A Remarkable Geremony.

The Coming Coronation of the Russian Ozar-Origin of the Majestic Function-Magnificent Churches and Palaces Within the Kremlin is hung down rather low, and rests Graphically Described

vious to the reign of Grand Duke Ivan III, who governed in the fifteenth century. This great monarch, who first united Russia under one flag, adopted, with other traditions of the Byzantine Emperors, the solemn ceremony of the coronation. Constantinople, had then been conquered by the Turks, and Sophia, a niece of the last Byzan-Grand Duke Ivan. With her a host of fugitive Greeks of high rank journeyed to Moscow and transplanted in the new Russian capital the ideas and traditions of the Byzantine Emperor. The Grand Duke saw in his wife the scion of an imperial family, who had once governed all Christendom. He considered himself the sole heir of the Byzantine Emperors.
In accordance with this view he

dered the soronation of his grandchild Demetrius whom he appointed his successor. About the same time the myth of the much earlier coronation of Vladimir Monomachi, who reigned from 1113 to 1125, was originated, prob-ably in order to lend additional solemnity to the insignia used for the coronation of Demetrius by attributing to them an age of several centuries, while they probably came from the estate of some Russian duke. The insignia them used consisted of a crown, reminding one of the Tartaric head-coverings, and a cape-collar, of gold brocade, with long ends hanging down from the breast. This cape-collar, called "barmy," was covered with numer-

THE FIRST CORONATION. The first coronation occurred on Feb. 3, 1498, or almost four centuries ago, within the Cathedral of the Ascension of Mary, in the Kremlin. This church has since remained the coronation church. After the 15-year-old prince had been blessed by the me-tropolite his grandfather placed the cape-collar about his neck and the old crown upon his head. After that the prince visited in solemn procession with a great number of followers the Cathedral of the Archangels, which contains the burial vault of the Grand Dukes of Moscow, and the Church of the Annunciation. Ween coming out of the latter church gold and silver coins were thrown at the newlycrowned prince. The procession to the various churches has been accepted in the ceremonial of all following coronations, and even the custom of throwing money at the Czar just crowned was kept up for a long time, and only changed during the seventeenth cen-tury, inasmuch as the coins were afterwards thrown among the people, instead of at the Czar. As a matter of fact the prince who was first crowned in Russia never became the reigning monarch. He fell into disfavor with his grandfather on account of intrigues at the palace, and his uncle became Grand Duke. The latter did not care for the ceremony of coronaation, but his successor, Ivan IV., the Terrible, was next to be crowned on Jan. 14, 1547. He first took the title of Czar, and from this time on the Russian Czars and Czarinas have been crowned in the Cathedral of the Ascension with but slight deviations in 1647. from the original programme first introduced at the coronation of Prince

THE CORONATION OF FEODOR. The ceremony for the coronation of the Czar Feodor, the son of Ivan, the Terrible, was specially arranged by the Patriarch of Constantinople for the ocasion, and this festival, which took place on May 31, 1584, was therefore considerably more elaborate and grand than the former coronations. Early in the moning the father confessor of the Czar carried the insignia of coronation in state from the palace to the coronation church, where they were deposited on a table in front of the altar. Twelve stairs led up to a dais, on which two thrones were erected, the one for the Czar, and the other for the metropolite. The confessor returned to the palace for the Czar. and in grand procession the Czar walked to the cathedral amid the tolling of the bells of the thousand churches which Moscow is said to have possessed at that time. The confessor walked in front of the Czar, sprinkling the road crosswise with holy water. When the church was reached hymns were sung. By the time the Czar and the metropolite reached the throne-chairs on the dais quiet was restored in the church. The Czar then addressed the metropolite in a speech prearranged in the State Council, referring to his father's last will and testament and demanding the coronation. The metropolite thereupon adorned him with the "life-giving of the genuine cross, laid his hand upon the Czar's head and blessed him in his imperial calling. Then he incrown of Vladimir, and handed him a scepter. After silent prayer for a while he hung another chain around of Arabian gold." Next the Czar took of the crown, entered the "Holiest of the Holies" through the center door of the altar and received the holy communion. After this ceremony metropolite anointed the Czar with holy oil at the forehead, at the eyes, ears, at the breast, on the shoulders, and ing upon the throne the Czar again in solemn procession visited the other two churches. The festive banquet in the "Granowitaja Palata" or Audience Hall, concluded the ceremony. Rich presents were made to the army, and ammesty was granted to criminals and prisoners of war. The Czar also received commenmorative gifts of great first coronation which had been more than a church ceremony, and partook somewhat of a national character. Feodor were celebrated in the way, only the insignia were augmented by an imperial orb, as the emblem of imperial power assumed by the It is interesting to note that Czar

Feodor had so much consideration for holy oil which had touched his used a week after the ceremony to wash himself was thrown into the fire, while the undergarments he wore the ceremony were burned in the great courtyard of the convent in the Krem-

THE CORONATION OF CATHERINE the at faithfully at all coronations ec- eration of this church, since the mural party.

The remony of the coronation of curring thereafter until Czar Peter boy according to the same ritual. The first Imperial coronation occurred in the Cathedral of the Ascension upon the occasion of the coronation of the wife of Peter the Great, the later Empress Catherine I. She was the first woman to be crowned in Russia. This ceremony has quite a different character from all its predecessors by the presence of ladies, who previous to this time could not appear in public in Russia. At this ceremony the tine Emperor, had become the wife of foreign ministers and envoys were also admitted for the first time. festivities and amusements upon this occasion gave to the ceremony of coronation a much more public and national importance. At the coronation of Empress Elizabeth the insignla of the Empire were increased by the Imperial Banner, the Imperial and the Imperial Great Seal. Another change was also of much consequence. Previous to Peter the Great, Russia's Patriarch had crowned the Czar. Peter had abolished this office, and instead had himself become the head of the Orthodox Church. His daughter, Elizabeth, in keeping with this action, expressed the new condition of things by placing the crown upon her head herself. This is in the main the gradual development of the imperial coronations from their original inception up to their present form. THE KREMLIN.

The locality in which the important ceremony of coronation of the Russian Czars takes place is a limited part of the town of Moscow, surrounded by walls 60 feet high and commonly known as the Kremlin. This word, in Russian, signifies the citadel, and there are Kremkins in almost every old Russian city. The Kremlin of Mos-cow, however, has become known all over the world to such an extent that the use of the word Kremlin today is only applied to the citadel of Moscow. The wall surrounding the Kremlin is almost a mile and a half long, and is interrupted only by five gates leading into the curious mixture of palaces, cathedrals, convents and public buildings. Situated as it is on a hill, the view over the city of Moscow from the Kremlin is very beautiful. Toward the east the "Red Square" divides the Kremlin from the city. Red in this connection is equivalent to beautiful with the Russians; therefore the equare ought to be called the "Beau-tiful Square." This Red Square is historically one of the most interesting localities in Russia, for in the last 500 happened there. In this square stood people. From the "Red Square" the picturesque "Gate of the Saviour" leads into the Kremlin. This gate was built by Italian architects, under Ivan III., but the upper belfry was constructed in 1626 by an Englishman named Gillowey. Over the entrance to the gate there is a precious picture of the Saviour, which was hung there

THEATER OF CORONATION FESTIVITIES. Issuing from the gate into

Kremlin the visitor first beholds large square, surrounded by venerable buildings, nearly all of which are four centuries old. First to the right is the famous Convent of the Ascension. Next to it the small palace of the Kremlin, or Nicholas Palace, is situated. Just across from the Gate of the Saviour the "Belfry of Ivan the Great" rises to a height of 267 feet. There are no less than 34 bells hung in this tower, some of which are of gigantic dimensions. The famous colossal bell of Moscow rests on a masonry foundation in the square in front of this bell tower. A little further to the left is the "Cathedral of the Archangels," and behind it, facing Cathedral Square, which is separated from the outer square by massive gilt railings, the "Cathedral of the Ascension" is located, within which the ceremony of the coronation takes place. To the west of this Cathedral ness beyond anything produced by Square stands the great palace of the Kremlin, with all its curious buildings, including the famous historic festival or audience hall, the "Granpalace and almost overshadowed by the high walls of the latter the "Cathedral of the Annunciation" is hidden. These three churches and the great palace of the Kremlin are the real theater of the coronation festivities. The "Cathedral of the Annunciation" the coronation church proper, stands Cross," a crucifix containing a part in the center of the Kremlin and forms a great square, overtopped by large and four small domes. Inside not only the walls, but all the pillars are vested him with the cape-collar and covered to the ceiling with gold decorations and pictures of saints and heroes of the church in the style peculiar to the Russian Church. his neck, which was called "the chain this church nearly all the Russian patriarchs are buried. Its greatest treasure, however, is the painting of the Madonna, which was brought from Constantinople by Czar Vladimir, and which is commonly believed to have been painted by St. Luke, the Apostle, himself. The frame of this picture, as well as the pedestal upon on both sides of both hands. Return- which it stands, and the railing which screens the holiest of holies from the Divided on Other Issues a Strong Pha placed the crown on his own head, and rest of the church, represent almost inestimable values. The "Cathedral of the Archangels" resembles very much the one just described. Here all the Czars are buried, beginning with Ivan Kalita, down to the brother of Peter now visit this church during the ceremony of the coronation in order to This was the pay their respects to their ancestors. Among the curiosities of this church are the chapel in which the remains of Ivan the Terrible are laid away, The coronations following that of and also the shrine erected to his son, same Dmitri (Demetrius), who was murder ed while a boy, and who is now regarded as a saint by the Orthodox Church. The "Cathedral of the Annunciation" was at one time the church which the Czars attended, where they were married and in which their children were baptized. In memory body that for a week he dared not these princes crosses ornamented with change his clothing. The water he precious jewels which they once wore Sign of the Cross," has won a peculiar upon their breasts are now hung around the pillars of the church. The during throne pew of the old Czars remains unaltered, and next to ft the Emperor see the drama during its visit to his remains standing for a moment when, own cathedral city, and that ecclesiafter the coronation, he comes from asticism might not be found wanting

paintings show in part pictures of the Greek philosophers as fore-runners of Christ.

AUDIENCE HALL OF THE CZARS. On the west side of Cathedral Square, "Granowitaja Palata" rears its venerable walls. Built in 1491, it has for all these centuries served as an audience hall, for the Czars. It is a large hall with a vented colling which upon one pillar in the center of the room. Around this pillar the imperial insignia and the most precious pieces of the imperial treasure are exhibited on shelves at festival occasions. Over the Great, who was crowned while a the great entrance to this hall there is a small concealed window, from which, in the days of the early Czars, their wives and daughters looked at the ceremonies taking place in the room, for they were not allowed to take part in person then. Next to this hall the famous "Red Stairway" is located, which leads from the palace down to Cathedral Square, This stair-way was at one time covered with a golden roof, which was taken away under the last Czar. The fantastic splendor of these palaces, of these churches, with five or with nine domes. this labyrinth of gold railings, of squares and streets and passagss, can-not be adequately described in words.

Eva's Whistling Larynx

The Remarkable Musical Equipment of a Little Girl.

New Haven Evening Register. One of the most peculiar instances of remarkable anatomical development known to medical science has just been discovered in New Haven. The circumstances are as yet unknown to the New Haven physicians and surgeons, but a leading professor of music, to whose attention the case has been brought, pronounces it the most remarkable he has ever observed. The case, in the layman's parlance, is known as that of a whistling larynx, though the doctors have a technical name for it, which is at once sounding and confusing to the average intelligence. The individual in which this peculiarity has developed in the daughter of Mr. and developed is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spear, of 312 Columbus avenue. Eva is 8 years old, and, notwithstanding her youth, the case is remarkably well developed. In plain terms, this little lady is able to whistle without the use of her lips, pharnyx, palate, or cheeks, all of which are brought into play by the ordinary

Eva gave the first manifestation of her laryngeal whistling ability when but 2 years of age. Mr. Spear lived near a talking parrot, which was very apt at mimicking conversations between the members of the family. On one occasion he repeated a remark made by Mrs. Spear to Eva. Mrs. Spear was astonished to hear the little one repeat the remark in an exact imitation of the manner in which it was repeated by the bird. years many important events have Her astonishment amounted to amazement when the little one mimickthe platform from which the Czars ed the whistle of the parrot apparannounced their will to the people, ently without the slightest effort. It and often enough this place was the theater of massacres, which Ivan the was not produced by the lips and Terrible ordered to keep in bounds his unruly nobles and chieftains. Here also occurred the great national revoit. Eva rapidly developed the ability lution, at the head of which Minin and Prince Posharski led the masses; and here also was the first Czar of or such snatches of them as she

Prof. Bonney, the musical instructor, was greatly interested upon learning of Eva's whistling ability and a once manifested a desire to investigate the case. He listened to an im promptu performance by the little girl, and requested another. He pronounces the case worthy of the attention not only of the medical profession, but of the musical instruc-At present Eva's whistling is confined to those snatches of popular songs which she hears her sisters play on the piano and to the hymns which are common in the household She has no technical knowledge of music, but whistles "by ear." When she is doing so her lips are as they be at perfect rest. There is not the slightest contraction of them or any movement. She whistles equwell with her mouth tightly closed. Upon attempting a high note however, she unconsciously opens her mouth as a singer would in attempting the same thing. However, there is no suggestion of singing in her

The impression conveyed to the listener is similar to that produced one proficient in mimicking the notes of a horn, though of a much finer and clearer tone. The notes are clear and full, the low ones with a volume and tone seldom or never heard in ordinary whistling, and the high ones with a clearness and fulthe most artistic whistler of the ordinary kind. While nothing of the fineness of the ordinary whistling is lost, the strength and volume of the sound are far greater than that ordinarily produced, and from this fact would be a vast improvement over ordinary whistling when performed in the presence of an audience.

Eva is somewhat shy in exhibiting her accomplishment before strangers, but amuses herself and parents and sisters with it in the family, as any boy might, by whistling in the tim worn fashion common to all boys. No attempt has ever been made to cultivate it, as Eva has only begun to take lessons on the piano, but even now there is a suggestion of an extraordinary ability to perform diffi-cult warbles when the little one attempts such melodies as "The Whistling Coon," or the "Mocking Bird." has a range of two and a haif octaves. She has discovered that she can whistle even when holding the tongue between the index finger and

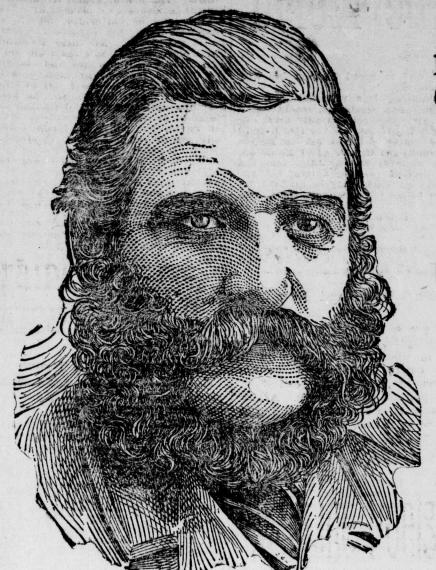
HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED.

lank Support One Particular

Measure. From week to week fresh testimony mes from the members of the House Commons, telling of the beneficial effects of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and how it will remove cold in the head, and is one of the best remedies for catarrh in any shape. testimony comes from members repreparts of the Dominion. Donald W. Davies, M.P., of Alberta, N.W.T., and Louis E. Dugas, M.P., of Montcalm, Que., along with some 50 others, have already borne testimony, from practical experience in this mat-Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver

WILSON BARRETT'S play, "The mark of favor in England. The Bishop of Norwich actually granted a special "dispensation" to such as wished to "Cathedral of the Archangels" to in doing all possible public honor to This programme reveals plainly its visit the old court-church. A very its new ally, the dramatic company Byzantine character, but was followed curious fact is to be noted in the dec- was bidden to an Episcopal garden

Health! Strength! Ability to Work!



Paine's Celery Compound Gives Another Wonderful Proof of Its Life-saving Powers

Mr. R. W. Daniels Says; "I Feel Like a New Man, Which Condition I Owe to the Blessing of God and Paine's Celery Compound

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World's Safest and Best Spring Medicine.

ery one hundred, means a cure.

laden mortals would give gladly all they possess, were each one able say from the heart,"I am a new man. or "I am a new woman.

If our people believe in the thousands of cures effected every year by Paine's Celery Compound, there is not the slightest necessity for giving up all that one may own to gain health, strength and new life. A few bottles of the great medicine often suffice to overcome and perfectly cure the most dreadful forms of disease and suffer-

From the Christian Work.

No news could possibly be hailed

covery of an ancient manuscript copy

of the New Testament. The cable dis-

patch from Constantinople announcing

the news, tells us that the newly dis-

covered text is "an ancient and beauti-

ful manuscript copy of the Gospel, dat-

ing back to the sixth century," that

it "was recently discovered in Asia

and thinnest of vellum, which is dyed

pumple, the letters being silver, ex-

cept for the abbreviations and sacred

names, which are in gold." Doubtless

t is an uncial manuscript (in capital

etters) though this is not stated. The

fact that the dispatch states it to be

'a manuscript copy of the Gospel,'

leaves it in doubt if only the four

Gospels was meant, or whether it also

contains the Epistles and the Apoc-

alypse. But whether the manuscript

contains the entire New Testament

which seems most probable, or only the

d with delight throughout Christen-

script as briefly stated in the dispatch

vith great care. This is a very im-

portant phase of the matter; for as

porters and typewriters today. It

Constantinople dispatch representa-

rives of English and American uni-

versities have sought to obtain posses-

insuccessfully, as it has been secured

by Russia, no doubt having been pur-

chased by the Government. This, how-

consequence, as the newly-found manu-

We have said the discovery will be

number of all kinds of original sources

possible to summon three primitive

witnesses comparable to the Sinaitic,

the Vatican and the Alexandrian cod-

Holy and influential Book which the

remarkable that this should be so in

mar, and even thought to harmonize

the quotations in the New Testament

with the Greek and Septuagint.

gratitude to God."

n this country at an early day.

Minor," and is "written on the finest

Mr. R. W. Daniels, of Lawrencemedicines that doctors can prescribe. Mr, Daniels, who is a well-known and respected citizen of this town, furnishes a statement of his case which is fully indorsed by Rev. C. M. Tyler, Methodist minister, of Weymouth, N.

Thousands of suffering and disease- pound in ninety-nine cases out of ev- mony to the wonderful effects of your Paine's Celery Compound. I was induced to try your Compound through town, N. S., is one of the many thousands who have found Paine's Celery Compound far superior to any of the of patent and doctor's medicines, only to find myself growing weaker. After using your Paine's Celery Compound to the number of five bottles, I gained 43 1-2 pounds, and am able to work hard all day as a mason with comfort to myself. I feel like a new man, overcome and perfectly cure the most dreadful forms of disease and suffering. The use of Paine's Celery Com- of suffering humanity, to add my testiwhich condition I owe to the blessing

Another New Testament OVERCROWDED PROFESSIONS. Manuscript Discovered.

he Chief Justice Thinks There Are Too Many in Them.

I om the Toronto Star. Chief Justice Meredith evidently thinks that the professions have already more than enough followers. A lawyer came before him yesterday morning with a motion to get paid out with more delight by the Christian world, especially the world of Chris- of court a small sum of money due tian scholarship, than that of the dis-covery of an ancient manuscript copy could not rightfully possess until he of age.

"What does he want the money for?" demanded his honor. "To go on with his education," said the lawyer. "Hum." from the bench: "studying

for a profession, I suppose?" "Well then I won't make the order out. "But-" began the lawyer.

"No, I won't," said the judge. are plenty now in the professions." So the boy will have to devise some other means of following up the ambitious course he has probably mapped

Notes and Incidents.

It is stated that, just before leaving for the continent, the Queen gave the Bishop of London, chairman of the four Gospels, the discovery will be hail-Church of England Temperance Society, a check for £200, to be spent in om, while the quality of the manuthe furtherance of temperance work. Some striking facts appear in an arndicates that it has been prepared

ticle in the Nineteenth Century. "The British agricultural laborer," remarks nuch difference has been seen to exist our contemporary, "cannot be said to Greek manuscripts as there are grades at all events better fed than the f difference betwen stenographic re-French, German, Italian or Spanish workman, and would turn up his nose should be added that according to the at the ordinary fare of a small French peasant proprietor. The British miner, ironworker, or town artisan lives in a much more generous style than his sion of the precious manuscript, but continental, and probably quite as well as his American or colonial brother; and though he does dress as well nor as a rule live in as good a house ver, is a matter of comparatively little as the last two, he might improve his position in these respects did he dimcript will undoubtedly be translated inish the amount of his unnecessary into English, and an edition published expenditure on drink and tobacco; and he might live better did he condescend to take a lesson from his French colhailed with delight; and it will. It is leagues in the mysteries of thrift, and certainly cause for thankfulness that did his wife understand more inder Providential conditions the New | oughly the arts of housekeeping and of restament can appeal to a far larger

Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, of 27 Rudyerd han all the rest of the ancient Greek iterature. As Dr. Constantine Tischstreet, North Shields, England, bought endorf, the discoverer of the Sinaitic a large ling on the fish quay recently, manuscript, has said: "For no single and his wife cut it open and found in ook of classic Greek antiquity is it its stomach a glass bottle, containing the following note, written in ink: "Message to J. R. Hogg.-May God ces for the confirmation and rectificapreserve you for many years to push the temperance cause on and show us tion of its text; and that we can manipoor toilers of the deep the error of our festly do this in the case of the most ways. You touch our hearts with true earnestness in the temperance cause. world possesses calls for profoundest You have our children's blessing, and you are the glory of our wives, and Beside this tribute to those manuthe enemy of that wholesale murderer. scripts mentioned, it is no less cause drink. Please excuse the letter sent for thankfulness that although the editions of the Greek text which form the you in one of the devil's envelops as we are x x Mile x x x." The remaining basis of the English Lutheran translatwo or three words cannot be made out tion are of a much more recent date than the other three, which were pre- as the paper was torn in getting it out of the bottle. Mr. Wilkinson depared in the fourth and fifth centuries, clares to the Shields Daily News reand present many variations from the porter that the bottle must have been earlier texts, none of these are of a in the fish's stomach for some time, as serious character or affect any vital there was "a growth right round it." truth of the Scriptures. It is further and "the bottle had to be taken out with a knife." The fish was caught by view of the fact that originally the the crew of the Black Watch, owned copies were made for private use, that by Mr. Barlow. copyists were careless, and often wrote

A question was asked in the Imperial from diction, and were liable to misunderstand, while some of them at- Parliament the other day about the tempted to correct the style and gramannexation of Norfolk Island. Mr. Adams, the magistrate of the island, who is now on a visit to Sydney, to protest against this step, has been giving a rather amusing account of the script, we must leave it to speak for the itself when we shall have advice of its character from Constantinople, or the English edition shall be given to the they paid?" Mr. Adams was asked. script, we must leave it to speak for public. With the three early manuscripts a fourth is now to be added is how they manage it. One week in the cal box—at least M. Bezichinsky says

police are not paid in gold for their labors. They are merely exempted from other Government labor. When you want a policeman you go and hunt him out of a paddock. He is probably working there. No use asking him the time. He'd have to go to his house and consult the family clock. The island has no custom house, no paid civil service, no paper currency, and it needs none of these things. It just

EARTHQUAKES IN SAMOA.

Singular Phenomena Caused by a Con vulsion of Nature in the South \$328.

San Francisco Call. The schooner Viking (Capt. Luttrell) from Puget Sound, was at Apia. Samoa, on Jan. 10 last. From Capt. Luttrell and others we received information that nearly all the islands of the Samoan group were visited by severe shocks of earthquake on the days of Dec. 25 and 26. At Tuituila the shock was the severest ever experienced in the history of the island. At first the report was spread that twenty lives had been lost among the natives there, but subsequent news proved this report to be false. However, a great deal of damage was done, and at Amalina Bay, a town on Leona Bay, a heavy shower of volcanic ashes fell which covered the houses to the depth of several inches. The natives were panic-stricken, many leaving the island in their boats and proceeding to Apia, where they spread the report that a number of lives had been sacrificed. At Fagaloa Bay a remarkable submarine phenomenon occurred. between the copyists of the early live in a very luxurious style, but he is Christmas Day two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt. Shortly afterward a great body of water was lifted fom the bay, shaped like a geyser, and carried to an immense height. A volume of steam, smoke and ashes escaped from it. The water fell in the form of a shower, and volcanic dust filled the air.

For three days after the eruption the waters of the bay were hot and boiled around the spot where the waterspout had occurred. Fishes were killed by thousands, and a reign of terror existed among the natives. The western part of the island of Tuituila is the most thickly populated, and the report that no lives had been lost came from this district only. It is said that there is a possiblity that some of the natives who make their homes in the mountains might have met death, as a great volume of ashes fell on the northern slope of the island.

Tuituila lies southwest of Apia. It is high and volcanic. The island is seventeen miles in length and five miles wide. Pago Pago Harbor is on its south side. Matafoa, a peak 2,300 feet high, is situated nearly in the center of the island, and is an extinct volcano. It is said to have smoked and emitted ashes, but this report could

not be confirmed. At Tau, another island of the Sa moan group, the earthquake shocks were felt severely. age was done on shore, but submarine convulsions killed millions of fish and slightly damaged the topography of the outlying reefs. The formation of Tau had not been disturbed since 1866, when a marine disturbance, similar to that which occurred at Fagaloa, changed the outlines of the place. ashes and steam arose from the sea The sea bottom shoaled in several

At Mauna the quakes shook down number of native huts.

Substitute for Pedestrianism.

Paris Messenger. Animals are well known to be susceptible to the influence of music, and be circumvented that way. Some people become ill on hearing the first note of a musical instrument-notably the flute. Not so the baby. Take any orinary baby at 4 a.m. It wakens up, it is insulted by the silence, indignathey paid?" Mr. Adams was asked. tion succeeds, and it begins to cry.
"Not in money," was the answer. "This is the time to bring out the musiwhich will doubtless help us to a better which were the Government. They repair the roads, and the professor says, even better; the Government. They repair the roads, and is, the professor says, even better; the Government of the professor says, even better; and so on. This is their taxation. The