## THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAS, AUGUST 10, 1894.

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THE RECORD OF A

what the Women's Christian Tem

perance Union Has Accom-

plished-Reports.

ent Departments-A Fin-

ancial Statement.

erintendents Named for Differ-

The ladies of the W. C. T. U met

nd spent a very pleasant afternoon yes-

erday at the residence of Mrs. Wil-

Mrs. Gould read a paper on "Woman's

The choice of superintendents of the

the end departments made by the exec-tive were approved. The superintend-

ents named with Mrs. Spencer; hospital, Social purity, Mrs. Spencer; hospital, Mrs. Andrews; fair work, Mrs. Spencer;

arcoites, Mrs. Jennins; evangelistic, Mrs. Burkholder and Mrs. Durham; par-lor socials, Mrs. Shakespeare and Mrs. Grant; young people's work, Mrs. Teague

Grant; young people's work, hirs. league and Mrs Spofford; railway and sailors,

Hayward and Mrs. Goodacre;

legislation, Miss Bowes.

of the meeting adjourned.

Miss Smith; scientific temperance, Mrs.

Haywaru Gould; jail work, Mrs. Hum-

After refreshments had been partaken

The annual report of the secretary is

ery interesting. It points out that the

Women's Christian Temperance Union

divided into sixteen different de-

tments, over each of which a compe-

t superintendent is appointed. First

the list is social purity, Mrs. Spencer

is work is carried on in connection

superintendent. The principal part of

with the Refuge Home, which has done

much good, letters received and testi-

mony given by former inmates proving

During the year seventeen have been

aken charge of in the home, twelve of

these belonging to Victoria. A sale of

ork in aid of the home last autumn

realized \$36, and besides this \$350 had

been subscribed in Victoria towards its

Petition and franchise-This has been

under the superitendence of Mrs. Spof-

ford. The secretary regrets that so lit-

tle success has been had in petition

work this year, although strong efforts

have been made to prevent new licenses

Hospital work comes next, Miss Logan

and Miss A. Smith superintendents. Lit-erature is distributed in the hospitals by

these ladies, kind words are spoken and

they report more interest taken in the

Sunday sevices which are held by the

Fair work, Superintendent Mrs.

Teague, proved very encouraging last

a comfortable rest in the exhibition build-

ing, from which we trust that our in-

fluence was felt, by the distribution of

much good literature and the good cup

f tea given by us we hope kept many

Unfermented wine at Lord's table. Su-

erintendent, Mrs. Morrow. "In this de-

partment we have to report eight of the

heers the sick, sorrowing or sinful more

distributed by loving hands, and our su-

perintendents are ready and willing to

Flower work. Superintendents

from taking stronger drinks."

"We were kindly allowed to have

Ministerial Association and others.

maintenance.

being granted.

casions."

ome reformations have taken place.

ty and hygiene, Dr. Mary McNeil;

Mrs. Jenkins; evangelistic,

press

followed by a long discussion.

named were as follows:

It was very interesting, and

YEAR.

much with locals, etc.

Donations

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

Disbursements.

Expenses at convention ...... Affiliation fees for 1893 and 1894...

Sent Prov: Treasurer for del. ex. to

Dom. Con., Con. reports and Dom.

year 1894 ..... Proceeds of sale of work paid

VANITY OF GREAT MEN.

Insanity.

Refuge Home ..... One-third proceeds of concert paid

reproduction of the Olympic games; also an immense fountain in which mercury shall supply the place of the more com-

mon and inexpensive fluid in ordinary An eminent electrician, M. Trouve, fers to furnish an illuminated fountain falling from the third platform of the Eiffel tower, whose jets shall rise a thousand feet. The height of the jets of those of the fountain of 1889 was only small. The secretary of the chamber of beputies promises an exposition of the manner in which the legislative power operates in all countries, the way in which he will execute his project not he

being definitely explained, and Mme. Pe gard, who superintended the French deartment of the feminine exhibition at Chicago, desires a similar exposition in 1900.Many of the projects are ingenious. nothing more, but their realization presents certain difficulties. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, imagines a representation of the revolution of the earth a een from the moon, the satellites of our globe being represented by dioramas and the different geological epochs, with their habitants by means of a well. An Ital an has conceived a plan of an exposiion that the visitor can inspect in all its departments, remaining all the tim comfortably seated. The bazar of Con stantinople will be duplicated if a French baron. an admirer of the Orient, can ob tain the requisite space, and two classical Frenchmen dream of a subterranea xposition, copied as nearly as possible from the mythological forge of Neptune that shall shelter all the arts and industries that occupy themselves with the smelting and fashioning of the metals, It is the idea of an anonymous inventor to surround the first story of the Eiffel ower, which is 190 feet high, with omenade 60 feet wide, connected with the surface of the earth by means of a inclined bridge. An aerial fierry acros the Seine; a huge aquarium, the greatest ever constructed; a captive balloon as cending 3000 feet: a representation of mine in operation in the quarries of the Trocadero; and a Russian village ar among the other projects more or practical. And four years remain for the reception of proposals before the first strokes of work on the buildings will really commenced.—S. F. Chronicle.

A SICILIAN PUPPET SHOW. What the Italians Accomplish in Hard ling Marionettes.

With a joyous expectancy, such as on calls among the impressions of child

tion that our city editors favor us very CAUSED BY THE STOMACH. "There are still two or three departments, such as heredity and hygiene, scinetific temperance in schools, etc., but little has been done in them." Physician's Explanation of the Cause

of Heant Failure.

A physician, writing to the "Medical Brief," says: "I wish te say a few words about heart failure. We almost Dues collected during the year.... 145 00 Collections at meetings....... 31 10 Proceeds sale of work and enter-taluments ..... daily see reports of deaths attributed to heart failure. Now, what I wish to ask, is, what is it that the heart fails to do? tainments ...... 173 90 Donations ...... 51 05 Collections at Miss Phelps' lectures. 24 00 most perfect organ in the animal econ-51 05 omy, and one that never shirks its duty. Total ...... \$425 70 It commences its labors during the early stages of pregnancy, and goes on till the last moment of life, without one second of rest, night or day, often without the single intermission of a single pulsation for 100 years or more. At every beat it propels two ounces of blood through the structure. At 75 pulsations a minute, nine pounds of blood is sucked in and pumped out. Every hour 540 pounds; every day, 12,060 pounds; every year, 4,730,400 pounds; every 100 years, 473,-040,000 pounds. Verily a good organ,

and all performed without one moment's Now, the heart has the very meanest 14 50 and most contemptible neighbor that ever an organ had; namely, the stomach 35 50

a drunkard, a glutton, a trespasser, and almost everything else as bad. Verily it ought to be walled in and kept on it own grounds. The stomach lies directly under the

Total .....\$425 70 heart, with only the diaphragm between, and when it fills with gas it is like a small ballroom, and lifts up till it interferes directly with the heart's action. The stomach never generates gas, but Excessive Self-Conceit as a Precursor of when filled with undigested food fermen-

tation takes place, and gas in generate l and the interference depends upon the It is unquestionable that many of the amount of gas in the stomach. To overmost celebrated men have been absurdly come this obstruction the heart has to and foolishly vain. but any one concludes exert itself in proportion to the interferthat vanity is either a part or an incidence, more blood is sent to the brain, ent of greatness it ought to be rememand the following symptoms are the rebered that no man, great or small, is a sult: A dizzy head, a flushed face, a fixed quantity, to be counted upon at all times as the same. No man is the loss of sight, spots or blurs before the same from year to year, from month to eyes, flashes of light, zigzag lines or chains, etc., often followed by the most severe headache. These symptoms are month, or from day to day. The processes of thought, the moods of the mind usually relieved when the gas is expelled are as swift as the flash of light, and

from the stomach. doubtless one man who lives through a Now, when this upward pressure upon long life experiences all the moods of which any man of his level of cultiva- the heart becomes excessive, more dantion has ever been capable. Instead of gerous symptoms supervene, a larger quantity of blood is sent to the brain, being true that the vanity of great men some vessels rupture and a blood clot makes them great, or that they do their in the brain is the result, and the patient best in the mood of vanity, it is probably dies of apoplexy, or, if he lives, is a true that in doing their really great work they are not vain at all, or even selfcripple for life.

When a sick person, or an old one, or concious at all. It is only as they look one with feeble digestion, sleeps, digesback upon it that it inflates some of them with pride, which often shows itself in vanity. "Gods," said Dear. Swift, smiting his hand on the table,

A man is found dead in bed, and the as he read over one of his own promedical attendant pronounces it the reductions, "what a genius I had when I wrote that!" This was vanity, no sult of heart failure, and such is the doubt. And it was vanity in Ruskin certificate of burial given. Now, the man certificate of burial given. Now, the man was out, partook of a late supper, and which made him say: "With Carlyle I ate roast beef, turkey, chicken, lobsters, stand, we two alone now in England, mince pie, plum pudding, ice cream, cake, for God and the Queen." But does this an orange, nuts and raisins, three or four justify anyone in saying, as M. du Clos cups of coffee, etc., went home at middoes in concluding a series of interesting night, retires, and dies of heart failure anecdotes on the vanity of great men, before nine o'clock the next morning. that "as people are usually taken at

What did the heart fail to do? their own estimate, self-appreciation Again, a man is sick with typhoid should not be condemned"? It seems fever or pneumonia, or almost any other city churches using this at sacramental rather true as a fact of the physiology disease, and died, it is said, from heart of the mind that uncontrollable vanity failure; but what has his diet been duris a sure symptom of the onset of ining his sickness? At present it is very Humber and Mrs. Cox. "This is a sanity. All great men are brave in in-beautiful part of our work, as nothing itiative, but the courage which enables itiative, but the courage which enables fashionable to comence at once with what them to succeed where others dare not might as well be called the stuffing prothan these beautiful messengers of God even attempt is never so potent as when cess-ieed milk, which is so cool and it leads to entire self-forgetfulness. grateful to the patient, from three pints to one gallon Guring the day and night. When Napoleon concluded himself a dedistribute them in every case that comes migod, when he began to stuff his stom- I would say that in place of it clam to their knowledge. They send bouquets ach instead of exercising his brain, as chowder, thickened with gravel, stones, he had done, he became unable to keep eggs, beef tea, whiskey, cream and all awake when he most needed to be wary, other good things the patient can be in-

wine, electricity, massage, and we are on the verge of delightful therapeutic discoveries concerning it.

Dr. Thayer of San Francisco, as reported in the medical records, has come to the conclusion that the sun is the most effi-cient of all surgical methods in the treatment of "capillary aneurisms, varicose veins, indolent and eating ulcers, epithe lial, cancers, birth, India ink and powder marks, hemorrhoidal and erectile tu-

mors, morbid growths as warts, moles, I have always considered the heart the small wens, and all parasitic skin diseas-Dr. Thayer is candid enough to admit he is not the first to discover the surgery and dermatology of the sun. Some years ago a London surgeon, by using the sun's rays, presumably with a bens removed a wine mark from a Lady's face and destroyed a malignant growth in the same way. Says Dr. Thayer, "During a practice of

more than a quarter of a century I have found no caustic or cautery to compare with solar heat in its beneficiary results. Unlike other caustics it can be applied with safety on the most delicate tissues and the system receives this treatments kindly. The irritation and inflammation following are surprisingly slight and of short duration, the pain subsiding im-

mediately on the removal of the lens. There is a curative power in the chemical rays of the sun yet unexplained." With weak lungs, let the sun fall on the chest for hours. If internal tumors or ulceration is suspected, let the sum burn through the bare skin directly on the point of disease for hours daily. There

will be no doubt left in the mind that there is a curative power in the chemical rays of the sun. Women especially need to make systematic trial of the sun's healing and rejuvenating powers. For that nervous depression which results in shedding hair, in sunken features, and ushers dread tuberculosis, tu-

mor and internal inflammation, sun is the specific-sun and rest together. For the chilliness which causes blue hands and bad color, resort to the sun; let it almost blister the skin and the circulation will answer the attraction. For falling hair and baldness, try the sun on the scallp for lesser periods ten might completely cover the dead minutes often repeated. And the woman who wants a cheek like a rose should pull her sofa pillows into a window, and let the sun blaze first on one cheek then the other and she will gain a color warranted not to wash off. The sun draws the

the

bath, and exhilarates rather than weak-AN ARAB SECRET.

blood to the surface better than a hot

Rapid Method of Sending News Between Distant Points.

The dark continent possesses means of incredibly, rapid communication and secret intercourse, which have hitherto

remained enshrouded, at any rate as far as Europeans are concerned, with the most impenetrable mystery, says a writer in the New York Tribune. When Khartoum fell in 1885 I was in Egypt, and I well remember that the Arabs set tled in the neighborhood of the pyramids knew all about it, as well as about Gen. Gordon's death, days and days before the news reached Cario by telegraph from the Soudanese frontier. Yet Khartoum is thousands of miles distant from Cairo and the telegraph wires from the frontier were monopolized by the government. In the same way these Arabs had told me twelve months previously of the defeat of the Egyptian army under Baker Pasha at Tokar, giving me not only the news, but several particulars concerning the rout full two

days before we received the intelligence from the Red Sea coast. In each case as well and thoroughly as the other inthey proved correct as to date, and it mates. obvious that the reports could not possibly have been mere guess work. and her strong and clear recollections Yet how had they received the news? It could not have been by signal fires, as this great country have often been the had been more than once suggested to subject of remark. Even to the present me by way of explanation of the problem: for these fires would infallibly have attracted the attention of the English and native scouts, and besides the nearly doubled the allotted span for the character of the country is unpropitious age of mankind. to any such methods. Then too, no ystem of signal fires, no matter how elaborate and prearranged, could possibly have conveyed the news so quickly and insuch detail. The Arabs, therefore, have manifestly some other means of rapid communication at their command. One is inclined to the presumption that they, like the hands to work. learned Pundits of northern India, have a knowledge of the forces of nature that are yet hidden from our most eminent scientists. I was reading the other day a lecture delivered by Sir William Preece (the principal electrician of the English government) in which he describes as an extraordinary and altogether new discovery the possibility of telegraphing without wires by means of the magnet currents in earth and water. Is it not conceivable that the Arabs of Africa may be acquainted with these possibilities and have been applying their knowledge of them to the transmission of news? This is, so far as I can see, one erous little t of the most plausible explanations. There the errands. is now new thing under the sun, not even concerning electricity, and a theory has even now been but forward that the peculiar cylinders discovered among the rains of Nineveh bearing, not charac ters, but faintly marked lines, may be nothing more nor less than the cylinders of some ancient Assyrian phonograph. Should this supposition be proved correct we may yet hope not only to read the writings, but even to hear the voices of those wise men of the east whose civ ilization antedates ours so many thousands of years. A strange occurrence is reported from the district of Hsing Knochow, in the province of Anhui, near Shanghai, where there are extensive coal workings. A borhood. party of miners recently struck an ancient shaft, where history records that a great catastrophe occurred four hundred ton and the soldiers and often received years ago, the records being preserved their good words. Later in life among the local archives. The miners, upon opening this old shaft, came upon upwards of a hundred and seventy of dren, all of whom, with her husband the former workers, lying where they she buried during her lifetime. had been overcome with foul gas four she had almost reached the century centuries back. The corpses were like mark she became an object of charity those of yesterday-quite fresh looking and was cared for by Christian peole. and not decayed in any way. The faces Her piety was always a remark by those

THE DEATH OF MUTESA. First of Uganda Kings to be Buried in a

Coffin and Grave

Mutesa, the friend of Speke and Stanley, was the link that connected old and new Uganda. With him passed away the ancient glory of his country. Mutesa always seemed to me to have been a harmonious part of the dim mystery which enshrouded the source of the Nile; almost immediately on its discovery Ugan-da, as it was, vanished away, as sometimes happens to an exhumed body; the features, which the light for one brief moment shows perfectly preserved for ages, will the next moment crumble to undistinguishable dust. The burial of Mutesa may be taken as one instance of how old customs were breaking down. Mutesa was the first king placed in a coffin and interred in a grave. On the accession of a king in former times the custom used to be for a long fuse to be ignnited by a man name Senkole. The fuse was wound round a post, and each day Senkole added more to the length of the fuse. When the king happened to die it became the part of Senkole to extinguish the fuse, and to whisper mysteriously to the Katikiro, "The fire is out," the for-mula by which in Uganda the death of the king is expressed. At first the king's death is kept secret, but soon the terrible fact becomes known, whereupon the wild death-wail goes up from the multitude of women in the king's vast enclosure. No one who has ever heard it can forget the sound of the great cry as it suddenly breaks forth upon the midnight stillness. now rising to a shrick of anguish, anon sinking to a wail of plaintive despair. The corpse of the deceased king used to be taken to a place called Merera, the butuka, or possession, of an old landed proprietor called Sebandeke, and some eight hours' march west of Mengo. Here the lower jaw was cut off and placed in

an ant-heap (kinyomo), that the ants might eat it perfectly clean. The body despoiled of its lower jaw was not interred, but carried to the house of a peasant on the estate and laid there, the house was immediately broken down, so that heavy thatch and debri king's corpsee; strong stakees were driven in side by side all round the house to keep off wild animals; and then the king's chief butler or brewer (Seruti), his chief baker or cook (Kanta), the chief of the Bahuma herdsmon (Sebalija), and his second in command (Sensalira), were put to death there. The third ruler of the Bahuma, however, used to be left alive; but Mulamba, the king's doormaker, was

TWO CENTENARIANS.

brewer.-Sunday Magazine.

Their Combined Ages Are Two Hundred and Forty-Eight Years.

The oldest man and the oldest woma in the state of Pennsylvania will cele-brate together to-day the 120th and the 128th anniversary respectively of their birthdays at the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, at Belmont and Girard avenues. Both are in good health, both have been inmates of the institution for many years, and both have in common all the friends they have in the world among their fellows within the four walls of the home which shelters them.

The woman is a hearty and cheerful old soul, who remembers General George Washington about as well as most people do who have passed the century mark. Her name is Mary McDonald. and in spite of her years she goes about unassisted, eats and sleeps well, can see fairly, and in every other way enjoys life

equal the Havana product. This is one est agricutural industries Her wonderful powers of endurance Honduras, and ourished as far back as the last century, when it was grown of matters pertaining to the infancy of with great success in the department of Santa Rosa. The industry has flourished satisfactorily, and considerable quanday Mary seems able to give a graphic tities of tobacco are annually exported, description of the many events that have a large portion to Havana, where it is come under her notice in a life which has redressed and sold in a manufactured state as Cuban leaf. Coffee, the staple export of the neighboring Central Ameri-According to her own account she was can republic, has never engaged much at born on July 11, 1766. This age is cortention in Honduras, although the berry roborated by the facts which follow in grown there is asserted to equal that of the wonderful centenarian's story and Guatemala and Costa Rica. The sugar by the facts which she well remembers in industry is also in a backward state, and her early history. She was born near in this, as with coffee, there is room for Norristown, and like most of the colored considerable development. Mr. Gosling people, had, at an early age, to put her states that the former might well constitute an important article of export. Her parents were at the time in the as the cane is of superior quality and service and ownership of Reese Howell, thrives remarkably well, both in the who owned a large property near Norplains and mountain districts. It is estimated that there are about 800 acres ristown, and who, was of that humane class of people who always made their devoted to the cultivation of sugar in the servants feel that they were free rather republic, the departments of Comayagual than in servile chains. Mary's parents, Gracias. Yoro and Santa Barbara being the chief centres of the industry. One therefore, felt in their gratitude for the goodness of their employer in duty of the staple agricultural products of bound to do all they could to further Honduras is the banana, large quantities of which are annually exported to the interest of the Howell family by a the United States. It flourishes best on faithful service, and towards this end Mary, when but 12 years of age, was the Atlantic coast, where it is marvelously prolific and commercially successpressed into service and made do numerous little turns at housework and run Another branch of agriculture em ful. inently suited to the soil is the cultivation The army of General Washington was of indigo. As yet, however, it is only grown on a small scale by the Indian popat the time located in the woods close ulation, but it has attracted attention in to the Howell farm, and therefore Mary the United States from its superior qualhad many an opportunity to watch the ity, and in the valleys of the Chamelecon manoeuvres of the soldiers. In her many romps among the men at the encampthe plant is at present being largely sown. Last year the trade was unusually brisk, ment she had ample opportunity to come and large exports were made to France. in contact with General Washington, Maize grows through the country in a who more than once had patted her on semi-wild state. Wheat and other ce the head and had spoken words of kindreals are successfully raised, but the amount produced does not suffice to meet She became a favorite in the camp, the requirements of the country. Rice and by the courtesy extended to her by is grown in small quantities by the Inher employer had often carried food from dian population, who also cultivate po-Howell homestead to the soldiers tatoes and cochineal, cotton, vanilla, sarsand had also often run on their errands parilla and numerous other minor agrito and from different points in the neighcultural products. Cattle breeding is among the most important industries in Mary not only thus became useful but the country, the live stock forms one of a favorite with both General Washingthe chief articles of export, while in dairy farming there is, according to Mr. Gosking, a decided opening for the foreign married and settled down to a thrifty settler. In the capital and towns life. She was the mother of nine chilthroughout the country cow's milk is scarce and is retailed at almost prohibi-When tive prices. As a natural consequence the manufacture of butter is small, and what is obtainable is of very inferior quality. Large quantities of thin cheese are made for home consumption, but it is of a poor quality. In conclusion, Mr. Gosling says that there is room for conwho knew her. She has now been an inmate of the siderable development in all branches of the agricultural industry in Honduras. This is, however, not due to any want of success on the part of the agriculturist, but is directly attributable to the sparseness of the population, demonstrating equally the wide field existing in Honduras for foreign immigration and priat her advanced age, having received vate enterprise.

second sight, can sew easily, and all day long sews rags together for a rag carpet. Two of the large carpets of the n are the work of her hance institution during the past few years. Now at 128 years of age she has a remarkable appe-tite, and can get around without help. The other aged inmate of the home is John Gibson, who has now reached the 120th anniversary of his birthday. John is a remarkable old fellow for his advanced age. Although his sight has become impaired, he can get around with wonderful alacrity and has a good appe-

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John was born in slavery, near Church Hill, in the state of Maryland, on July 11,1774. According to his statement there was a large family of brothers and sisters, who were during the slave times all seized and pressed into service He remembers well all the thrilling episodes of the dark pages of the slavery movement in this country, and often stood beside the block for sale and on the flogging boards.

His back even to this day shows the long marks which the thongs of the slavedriver's whip have left there, and he was once pursued and brought down by bloodhounds. In old age he got into a family who cared for him and where he became a sort of second Uncle, Tom.

From then until the first settlement of the slave question John was cared for and looked after by those who owned him When given his freedom he refused to leave the kind-hearted Christian people under whose roof he had received so many kindnesses, and it was only when old age and the death of the heads of the bousehold came that John had to seek shekter in a home.

His story of the dark pages of slavery in this country would fill a book and are thrilling with adventure and sadness. He has a vivid recollection of the cruel treatment of masters at the auction block, on the plantation and flogging post, and the tales he can tell of all the scenes of plantation life are interesting in detail .- Philadelphia Times.

AGRICUL/TURE IN HONDURAS

A Consul's Report on the Productions of the Republic.

The London Journal of the Society of Arts says: "The agricultural products of the republic of Honduras, most of which are capable of considerable extension, are tobacco, sugar, maize, wheat. coffee, potatoes, indigo, cocoa, bananas. India rubber and pita (the fibrous product killed, also his lady cook and his lady of the agave tree), used by the native population in the manufacture of hammocks, etc. In former times the forests constituted the principal agricultural wealth, lumber consisting chiefly of the world-renowned mahogany, being exported on a large scale to the United States and Europe, but the industry has not flourished of late years, owing to want of enterprise. Her Majesty's consul-general at Guatemala says that an endless variety of fruit trees is found in the republic, most of which are indigenous to the soil. and form, in addition to the various preparations of maize and black beans, called frijoles, the staple food of the lower classes. Among these fruits may be mentioned the mango, pineapple, custard apple, alligator pear, lemons, limes, oranges and bananas, the latter forming an important article of export. The cultivation of such fruits as strawberries and cherries, in fact, all those indigneous to a cooler clime, has not met with any great attention, but could doubtless be grown with successful results in the temperate zones. An important article of export

is tobacco, which is the finest grown in

Central America, and is said by some to

we waited while a march ground out from the organ and the cyn bals rang. A little bell tinkled; the cur tains gave promising starts and quivers then rose to show an empty stage se with a scene in Charlemagne's palace of "Paris of France." The scenery is a tonishingly effective, in its ingenious d signs and small dimensions.

The proscenium is about eight fe wide by 11 high; the stage 514 feet width by 5 in depth. The perspect and proportions are so good that the tle paladins seem not to lack dignity. The mariomettes enter with a portel tious stride, so much to the taste of th public that in some theatres a perso who should appear without this conver tional gait would be reproved by show of "Il passu!" (the step), and must re treat into the wings and make his el trance all over again.

But the paladins of Don Achille di their duty. Not one failed of the noble strut, the pirouette in the centre of the stage, the salute to the audience and th provisional jiggle upon his wires before he subsided into quiescence and the next man of war book the stage. The glitter ing ranks were arranged with their pin innocen't wooden faces fronting the aut ence. A few eminent paladins had gias which rocked from side to sid eves, emphasizing still more the immobility their countenances.

The march became more fervid Charlemagne entered, exchanged pliments with his lords, and embraced a right angle his nephews, the valor Rinaldo and Orlando, not less wor The dialogue was stately, with occasial lapses into the vermacular. Who spoke moved incessantly; the others s The voices-all from the mo still. of Don Achille himself, who, with sistants, was pulling wires behind scenes-were amazingly well differen ed. The virile notes of the paladins deep voice of Charlemagne, who app ed compounded of equal parts of maj and laryngitis; the boyish treble o messenger page; the clucking disc the Turks; the fierce roar of the S of Babilonia-all these were a real umph of tonal variation. Charlema was extremely unhappy.

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He wept, rubbing his hands alterna across his face, with elbows raised sharply bent. When the paladins had quired the cause of his tears and earned that the Turks and Spani allied, were about to besiege the of Paris, they expressed her mselves Charlemagne. Don Achille's buy W oses the ed himself upon the crank of the rom while and clashed the cymbals, knights, one by one, after an obeisan He twirl and half a dozen strides, onze it is their exit .-- Atlantic Monthly.

A Boon to Horsemen.—One bottle of glish Spavin Liniment completely rem a curb from my horse. I take pleasur recommending the remedy, as it actr mysterious promptness in the removal horses of hard. soft or calloused fur blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, st and sprains. George Robb. Farmer, hi-ham, Ont. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

jails, hospitals and sick people." lent Mrs. Andrews .-- "Perhaps no work in all of and having reached this stage he was the different departments will bear more ruit than this, especially as it is so lovngly and earnestly carried on by our far along toward the madhouse when it superintendent, who has been in charge was no longer possible for them to masor several years. Mrs. Andrews visits ter their vanity and hold it in the same the prisons every Sunday, distributing subjection in which they were holding in religious and temperance literature, us- while they were doing the work which ing every means to make those confined made them celebrated. Great intellecthere to see the evil of their ways and tual effort requires high nervous tenseek refuge in Christ, and during the sion. past year she is able to report some who which makes greatness, and the vanity eing there convicted have turned to During the year ending June 30 two hundred and fifty men and five women have been confined there, and of this number ninety per cent. directly through the influence of strong drink. who runs may read these facts. Still the evil goes on." ness .- St. Louis Republic.

Mrs.

Burkholder-She also reports good work lovingly done. Her work during the year has been principally among the reformatory boys. She spends an hour with them each week. and through her influence five of them have signed the pledge, and Mrs. Burkholder reports so staunch are these lads that three refused plum pudding because of there being alcohol in it.

Parlor work, Superintendent Mrs. Shakespeare-"This is a part of the work which the members and friends enjoy very much. Instead of our weekly meeting a social gathering is held monthly, when all are kindly received and hospitably entertained by a lady member at her home. Profitable papers bearing on our work, and usually original, are read and discussed. This is followed by a cup of tea or coffee and all tourists are warned as dangerous and friendly chat, but no gossip." entreated not to attempt. In the year 1844 the then Apostolic Legate Pecci Literature, Superintendent, Mrs. Weir was waiting in Pietra-Stornina to meet

the past year a great many pages have been distributed. We know not the results '

tendent Mrs. Teague. This band of active, earnest young ladies are doing a good work, and must make their influ-

"A Loyal Legion has also been formwhere a large number of children have signed the pledge, and we trust will h trained for future work in the laster's service. This work is superended by Mrs. McGregor, Miss Mug-Miss Elford and Miss Teague." Work among seamen-Superintendent "She holds Bible class iss Smith. and Sunday meetings weekly among seamen, and has seen some cheering results. regrets very much not being able start a proper seamen's rest, although must feel that it is much needed."

already far along on his road to Waterloo. And both Ruskin and Swift were It is ability to stand this tension of greatness is mearly the symptom of reaction-of breaking down, of the insanity which is the result of nervous tension uncontrolled by will. The lunatic asylums are full of people whose symptoms are identical with what some

ing Mountains.

Cardinal Bussi. At the sight of the ap

All efforts to persuade him from the

said Pecci, "lend me some other

at the old robbers' den."

have mistaken for indications of great-Evangelistic, Superintendent Mrs. WAS FOND OF CLIMBING.

Pope Leo Had a Weakness for Ascend-It is not generally known, we imagine, that the present pope was at one pe-

riod of his life an ardent mountain climber. In Pietra-Stornina, on the walls of the old ruined robber castle of the Princes of Storno, there is a memorial tablet inscribed: "To the Tourist Giac-

chino Pecci, who is now Leo XIII." It stands at the summit of the crag, over eight hundred feet above the sea level, where the princely brigands erected their proud fort. The only possible way of ascending to the dizzy height is by a long untrodden secret path, now overgrown with thorn bushes, against which

-"In this department much good is and could be done were the literature or necessary funds always forthcoming. In

Young People's Work-"A Y. W. C. U. was organized during the year with a membership of thirty, Superin-

of the commune.'

breakneck experiment proved vain, "Well, if you will go," said the priest, you cannot climb up in your long casock. "No." dress. Pecci said: "Here, my lad, lend me your clothe and I will give you twenty paoli.' So the man who was afterwards to limb to the throne which millions of

the race regard as the very highest on earth dressed himself in the rough waistoat and breeches of the muleteer and Press work comes next, but we find difficult to get suitable persons to take began his climb, to the no small terror old of this work, although it would be of his host. Half an hour later Giac chino Pecci stood at the top .- Westmininstrumental in doing much good if properly carried out. We must here menster Gazette.

duced to swallow. OLD SOL AS A PHYSICIAN.

The Curative Powers of the Sun's Rays Worth Testing.

Shirley Dare: The direct influence of sunshine on the circulation in paralysis, insomnia, nervous diseases, and internal disorders is beginning to be known and acknowledged

If I wanted to restore a withered arm, palsied or rheumatic limb, or to bring a case of nervous prostration up immedi ately, a most efficient part of the treatment would be to expose the limb or the person as many hours to direct sunlight as the day would afford.

I knew a delicate lady who had gone insane through mental trouble, loneliness and seclusion, part of whose tender nursing by the friend who brought her back to reason and ease was daily to have her bed, freshly made, drawn where the full sunlight from a broad window fell warmly upon her. Bresh flowers were placed where her eye could linger on hem, a small music box played a tune or two, and the invalid bay for hours in blissful repose or softly sleeping, her couch gently wheeled to follow the sunshine every nerve drinking the refreshment till from a brooding, sleepless melancholy her days were full of happiness and rest.

I know, too, of a case of painful tumor its early stages which nothing seemed to relieve and penetrate like an hour with direct sunshine falling upon the swelling. For nervous debility and insomnia, the reatment of all others is rest in sunshine. Draw the bed to the window and let the patient lie in the sun for hours. There is no bromide, no tonic like it-provided the good effects are not neutralized by ill feeding.

parently inaccessible ruins of the castle The effect of sunshine is not merely he observed to the parish priest, Nicolo hermal to warm and raise the heat of Campobasso, that he would like above the body; its rays have chemical and elec everything to "climb up and have a look tric functions. A clever physician lately explained that it is more than possible "That is gite impossible," said Father hat sunshine produces vibration and Campobasso. "Nobody has ever been up changes of particles in the deeper tissues there in the memory of the oldest native of the body as effective as those of elecricity. "Then up I go," replied the future

Many know by experience that the relief it affords to wearing pain, neuralgia and inflammatory, is more effective and asting than those of any other application whatever. Those who have face ache should prove it for themselves, sitting in sunny window where the warmth falls full on the cheek. To lie on a couch and Then turning to the mule boy go to sleep in the sun is so much the better. Two conditions are necessaryand agreeably warm room and pure air. One may be dressed or undressed; cliothing as light as will preserve comfort ad-mitting swiftest effect. With the rheumatic tinge which calls for a shoulder wrap or the sciatic touch which always. makes one limp after being on a marble floor a few minutes, let the hip or shoulder be exposed, not uncovered, to the heat of the sun's rays and remain there till the sun leaves. It is a finer stimulus than men to return to work.

were like those of men who had only just died. On an attempe being made to remove them outside for burial they Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Perone and all crumbled away, leaving no- sons for many years, where with the thing but a pile of dust and the rem. managers and matrons she is a favorite. nants of the stronger parts of their , At the exhibition held in Wilmington The miners, terrified, fled about a year ago to exhibit the indusclothing. from the spot, and though there were try of our home institutions Mary had valuable deposits of coal in the shaft an exhibit of rag carpet, which received nothing could induce the superstitious high and honorable mention. She now