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CHINESE GORDON.

His Resignation and Prophetic Message to the Khedive.

A correspondent writing to the Scottish American says: One chilly morning at Suez, in the winter of 1879-80, I received a message from Col. Gordon. He had just landed from Suakim, and wished to see me. I found him seated in a room at the old Suez hotel, with his black secretary and trusty factotum, Mahomed El Tohamy, and a few friends, including the Governor of the town.

Poor Mahomed El Tohamy (who was destined to see his master fall at Khartoum, and probably shared his fate) was looking cold and miserable, and I noticed he was sipping some hot mixture of which the aroma did not seem familiar.

On my entering Gordon exclaimed:

"I have resigned the Governor-Generalship of the Soudan, and am returning to England. The khedive's ministers dared to send me instructions, and so I have resigned. Now, tell me honestly; what will the world say of my work in the Soudan after the years I have spent there? What is the apparent result?"

I said something to the effect that his name would live and be remembered.

"Ay," he replied, "but what visible trace remains of my exile and labor? It is now God's will that I should abandon my task, and there is absolutely nothing to show—nothing for the world to gaze at—except"—he added with a curious smile, and pointing to the shivering son of the tropics at the other side of the table—"except, perhaps, that I have taught my Mohammedan secretary to drink hot toddy at 10 in the morning."

Certainly Gordon's work was not intended for show. At Alexandria he had an audience with the late khedive, Tewfik Pasha, at which he tendered his resignation, and then, removing his "fez"—the badge of allegiance—addressed some words of stirring advice to his highness, "as from an independent English gentleman." Before embarking for Europe, Gordon wrote a famous telegram to the khedive—"Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," which was shown to me and to the correspondent of a great London newspaper; but it is a question whether it was ever despatched from Malta. In any case, it was curiously prophetic. Within two years the Soudan was in open revolt, and Egypt under foreign control.

FRENCH LOSSES IN WAR.

Six Million Men Said to Have Perished in the Wars of the Last Century.

Dr. Lageneau of the French Academy of Medicine, has been making an estimate of the deaths by the wars of France for the past century. He finds that the civil wars of the end of the eighteenth century and of the republic, up to and including the year 1800, cost the lives of more than 2,120,000 Frenchmen. From the year 1801 to Waterloo, when France was fighting Europe in arms, more than 3,150,000 Frenchmen were engaged, and nearly 2,000,000 perished. Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the second republic, when there were campaigns in Spain, Greece and Algiers, the army included less than 215,000 men, and the loss in battle was only twenty-two per thousand. Even in the brilliant African campaigns the mean annual loss was less than 150 men.

Next came an era of frequent and bloody wars, the war in the Crimea, the war in Italy, the war in China, the war in Mexico, and finally the war with Prussia. Out of rather less than 310,000 French soldiers sent to the Crimea 95,615 perished. Of the 500,000 that took part in the Italian war nearly 19,000 perished. Nearly 1,000 perished in the expedition to China. The medical statistics of the French in the war of 1870 have not been published, nor have those of the Mexican undertaking. The effective strength of the French in 1870-71 was 1,400,000 men. The number lost is not positively known, but it is believed that the wars of the second empire cost 1,600,000 lives. Dr. Legeneau estimates that the small wars of the third republic have been fought at comparatively small loss of human life. He estimates the total loss for the century to have been 6,000,000 men, mosly young.—New York Sun.

Where Did He Hide.

The captain of the Bath schooner Eunice Crocker had a queer story to tell when he reached New York last week. During the voyage the negro steward, Henry Silvie by name, mysteriously disappeared, and a thorough search failed to disclose any clue to his fate. Another man was put in his place, and some time after the sound of rapping was heard in the forehold. Thinking that the missing steward might have been imprisoned there, the men off duty made a thorough search of the cargo space, but failed to find any trace of him; but a few days later the crew were startled by an emaciated apparition, which suddenly appeared on deck, coming from no one knows where. It was Silvie, the lost steward. He was so weak that he could hardly stand and in a dazed condition, and unable to give any explanation of his disappearace or where he had been stowed away. Capt. Crocker concluded that he had become insane, and on arrival at quarntine turned him over to the authorities, and he is yet puzzling over the question where the man could have hid himself, as every part of the vessel was thoroughly searched.—Lewiston Journal.

HAYHURST HAMILTON'S HERO

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR A ROYAL RECEPTION.

Church Bells Will Ring and the Boys Will Shout When He Comes Marching Home—The Streets Being Cleaned—Proposal to Annex the Beach to the City

Hamilton, July 31.—When Pte. Hayhurst, with his fellow-marksmen, Col.-Sergt. Skedden and Sergt. Morris, return to Hamilton, they will receive a reception fully in keeping with Pte. Hayhurst's grand victory and his fellow marksmen's good work at Bisley. The committee appointed by the Council are making arrangements for the reception, and is being assisted by the 13th Battalion and the Canadian Club. It is proposed to have the 13th Band go to Toronto to meet the marksmen, and the regiment and committee meet the party upon their arrival at the Stuart-street Station, and march to the Gore, where a big jubilation will be held. All the church bells in the city will ring out their gladsome welcome, flags will fly on all public buildings, and the reception will be such as will impress upon Pte. Hayhurst that he is a credit to his country, and particularly to Hamilton.

Cleaning the Pavement.

The asphalt pavement cleaners were at work at the old stand to-day, notwithstanding Ald. Judd's proclamation yesterday that they should cease work, owing to there being no special appropriation for that purpose. Ald. Hall, who was acting Mayor to-day, speedily remedied matters by instructing Street Commissioner McLaghlin to put the cleaners to work. The street commissioner has secured information regarding pavement-cleaning from Buffalo, which may be utilized in this city. In the Bison City the pavements are cleaned on the basis of 10,000 square feet areas, the cost by contract being about 33 cents for every 10000 feet for each cleaning. The Buffalo rate would cost about 50 cents a block in Hamilton. The streets are in a filthy condition to-day, and the state of affairs is a result of the ward appropriation introduced by the vigorous agitation of Ald. Judd.

Grand Trunk Changes.

It was rumored about to-day that one of the results of the change in the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway will be that an effort will be made to centralize the system by transferring the engineer's and other offices from Hamilton to Montreal, and that the wages of all the employes of the road will be reduced. Samuel Barker was out of the city to-day, and the rumor could not be confirmed, but C. K. Domville and James Wallace said they had heard nothing of the proposed changes, and did not appear to think them probable.

Want To Be Annexed.

Next Tuesday evening a meeting of the residents of Hamilton Beach will be held at the R.H.Y.C. house to discuss the question of Hamilton annexing the Beach. A petition has been drawn up and circulated among the residents, and it will be discussed on Tuesday evening before it is presented to the Council. One of the terms of the petition which will not probably be changed is that no portion of the Beach shall become subject to the debts or obligations of the city, and that all the revenues raised from the Beach by taaxtion shall be expended in public improvements there upon the roads and sidewalks, for electric lighting and providing an adequate supply of water for fire and other purposes.

News Notes.

For 18 years John T. Stock has been treasurer of the County of Wentworth, but his duties end to-day, and to-morrow the new treasurer, Archibald Cochrane of Strabane will be in harness. Mr. Stock will continue to run his store in Waterdown.

Government Engineer Ridout of Ottawa was in the city to-day inspecting the T., H. & B. tunnel. He will report on the application of the T., H. & B. to cross the Grand Trunk track at Victoria-avenue.

Trotting At Cleveland.

Cleveland, July 31.—An October sky, wind shifting to the south, a fast track and between 5000 and 6000 people, were the conditions at Glenville for the third day of the Grand Circuit meeting. Interest centred in the free-for-all trot, in which Azote, Hulda, Fantasy and Ryland T. were entered. At the last minute Hamlin drew Fantasy. In the betting Azote was a favorite at $25 to $15 for the field. He won as he pleased in three straight heats, and broke the Glenville track record, the heats averaging 2.08 1-4. The 2.19 trot Bouncer won in straight heats.

Free-for-all trot; purse, $3000.

Azote, b.g., by Whips (McDowell)	1	1	1
Hulda, b.m.	2	2	3
Ryland T., b.g.	3	3	2

Time, 2.06 1-2, 2.08 3-4, 2.10.

2.20 class, pacing; purse, $2000. (Unfinished).

Valleau, b.s., by Cardinal Wilkes (Geers)	4	2	1	1	2
Gilman, ch.s.	1	1	10	7	4
Arturus, b.h.	9	9	8	2	1
Vietti, b.m.	3	3	2	10	3
Old Hutch, b.g.	2	6	7	6	8
Violet L., blk.g.	10	4	4	3	7
Jim Corbett, b.g.	12	12	11	5	5
Emma Wilkes, b.m.	5	7	3	4	6
Harry P., blk.g.	8	10	6	8	dis
Abeto, b.m.	11	8	5	9	dis
Rockmore, gr.g.	6	5	9	dis	
William Brookfield, b.s.	7	11	dis		

Time, 2.12 1-4, 2.11 1-4, 2.12 1-2, 2.14, 2.12 3-4.

2.19 class, trotting; purse, $3000.

Bouncer, b.m. by Hummer (Andrews)	1	1	1		
Sidney McGregor, b.s.	2	2	10		
Brunhilde, gr.m.	4	5	2		
Henrietta G, ch.m.	5	3	4		
Lady Wilton, br.m.	3	6	9		
Double Cross, blk.m.	7	10	3		
Rifle, blk.g.	6	4	6		
Corie McGregor, b.s.	9	7	5		
Peter Hardwood, br.s.	8	8	7		
Charming Chimes, blk.s.	10	9	8		

Time, 2.13 1-4, 2.14 3-4, 2.15.

No Other Remedy

No other remedy cures Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc., so promptly and quiets pain so quickly as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a pocket doctor for tourists, travelers, etc. 246

Local Jottings.

J. S. Powley of Avenue-road was yesterday convicted of a breach of the Medical Act and fined $25 and costs. Detective Wasson prosecuted.

Rev. R. P. Mackay has received letters from Revs. J. A. Slimmon and W. H. Grant, who are on their way to mission stations in Honan. They report everything quiet and an abundant harvest.

The application of A. W. Godson for an injunction to restrain the London City Council from awarding a paving contract to the Barber Company of Buffalo was refused at Osgoode Hall yesterday.

The charge of conspiring to blackmail against Louis Witowski and his wife was dismissed by Magistrate Kingsford yesterday. Jessie Jackson, Witowski's sister, gave evidence totally at variance with that given by her in Squire Wingfield's court. It was decided to take her into custody on a charge of perjury, but she was subsequently released on condition that she leave the city immediately.

Have you tried Holloway's corn cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

Suddenly Attacked.

Children are often attacked suddenly by painful and dangerous Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt and sure cure which should always be kept in the house. 246

ODDS AND ENDS.

By comparing the statistics of English and Scotch universities in a given year it was found that Scotland, with a population of 3,725,000, had 6,000 university students, while England had only 6,000 students out of a population about six times as great.

John Sebastian Bach's bones have been discovered and measured at Leipsig. He was buried in the Thomas kirchhof 145 years ago, but within this century a street was built through the graveyard, and many of the graves, including his, were obliterated.

In Paris they call a bunco game "robbery in the American style." The Paris press is at present in great glee because an American who had a letter of credit for 25,000 francs fell a victim recently in the French capital to this home industry, and was relieved of his money by an obliging chance acquaintance.—New York World.

It is said that money has been subscribed to buildan elevated bicycle track between Chicago and Milwaukee. The plan contemplates an elevation of 16 feet and a toll of 10 cents for the entire length of the road. Such an elevation to a prairie country would probably give a dead level track for the whole distance, and practically throw off the speed limit.

Thirteen pieces of old money were recently found under the fluted stone pillars which for so many years have stood at the entrance of the Tremont house, Boston's famous old hostelry. Among them was a 10-cent American coin with the date 1823 upon it; coppers bearing the dates of 1826, 1822 and 1823; an English halfpenny of 1815; two Spanish coins with the inscription "Georgius III., D. C. Rex, 1810"; a copper piece of 1802, "Georgius III. Rex."; one sou of 1780, and a Nova Scotian coin of 1814.

One of the hospitals had a curious case of blood-poisoning to deal with the other day. The patient was an elderly woman, who, in wiping a clothes-line with a damp cloth, got a germ under one of her nails. There was no abrasion of the skin, and nothing to indicate that the finger had been injured in any way until the poison began to manifest itself. Six or seven incisions were made in the arm and hand in order to afford relief, and two of the tendons in the finger in which the trouble began were destroyed.—Chicago Post.

An odd circumstance happened once at Winchester. As Dr. Wilson was one Sunday morning going through the streets towards the cathedral, he heard a woman cry: "Mackeral! All alive, all alive, O!" And on his arrival at the church he began the service as follows: "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive, alive, O!" These last words the doctor proclaimed aloud, in the true tone of the fisherwoman, to the great surprise of the congregation. But the good doctor was so studious and absent that he knew not what he had done.—Household Words.

Fathers Must Be Careful There.

Among the Indians of British Guiana usage bids the father go to bed when a child is born, and allows the mother to return at once to her household duties. James Rodway's recently published book of that country explains the custom by a superstition which attaches the spirit of the child to the body of the father. The author says:

"The father must not hunt, shoot, or fell trees for some time, because there is an invisible connection between himself and the babe, whose spirit accompanies him in all his wanderings, and might be shot, chopped or otherwise injured unwittingly. He therefore retires to his hammock, sometimes holding the little one, and receives the congratulations of his friends, as well as the advice of the elder members of the community. If he has occasion to travel, he must not go very far, and, in passing a creek, must first lay across it a little bridge or bend a leaf into the shape of a canoe for his companion."

The Changed Rubies.

There seems no end to the curious stories about jewels lost and stolen. One of the latest is that of Mrs. A., who recently took a pair of large ruby solitaires to eb reset at —s's, where they had been purchased. The morning after the maid brought her the card of the firm, saying a gentleman wished to see her, and on going down to the drawing-room she found one of the clerks, who told her that the stones, which were apparently of great value, were in reality false and worthless. Very much agitated over the intelligence, Mrs. A. asserted that the jewels had never left her possession since their purchase, and claimed that the fraud must have been perpetrated before she received them. This, of course, the firm denied, but the feeling on the subject become very bitter on both sides, and detectives were employed to ferret out the mystery. When a former butler of Mrs. A. was proved to be a discharged clerk of the well-known jewelers, the inference was obvious, although no proof against the man has been found and the jewels have never been recovered.—Boston Gazette.

Cherry Pudding.

Sift a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder into a pint of flour; add a half teapoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, the yolk of two eggs, well beaten and sweet milk enough to make a thin batter; beat all well together, then lightly stir in the whites of the eggs after they have been whipped to a stiff froth. Put in well-greased cups a spoonful of this batter, then a spoonful of stoned cherries, another spoonful of batter, then cherries, and so on, alternating until the cups are nearly full. Set them over boiling water and steam them for twenty minutes. Serve with wine sauce, made by creaming half a pound of butter into a pound of white sugar, seasoning with sherry wine and grated nutmeg.

In Alphabetical Order.

Teacher—Who were our first parents? New Boy—Eve and Adam.

Teacher—You must say Adam and Eve. Have I not told you they were created in alphabetical order?

The Essential Quality.

"What makes you think that Bagley will some day be a successful author?

"Why, man, he's had his manuscript rejected by all the best publishers in the country.

IN AN EGYPTIAN HAREM.

A WOMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF WHAT SHE SAW AND HEARD.

No One But the Husband May See the Wife's Hair—The Dancing Girls and Their Performances—The Children and Their Pretty Ways.

When I went out to Egypt a little more than eighteen months ago, it was with the determination to try and understand the harem lady. This I thought possible by making "calls" on certain pashas' wives whom I knew in and around Cairo, but I soon discovered, if I really was to know and understand the harem woman as she veritably is, I must live with her, as she herself lived in the harem. Having come to this conclusion, I discussed the ways and means with a Turkish pasha of my acquaintance, who got me the necessary introduction, and in less than a month I obtaned the post of governess to four little children in the harem of one of the best-natured Egyptians in the interior of Egypt.

The word "harem," which has, to English ears, such an ominous sound, simply means in Arabic, "females," or "women." I believe the original meaning was "forbidden." For an easterner to speak of women, as women, is considered highly improper. He must call them harema. The harem of a man is, therefore, the apartments set apart for the sole use of the women and their children. These are usually the whole of the first floor of the palace. No man may enter but the husband, and sometimes certain of the male relatives; but I have known a case where the head of the harem would admit none of his male relatives to the harem. The harem usually consists of the wives to the number of four; female slaves (these I speak of were black), and female free women, who were natives of Lower Egypt. The slaves are the husband's property, and he may use them as concubines or not, as he desires.

It is considered indelicate for a lady to allow anyone but her husband to see her hair; and unclean for any to grow upon her face or body. Indoors, therefore, if she respect herself, she wears a head dress which hides the hair, and is by no means unbecoming. When out in the carriage she allows only the eyes to be seen.

The harem lady is bound to be, from her bringing up, of a low type. Her only education is the idea to be the plaything of some rich man—that rich man, of course, being her legal husband. From babyhood she is taught certain exercises of her body, which, to any pure-minded European, are disgusting. She has no life outside of her bath, her body, the visits of her husband, and, in a very mild way, her children. For recreation, a eunuch will take her for a drive, to call on another harem in the harem closed carriage, and for amusement a dancing girl will be brought into the harem, or, if the house is in mourning, a sheikh will chant the Koran in the men's quarters, when the women gather on the harem terrace to listen. The room in which the dancing took place was a large entrance room in the harem, about seventy feet by sixty. Off this room were all the bedrooms. Each bedroom opened into this room, and there was no communication to the bedrooms except through this room. It was furnished in the usual oriental style—heavy silk carpets and curtains, divans all round the walls, floor cushions on the floors, and a marble table in the centre. The Ghawazee, or dancing girls would be sent for, and, with much clatter of shoes, would faddle into this room, removing their outdoor clothing. Coffee, cigarettes and cognac would be handed them—the latter, as they say, to remove the veil of modesty from before their eyes! We would all then recline on the divans, with cigarettes and coffee to hand, and the slaves would fan us. An ex-dancing woman, who had grown too old to dance, would begin to beat the darabukeh, or drum, another would produce a most monotonous discord, in excellent time on the kemengeh, a the kemengeh, a stringed instrument, while a third would blow through a sort of flute. The great point to each of them, so it seemed to me, was the time, which the performer on the darabukeh seemed to have at her own disposal. When they had fairly warmed to their work, a Ghawazee would get up, and, with a cigarette in her mouth, begin to dance. What this dance is like it would be difficult for me to describe. A series of wriggles of the body to the time of the music, which begins slowly, gradually getting faster and faster, till one is fairly dazed, when the dancer suddenly throws herself on her back on a floor cushion, all the while wriggling to the music, which gets slower and slower till it stops. The dance usually lasts about half an hour, but I have seen one Ghawazee who kept it up for an hour and a half, only stopping to wipe the perspiration from her face. One of these exhibitions is quite enough to disgust any European woman, no matter how broad minded, but, whenever the dancing girls come to the harem, it is one of the duties of the governess to be present with her pupils, that the little girls may learn to imitate the movements.

Should one of the ladies be indisposed, she remains in her room. A slave places her ship-ship, the satin slippers worn in the house, outside her door. Then we would all go into her room, sit upon divans or floor cushions, drink the tiny cups of black coffee and smoke unlimited cigarettes, and discuss the good qualities of the patient in low tones. If she were suffering pain one of the ladies would say, "God, who sent it you, help you to bear it!" when we would all respond, "By the prophet, your talk is good." Then another silence would be broken by some one remarking, "Suffering was made by God, all praise to His name! but it was meant for giants. But God also made death. Death is the finer work of the two." This latter saying was a very common one, and my pupils often made use of it to me if I had a toothache or headache. It was always quoted as though it were quite original. The calm way they would leave the sick room, after assuring the occupant that "if she died the world would be a perfect blank to them," and then stolidly walk into the next room and abuse her roundly, and with a fierceness which was horrible, rather astonished me, and showed me how little real sympathy they had with one another. Their jealousy of one another was fiendish in its intensity, and I sympathized with the pasha when he said to me how happy Englishmen must be with no wives to quarrel over them.

The great saving clause to the life in the harem for a European is the children. They are the most perfectly charming and straightforward little beings imaginable. How can I tell you of all their little tendernesses and politenesses? There was no acting or coquetry with them—they simply did not understand it. From the youngest to the eldest, too, their sense of logic was acute. Request one of these little darlings to do anything out of the ordinary routine and he will at once ask the logic for it. If you can give him a logical reason you may rest assured that that particular request will be obeyed always without further comment.

What strikes me is, what could we not make of these little men and women if we had them from babyhood? How can we expect great things of a nation of men who are brought up and pass the most impressionable time of their lives with these harem women and their interests? It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Let me finish by telling you a little incident of harem child life which happened to me.

I was sitting in my room one evening weeping, when one of my pupils, a lad of about nine years, came in, and looking at me intently said, "Why weepest thou?"

I replied, "For no reason."

He continued to look at me for a second or two in a puzzled manner, and then a look of comprehension came into his wonderful black eyes, and, mounting on a chair, he began carefully to remove the portraits of a dead relative of mine, placing them out of sight in my writing desk. When he had finished, he came to me, and, embracing me warmly, said, "Madam, come into my room and see me dance."—The Sketch.

AN INCORRIGIBLE PRINCESS.

Left-Handed Scion of Royalty Had Kleptomania.

A romantic case just brought to light through the Children's Aid Society is that of Nanette Dantzig, a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed Dane of 11 years. Nanette's father was a linguist, and had charge of the royal archives in Denmark. Her mother came of a good old Danish family, and it is said will inherit money and estate. Her paternal grandfather had been a trusted officer in the royal family, and was supposed to have been the bar sinister of a royal personage, to whom he bore great likeness.

Domestic trouble compelled the Dantzigs to leave Denmark. Last fall they arrived in America, and settled in this city, where the father tried to earn a precarious living by teaching the continental languages. His health failed him and he fell an easy victim to tuberculosis. Mrs. Dantzig contributed to the family support by taking in sewing. Nanette was kept home from school to do the housework and this led to disputes, one of which she overheard. Like all royal progenies Nanette was self-willed and inclined to be incorrigible.

One day she ran away. An officer took her to a station-house and communicated with the society in whose care she has since remained. At the first home in which the society placed her to board she showed her royal proclivities to a marked degree, pilfering everything she could in the way of jewelry and laces. Of course she had to be removed. She promised to do better.

The next place the society procured for her was with a refined family in the country. Here Nanette read in a book of etiquette that to wear jewelry was bad form. Simultaneously Nanette discarded rings, pins and such things as unbecoming one of royal pedigree. She had learned to play the piano, showed marked artistic ability, which the people are cultivating, and is learning, moreover, all the useful arts, dressmaking, millinery, housekeeping, which she no longer regards as infra dig. Possibly this little left-handed princess of an honored Danish race may return to her own land and people; until she reaches "woman's estate," however—unless some of her relatives send or come for her—she will remain a ward of the society.—Philadelphia Telegram.

An Odd Custom.

The oldest temperance society in the world is the abstaining commune in Achlyka, in Siberia, all of whose members are strict teetotallers every day in the year except one. Regularly on the first day of September, year after year, all the adult members of the commune asemble in the parish church, and everyone takes a solemn vow before the altar to drink no wine, beer or spirits "from the morow" of the following day for the whole year. The clause, "from the morrow" is introduced in order to give them a reward for their vitues in the shape of a whole day of drunken carnival. As soon as they leave the church they begin to indulge in a horrible Bacchanalian drinking, which continues throughont the day, until neither man nor women in the village is sober. This is naturally followed by considerable physical suffering, and t hen by mental remorse, whereupon the penitent parish enters upon its twelvemonth of model sobriety, and all live like the Rechabites. Some students imagine that this queer proceeding may be a prehistoric tribal custom.

Carried the Joke Too Far.

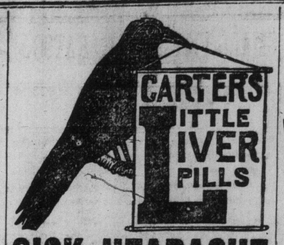
"I have carried this joke a little too far" remarked the humorist, as he found that he had walked six blocks beyond the office of the Weekly Comic.—Syracuse Post.

A Sleep-Producing Grass.

In some parts of Mexico there grows a grass which produces a somniferous effect on the animals that graze upon it. Horses, after eating the grass, in nearly all cases, sleep standing, while cows and sheep almost invariably lie down. It has occasionally happened that riders have stopped to allow the horses to feed in places where the grass grows pretty thickly and the animals have had time to eat a considerable quantity before its effect manifested itself. In such cases horses have gone to sleep on the road and it is hard to arouse them. The effect of the grass passes off in an hour or two and no bad results have been noticed on account of it.

Beautifying in Paris.

The women of Paris put starch in the water to soften it. It is much cheaper than borax or toilet vinegars and more reliable than ammonia, which undoubtedly stimulates the delicate growth of down. Every chamber, even the smallest, has a fireplace and mantel, and one of the ornaments is a porcelain caddy or jar for the toilet starch.



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