the air, and thence through the lungs into the system. He regards good drainage and pure water as the most efficient safeguards against an

outbreak.—Boston Budget. Mistaken Ideas of the Editor. Some people seem to think that the editor of a country newspaper ought to be a sort of clown, give open air performances in the streets, tell long yarns, say smart things, laugh at all he sees and hears, and be a sort of center figure everywhere he goes. In other words, he must be a regular bootlicker, think just like you do, nod sanction to all you say, beg everyone he meets to take his little paper, play the hypocrite in a thousand ways and live on wind.—Baxley (Ga.) Ban-

Do You? Miss Chillingly-So, Mr. Robinson, Iyou kept a diary for four whole years and then gave it up! it's weally quite interwesting to look it oval and see what a fool I was then. Miss Chillingly-It's a pity you gave it up. Only think! In ten years you might read it

over and see what a fool you are now!-Life. Impossible Under the Circumstances. First Omaha Man-Why, I thought Dr. Blank was your physician? Second Omaha Man—He was, but I gave him up. He said there was nothing the matter with me but excessive eating. "Maybe it's so."

"Sot Why, I board."-Omaha World.

PHIL ARMOUR'S PLANS.

HE TELLS A PARSON HOW TO RUN A SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSION.

and the Service is a Most Interesting One-The Prayers are Made Short-The

Thirty-third street, was started with \$500,-00 endowment, it was hard to decide just how to manage the religious end of it.

Joseph Armour had directed in the will by which he gave it \$100,000 that it should be non-sectarian. Phil Armour, who added \$400,000 to the original fund, was altogether opposed to the mission being anything but a broad, humanitarian charity, with plenty of religion, of course but of that generic sort only which would be as acceptable to the Romanist as to the Methodist, and as agreeable to the Episcopalian as to the Baptist. The reverend gentleman who was finally selected to take charge of the religious welfare of the in-stitution was given, in general terms, an stant fear of a run of bad luck."—New dea of this purpose of the founders. York Evening Sun. They did not want sectarianism of any kind or degree. Good doctrine from the Bible, without any theology, was what he was asked to give. He began with en ergy, and ran along for some time on his wn idea of what the little children and the parents who filled the benches needed. One day he received a summons to come down town to the office. He got there promptly and was beckoned over to the big packer's desk. Armour wheeled around in his chair a couple of times as if to select his vocabulary, looked the man of God over carefully and then launched forth his own ideas of theology.

"You're giving these youngsters to much grape and canister," he began, "Hell fire and brimstone are all right for the old sinners, but the mission isn't for them. Now," he added, with the same emphasis he'd use to one of his office clerks, "I want you to change around and try another plan. If you don't, you'll drive all those children away. When you begin your service in the morning you can read a chapter from the Bible. Then have a little prayer, something short; not longer than that"-measuring off about a foot with his forefingers "Then I want you to sing-sing a good many times," he repeated, emphatically. 'Then tell a story," he continued, "some thing with a point to it and a moral, but short. Then you can have another little prayer, but, mind you, not longer than that"-holding up his hands about six inches apart this time.

IT FILLED THE BENCHES. "Mr. Armour," remarked the preacher, rather jocosely, "I suppose you can run a packing house, but you don't know much "Well," said the builder of the mission,

ery sharply, "will you try it?" 'Oh, yes," was the answer. Phil Armour's theological scheme has been in vogue ever since that interview and has been a great success. He goes up every Sunday to the morning children's ervice and watches the thing grow. "Don't you mind the old fellows or the played out sinners." he constantly adjures the minister in charge. "If you see an old fellow in the gutter, even, don't stop, but keep your eye on the little fellow ahead. Look out for him." Armour's theology has filled up the enches, and they hold 1,800 people. The preacher, ever since the sharp interview

at the La Salle street office, has been working on the new tack. The service is most interesting one. According to rders, the grown folks are entirely ignored. The whole service is for the little ones. The prayers are short-not longer than Armour indicated with his two forefingers. There is singing pretty nearly all the time. The little fellows are drilled o recite verses or to sing solos. And yet the benches are almost filled with the parents and grown brothers and sisters of the little ones. There are twice as many at this children's service in the morning as in the evening, when a sermon is

"You can do what you like at night," Armour told the preacher in an encouraging way after this interview. "You can preach a sermon if you like, for I'll never be there except in the morning. But at that children's service I want it my way until I see it won't work." But it did work. The dominie at the mission now admits that, after all, Phil Armour knew better what would fill the benches than a trained theologian. Best of all, and this pleases Armour most, all creeds gather at the mission to bring or see the children, hundreds of Catholics among the others.-New York Sun.

REST FOR BRAIN TOILERS.

Brain Is Exhausted-Newspaper Men. There are no workers who require annual, or even more frequent, periods of rest more than newspaper men. Toiling as most of them do, under pressure, the nerves and brain are continually at the highest tension. Unless this strain is relieved from time to time, the wearied brain, if it does not snap, becomes relaxed, and it is impossible to produce first class

brain is exhausted. Some men get so in the habit that they can write when they are asleep, but all vigor, force and originality is lacking, or if the strain of brillian cy is kept up, it is done at the expense of our readers. There is hardly a journalist of any experience who does not fully realize the truth of this statement, and it is safe to say that there are very few who would not be willing to take the vacations if they could get them.

The trouble lies with the proprietors of the papers and with the space system. The writer who is dependent upon his column string, who has no fixed salary to rely upon, rarely has an opportunity to save enough to pay the expenses of a vacation, nor can he afford to stop the production of column fillers long enough to take the rest which he requires. It is on this account that we see so many young men broken down in newspaper work, prematurely old, worn out and useless. There are in New York alone over five hundred space writers, brilliant, cultured and enterprising, who come within this category and who cannot do more than take a day or two off at the furthest. Not only is the absence of money, during the brief vacation they might take, a serious consideration, but the possibility and probability that some rival may take their place in whole or in part, or that they may lose some valuable opportunity in which they can obtain large returns, are even more potent reasons for their re-maining at the treadmill.

An ingenious knight of the pen suggests the formation of a "Mutual Vacation Association." A hundred members contributing \$1 a week apiece would accumulate enough capital to give each member a pleasant week or two in the woods or at the seashore. At the same time the association as a body could fill all his assign ments and represent him to a considerable extent in the discharge of nearly all his professional duties. The idea is worth a trial, at any rate.—The Journalist.

Something About Caues.

"You see, a cane crank is in a certain sense as bad and as much a nuisance as a cigarette fiend. It's a mighty interesting study to watch and size up these cranks. If once a man carries a cane he is booked. The habit grows on him, and its very rare

"What variety of canes command the most ready sale?"

"The 25 and 50 centers. They are most ly in apple, hackmatack, imitation Malac-ca, hazel, maple and other common wood. No, they are not carried by young men alone, by any means. Why, it's only yesterday I sold a 25 cent applesprig stick to a Wall street man who can draw his check for \$300,000. Then there's a well known literary man in New York who also swings one of the same kind, and he actually has the nerve to tell some of his friends that it is a rare whitethorn switch, the only one of the kind in the land. In striking contrast to these is a clerk in a Vesey street tee house, who sports a gold headed rosewood cane with two small diamonds in the top. Another queer thing is that heavy men-fat, ponderous fellows-

usually affect light switch canes, while lean men and youths lug around a regular war club. It's funny, but none the less a fact. Two men of my acquaintance, members of the Hoboken Fat Men's association, are never seen on the street without little rattan switches. These cane cranks are superstitious, too; and some of them if they happen to be without a walk-Increasing Danger of Tape Worm. In the Texas grazing region, from which

has sprung, within the last two decades, the entire stock of range cattle of the western states and territories, the beef tape worm is a most common occurrence. In fact, I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that at least every fifth person is afflicted. The cause of this is that on open ranges the eggs of tape worm are most easily and widely distributed, and hence the cattle more frequently become infested with cysts. Stall fed cattle, on the other hand, where the water is usually less subject to contamination, and the food cleaner, are only seldom infected, and hence tape worm was not so prevalent in regions where the latter were used. In the last few years, however, the shipment of range cattle, by means of refrigerator cars, has become the chief beef supply of the east, and the danger and frequency of tape worm greatly increased. Of course no one should stop the use of

well cooked meat on this account, but

rare and half cooked meats can easily be

A Parisian Clockmaker's Expedient. A Parisian clockmaker, evidently an admirer of Gen. Boulanger, has hit upon a happy expedient for increasing his portion of wealth and fame. Having noticed that only the jingo men are popular in this fickle day, he posted a notice that many of the clocks that were being sold as American product were really German make, and announced that he would handle no more of them. To prove his sincerity, he went to the trouble of smashing two or three "suspected" timepieces in the presence of a goodly crowd of admirers, who cheered him in his patriotic work. Since then, work, which he often lacked before, has begun to flow in plenty to his doors, and he is coining money at a lively rate. In a city like Paris this was easily done, for, in spite of its surroundings, the Parisian rabble is easily gulled. But it is dangerous work, nevertheless; for if the same people who are now cheering this hero were to learn that his action was only an advertising ruse, they would soon make it warmer for him and his shop than he probably desires it to be-come.—Philadelphia Times.

Breeding Buffaloes for Market. Buffalo meat, which was once a drug on the market, and cheaper than beef by more than half, is now, on account of its scarcity, esteemed a luxury by a class of people who believe that anything that expensive and hard to get must be good. Time was when a western game dealer was glad to get 4 cents a pound for buffalo beef. Now he could get 25 cents a pound. To meet the demand, we learn that a party in Kansas, and another in Dakota, have gone into the business of

breeding buffaloes for the market, and expect to put some two-year-old heifers on sale next spring. It is strange how people will long for the hard to get. For instance, in St. Louis no one thinks of eating wild pigeons, and there are scarcely any put on sale, because New York and Boston take all that can be shipped, even should the amount sum up to 5,000 barrels in a single season.—New York Mar-

Forgetting Their Own Language. The Germans of St. Louis find it very lifficult to prevent their children, born in this country and educated in English public schools, from forgetting their own language. In a great many German families the children are forbidden to speak English in the house and are punished if they do. My father, for instance, has a system of fines and punishments for speaking anything but German in the house, which he applies to all the members of his family. All the older sons and daughters, who are either given an allowance of money or are making money for themselves, are fined five cents for every English word they utter in the house, and the smaller children are pun-ished in various ways. If they are sitting at the table when the forbidden word is spoken, they are sent away without their meals. In this way all of our family have preserved their fluency in Ger-man speaking, but they speak English by

The most interesting sight, and one of the most painful, was the long lines of convicts making their way to the settlewe would hear in the distance the clink, clink, clink of the chains, and looking up we would see the long procession wend its way slowly along the road, preceded by soldiers armed, the rear brought up by wagons laden with the wives and children share their fate. The children looked any advertising unless they pay me for it. happy enough and merry as the wagons slowly crawled along the roads; and no doubt they would not fare badly when they came to their journey's end. They were planted out as free colonists on far more fertile land than they had left behind in Russia. The sight, however, was sad enough, and one of the most characteristic of Siberia. - Hon. James Campbell in Pall Mall Gazette Interview.

The Cloud Dispelled. Alonzo-Dearest Edith, candor compels me, on the eve of our wedding, to confess that I Edith (in consternation)-Not a married

Alonzo-No; but a somnambulis Edith-And is that all, dearest! That should not separate us. Why, papa was brought up an old fashioued Methodist and namma has always been a close communior Baptist, and they've got along very well together.-Harper's Bazar.

An Epidemic of Rheumatism The Philadelphia Ledger thinks there is an epidemic of rheumatism this winter, and says that "rest for the brain, the body and the digestion, and a diet of hot water and cheer-fulness, is the treatment best warranted to bring the sufferers right."

Royal Weddings. Royal weddings ought to be numerous within the next few months. Recent statistics point out that there are now in Europe 108 princes and 66 princesses of marriageable age. Only six of these are betrothed.—Chicago News. ON SLEEPLESSNESS.

A BRIEF MEDICAL LECTURE IN ELEVATED CAR.

Its Causes, and Gives Some Good Advice-Several Popular Notions Shows

Two men were in an elevated car on

their way down town to business. The man next to the reporter turned to his neighbor with the question: "Did you sleep any last night?" "No; did you:

"I did, about three hours. When I woke up I felt more tired than when I lay

"Yes, it's pretty hard this summer for people who have to stay in the broiling city. But from all I hear, the folks in the country are not doing much better. My wife's letters are full of musquitoes

and sleeplessness."
"Gentlemen," broke in a man with gold rimmed spectacles, who looked the physician every inch of him, and around the corners of whose bearded mouth a humorous smile had been filtting during the dialogue, "this talk of sleeplessuess proves how seldom people will take of nedical man's advice, or even ask for it. It's so simple to induce sleep, with very little trouble, that every man of intelligence can obtain it unless he be a very

sick man indeed." "Well, sir," rejoined the last speaker if you will gratify our curiosity that far,

tell us your remedy." "As to musquitoes my advice is: Kill them before you go to bed. Sleep where there is a current of air and have a musquito netting around the bed, but leave yourself plenty of breathing space. If suffering much from the heat, take a cooling bath before retiring. I find, how-ever, that this talk of sleeplessness comes in nine cases out of ten from persons of an unduly nervous temperament. They fidget about and imagine beforehand that they will not obtain sleep instead of composing their minds to properly receive the soothing influence.

SEVERAL POPULAR ERRORS. "If given at all to sleeplessness do yourself. Lie down with the firm resolution to sleep, and sleep will come quite naturally, provided the body requires it. There's the rub. A great many people think there is a cast iron rule as to the number of hours they ought to sleep. That's all wrong. Never try to sleep unless you feel tired and notice that your system wants it. Four hours of sleep, inder certain conditions, are more beneficial to a man than the proverbial nine hours. I've had many cases in my practice which have shown me the folly of

expecting so many hours of sleep night in and night out. "It's the same with sleep as with food. The appetite varies, and so does the desire for sleep. Nature knows her business best, and when a man cannot sleep he very often ought not to sleep. A few weeks ago a well known business man came to me and wanted opiates to give him back his usual dose of sleep. I satisfied myself pretty soon that it would be only doing harm to comply with his request. There was nothing troubling his mind, and his health was good. He simply had the notion that he didn't get sleep enough, and had begun to worry about it. I gave him a few simple rules to observe, and he soon had once more all the sleep that was good for him without using any poisonous nar-

of sleep is very different in different persons, even among those of like habits and equally good health. I know a very active business man, a patient of mine, who requires but six hours' sleep, while another one needs all of eleven hours out of the twenty-four."

"City hall and Brooklyn bridge." shouted the guard, and everybody scrambled for the door, while the audience murmured: "Much obliged for the lecture, doctor."-New York Commercial Adver-

A Great Ball of Magnetism. Most well informed people are doubtless

aware that the globe on which they live is a great ball of magnetism, but comparatively few have an adequate idea of the influence this property is continually ex-erting on all sides, that many common but inexplicable phenomena can be traced show that in the matter of steel rails, as many as thirteen will become crystallized and break where they go to make up a railroad track running east and west before one of those on a north and south track is similarly affected. This is entirely due to the magnetism generated by friction, and the fact that the polarity of the magnetic current is in the former instance resisted in the headlong rush of the train, whereas in the latter case it is un-

Another strange effect of this peculiar and occult force is that exerted on the watches of train men. A timepiece carried by the conductor running a train twenty miles an hour, however accurate it may be, will, if the speed of the train is increased to say fifty miles, become use-less until regulated. The magnetism generated by the flight of a train may be said to be in proportion to the speed with which it is propelled, and the delicate parts of a watch, numbering all the way from 400 to 1,000 pieces, and peculiarly susceptible to this influence by reason of the hammering and polishing they have received, are not slow to feel the effect .-

A Purchaser Who Objected. In one of the big dry goods stores a few days ago I saw a man refuse to take a bundle done up in a way to display the firm's "ad." When asked why he objected, he said: "I pay what they ask for I think it cheeky of a firm to expect a person to do so. You saw that clerk get angry at me because I made him undo the parcel and then wrap it up with the plain side out. Well, he is not the first one that has been so and he probably will not be the last. Candidly, do you not think if they wish you to be an advertising medium, that they should either pay you by a discount or by money?"—Buffalo Ex-

Always Got a Check.

Thieves are up to a new trick. A man sends a valuable watch to a jeweler for repairs. A messenger boy goes after the watch, pays the charges and brings the timepiece to the man who sends for it, but who is not the owner. When you have your watch repaired get a check for t.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Japanese have lately been examining the German breweries with a view to native production.

Society is aptly described in New York as "a vast aggregation of newcomers, some of whom will never have their names in the di

Fire flies and katydids are articles of trade in oriental countries. They are sold in Japan in little bamboo cages for two cents.

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t contains lists of newspaper of the cost of advertising. The wants to spend one dollar, i