POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

DR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY MADE A DOCTOR OF LAW.

Students Give Him a Great Reception and Incidentally Have a Row with the Police Over the Possession of a Flag.

Dublin, Dec. 18.—At Trinity College this afternoon the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies. There was a brilliant assemblage at the ceremony, undergraduates gathered on the college grounds and sang patriotic songs. Then they sallied to the college green, cheering vociferously and carrying the royal standard and the Union Jack.

The latter was captured by the police, much to the annoyance of the students, who returned to the college in an ugly mood. They made a demonstration at the Mansion House, where they tore the green corporation flag to shreds and caused other damage, the police being forced to intervene.

The students made a desperate effort to recapture the Union Jack when it was taken from them by the police, but the police were to strong for them. In the meantime a hostile crowd had asembled on College Green and more stringent measures were taken to keep the students within the gates.

Mr. Chamberlain and his wife and Lady Betty Balfour, when driving to the college, were cheered at some points. But there was a noticeable difference of opinion ameng the crowds lining the streets. While the procession was passing from the provost's residence to the examination hall the cheering was deafening. The students lined the passage and held aloft Union Jacks under which the procession passed. Mr. Chamberlain appeared to thoroughly enjoy the demonstration. As the procession entered the hall all the people present rose and cheered Mr. Chamberlain.

At the close of the ceremony Mr. Chamlain, in response to the cries of the students, said they had met under very disappointing circumstances. If the arrangements had been recent, he added, he would not have chosen the present occasion to receive the honor from the university. Their minds, Mr. Chamberlain continued, were solemnized by the serious news from South Africa, but England had always been accustomed to hold her own in adversity. He was old enough to remember the Crimea and the earlier period of the Indian mutiny, when England met with greater disasters than she had just experienced, but, eventually, the nation sprang to its feet and recovered its equanimity and, no doubt, it would do so again.

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain exhorted the students now that he was one of their doctors, to practice the virtues of toleration and patience.

The students who attacked the Mansion House numbered about 150. They beat the caretaker, who attempted to protect the corporation flag.

SOUNDING NIAGARA'S DEPTHS.

Method and Apparatus Used by Engineers Above the Whirlpool Rapids.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company is improving and strengthening its great cantilever bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, and in order to get at the facts of the river's depth beneath the bridge, Asistant Engineer W. C Duncan and F. C Shenehan, United States engineer in charge of the Niagara River and of the lake survey at Buffalo, recently made soundings from the bridge. Those familiar with the Niagara locality, says the Philadelphia Record, know that the cantilever bridge is situated just above the whirlpool rapids, and that beneath it the current is very swift. This rapid current made necessary the use of unusual methods to ascertain the depth. In the tests referred to heavy weights were used, these weights were made of cast iron and were shaped something like an egg, supporting a long fin in the rear. This fin was to keep the sinkers, or weights, from twisting when in the rapid current and thus breaking the wire. The wire attached to the weights, was of the finest tempered steel, about an eighth of an inch in diameter and warranted to support a weight of 2,400 pounds. One of the weights used weighed 600 pounds and the other 150 pounds. They were lowered from the bridge at midstream, and, striking the bottom, it was ascertained that the depth of the water was seventy-eight feet The weights were raised and then lowered again and they were lost, making four of such weights at the bottom of the river, for others had been lost in previous tests in former years. Another weight was attached to the wire and lowered about 100 feet out from the shore, when it was found that the depth of water there is forty-three feet. By means of such soundings the Michigan Central is able to make accurate maps of the river at the point of crossing, and in this case it is especially valuable because of the fact that the cantilever bridge abutments are located close to the water's edge on both sides of the stream Since the cantilever bridge was built the rolling stock on all railroads has increased in weight to an enormous extent. This fact has led the Michigan Central to strengthen its great Niagara bridge, and this will be done by the addition of an extra truss, which will rise from a new abutment placed betwen the two old abutments on each side of the river and extend across the river. One report is that the Michigan Central will make the cantilever bridge a four-track structure, but this has not been verified. Work on the new abutments is now well under way. The foundation laid for them is of concrete. On the Canadian side the masonry of the new abutment is going up, while on the New York side the concrete foundation is already for the masonry.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Chinese and French Clash Over a Boundary Question.

Tacoma, Wn., Dec. 18—Hong Kong mail abvices state another Franco-Chinese war imminent over the delimitation of French "leased" territory at Kiang Chou Bay, on the Tonkin border. Marshal Su, China's most famous general and the author of the battle of Liang Shan in the last Franco-Chinese war, was sent to Kiang Chou Bay with 30,000 well drilled troops. He bore special orders from the Empress Dowager to uphold the Chinese cause and fight if necessary without further orders from Pekin. A skirmish from Chinese and French troops followed his refusal to longer temporarize over boundary negotiations. Half a dozen Frenchmen were wounded and sixty Chinese. Marshal Su is preparing for a big fight.

HOUSE AND SENATE.

REPUBLICANS PASSED THE CURRENCY BILL BY A LARGE VOTE.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The currency bill was passed today by the house by a vote of 190 to 150. It had the united support of every Republican in the house and of eleven Democrats. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, is the only member of the house who did not go on record upon the bill today, all the others not voting being paired or unable to be present. It was announced that Mr. Stallings of Alabama, would have voted against the bill. The Republicans cheered the vote loudly. After the vote the speaker rather unexpectedly announced the committe selections and the reading of the list was followed with intense eagerness by the members whose opportunities for distinction depends so largely upon their committee assignments. The only incident in connection with the reading of the lists was Mr. Bailey's interrogatory of the speaker as to whether General Wheeler's name has been placed upon the committee on ways and means. Speaker Henderson responded in the negative. The announcement of the death of the late Representative Bland, of Missouri, which occurred last summer, was made by Mr. Dearmond (M. O.), and the house, out of respect to his memory, immediatly adjourned.

What the Senate may accomplish in the way of legislation for the Philipines during the present session is problematical, but that the question will be thoroughly discussed is indicated by the number of resolutions bearing upon it being introduced. In opposition to the retention by the United States of the Philippine Islands, two resolutions were introduced today, one by Mr. Tillman (S. C.), and the other by Mr. Bacon (G. A.). While they differ in phraseology their intent practically is the same—to yield the islands to a government to be established by the Filipinos themselves. Both senators gave notice of their intention to address the senate on their respective resolutions. Mr. Morgan (Ala.), addressed the senate briefly upon the necessity of legislation to control trusts, his argument being directed particularly to the committee on judiciary, to which his joint resolution, upon which he based his remarks was referred.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Annapolis, Dec. 16.—Schr Florence R Hewson, Capt Patterson, arrived at Sagua Cuba, on the 10th December, making the trip from this port in 16 days. The schooner is owned by Pickles & Mills of this place.

H. J. Crowe, of Bridgetown, has purchased the wrecked schooner Yukon from the Elderkins, of Port Greville, for $125. The schooner is ashore about twelve miles from Digby light. He intends to float her and if successful she will be repaired and used as a lumber lighter on the river.

Captain R. R. Longmire, is having the tern schooner Georgia new topped, at Delap's Cove, for the spring trade.

No tidings have yet been received of the crew of the wrecked Bear River schooner E. Norris, and it is feared that all hands perished.

A Portland paper has the follolwing regarding winter shipments from that port:

"Yardmaster M. J. Griffin, of the Grand Trunk, says that last week the steamers of grain and about 1,200 car loads of package freight. At this time they are taking out less grain and more package freight, especially meats, provisions and the like, intended for the English holiday trade. Despite the large amount of freight taken within a week the Grand Trunk has on hand 800,000 bushels of grain in the elevator and about 700 car loads of grain in the yard. In addition there are on hand about 600 car loads of package freight, and the line is in a good condition to meet the steamer demand for freight the coming week."

The market for steamship tonnage has not undergone the slightest change. The requirements of shippers continue limited, but in view of the reduction in the supply of prompt tonnage, rates have apparently reached bottom. Grain carriers received little consideration on Saturday, and in consequence were quoted nominally 3s to Cork f o., and 2s 4½d to 2s 6d to a picked port. Other branches are without features of interest.

The market for square rigged sail tonnage remains inactive for the want of suitable vessels and the higher rates generaly asked, which shippers are unwilling to concede. River Plate lumber vessels are steadily inquired after to load East, but being scarce, shippers have advanced their bids to $9.50 to Buenos Ayres for medium size carriers. The satisfactory condition of the coastwise lumber trade attracts tonnage from the West India branch, hence the few vessels obtainable at former rates.

There has been a further slight modification in transatlantic berth rate, but engagements are still on a limited scale. To Liverpool about three loads of grain were taken at 2¾d.

Grain—Stmrs Pak Ling, 28,000 qrs, Philadelphia to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, with the option of general cargo on p t, February and March.

Client (to matrimonial agent)—Can't you show me the photograph of the lady who has a dowry of 200,000 marks?

Matrimonial agent—O, really, from the amount of the dowry you ought to be able to imagine what the lady looks like! —[Unsere Gesellschaft.

Hospital physician (with a view to diagnosis)—What do you drink?

New patient (cheering up at the proposal)—O, sir!—thank you, sir—whatever you—I leave that to you, sir."—[London Punch.

PANIC IN STOCKS.

THE STRINGENCY IN MONEY PLAYS HAVOC IN NEW YORK.

After Call Loans Were Made at a Hundred and Eighty-six Ten Millions Were Put Up by Banks and the Rate Dropped to Six Percent —Stocks Fluctuated Wildly.

New York, Dec. 18—The stock market yielded to panic today under the severe stringency of money and the distrust engendered concerning all classes of securities on the change. The industrials were the severest sufferers and were the real cntres of the disturbance, but the efforts to protect holdings in them precipitated violent liquidation in other classes of securities. The intervening Sunday afforded some momentary check to Saturday's lquidation, as was expected, so that the opening declines in sympathy with London were in large part recovered and the market seemed comparativly queit and without sensation. The announcement of the failure of a trust company and of a firm of brokers somewhat prominent on the exchange caused renewed weakness and there were calls for additional margins by commission houses. A decision by the clearing house banks to renew old loans at 6 per cent. and to avoid as far as possible excessive rates for new loans quieted the market again and caused some recovery. In the afternoon severe stringency developed again in the money market, rates for call loans bounding up rapidly to 125 per cent, which was the maximum officially recorded. Unofficial reports were made of loans at 186 per cent. The market quickly took on panic conditions and stocks were thrown over entirely without regard to prices. Metropolitan and Tobacco led with losses of over 20 points and a large number of industrials followed with five or fifteen point breaks. In the high grade railroad stock declines at the extreme low level ranged from five to nine points, including the Grangers, Trunk lines, Internationals, Southerns and Trans-Continentals. In the last half hour by concerted agreement of the clearing house banks $10,000,000 was offered on the exchange which broke the rate for money to six per cent. and caused violent recoveries of from 1 to 10 points in the price of stocks. All outside influence were swallowed up in the acuteness of the local situation.

Semi-speculative bonds were off from 2 to 3 points. Dealings were not on an extraordinary scale. Total sales par value $3,350,000.

Washington, Dec. 18—The secretary of the treasury has decided to increase the deposit of cash in National Banks depositories to the sum of $30,000,000 and possibly $40,000,000 on the banks depositing with the government United States bonds as security.

AN AWFUL AFFLICTION.

Miss Sara Jeeves, Who Has Been Promoting Sunday Concerts, Has Become Demented.

The musical portion of the community has been much interested in Miss Sara Jeeves, an accomplished young English lady who, on two occasions, has made St. John her home and undertaken musical enterprises. Miss Jeeves was instructor in singing at Mount Allison Seminary for a number of terms up till June in 1897. She had come there from London where is her home and where she had passed her vocation.

About June, 1898, Miss Jeeves came to St. John and soon took active part in the musical circles of the city. She undertook the establishment of a singing school here, rented a large house on Germain street, and fitted it up in excellent manner. The enterprise was planned on a very extensive scale as was shown by circulars Miss Jeeves issued and distributed. It sought to bring pupils from all parts of Canada and the United States. A number of teachers were engaged and one came to the city. But the institution never was started for the young lady who sought to establish it became demented and was placed in the provincial asylum. She was there for about three months and seemed to have recovered. Then she returned to her home in England.

Miss Jeeves arrived in St. John again about the first of the present month. She has been inaugurating a series of Sunday evening concerts and has been in communication with the Opera House and, later, the Mechanics' Institute management, with which she had closed arrangements for use of the house on Sunday evening next. She had also spoken about holding others later on.

Miss Jeeves has had notices in the newspapers telling of these concerts and has made other preparations in the way of placing them before the public. Singers from outside places were announced as coming to take part. Among these was a young lady from Michigan, who arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. She was greeted with the sad news that Miss Jeeves had again given way under mental strain and only a few hours before had been again taken in care of the institution for insane. Miss Jeeves had been acting strangely and yesterday morning it was deemed advisable to adopt this course.

The young lady from Michigan is a personal friend of Miss Jeeves and as much on this account, as to singing before a St. John audience, she came here. She and Miss Jeeves were together in musical studies in Germany for two years. She is deeply affected by the sad condition of her friend. She called on Miss Jeeves yesterday afternoon, but was not recognized She will stay here for several days, hoping that improvement may come, and that, as many will hope, the affliction may be but a temporary one.

FREE--BEAUTIFUL WATCH and Guard, Ladies or Gentlemen's size, Gold Ring, in handsome case and set with genuine gems, Violin and Bow, Opera Glass, or, 44 piece, handsomely decorated Tea Set. No money required. Send us your name and address, and we will mail to you a package of our Canadian Souvenir Photograph Holders, size 8x10 inches, hand-painted in artistic military designs, with wreaths of flowers, leaves and flags. Only Canadian house producing them. Nothing like them in the market. Sell the holders for 25 cents each, remit us the money and we will send you your premium. For selling 16 holders we give Ring, Opera Glass or Violin; for 20 we give Watch and Chain; for 24 we give 44 piece Tea Set. When replying, mention number of holders wanted. Unsold holders can be returned.
BRITISH ART & NOVELTY CO., 86 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

BERLIN NEWS.

GERMANY NEEDS A LARGER NAVY FOR COMMERCIAL PROTECTION.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—With government aid the projected commercial museum may now be regarded as secured for Germany.

Consul General Mayon here regards the movement as the most important in the commercial intercourse of the two nations that has happened in years. The plans, however, have not yet developed in detail. It may be decided to establish several branch institutions, one at Hamburg, another at Stuttgart or Frankfort.

Count Pasadowsky-Wehner's speech in the Reichstag is creating a great deal of discussion among the members of the body who now are home for the Christmas holidays.

The count said he regretted that "our commercial relations with America are not wholly good, but I am convinced that right and justice in this are on our side."

Then, talking about the necessity for a larger German navy, he said:—

"The real, propelling cause is that the commerce of the world, undivided, should not go wholly to England for America, for which purpose we must be prepared to be similarly strong as those powers."

From an authentic source the correspondent hears regarding the "open door" in China, that the Washington government has not yet asked any other power besides Germany to furnish assurances to maintain the open door but, now that Germany's answer is entirely favorable, all the other powers interested will be asked, including Francet, Russia, Italy and Great Britain.

POINTS ABOUT COFFEE AND TEA.

Chemical Changes Wrought by Milk—Food Value—Adulterants.

"Coffee with milk is a very different thing chemically from coffee without milk," said Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, head of the chemistry division of the Washington Department of Agriculture, to a caller. "It is something more than a mere mixture. A chemical action takes place which alters both the milk and the coffee, with the gelatin compounds which form a large part of the milk. But the statement is frequently made that strong coffee without milk in it will affect the lining of the stomach—that the tannic acid will operate on it as it does on the milk, changing the gelatinous parts of the tissues into leather. This is absurd. I mention it merely because some people without any knowledge of organic chemistry, and hearing about the operation of the tannic acid in coffee, have jumped to this hasty and ridiculous conclusion. The living tissues of the stomach are impervious to the action of this or any other of the many chemical ingredients of food. Were it otherwise, the acids secreted by the stomach would act upon it and the stomach would digest itself.

"Tannin makes gelatin insoluble in water. This is why it preserves leather. The milk is broken up and separated, but the minute leathery particles are quite digestible. They are no longer milk, but they are a nutritious food. And at the same time the tannic acid, having entered into combination, is eliminated and the coffee has lost its bitter taste. What is true of coffee is true of tea. They have similar chemical properties. The addition of milk is for the same purpose, and is followed by the same chemical reaction. It is a mistake to imagine that coffee and tea are purely stimulants. The fact is that both possess large amounts of food properties such as sugars, starch, and proteids. Coffee has more than tea, and, as between the two, if either is harmful it is more apt to be tea. Both act upon the nerves, stimulating them to activity. The harm from too much coffee or tea-drinking comes from the reaction of the nerves after the effect of the stimulant has passed away. If the stimulation is not excessive there is no more harm done than in stimulating the stomach with hot water or food, or stimulating the body with exercise, or the brain with thought or study.

"One of the adulterants of ground coffee, chicory, is a valuable addition to its food qualities. It gives a peculiar flavor to the coffee, and many people who have become accustomed to the mixture prefer it to the pure coffee. There is more nourishment and less stimulant in it, the chicory giving what is called body to the drink. In France it is almost impossible to get pure coffee, and the majority of the people there, if it were served to them, would object to it.

"Our government inspection of tea at the port of entry has almost done away with the possibility of adulteration. When it is occasionally practised, however, two methods are used. One is the addition of spent leaves. These are the grounds of tea which have already been used, and from which most of the strength has been extracted. Their general physical properties are preserved, and when they are dried they resemble the fresh leaves sufficiently to allow of their mixture in moderate quantities with the second-grade teas without detection except by an expert. The thrifty Chinaman is the man who works out this process of adulteration. He is a great tea-drinker himself, and he hates to spend money. By selling the remains of his refreshment he gets his drink at a much reduced cost. Then there are leaves of other plants which resemble tea leaves and are used to mix with them, as the willow, the beech, and the black currant. The experts in the customs department can usually detect these. The most common thing done to tea is what is called 'facing.' This consists of the use of mineral substances like Prussian blue, indigo, turmeric, plumbago, gypsum, terra alba, and soapstone, to increase the weight and improve the color. These are all comparatively harmless. But it is reported that arsenic, copper and green vitriol are sometimes used. Of course, any artificial increase in the weight reduces the amount of tea which the purchaser supposes he is getting, and is to that extent a fraud. Besides, cheap teas are made to resemble what they are not. So the entire practice is reprehensible."

KIPLING ON JAPAN.

His Impression of the Tea Houses and the Geisha Girls.

Rudyard Kipling made one voyage around the world, avowedly as a globe-trotter. It was in 1889 he was, at that time, a reporter for the Pioneer, published at Allahabad, and also did work for the military Gazette. In the early spring of that year he set out by way of China and Japan to visit America and England. At regular intervals he wrote letters describing what he saw.

"Nagasaka is inhabited entirely by children. The grown-ups exist on sufferance. A four-foot child walks with a three-foot child who is holding the hand of a two-foot child, who carries on her back a one-foot child, who—but you will not believe me if I say that the scale runs down to six inch little Jap dolls such as they used to sell in the Burlington Arcade. These dolls wriggle and laugh. They are tied up in a blue bedgown which is tied by a sash, which again ties up the bedgown of the carrier. Thus, if you untie that sash, baby and but little brother are at once perfectly naked. I saw a mother do this, and it was for all the world like the peeling of hard-boiled eggs."

His description of his first visit to a teahouse is very amusing.

"I assure you there is no dignity in sitting down on the steps of a teahouse and struggling with muddy boots. And it is impossible to be polite in your stockinged feet when the floor under you is as smooth as a glass and a pretty girl wants to know when you would like tiffin. Take at least one pair of beautiful socks when you come this way. Get them made of embroidered sombbur skin or silk if you like, but do not stand as I did in cheap striped brown things with a darn at the heel, and try to talk to a tea girl."

He closes in this happy vein:—

"My very respectable friends at all the clubs and messes, have you ever, after a good tiffin, lolled on cushions and smoked, with one pretty girl to fill your pipe and four to admire you in an unknown tongue? You do not know what life is. I looked around me at that faultless room, at the dwarf pines and creamy cherry blossoms without, at O'Toyo bubbling with laughter because I blew smoke through my nose, and at the ring of Mikado maidens over against the golden bearskin rug. Here was color, form, food, comfort, and beauty enough for half a year's contemplation. I would not be a Burman any more."—[Kobe Herald.

IN JAPAN.

Kindly Feeling of the Island Nation for America.

The new Japan is the object of special interest to all the world, and especially to all Americans—and with good reason. The United States was her godfather, her tutor, her adviser, her neighbor; and, now that she is essaying to walk alone among modern nations, it is not surprising that we should look with interest, not to say solicitude, upon her first steps. It is less than half a century since Commodore M. C. Perry "persuaded" Japan to open her doors, which had been closed to all the world since long before our nation existed. It was to the United States that she first sent envoys to make acquaintances and to observe the ways of the modern commercial and political world. To our schools and colleges she sent thousands of her best young men, who have now returned and in turn are instructing hundreds of thousands of her people in the things which they learned here.

Many American citizens have taken up their abode in Japan as teachers in the schools and colleges and as instructors in modern methods, mechanical, mercantile, financial and political. Numerous other American citizens have visited Japan in the interest of the Christian religion, and, mingling with the people, have carried the light of modern methods with the light of the gospel. Thousands of citizens of the United States have been residents of Japan during the years since the acquaintance of the nations began, and tens of thousands of Japanese citizens have, in that time, lived under the Stars and Stripes. The citizens of the United States residing in Japan today number more than 1,000, and of Japanese in the United States there are 7,000, or more than in all Europe and the English colonies, while in Hawaii there are over 27,000 Japanese living under the American flag and within American jurisdiction. Finally, having been the godfather, instructor and adviser of Japan for many years, we have now become her nearest neighbor—in the Aleutian Islands at the north and in the Philippines at the south, and the Yankees of the orient and occident, joining hands, control the line of strategic territory which stretches along the entire Pacific front of Asia.

Three important changes have been recently made in the political affairs of Japan: 1. The substitution of the gold standard for that of silver; 2. the establishment of a new and mildly protective tariff, instead of one whose highest and nearly uniform rate was 5 per cent. ad. valorem, and (3) the abolition of the extra-territorial system and the substitution of that by which foreign residents become subject to her own laws and regulations.—[The Forum.

Struggle Between Industrial Giants.

From time to time the newspapers have chronicled events which seemed to show that Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller are working in complete sympathy for the control of the iron and steel trade of the country. But although the Carnegie company has leased ore beds and ore tonnage of the Rockefeller interests, the two powerful forces represented by these men have never come into perfect harmony. It is said that the reason is because Mr. Rockefeller has wished to sell out rather than continue in his present business position and that he has asked a price for his interests, $50,000,000, which the Carnegie company has refused to pay. But whether that is the truth or not, it is now certain that Mr. Rockefeller has planned to reap heavy rewards from the ore market situation next year. The demand for ore this year embraced deliveries of sixteen million tons. The amount marketed in 1900 is expected to reach twenty millions. The Standard Oil magnates see a chance to make at least several million dollars out of this prospect.

The way in which he has calculated to do this is first by cornering Lake ore tonnage and then by selling ore at the consequent advance. He has controlled the greater portion of the tonnage for the last two years and this season has witnessed the rise of transportation from 60 cents to $1.25 per ton. At the present time the ore brings $2.60 per ton. In 1900 it will attain a higher level, some authorities predicting a $5 rate. If plenty of it can be delivered the latter price will be impossible, but if the deliveries are limited, whether because of inadequate transportation or restricted yields at the mines, the condition of the iron and steel trade is such as to send the price up to at least twice the present figure. If Mr. Rockefeller can get double for transportation what he received this year, he will increase his vessels earnings by between three and four million dollars, and, provided his control of lake tonnage keeps the Pittsburg market short of supplies, thereby increasing the price of ore $2 per ton, his mines, which will probably produce 4,000,000 tons of ore in 1900, will return him a gain of about $8,000,000 from the season's business.

GIANTS, OLD AND NEW.

Modern Ones Not Even Half the Height of Noah.

Old chroniclers tell wonderful stories of the giants that used to walk the earth, even as we read in the Bible of Goliath, who was slain by the youth David. In later days perhaps the most interesting book on giants was written by a French scholar named Henrion in 1718. This book asserted that Adam, the first man, was 123 feet 9 inches tall, and that Eve was only five feet shorter. After Adam man began to lose height rapidly. Noah, says M. Henrion, was about 27 feet tall, and Abraham measured not more than 20. Moses reached only the poor height of 13 feet, and, finally, man had to be contented with feeble little frames from 4 to 6 feet in height.

Many huge human skeletons have been found, according to report. It is said that the skull of Chevalier Rincon, whose remains were discovered in 1500 at Rouen, held a bushel of wheat. The shinbone was four feet long, and others in proportion. Many other similar skeletons were found, one in Sicily that measured 300 feet in length. In the present century, however, it has been shown that these skeletons were not of humans, but of prehistoric beasts.

One of the world's famous giants was Patrick Cotter O'Brien, who was born at Kinedale, in Ireland, in 1761. He was 8 feet 3 inches tall, and was the greatest giant of the day. He died in 1804. In the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is the skeleton of a giant named Magrath, who was 7 feet 8 inches high.

It is an interesting fact that giants as a rule are both weak of body and of mind, while dwarfs are usually keen-witted and healthy. A story is told that the Empress of Austria in the seventeenth century had all the giants and dwarfs of the Germanic Empire assembled at Vienna. They were quartered together, and fear was expressed that the giants would terrify the dwarfs. The contrary proved to be the case. The dwarfs tormented and robbed the giants to the extent that with tears in their eyes the giants begged to be protected from them.

The usual circus and museum giants of to-day are rarely over 7 feet in height, but they wear high-heeled boots and high hats that add a foot or more in height to their appearance.—[Chicago Record.

FISHING WITH STONES.

Devices Used by Scottish Poachers in Capturing Salmon.

It is astonishing what tiny brooks large salmon will ascend in obedience to the instinct which teaches them to seek a nursery where their young will be comparatively secure from the attacks of their numerous enemies. In one small pool of a little burn in the Highlands, half a dozen yards long and but a few feet broad, I have seen, rather later in the year, eight or ten salmon, some of which must have weighed between twenty and thirty pounds. They ascend these small streams during flood-time, and it frequently happens that they are caught on a falling water, and unable to escape from their confined quarters until the rivers are again in spate, it may be not for many weeks.

In such circumstances they are accessible to the devices of poachers, and although as a rule the Scottish rivers are efficiently guarded during the breeding time they are, of course, raided occasionally, and large numbers of gravid fish secured. A common method is to select a long, "holding" pool, where salmon are known to be plentiful, and where the water is moderately deep at the sides. At such a place the poachers, their faces blackened, and perhaps a dozen or so in number, time their arrival an hour or two before dawn and stone the pool vigorously until there is light enough for the next stage of the proceedings. Frightened and confused by the constant splashing of the water and the descent of big stones all around them, the salmon seek refuge by the banks, where, in the meantime, the poachers are careful to leave them undisturbed.

When daylight appears the men creep cautiously up stream along the banks armed with long-handled gaffs, wherewith to snatch the salmon, which lie quietly, as though dazed, in three or four feet of water. A cart-load of heavy fish is sometimes secured during one of these matutinal forays.—[London Telegraph.

Where Women Are Scarce.

A woman who has lived in the Transvaal says that there are no spinsters in South Africa, and that the supply of wives is never equal to the demand. A school teacher seldom remains a teacher for more than one term, for the admiration of the young Boer planters is so great for a woman gifted enough to read and spell, and thrifty enough to earn money with her brain, that some well-to-do bachelor soon persuades her to marry him.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.