ING THE MAILS. us Plan of a Nervy Post

Office Thief. some pretty tough cases est-office inspector, "but it fortune to run down every ch I was set to work." s the most difficult case you ?" asked the morter of ti Times-Star.

ed while I was stationed at about seven years ago," inspector. "Many letters valuables had been missed, of hard work we managed d young fellow of about he letters into the hoves of

we managed to get this ase and then I set my trap. y letter containing a twenty ece mailed from a country onnecticut to a prominent in Utica. The letter faile carrier promptly, and I fel man solid at last.
for him until the dinner

as he came out of the office im. He came with me, and, sely as I might, I failed to signs of uneasiness in his were perfectly immobile ney were perfectly immobile.
with me into the office of
aster and submitted to a earch, but no trace of the enty dollar gold piece was person.

was dumfounded is drawy. He appeared to be very But, whether I was rutht or ne time, the petty robberies udden stop. No more comheard of for a month began again. This time I was uld not fail, so I set a watch

when I was about to give up an envelope and drop-te floor. When he had the scraps of paper and up the scraps of paper and I job managed to piece it. I ened when I saw that the d been addressed to himself to walk away when

own the next morning b ing clerk came to work, and nyself behind a letter rack observation, but in such a at I could see the fellow's I saw him take several d addressed envelopes from nd walk over to the stamp nd cancel the stamps. Dur rse of the morning I saw the four letters inside of as many and seal the envelopes. Then suspicions were correct. he carrier who carried the he man's home and secured ers addressed to the fellow

you carried many letters like the carrier said. 'I carry

told him we had determined mail of the elerks delivered ice to lighten the duties of ers for him, and handed ssives I had received from an. The fellow turned pale the verge of fainting when to open and read the letter

mbling Lands he did so, and envelopes addressed to himfour valuable letters ad a big wholesale house. He and confessed that he had ing for about six months and ag that period he had ab-early afteen hundred dollars ness letters. He had spent in gambling."

nklin and the French anners and ways of life he he most popular man in that when he gained his preto the King his future was ashe passed through the streets was followed by admiring heered loudly by enthusiastic vs the Century. A contemposition of mine pair a two-pair of for a place at a two-pair-of low to see him pass by in his the crowd was so great that ut barely say he saw him. e Frenchman's embodiment citizen, republican, philoso completely cupcaptured the people m he perfectly understood. Il knew 'that a popular man on more powerful than pow-Condorcet said: "It was an have seen him. People re-hat they had heard him say. which he consented to re house where he consented ry house where he consented ead in society new admirers, me so many partisans of the

oston's Big Willow ent visit to Boston I was very erested in observing the value of weeping trees to be seen Many that are not on, yet quite hardy withal, are no on, yet quite hardy withal, are a planted in permanent locad growing thriftily, says a Vick's Magazine. The finest lick's Magazine. I have ever seen stands close near the bridge, in Bosto arden. It is nearly or quit in diameter, with a stem where it branches and spread ificent drooping spray over seventy-five or eighty feet. I about fifty feet. A drizzlin ented my sketching it, but enterprising horticultura ne enterprising norther arvill have it photographed ar own to posterity as the mos weeping willow ever grown of willows, in fact.

Take Your Choice. chemist claims to have die chemical preparation whi living person to marble the petrifaction being co month after death. You choice of white, black arble, and if a good figur be worth \$500 as a piece

CITY COUNCIL

Regular Meeting, Last Night-The Estimates Postponed till Saturday Evening.

Rusiness Dispo ed Of-A Number of Tenders Opened -Introduction of overal Important By-Laws.

usual weekly meeting of the City was held Wednesday, His Worship Mayor in the chair. Present-Ald. and, Smith, Robertson, McKillican, bushlan, Renouf, Munn, Richards and

The city clerk submitted the following. COMMUNICATIONS :

Osgood, of the Thomson-Housto Recity lighting, and offering to sub proposition to supply such electric as might be desired with a better re satisfory service. Referred to the ric Light Committee.

meiner, mayor of Vancouver-D. Oppenmenter, mayor of vancouver— drawing attention to letters of September and December, 1890, asking a grant towards ne expenses of the Provincial Exhibition which had come somewha Referred to th ance Committee for inquiry and report harles Wilson-drawing attention to the d state of the roadway and sidewlak near the park and Michigan street.

After some discussion as to the respective

onsibilities of the Park and Street Con-Park Committee. ers drawing attention to the con

dition of the street near Belcher street, and asking for a sidewalk of about 400 yards in he Mayor said that the people who had been brought into the city, some of

in spite of themselves, should receive eral treatment.
Ald. Robertson said there were some of ld citiz ns who had as yet received no

efits. Thy ought to be attended to bre the new arrivals, whose revenue at sent went to the Provincial Treasury. Ald Smi h said the construction of the Aid sain is said the construction of the dewalk asked for would cost \$120, and if he work we ed no the cost should be larged to the sun which would be ceived from the government on account these loca it es.
The Mayor said that the property

es people had been just as much hypothed for c vic l ans as any pat of the city, l therefore they should receive the attenn they required.

Hunter said it was utterly absurd to contend that unless something were obtained from the Provincial Government anothing should be done for the people of newly annexed districts, who, as g their property hypothecated, were enitled to their share of the revenue, no matwhence it was derived. The petition was referred to the Street

Diminstee.

E. M. Johnson—Asking for the com-letion of the drain to the Canada Western otel, the excavations having been com-

Ald. McKillican moved that the drain be onstructed so as to meet the requirement The perition was ordered to be granted to the extent of a seepa e drain.

SEWERAGE REPORT. The Sewerage committee and Sewerage The Sewerage committee and Sewerage ommissioners reported, recommending but the sanitary engineer be intructed to order from the B. Terra Cotta Company the channel ipes required; that steps be taken to ecure an amendment to the Municipal Act, which is a preparize land for o give them power to appropriate land for sanitary or sewerage purposes; that connection with the street sewer should be provided for each official city lot or subdivision of city lot, and charged at an average rate to be subsequently fixed, &c.

The report was, on motion, referred back to the Sewerage Committee for reconsiders. to the Sewerage Committee for reconsidera-

COMMUNICATIONS-CONTINUED

Rev. James H. White-calling attention near the Gorge Road. Street Committee. Eberts & Taylor-enclosing their account

The account was ordered to be paid if sound correct.

E. C. Blackwood and four other residents of the Work Estate—Asking for improvements on Fourth street. Street Committee. ments on Fourth street. Street Commit-

The Estimate By-law for 1891 was rered to a special meeting to be held on turday evening at half-past 7 o'clock. Ald. Richards pressed for the considera-tion of the Fire Wardens' report, but it was t over until Saturday.
The Bank Credit By-law for \$150,000, in-

ling the existing over-draft, was read a and time and passed. An amendment to the Streets By-law for

was read a first time.
On motion of Ald. Smith, the by-law to Ald. Richards moved the first reading of

by law to provide for the collection of laxes and for the readjustment of the as-Ald. Coughlin introduced a by-law-to-borrow \$200,000 for water works pur-

TENDERS.

On motion tenders were opened for the obstruction of sidewalks as follows:—
Angus Macdonald—4 feet 20c per foot; 25c; 6 feet 27c; 8 feet 36c; 10 feet feet 48c. 16 feet 65c.

feet 32c; 10 feet 35c; 12 feet 42c Cox-4 feet 12c: 5 feet 16c; 6 feet Elliott-4 feet, 18c; 5 feet, 22c; c; 8 feet, 34c; 10 feet, 36c; 12 feet,

t Committe and City Engineer to contract to the lowest tenderer, the usual conditions. laving stone crossings were

ed as follows: Macdonald, \$2.75 per foot for sand-

25 for grante. He sing, \$3.50 per foot for granite. dehards moved that the contract the su j ct of putting in an elevator, which ed to Mr. Macdonald, the lowest would enclose that present unoccupied third the te ders were referred to the story to be put to practical use. It is said et Commit te with this in truction.

Indees tor defining the city boundary advantageous to turn the top flat into a quired to redeem his home from the public lecture or concert hall.

Co., at \$795; John Keene, \$1,700, and S. Tuck, \$1,347 26. It was moved that the tenders be re ferred to the Street Committee and City Surveyor, with power to act.

REPORTS. The streets committee reported, recommending that the mater of the encroachments of Adams & Porter on the foreshope of David street, and of R. Finlayson on Government stret be referred to the city barristers. They also recommended the construction of various works and unware construction of various works and unware and unware construction of various works are constructed as a construction of various works and unware construction of various works are constructed as a construction construction of various works and improve-nents, and submitted a letter from Mr. Higgins, managing director of the Tramway , on the subject of guard wires.

The report was a lopted.
The finance committee recommended that the remainder of the gravel be taken as soon as possible out of the corporation pro possible out of the corporation pro in Niagara street, and that the pro-poseld. They also recommended advertising for tenders for certain supplies, viz., hardware, water, meters, foundry material, lumber and coal.

Ald. Coughtan protested against the committee advertising for supplies for his de-partment of which he had never heard. This was going a step the far. When supolies were wanted it would be well to com inicate with the water works department

ad water commissioner.

Ald. Renouf said he had requested that a list of articles be sent in by the heads of department which were in constant u-e.

After some further discussion Ald. Hunter said Ald. Ren uf had done exactly what

he council had instructed him to do, and e did not think that he should be consured The report was finally handed back to ommittee for further report as to the ten-ers for supplies, the other portion of it eing adopted The report of the Water committee was

dopted, recommending that mains be laid on Rock Bay avenue, Market street, North Park street extension, front of Beacon Hill ark, Bay street, Pandora avenue exten-ion, Richardson street, Bodwell street and Foirfield road, for which purpose it was further recommended to obtain 200 tons four-inch cast-iron water pipe.

The report of the Park committee.

ecommending the re-appointment of the ark commissioners, was adopted. Their Park commissioners, was adopted. Their report asks for a grunt of \$6,000 and power improve the western side of Beacon Hill and was deferred till Saturday. The City Hall Committee reco

aprovements and alterations to the extent f \$1.152, which was adopted. The Fire Warden recommended a general expenditure for the year of \$8,543 and slaries \$11,352, in all \$19,895, which was

eft over till Saturday; Also Ald. Muun's minority recommending that the salary of the Chief of the Fire Department be \$125 per month, and that the salaries of the ther member be: Assistant-Engineer, \$30 per month; Engineers, \$80 per month; 3 Drivers, \$70; 3 Foremen, \$25, and 17 Fire-

The Council adjourned.

THREE MEETINGS. Srief Description of the First Day's Work of

the Grand L dge, I. O. O. F. The preliminary meeting of this year's ession of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of British Columbia, was hild Wednesday morning at 10 Yelock, in the hall on Douglas street.
Grand Master Qu'nnel presided, and the ollowing members, re, resenting their repective lodges, were present: Victoria, ounteen; New Wes minster, nine; Nan-

imo, five; Vancouver, three; Kamloops, bree; Wellington, two; Donald one, and omox, one.
Reports of the grand master, grand sec

etary and grand treasurer were read, which A meeting was held in the afternoon as der the reports that were submitted in

The evening session opened at 9 o'clock. with a full attendance of members. The ime was taken up chiefly in electing officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows: Grand master, I. E. Phillips, Dominion Lodge No. 4, Victoria; deputy minion Lodge No. 4, Victoria; deputy grand master, J. E. Phillips, New West minster Lodge No. 3, New Westminster the condition of David street, Rock Bay, or the Gorge Road. Street Committee.

minster Longe Ro. 3. Namino; grand screetary, I Davey, Victoria Lodge No. 1, Victoria

tee.

William Hodge and eight others—asking for the opening up of Oscar street.

Street

No. 2, Victoria.

A meeting will be held, this morning, at 10 o clock, when the general routine of business of the committee.

Street

10 o clock, when the general routine of business of the may possibly conclude the business of the mention the committee. session by to-morrow night.

## IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.) Lowenthal vs Ward—Plaint ffs applica-for a commission to examine witnesses in Liverpool, England. Order made; costs in the cause. Bodwell and Irving for plaintiff, Mr. Pooley for defendant.

McEa heral vs. A: hby—For leave to de-

An amendment to the Streets By-law for loan of \$110,000 for streets and sidewalks as read a first time.

McEa heral vs. As hoy—for leave to deliver statement of claim, t me having expired; order made. Mr. Wilson for plaintiff, Elects & Taylor and, Drake Jackson & Helmok n for defendants. Torner vs. Prevo t et al-Defendants ppli ation to p odu e will of Wm. Bridge ord r made, costs in cause. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for plaintiff; Yates & Jay

NOTES.

for defendants.

There was no business before the Supreme Ald. Smith's by-law to provide for the adjustment of street grades was read a first.

The case of Turner vs. Sabiston has been carried to the case of Turner vs. Sabiston has been carried to the case of Turner vs. Sabiston has been carried to the case of Turner vs. Sabiston has been carried to the case of Turner vs. adjourned by consent.

LITTLE LOCALS.

A petition is in circulation urging the suspension of Sunday traffic on the E. & N

ct 48c; 16 feet 65c.
van—16 feet 59c; 12 feet 43c; 10
8 feet 32c; 6 feet 24c; 5 feet 22c;
ness in Tacoma The firm is known as next the strength of the control of the contr Robert Hyland, one of the veteran miners

British Columbia, came down from Cas siar last week. He reports a poor season. and says he is not going back again. About thirty young people assembled in the Victoria West hall, on the Craigflower

It is expected that the new clock for the City Hall will arrive in about three weeks, and, when running, there can be no doubt told him it was of great value. The that it will prove to be a public benefit. A-

it is, there is no standard of time, except that obtained at Mr. Redfern's. In City Hell circles they are talking over sory to be put to practical use. It is said that if that were done it might be found sum largely in excess of the amount re-

THE FACE AS AN INDEX A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM He Escaped the Bullets, But the Scourge

Overtook Him. In the year of the last yellow fever epidemic in the South, says the New York Tribune, one of the first men to He was a strikingly handsome with his military carriage and his strong face. But his manner was grave and chilling and he made few acquaint ances. Staving at the big hotel was a man who, in earlier life, had lived in the West, but who shortly after the war had married a Southern widow, who owned a sugar plantation on the sissippi river. He knew Major Wells, the stranger, and on the evening when the Major died told the following story o a group of men who sat on one of the hotel verandas:

"When I first saw Wells he Deputy United States Marshal in Neada. He was so cool and daring that he seemed absolutely indifferent to death. He would calmly walk into a bar-room filled with reckless gamblers and desperate outlaws, pick out his man, scarcely saying a word, and march im out the door without placing his hand on a weapon, or holding himself in readiness for an attack.

"Coming down the street one day heard rapid firing, and looking up saw Wells standing behind the stump of a tree (the stumps still stood in the streets where the trees had been felled) and three men blazing away at him. was as rigid as a statue, his face a little white, but unmoved. He was a sure shot with a revolver, and I expected to see him draw his six-shooter and drop his men in one, two, three order, but he did not stir. For a moment the bullets rained around there, and then the sound f the shooting suddenly ceased. The three men had emptied their revolvers. At that instant, quick as a flash, and with a tiger bound. Wells leaned before the three men, and, whipping out his revolver, with a swift stroke of his arm overed them. They all stood stock still. The whole thing took less time than it does to draw a long breath. Then he grimly walked the three of then off and he saw them securely ocked up. "I met him a few hours later leaning

arelessly over a bar, as easy and unconcerned as if he had never heard the crack of a six-shooter. "'Good heavens, Wells,' I said to him, 'why did you let those fellows blaze away at you without recurning a

shot? The chances were fifty to one

again at you.' "There was a quiet smile on his lips when he answered that words can not lescribe, and in his eye was the twinkle of a man who loved a good joke: There was just one ball in the

hamber of my revolver,' he said, 'and I hought I might need it later.' "And there is a man," said peaker, after a slight pause, "who de-ed the bullets of desperadoes for ears, and who went down like a child

before the fever.' HIGH-PRICED DRUGS.

reparations Which Are as Costly as We would, perhaps, wonder less at the fancy charges made by physicians and surgeons who have ran and exentional cases in charge if we only new the cost of drugs they use in rmy of "the curious" the St. Louis Republic has prepared the following

ist of scarce and expensive drugs: Three-pound bottle of alkaloid of conitine, \$485.50; quarter-ounce viai of elidonine alkaloid, a new drug used in skin diseases, scrofula and dropey, 88; cocaine, about \$120 per pound. five-connec bottle of "true cotoin" will ost about \$350, or about \$70 an ounce. cases of hydrophobia and leekjaw, prepared from a plant called South Ameriscrete and becomes more used to the can Indian arrow, is worth about \$145

Among other costly drugs we might mention the following and the different size bottles and vials in which they are sold: Agaricin, 41/4 ounces, \$43.75; colocynthin, 51/4 ounces, \$114.75; conine hydrochlorate, 4½ ounces, \$98.45; yelamin, 3½ ounces, \$54.04; digitoxin, ounces, \$87.40; gentisin, 11/2 391.15; heliotropin, 6 ounces, \$61.25 lydrastine hydrochlorate, 61/4 ounces, \$194.80; papayotin, used as a solvent for the diphtheric membrane, 13 ounce bottle per bottle, \$189.50.

Besides the above there are various preparations made from the Calabar ean, the cost of which is amazing They are chiefly used in diseases of the eye. One is called physostigmine alkaloid, and costs \$137.50 per ounce vial. Physostigmine crystals are still more expensive, being sold in two and one-half ounce bottles at a cost of Still another preparation of the Calabar is physostigmine calicylate crystals, an aristocratic drug that surely furnishes a fitting capsheaf for this pyramid of costly stuffs, which is furnished to the consumer who is able to pay at the reasonable charge of \$1,-310,020 for a two ounce vial.

Money in a Meteor.

There is in the office of the Merchants' National Bank, of Kansas City says the Times of that city, a fragment of a meteor which has a peculiar history. A farmer in Western Kansas kad borrowed more money on his farm than he found himself able to repay. While meditating over his bad fortune, but, with the usual energy of the Kansas ood, last Tuesday evening, and organized dancing club. Their first dance will take place next Tuesday, when office-bearers will up this meteoric stone and examined it, but discovered nothing peculiar in its make-up until a relative from the East, told him it was of great value. farmer communicated with Prof. John Hay, State Geologist, at Junction City, Kan., who visited the place and confirmed the opinion of the relative, and caused collectors of such stones to com-

Influence of the Emotions on Its Appearance.

Brave Men Sometimes Turn Pale in the of Danger as Well as Cowards -Views of Learned Individuals on the Subject.

That only cowards turn pale and remble in the face of danger is one of the popular fallacies that unthinking people cling to with all the tenacity of gnorance. By many persons the man who pales and trembles under great excitement is called white-livered—whatever that may mean—and is looked mon as a coward. In fact, there are but few people who do not hold that expessive nallor is one of the distinguishing marks of a mean, dastardly spirit. An egregious error this, and one that should have been dispelled along with

the belief in witches, the divine right of kings and similar popular monstrosities Well grounded in this belief, a reporter of the San Francisco Chronicle set out to secure data on the subject from re liable sources. "Do the brave turn pale?"

"Of course they do," said Dr. J. F. Gibbon, of that city, to whom the inquiry was propounded, "and red, too, or that matter."

"It is not, then, only the cowards who turn pale and tremble in the face of danger?"

"By no means," said the doctor; have seen the brovest men get as white as death when laboring under intense excitement. I have seen men pale and tremble under the excitement caused by intense pain, and they were men, too, who showed their braveness by refusing to be put under the influence of an anæsthetic, and who did not utter a single cry when the knife was inflicting the most exeruciating tortures. Under same circumstances I bave seen other men turn red, the blood seeming to burst through their skin. truth is that the various expressions of emotions shown nen can not be made a guide as to his inner thoughts and feelings. The only things these expres-sions do show is that the individual is undergoing intense excitement, but whether of fear, anger, valor or pleasre, can only be determined by the individual's actions."

Dr. S. B. Clevenger, the famous writer on nervous diseases, in a recent publica-

tion says: "The matter of blushing or paling is wholly beyond the control of the individual, and differs with the individual. The condition of the heart has much to do with these manifestations, as has the irritability of the brain. Rage, fright, pleasure or pain, or excessive emotion of any kind, often-produces pallor in persons healthy or unhealthy. Again, these same emotions, or any one of them, may be habitually displayed by great redness or flushing of the face. Or, as if to make matters still more complex a person may pale at one time and blush at another from identically the same cause. So extreme in some persons are these exhibitions of their emotions as to be positive sources of misery. But neither the blushing nor the paling, as a rule, has any thing to do with the brayery or cowardice of the individual. During the war I remember the remarkable effect of a cannon ball passing within an inch of my Colonel's head while he was on horseback in the field. His whole head and neck became as red as medial diseases. For the benefit of the a boiled lobster. As a broad rule it might be said that pallor is more apt to accompany intense emotion and blushing the milder emotion, but there can be no cast-iron rule in the matter. As a rule I have observed that men going into action for the first time usually exhibit great pallor. On the other hand, though, I have seen cowards shrink away from the fields in mortal terror with faces red as beets or with-Crystels of elaterin, a poison used in out exhibiting any signs of emotion danger, the bloodshed and carnage of

the battle-field these scenes arouse in him less intense emotions.' Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Psychology," sums up these emotional expressions as the "undirected overflow f nerve force."

While it is thus seen that psychologsts and physiognomists and men of scientific research are agreed that the exhemselves the same way in the same individuals the question as to the origin of these forms of expressions and their of a hair; that is, if a human being or various causes has not been so definitely settled or so clearly define. In the disussion of this subject Charles Darwin, the great evolutionist, gives some very nteresting data. In his "Expression of Emotions in Man and Animals," he

"The most striking case, though a rare and abnormal one, which can be vi adduced of the direct influence of the pass. nervous system when strongly affected, hair, which has occasionally been observed after extreme terror or grief. ble to the eye.

"Another good case is that of the miles. once seeing a boy who had shot his first

An Old Lawsuit. The Imperial Court of Leipsic, which is now the supreme tribunal in Gerany, has just given judgment in a case which has been proceeding nearly two hundred years. It is a suit which was commenced early in the last century the Free Hanse town of Lubeck gainst the Government of Mecklenurg with the object of obtaining a dec laration that the said town has the sole privilege of free navigation and fishery in several rivers and lakes. Lubeck's claim is founded on a charter of the Emperor Barbarossa.

How Some of Our Ancestors Received Their Patronymics.

Single names were most common thousand years ago, says the Davenport Democrat-Gazette. As is the case with our Bucks and Brights in the oxen line, our Dans and Jerrys in the horse-stalls, or our Jip and Tige in the kennels, so then it was with man and woman kind -a single name was all-sufficient. In the time of King Henry I., about eight hundred years ago, double names be-came rather fashionable—so much so that Robert, his natural son, objected to marrying the wealthy heiress of a pow erful lord because she had but a single ame. From this time on the fashion changed, and in the time of Edward I. an act of Parliament rendered it obligatory to take on the double name—the family name, or two names of some sort. Hence sprang up such names as Henry Fitz Randolph (Henry, son of Randolph), Hugh Fitz Henry, Henry Fitz Henry, etc. With such as had no clearly defined family ties location or occupation was used to help out, hence John atte Wood (John Atwood), Will iam atte Water (Atwater), Thomas of

the Woods, William atte Bachuse' (at Bakehouse now William Baker), Margaret bon Cœur (good heart, now Mar-garet Bunker), Walter atte Shepyarde (now Walter Shepherd), John Scott was from Scotland, John Walsh was from ne back gets a hundred dollars." Wales, Thomas Moore was of Moorish descent, and Peter Dane was from Denmark, and so on, almost every name

being a revelation of its owner's loca ion, condition or occupation. Then were the Smiths (the smiters of netals) most numerous; then sprang up the Butlers (bottlers), the Hunters Porters, the Brewers, the Cooks and the Clarks (clerics); but with all these names and double names no triple or double Christian names appeared for hundreds of years later-even until America brought one forth in the peron of one Jonas Longford Redwood, of Rhode Island, in 1706, and England Sir oplestone Warwick Barnfield in 1817. ohn W. Bunyan or Christopher K olumbus, John Thomas Calvin-such ames were happily unknown-and the are idea of such added stuff seems as utrageous as to now allude to the Hon.

braham Lincoln. There is good reason in double names ut the interposing and piling up and pelling out your William Makepeace hackerays, Louise Chandler Moultons, Charles Dudley Warners seems to weak n instead of strengthen the person's ame. Besides, bad habits are cumu tive, and already there appears upon the literary horizon some quadrupedal names—so to speak—in imitation of brute peculiarity. Is there no way of stopping it? If a British Parliament ould legislate up to the dual nomen lature can not an American Congres educe this many-named craze to proper standard? Long family names are risance at best, but, come to tack on a ong Christian name and put a lot more ng names between names, it become positive tribulation—putting the pen slaves out of all patience with their verburdened owners. If the name nit might be placed at John Smith, and for every added syllable a double tele-graph and postal rate were lawfully mposed, these preposterous, long drawn signatures would soon be reduced o the better shape of Julius Cesar,

SOME SMALL THINGS. Facts That Have Been Ascertained

Pontius Pilate, Martin Luther and good

old Andrew Jackson.

Gold-beaters, by hammering, educe gold leaves to such minute thinhousand must be laid upon each other produce the thickness of an inch Vet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes, says the St. Louis Republic, that one of them laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid old. They are so thin, that if formed into a book, fifteen hundred wo occupy the space of a single leaf of book paper. A single volume of a gold leaf ook one inch in thickness would have as many pages as an entire library of hundred volumes of comm fiftcen books, even though the volumes aver ged four hundred pages each!

Platinum and silver can each b drawn into wire many times smaller than a human hair. The former metal pressions of emotions do not manifest has been drawn into wire so fine that twenty-seven of them twisted together could have been inserted in the hollow human-made machine could be found minute and precise enough for such

delicate undertaking. A burning taper uncovered for single instant, during which it does not lose power amounting to the one-thou sandth of a grain, would fill with high a sphere four miles in diameter so as to be visible from every part of the com

The thread of the silk-worm is so on the body, is the loss of color in the small that an average of forty-two of them are twisted together to form a thread of common sewingsilk; that of the One authentic case has been recorded in spider is many diameters smaller. Two the case of a man brought out for exe- drams of spider-web by, weight would cution, in which the change of color of if stretched into a straight line, reach the hair was so rapid as to be percepti- from London, Eng., to Edinburgh, Scot land, a distance of over four hundred

rembling of the muscles. \* \* \* Of In sour paste, the milt of a codfish, all emotions fear notoriously is the most or even in water in which vegetables apt to produce trembling, but so do have been infused, the microscope disoften great joy and anger. I remember covers animalculæ so small that millions of them would not equal the size snipe on the wing, and his hands trem- of a grain of wheat. And yet nature, bled to such a degree from delight that he could not for some time reload his plied many of these with organs as complete as those of a whale or an ele phant. In a single ounce of such matter there are more living creatures than there are human beings on the face of the globe.

A grain of carmine or half a grain of aniline will tinge a hogshead of water so that a strong microscope will detect coloring matter in every drop. A grain of musk will scent a room for

twenty years, and at the end of that time will not show that it has diminished in the least.

The organs of smell in the turkey, vulture and carrion crow are so delicate that they can scent their food for a dis-

tance of forty miles.

THE VETERAN'S STORY. His Escape from the Prison Pen at Salis-

bury, N. C. I was one of the crowd of Union prisoners which dug the long tunnel and escaped from the prison pen at Salisbury, N. C., said a veteran to a New York Sun writer. Those of us who had worked the hardest had the first show on the night when we broke through into the railroad cut. As fast as we got out we took different directions, as had been planned. I went up the Yadlin river, hoping to get into Virginia. had a \$20 gold piece—one which I had carried in my boot heel for three months unknown to any one. It was given me by a citizen of Salisbury in exchange for \$5,000 worth of Confederate gold

I made fair progress to the North that night and the next day. As evening came again 1 was forced to stop at a farm-house and ask for something to eat. My request was readily granted, and when I rose to go the man of the house observed:

"Stranger, they say a lot of Yanks got clean out of the pen at Salisbury the other night.' "Is that so?"

"And they've scattered over the kenry like so many rabbits." 'Yes?" "And they say that whoever brings

"Well. I reckon I'll hitch up to the art and drive you back." "What! Do you take me for an es-

caped Yankee prisoner?" I exclaimed.
"Sartin we do," replied the farmer and his wife in chorus. "You are greatly mistaken. Would a Yankee prisoner have this about him? I laid the gold on the table. Perhaps it was the first twenty either had ever

een. It seemed a fortune to a poor family. "I'm going to leave it with you," I continued. "You can give me some meat and meal and a bed-quilt for it." They were perfectly satisfied of my identity and where I had come from, but the man held the gold in his hand and

"Mother, be'un can't be no Yank, "In co'se he ain't," she replied 'Ho'un must be a Confederit contractor ookin' after hogs an' co'n.'

"I reckon." "An' it's our dooty to help he'un get

"Of co'se." "Then you put up the stuff fur him while I tell him the best route, an' in ase any sojers call here an' ask if we'uns has seen any of them Yankee prisoners. ve'uns is to say to they'uns that we'uns

aven't seen a hair or heard a hoot. I was captured near Rochford and returned to the pen, but it was no fault of he people who gave me such a lift on

CHARLIE'S MUSTACHE. . Was Very Small, But Its Owner Was

A young man and his girl were at the eople's Theater the other night, says Fexas Siftings. The young man carried his head on one side, it being forced nto that position by the weight of a very tender mustache, which was comosed of seven hairs upon one side and leven upon the other side of his nose. he comedian on the stage had brought laugh by some allusion to a boy's first shaving encounter with a barber, when the young man leaned over to his girl

and whispered: "That's true to life, I can tell you."

"How do you know?" inquired the 'How do I know?" he repeated, in a whisper; "why, by experience, of to follow her example, for the hardships course; that was the way with me when first got shaved." "When was that?" she asked, inno-

"Oh. before I raised my mustache,"

e surprised. 'What mustache do you suppose?" he torted, turning red.
"Why, Charlie," whispered the girl,

nean-' "Never mind what I mean," hissed the young man through his front teeth, and became silent. There was lots of day night he went to see another girl.

the fact that even the wild and woolly fifty pounds apiece at the top, have West can produce a natural-born Cheswondered that any woman should atterfield upon occasion. At a party given tempt this hardest of Mount Washinglast winter was a bashful cowboy, who ton climbs; but for weeks at a time in had not been in civilized society for sev-the season hardly a day elapses that eral years. He was a good-looking fel-one or more ladies do not make this. low, and one of the young ladies pres-ent kindly took an interest in him and sand fect over bare rocks where the tried to make him feel at ease. He fell route is indicated only by daubs of white desperately in love at once and the paint. A few ladies also have made the hostess noticing this encouraged him all journey over the northern peaks to the she could. In leaving the house the top of Mount Washington, young lady who had taken a friendly number of them have traveled along the nterest in the cowboy forgot her over- bridle path leading from the Tiptop shoes, and the hostess told the young House to Crawford's. Every seas Lochinvar from the plains that he might sees quite a number of women return them to the girl if he wished.

presented himself in due time at the taineers, and there is nothing in the New young lady's house. She was surprised Hampshire peaks that they will not to see him but greeted him cordially. attempt. You forgot your overshoes last night. said he awkwardly, handing her the package.

"Why. there's only one overshoe here," during a recent storm, finding that his she exclaimed. "Yes, Miss ---," said the blushing vacquer, earnestly. "I'll bring round the other one to-morrow, and I only

He Mistook the Sign.

taken the revelation; that it meant: way home, perfectly contented. 'Go plow corn."

## MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Women Who Have Recently Won Considerable Distinction.

Accomplished by a German Trav eler and His Wife-Mrs. Littledale's Adventures in Asia-Mountains Explored by Miss Dowie

Several women have won considerable distinction within the past few months in the way of mountain climbing, says the New York Sun. Mount Clarence, the great summit on the mountain Fer nado Po, near the west coast of Africa was recently ascended by a German traveler and his wife, who passed uncathed among the Bube villages that have been such a terror to all explorers These people have been regarded as mysterious people simply because they were not known. Several men have tried in vain to penetrate the central portion of the island and ascend Mount Clarence, but a European woman was in the first party that got to the top.

Another remarkable journey, of which news has just come, is that of Mrs Littledale and her husband, who have crossed the great Central Asiatic range of the Ilindu Kush. Here are the lofti-est peaks of the globe, though this chain of mountains, which a woman has now helped to conquer, has attracted less attention than the Himalayan range lying to the East, on account of its inaccessibility and the supposed hos-tility of the tribes. The only explorers who have been in this region are native Indian surveyors, sent out by the Indian Government in the guise of peddlers and merchants, and we have dep upon their reports for our information about this country.

It is not yet known how Mr. and Mrs. Littledale succeeded in getting over these mountains, but a telegram from Calcutta announces that their journey has been safely completed. crossed the mountains at a point a little northwest of Cashmere. This is undoubtedly the first time in Central Asia that a white woman was with the party which did the pioneer exploring in region that was supposed to be inacess

ble to white men.

The most remarkable woman climber of the past year is Miss Mene Dowie, an adventursome Scotch girl, who spent last summer traveling alone among the Carpathian mountains, in the northeast part of Austro-Hungary, on horseback and on foot, with no companion except the peasant who attended her. For ten weeks in this wild region she lived among the Galician peasantry, conforming entirely to their ways of life. Night after night, when up in the high mountains, she slept in the open air, wrapped only in a cloak. She had reason to know now and then in her solitude that wildcats, bears and wolves exist in considerable number in the Carpathians and are rather more curious to find out all about a stranger than was comforta-ble for her. But she says there is no real obstacle to a girl traveling alone from London to the Russian frontier.

Probably not one girl in ten thousar however, would think there was any fun in traveling as Miss Dowie did. She seldom wore shoes when climbing the mountains, for they were slippery, and she found she could ascend a steep slope in greater comfort barefoot, with her footgear slung around her neck. She met with a number of accidents, and was very near drowned once while bathing. But she returned home very brown and healthy and very enthu tic over her unique summer tour. She says she is going back to Galicia again, but she hopes that her description of the journey will not induce any other girl cases more than offset its pleasant and romantic features. She says no one can travel among this mountain peasantry without believing that Poland will one day be on her feet again. The people "What mustache?" she queried, a lit-

will one day again wear its crown. The young lady read a paper on her "Why, Charlie," whispered the girl, summer's adventures before the British association. The paper showed how admirably a young lady may study geography, for it was full of interesting information, and the great geographer, Ravenstein, said, in moving a vote of fun in the play, but Charlie never thanks, that Miss Dowdie was more enlaughed again. He took the young titled to be called a real goographer than many of those who went much further afield.

In our own White mountains not a Neat Compliment Paid a Pretty Girl by a Bashiul Cowboy.

Here is a year and May. Here is a very neat little story, from people who have gone up Tuckerman's the St. Louis Republic, illustrative of ravine and found their feet weighing people who have gone up Tuckerman's eturn them to the girl if he wished. White mountains who pride them-The herder leaped at the chance, and selves upon their capabilities as moun-

ackage.

It is rejated of a horse at Janesville,
She thanked him and opened it. Wis., noted for his intelligence, that shoes were too smooth for comfort during a slippery trip, he pushed the barn door open and started on a steady trot for the blacksmith's. Once in the shop wish to God, Miss, that you were a centi- he stood back and waited his turn as decorously as though "going-a-shop-ping" on his own hook was an every

Wanted to Change Shoes

day occurrence. Finally one of the A colored brother once applied for men brought out his tools and began license to preach on the ground that he tapping on the four-footed customer's had seen as a sign in the sky the letters shoes as though putting on a new set. 'G. P. C.," which he regarded as a call The animal showed unmirtakable signs to "Go preach Christ." But an aged of approval, and when the hammering minister assured him that he had mis- was finished trotted out and made his