PHANTASMS OF THE DESER

Mysterious Mirages Seen on a Journey Through Colorado's Plains,

The strange mirages of the desert the neighborhood of Barstow, Colorado, are causing unusual interest and nor a little superstition, especially among those not familiar with the freaks of light, heat not familiar with the freaks of light, heat and optics on the burning sand plains. For a great distance every way from Barstow the ground is baked under a torrid sun, and the strangest phenomena have resulted. Wonderful stories are told of the sights seen from the trains. In odd resulted. Wonderful stories are told of the sights seen from the trains. In adtition to the lakes bordered by green trees, grass and flowers, which, under the trees, grass and nowers, which, inder the spell of the phenomena, appear to dot these plains, the passengers are seeing queer figures of men and women in boars, and sometimes floating in the air. "I don't know what to make of

queer condition of things," said John Forsyth, a brakeman on the Atlantic & Pacific to a correspondent of the New York Sun. "I am not superstitious, but the sights which I have beheld in the past two weeks have made me wonler very much as to what the mirages really were. Last Thursday morning our train pulled out of Barstow for the Needles. The night had cooled the parched plains, but in a few hours, when the sun had climbed high, it grew hot again. About 50 miles east of Barstow we saw a sight that we shall remember to the latest day. A great sheet of water loomed up on the plain, a few miles away from as, ooked like a long straggling lake in sand plain, and several passengers threw up their windows and began to say that the air was already cooler, and that it would soon be very pleasant. I told them that it was nothing but a mirege, They couldn't believe it, and thought when the road curved toward the great lake that we would seen be running along its borders.

"They waited, of course, and what happened to them has happened to passengers day in and day out for weeks before. They never got any nearer. But at length a strange thing happened. We ran for an hour, and then beautiful palm trees skirted the lake, which here and there pushed into the sand, forming beautiful bays. Finally we approached a singularly pretty bay, on which there appeared to be men and women sailing in a fantastic way. The figures grew plainer, and it was to be seen that they were to all appearances human beings. Some were in white and others in much the ordinary garb of the plains. Sudden-ly some queer patches grew in the desert air above the lake. They assumed shape and then it was seen that they bore the bodies of men, but they looked uncanny and ghostlike. Strange antics were cut, but no sound could be heard. They moved about as though borne on a wind that now and anon changed its course, but no wind was blowing. There were seven or eight figures in the air and more than a dozen on the take. Like a flash the figures in the air and those on the lake and the green trees disappeared and the lake itself was gone. Everybody gave a cry of relief. They had been bound as if by a spell. Several thought it was an actual lake, but the figures in the boats were too uncanny to be real, and then there were those that had been in the sky! That was too much, apparently, for anyone to believe them gannine. Yet some had an idea that through some strange hocus pocus of nature they might have been men. These strange figures of men and women have been seen by others than those on our train. The rail-road men have talked about seeing them hitherto. Near The Needles about a month ago there was a little lake on which there were three of them. I would like to see some of the scientists take hold of the matter and make some in-

OSTRICH FARMING.

The Industry as it is Carried on in South Africa.

The feathers of the ostrich have been in use for centuries in South Africa; they have especially been used as fans to drive away mosquites. Fashion, however, has brought them into much use in Europe and thus raised their value. A new industry has consequently arisen, and the breeding of these birds for their feathers has become a branch of farming unique in character. In Cape Colony several millions of pounds are invested in

The ostrich was first introduced into the United States for breeding purposes in 1882. Years ago the attention of the then commissioner of agriculture was called to this industry, and though he tried to interest the government in the enterprise, nothing came of such efforts. In 1882, a troop of 200 picked ostriches were started on their way from Cape Town to North America. Only 22 srrived in California, their final destiny, and were at once located on the ranch of the California Ostrich company at Ananheim. Another company, the American Octrich company, was organized in Maine about the same time. This company succeded in bringing 23 birds to the valley San Luis Rey in California, where they established the second ostrich farm in the United States. There are now several ostrich farms in California, and four of them are breeding camps The imported birds have suffered much from the acclimation process, but they have survived, and the success of the pioneer enterprise was such as to encourage similar ventures at other points It is yet too early to say whether ostrich farming will be a pronounced success in

the United States or not. In 1865 there were no more than 80 tame ostriches in South Africa. Ten years later there were 32,000. The leading ostrich farm in Cape Colony is Heathtown Towers. This extensive and wellmanaged farm extends over 3.000 acres and is surrounded by wire fences. It is stocked with more than 200 ostriches

The two essential points in ostrich farming are free spaces and good fences. The soil must be rich in alkalies. Sheds are needed for shelter from cold and wet, also for hatching. A female of trich lays eggs on alternate days, and about 14 in all, but if one is taken out of the nest, she will continue laying until she has produced twenty or thirty eggs before she thinks of hatching them.

Artificial hatching is largely carried on at Cape Town. The feathers are cut three times two years. A full grown ostrich yields about one pound of feathers; ninety to one hundred feathers go to the pe The value of one pound is at Port Elias beth £40 to £50. The annual export of ostrich feathers from South Africa amounts to £2,000,000.

A FORBIDDEN CITY.

Lhasa, the Home of Buddha, or Grand Lama-Roof of the World.

White Man Has Set Foot Therein for Fifty Years or More.

from one thousand to six mhabitants. The rest of the ling their herds, are scattered

grney from China and life.in His credibility, once acked, has been completely ed by the latest explorers.

Europeans began to climb variably has been the goal of for many years to come. They have made most coveries on the road, but the crowning achievement hey hoped for. Every one of them has and had it not been for the Indian rers who stole their way into the city we should know little more f Lhasa to-day than Hue told us half century ago. As it is, we have vivid tures of the Rome of Tibet as it ap ears in these later days. The Pandit . K. lived a whole year in Lhasa and a survey of the celebrated city, which is even more crowded with temple han when Hue saw it. The Vatican of Buddhism is the monastery of the Mount f Buddha, where lives the Dalai Lama, the is not merely the great high priest, ut who is looked upon as a visible deity, he incarnation of Buddha. This buildsurmounted by five gilded capelas arkling in the sunlight, presents a

for miles around.

Travelling along the routes loward ound themselves in a new world. It were piled above the Tip Top house the top would not be higher above the sea top would not be higher above the sea than the stone and brick houses of the Tibetan capital. For five months in western Tibetan Bewers' party never came to an altitude lower than that of the summit of Mount Blanc. Not a few Tibetan mountains are a mile higher than one of the Catskills, because their basis test upon the lofty plateau. At these great altitudes very strong winds blow most of the time, and according to the Bogdanovitch the native golddiggers make the powerful currents of The year's new income has been f141, air do the work of separating the gold from dirt. Baskets containing earth and gold-dust are lifted to an elevation and then slowly emptied to the ground. The gold being heavier than the dirt, falls had been £234,284. The expenditure had less desires. vertically, while the dirt is blown a little to one side, and thus the gold is fairly | year thus began with a balance of £11,- happy results? well cleaned. There are mountains like | 437. This, however, was due to legacies some of those discovered by Bouvalot in being much in advance of the average. North Tibet, which rise from a base of The Earl of Harrowby said that in north 12,000 in altitude, are as high above Africa Mr. Paull had found not only

Himalayas in elevation.

1890 by Grum Grjimallo brothers, which, according to their own observations, is early two hundred feet below the level of the sea. This remarkable area of deaddressed the meeting.—London Times. pression, a little south of the town of Turfan, and not far from the loftiest recion in the world, was a great surprise

Several explorers have recently returnd from the heights of Tibet. Among hem are Rockhill, the American; Captain Bower and Miss Annie R. Taylor, the English missionary, all of whom were inexorably turned aside as they approached the Lhasa districts. Others ere working there now-Russians who and the Frenchman, Dutreal de entral Asia that has yet been penned. We have no reason to believe that any xplorer now in the field will be more ned back three times; than Rockhill, was twice repulsed; or than Bouval-Bower or Taylor, who almost reached goal only to see their hopes blasted. Tibetans are kindly disposed, and be friendly if they dared. When lower was finally brought to a hait the ves told him "It would cost us our if we were to let you go on. Among the mountains of the great rthwest bulwark of Tibet, the Pamirs, man opposes fewer obstacles, but nature

offiest part of the great plateau the Half-Way Mouse to Heaven, and it is strange that the name Pamirs, by which the region is locally known, means valleys. It is stranger still that from the time Marco Polo crossed this remarkable region more than six hundred years ago, hardly a scrap of information about it drifted to the outer world until quite recently. We now know that the lofty plain is covered with mountains that rise to over 25,000 feet at their highest summits; that winter reight three-four is of

mits; that winter reigns three-fourths of the year, and that some of the valleys It is easy to see why the Tibetans lock their doors against the world. If there is any priest-ridden part of the globe it is any priest-ridden part of the better the majority of the better the following the following the figures. The fact is illustrated here on a the voung men enter the Budd-grander scale that climate is as much a Lhasa, the holy city matter of altitude as of latitude.

hood. Lines, the contains only about 15,000 and contains only about 15,000 and the lamaseries in its outskirts. It would be surprising if this summer's campaign brings the Russians and the lamaseries in its outskirts. he lamaseries in its outsitris, asteries are very numerous in to f the country, and some of in thousands of devotees. And we of only four towns in Fiber pulation of above 12,000, and the head waters of the Heang Ho found the head waters of the Hoang Ho tumbling down the eastern edges of the plateau, and later he and Rockhill stood the vast plateau and somesely in the mountain valleys, or priests believe their supremvanish were the outside world. They look upon a European tain precursor of conquest and tain precursor of the standard precursor in the mountain oriests believe their supremish were the outside world. They look upon a European in precursor of conquest and basis of Tibetan hostility.

Idhists are welcomed with open a Lhasa, being the home of the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from many pilgrims every year from many pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from many pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from the Buddha or Grand Lama, is any pilgrims every year from th torrents flowed down their sides to feed the blue saft lakes. There are large re-gions still untouched, particularly in west Tibet, and in spite of the discomforts and dangers of exploration there, the of the great plateau, Lhasa Geld will be the scene of such enterprise

> CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE. Facts Stated in the Bible Society's Annual Report.

Hall on Wednesday, the Earl of Harrow- rich. by presiding. The report stated that the | Q. Is that the only reason congress year's circulation had been nearly four gives? million copies, supplied to churches and tended to foster infant industries a missionary societies or circulated by the society's own agents. The Bible wemen more or less maintained by the society dustries infants? numbered 402, an increase of 32. They A. No. They are hundreds of years had read the scriptures to 22,014 native women per week, and taught 1577 women to read. In France, Spain and parking in the suning properties and gorgeous spectacle that is Italy the force of colporteurs had been reduced, but the circulation in these later, but when reminded that asbestos Lhasa a dozen or so explorers from Pre-base a dozen or so explorers from Pre-levalsky to Rockhill and Bower have levalsky to Rockhill and Bower have 835, and from 162,637 to 169,937. Among ound themselves in a new world the Poles the circulation has more than Lhasa lies in a sheltered valified another Mount Washington ing lands the vernacular Scriptures were were piled above the Tip Top house the producing changes almost to be compar-

nost of the time, and according to the cologist Bogdanovitch the native gold-people in their new political passions. A. Yes. The tenants decrease of £8093. The total receipts, increased (by £1890) to £222,847, and the fieir summits rival those of the taller French colonists, with very little religious brings content. instruction. In the east Mr. Sharp bad Nature shows some curious contrasts just visited the Arminian Catholicos and and mysteries here. Near the nath the Georgian exarch, and had received hase of the plateau is the famous Lob the heartiest response to his overtures Nor, a lake known for centuries on Chi- for increasing the circulation of the Scripnese maps, but never visited by a white tures. In Russia the society received man, in modern times, till Prejevalsky such help as was hardly given anywhere saw it in 1876-7 on the second of his else, including free passes for colpor-four great journeys. It receives the teurs and their goods on all the great water of the Tarim river that flows for rivers. The Earl of Winchilsea and Notundreds of miles through the Gobi waste | tingham thought the Russian official atand though Lob Nor has no visible out- fitude toward the Scriptures compared et, its waters are almost fresh. This 's favorably with that of our own governne of the most notable cases if lakes ment. The Rev. Dr. Pentecost dwelt without any known outlet, whose waters on the absurdity of modern methods been suggested by Reclus and some other | the Bible to find its inspiration. They geographers that Lob Nor, probably, has might as well dissect a body to find the Some distance north of the Tibstan asked all who looked forward to the replateau is a small region explored in union to unite as far as they could now, above all in promoting the work of the society. Sir G. H. Chubb and the Rev. J. G. Paton of the New Hebrides, also

The Tragic Side of Poverty. It is not because of his toils that I geographers, and some of them still lament for the poor; we must all toil, or estion the accuracy of the report. Scien- steal (however we name our stealing), fic skeptics, however, are sometimes which is worse; no faithful henchman finds his toil a pastime. The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary, but for him also the heavens send sleep, and of the deepest; in his smoky crib a clear, dewy rest of heaven envelops him, and fitful glimmerings of cloud-skirted dreams. But what I do mourn over is that the lamp of his soul eager to be the first in the hely of earthly, knowledge should go out, that no ray of heavenly, and the Frenchman Dutrey de Rhins, who, before he started on his visit him; but only in the haggard darkjourney, wrote the most exhaustive work, ness, like two spectres, fear and indignation bear him company. Alas! while the body stands so strong and brawny. must the soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stuortunate than Prejevalsky, who was prefied, almost annihilated? Alasi was used back three times; than Rockhill, this, too, a breath of God, bestowed in heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded? That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in a minute, as by some computations it does. Sartor Resartus.

The vast facilities of the J. C. Ayer Co., on may kill us, but that would be as of Lowell, Mass, enable them to place The of Lowell, Mass, enable them to place The Superior Blood-purifier—Ayer's Sarsaparilla within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is more pitiless. The Chinese call this is the cheapest.

Protection Somewhat Quaintly but Pretty Accurately Defined.

The following short catechism was found among the papers of George Otis, a wealthy American recently deceased. It is published here to show what a queer way he had of looking at things. Still, that may have been because the things

are so very queen:
Q. What is the meaning of the word A. It is so called beause hundreds of

years ago, sea pirates at Tariffa, Spain, forced every passing vessel to pay for the privilege of going into and from the A. A certain sum forced from the peo

ple by land pirates. Q. Why do you say taken by force? A. Because congress says to the people stand and deliver!" Q. Stand and deliver to whom' A. To the manufacturers, etc.

Q. In which part of the constitution

loes congress find power to pass a law compelling the poor to support the rich? A. In no part.
Q. Then where did it find power?
A. In the Bible.

the many; where the many work to sup-port the privileged few.

Q. Explain how the tariff law establishes an aristocratic in a democrat

A. Congress says to the poor, because this or that man is rich and produces iron, or cotton goods, or woolen goods, you shall pay him so much money for so many pounds, or yards or go naked, and work without tools,

Q. What reason does congress give for such a tyrannical law? A. Congress says the law is a "differ entiation of industrial function," which The annual meeting of the British and means that industry is the function of Foreign Bible Society was held in Exster the poor, and the difference goes to the

Q. Are the iron, cotton and wool in

Q. What date has congress fixed for those industries to become of age? congressman did move to make the time countries had grown respectively from was not protected, he said he would with-

stay, and the farmer too poor to leave. O. Is that the only benefit the protect

tive tariff confers upon the poor? It improves their morals; of including £1316 toward the deficit fund, keeping them contented; keeps down use Q. How does protection produce such

A. The poor have to work so hard to support the rich, they have no time for nischief. Having no money to leave home or travel, they see nothing, and the plateau as the Alps, and of course vast Arab populations, but masses of their desires are kept dormant. That

THEY WEAR CORSETS

Men With Small Brains Who also Like Small Waists.

Twice within the last century have ex tremists of the sterner sex suffered from steel and whalebone. A third return of that German army abomination—the cor set-is now threatened, says the New York Recorder.

For some time past Broadway tailors are not impregnated with salts. It has which dissected the literary character of have been urging upon their parcans the ecessity of lacing. Take a stroll along the Rialto or, better still, along Fifth soul. The Bishop of Sodor and Man avenue any bright afternoon, and you will see the result. Notice closely men who have discarded top coats that their figures may be more in evidence. See their narrow waists and the look of combined pain and pleasure on their

Corsets are responsible for this. The New York dude presumably in tates the London Johnny in dress. er along the row or in Picadilly, however, will one see the evidence of lacing. In Paris, along the Bois or the Avenue de Opera, may occasionally be noticed u aspish-waisted Frenchman. It is, per haps, from these eccentrically dressed individuals that the style comes, for it is quite certain that neither costumes nor istoms of German swells have weight in style making for New York

It was really the Germans who introluced the wearing of corsets among man Their love for a trim, military figure is proverbial. To retain such a figure naturally is entirely out of the question in view of the luxurious lives led of them. Mechanical means for keeping the waist measure within bounds were therefore introduced about the beginning of this century, and have grown in favor ver since.

The corsets used by these army officers are very wide at the top, to allow ample oom for their massive chests, and then taper suddenly to almost absurdly small waists. Unlike the ordinary corset, these do not come to a long point in front, but are cut off almost square from the hips. This prevents interference with the action of the body when on horseback. Another difference in the corset is that t laces both front and back. Many are the stories told of vain officers' and valstreperous belt measure to meet the re-

THE CAPTAIN'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT

He Says: "Paine's Celery Compound Knocks Out the Medical Practitioner."

Encouraging Testimony from a Popular Winnipeg Resident.



CAPTAIN DOUGLAS.

It would be a difficult matter to find er and kidney troubles and impure been banished after using your com-one hundred people in the progressive city blood. The captain has thoroughly tested pound. I can recommend it with conof Winnipeg, who do not know popular

experienced the comforts of the Leland, and the kind attention of its worthy pro- ed to banish his rheumatism. prietor, invariably goes back to the popuhim again to the prairie city.

Captain Douglas is an enthusiastic believer in the efficacy of Paine's Celery a word in favor of your excellent pre-Compound. He daily recommends it to paration know as Paine's Celery Comtroubles such as rheumatism, weakness, with indigestion and dyspepsia, and a gen-

quirements of their fastidious tastes.

The French corset is more rational in

outline, though but little more comfort-

able to wear. It fits snugly from top to

Miscellany.

office that week issued a printed notice

to householders with reference to the

posting of Easter cards. The sending of

cards at Easter season has reached what,

to the Russian official mind, appears to

be huge proportions. On Easter Sunday

last year it seems that the postmen of St. Betersburg delivered over 600,000 let-

to the majority of these only having been

posted the day before. So this year the

cards in the ordinary receptacles, but to

hand them in to clerks at certain speci-

comparatively.

of strings.

from \$8 to \$15.

Paine's Celery Compound for his cwn troubles in the past, and says without | tonic.' The genial and whole-souled captum is hesitation that the great medical practitioner."

In a letter regarding his success with nature's health restorer, the captain says: the proprietor of the famous Leland 10 was through the captain's influence House, amongst the best appointed of and strong recommendations that Mr. G. Paine's Celery Compound. It is a most Swain, the well known C. P. R. station-Canada's modern hotels. The weary master of Winnipeg, used Paine's Cer- testimony to its excellent restorative and the doctors and other medicines had fail- out the medical practitioner. A per-

Captain Douglas, in order to encourage to the human family. lar house when business or pleasure leads | and benefit Canadians, writes as foi-"It gives me very great pleasure to say

fidence to all who need such a valuable

nature's health restorer, the captain says: well what think of valuable medicine, and I can truly bear and dust-stained traveller, who has once ery Compound, and found a cure, when invigorating qualities; in fact it knocks son has only to use it to know its worth

Through its use I now feel like a boy, and may Paine's Celery Compound long live to go on with its good work. I am pleased to lend my name to the grand work of extending knowledge of this valhis fellow citizens, when they complian of pound. I was troubled for some time uable compound, and can never say too much in its favor, and you may be sure

nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, t.v. | eral feeling of lassitude, all of which have | I shall never cease to sing its praises." NAPOLEON AT LUNCH. The Conquerer Was Not Particular as

bottom, being drawn in particularly close The great Napoleon was by no means A Rome Correspondent Corrects Unto the waist. This device is narrower in front than the ordinary woman's corgreat in little things. In the fine art of set, and hooks and eyes are used instead dining he was particularly small, alhough he was such a genius in attract-All of these corsets come from abroad. ing foreign visitors by tickling their pal-ate with the most wonderful "creations" no American having as yet attempted their manufacture. It is estimated that about 500 have been imported during the last six months. Most of them have been of that jewel among chefs, Le Guipiere, it will be the duty of Catholics to de-It never took the first Napolen more than ny them, writes the Rome correspondent ten minutes to swallow his breakfast, sold in New York. They range in price and, to the disgust of his artist of the kitchen, he refused to spend more than

to His Manners.

half an hour over his dinner. Napoleon generally lunched at a small To stick labels, etc., on metal goods, round table. And this was well, for it such as tim cans, and the like, wash the was one of his little peculiarities to forarticle thoroughly with water in which get the use of his knife and fork and to soda has been dissolved. Thoroughly plunge his fingers into the dish and regale himself, a la singe, with whatever savdry, pain't with onion juice and lay on ory morsel he might get hold of. As for the label, pressing it firmly on. By ususing his dinner-napkin, that was altoing most gums, pastes, etc., it is found gether out of the question. At dinner the that the label soon peels off, a defect emperor had the various courses brought from which the onion juice is entirely in at the same time, and often ate of free. The best method of laying on the three or four courses at once, in his abjuice is to apply it by rubbing the sur- sent-mindedness taking anything placed face with the half of a freshly cut before him, so that occasionally he had a piece of jelly or a cream on his plate be-fore he had finished with the entrees. He The last Sunday in April was the Russian easter. The St. Petersburg post-

always, ended his meal with a large cup At luncheon or dinner parties at the Tuileries Napoleon took hardly any notice of his guests. He got up when he had finished and walked into the drawingroom. The Empress Josephine, however, took no notice, and made a sign to her guests not to rise. If, however, she was occasionally obliged to follow the emters, and great delay was caused, owing peror the rest of the party had to go empty away. This was so well known notice referred to was circulated, request. | that one day, when his majesty rose, afing the public not to send their Easter ter only a few minutes, from the luncheon table, and his guest, Prince Eugene, following him into his room, the followfied offices, at any time between ten a.m. | Ing dialogue took place: "You haven't and 4 p.m. during the seven days preced- had sufficient time to finish your meal," ing Easter Sunday! By so doing the said the emperor, "Pardon, your majes- This last word was maliciously or stupublic would insure the punctual delivery of their letters on the required date. bow, "but I dined before I came." .The From the same notice it appears the or- emperor's favorite dishes were mutton, dinary postal delivery in St. Petersburg lentils and a salad made of French is about 200,000 letters, post-eards, newspapers, etc. These are small figures balf a bottle of the lightest table wines. and that Mgr. Kneipp and the pope's papers, etc. But whether he was at the Tuileries or of useful life.

in camp he never dined off anything but solid gold and silver.—Pall Mall Gazette. THE POPE'S HEALTH

truthful Reports.

So long as some of the secular press correspondents continue to transmit false accounts of the health of the boly father of the London Tablet. The following is the truth about the holy father and Mgr. Kneipp, from an authoritative and unquestionable source:

1. The holy father accorded Mgr. Kneipp four audiences of about an hour each, during which, among other subjects, the health of his holiness was spoken of. 2. Mgr. Kneipp never recommended,

nor did the Pope ever use, any kind of Kneipp cure, but Mgr. Kneipp did give certain general hygienic counsels which the pope followed, but which did not belong to the Kneipp system in any particular way. 3. The holy father never derived any,

even the least, evil effects from these counsels and the subsequent practices. 4. When Mgr. Kneipp was leaving the pope gave him an effusive and loving farewell, speaking of his visit to Rome, the Vatican and the pope personally as a blessing, and ordering that after the holy father's death a special commemoration should be made of him in the parish of Woeshopen in token of loving friendship. Furthermore, he gave him the faculty of bestowing the papal blessing upon his return, and commanded him to preach a sermon upon the vicar of Christ before he imparted it.

5. Mgr. Kneipp never wrote the letters which have been attributed to him, although he did write certain letters to the superioress of the Dominican convent in his parish, in which he said that he had found the pope in good health, but thin. pidly made to do service for weak, exhausted, etc. Lastly, there is only one true thing to be said about his holiness's health, and this is that he is very strong,