THE ORIGINAL PATAGONIANS.

What E plorer singellan Found on his First Visit to Them.

Magellan's first American port, writes Edward Eyerct Halo in the August Marper's was the Bay of Rio Janeiro, to which he gave the name of Santa Lucia. I had been explored by Loper four years before, and even before that time. There was one Portu gueso trader sottled on an island in the bay, the ploneer settler of the great city which stands there to-day. The whole crow were delighted with the luxuries of the Climate and the cordiality of the simple natives. "You can buy six hens for a king of diamonds," says Pigafelta, the amusing historian of the voyage. "They are not Christians, but they are not identered in the resulting historian of the voyage. "They are not Christians, but they are not identered in quiries." This is his summary account of their religious habit and condition, an account proved to be quite madequate by more careful inquiries. After thirteen days spent in this bay the squadron resumed its voyage of discovery. They looked in at the great estuary of the River La Plata, but Solis, who had lost his life there, had already discovered that this was not a passage to the Pacific Still coasting southward they sighted and perhaps landed on the Island of Penguins and the Island of Sea Lions, and there were struck by a terrible storm. Not far from these islands, on the shere of the continent, they discovered the Bay of San Julian, and here Magellan letermined to winter.

Magellan made his ships socure at the shore, built a forge and storehouse and some huts for barracks, and established a little observatory, where Andres San Martin determined the latitude at 40 degrees 18 minutes. Longitude in those times they could not well determine.

While they were thus occupied a little party of natives appeared, and after some froudly signalling one or more of them came on board. Magellan directed a sailor to land, and to imitate every gesture of the first who appeared, as a token of friendship. The man setted his part so well that the gentle savage was a standard to a lot fire first a, in the contract of a popular

Not satisfied with this success Magellan ed to make more captives. He directed tried to make more captives. He directed nine of his strongest men to compel two of the Indians to take them to the station where their women were. One of them escaped but the other was subdued after a hard conflict. He consented to lead them to the receive of the true was subdued after a hard conflict. the wives of the two prisoners.

the women heard of their fate of their lords the women heard of their fate of their lords they ultered such screams that they were heard at the ships far away. The Spaniards had such superiority in numbers that they expected the next morning to carry the Indian women and their children on board ship. But meanwhile two Indian men came, who spent the night with them and at day-break the whole party escaped together. In their flight they killed one of the Spaniards with a poisoned arrow. Magellan sent a large party on shore and burned him.

And so they parted—the Spaniards and the Patsgonians. The two giants were separated; one was placed on the Trinidad and the other on the San Antonio. It was from these experiences that Europe took the

the other on the San Antonio. It was nome these experiences that Europe took the notion, which is, perhaps, not yet fully dispelled, that Patagonia was a region of giants.

HE COUNTS HIS STEPS.

The Blind Man's Method of Finding His Way on the Street.

"How does a blind man finds his way?" repeated a sightless instructor of the blind to-a questioner. "A blind mán finds his tay just as you would in total darkness; for you must remember that he is always in the dark. It is as easy for him to get lost in this room as in a forest. Hencomes in, gets turned around and looses his reckoning. He stops and listens. The twitter of a bird through the open window comes to his ear and in a flash he is right again. 'There,' he says, 'is the window, the door is over here,' and he walks straight to it. Blind people are as timid about venturing into a strange place as you would be about going into an unfamiliar cellar in the dark, but after they have been over the ground once or twice they step with confidence, only exercising ordinary care lest some unusual obstacle should have been placed in the way since they last passed. You see blind men making their way to and fro in the streets of overy large city.

"I live in a place of some thousands of population; and overy morning walk a mile to my school and back again in the ovening. I know every step of the way, and have my landmarks, which, to me, indicate the stages of my journey. It is thirty steps from my gate to the nearest crossing and gutter. I step over this, then fifteeen, stopping stones take me to the next gutter on the other side of the street. Then there is a plank walk, three planks wide, for 311 steps. The walk is about two feet higher than the stræt, and people ofte, wonder at seeing me step along it so briskly; but, bless you! I am in no danger I keep on the middle plank, and ean tell by the sound about where I am. I know when I get to a tree which shades the street level, and ten stepping stones keep my feet out of the mud. Then there is a brick walk for twenty-seven steps, and three steps from the end there is a place where the bricks have sunk. Then comes a pavement of flat-stones, and seven steps, and three steps from the cold there is another plank walk, also three beards wide, and when I set my foot on a sp

house to the school without, so far as I remember, giving a thought to my steps

"So every blind man who goes to and fro, in the city or country, can tell exactly how far it is, in his steps, from one point in his route to another, and what are his landmarks by the way. He will also be able by his sense of hearing to give you many particulars of the surroundings that would surprise you. A stone house gives a different echo from brick and the latter from wood, he can always tell when he is under or near trees, and will name the kind of street pavement from the rattle of the vehicles. In his walks he measures the distance by steps, when riding in a carriage, street ear, or railroad, by time. There are watches specially prepared for the blind. The glasses are taken out, and little points mark the hours. By touching the face carefully here and there he will find the time and estimate the distance accordingly. Of course, no blind man likes to go over a new route unattended, but after he has traversed it once he knows every point of importance to him, and could walk over it, as you would say, 'in the dark.'"

AT THE MEROY OF A SAVAGE.

Theilfing Story of Captivity.

M. Edmond Chaudom, a manager of the trading firm of Fabre & Co., at Whydah, who was one of the hostages seized by the King of Dahomey, has upon his return to France communicated to a Paris paper, L'Illustration, the diary of what occurred during the time that he and twelve other Europeans were in captivity M. Chaudoin and his companions were not only the eyewitnesses of some earnoadinary and terrible scenes, but were subjected to such brutal treatment that it is surprising they should have escaped with their lives. The small garrison, consisting of twelve whites (two were missionaries) and eleven Kroomars, were beleagured for some days, and finany, on an assurance that they had nothing to fear from the King, who was much vexed at their lack of confidence in him, they left the factory. No somer had M. Chaudom and his eleven white companions arrived at La Gore than they were made prisoners. After being maltreated by the negroes, and crossexamined by so-called magistrates, they were leaded with the chains used for the slaves. They were then hurried out into a courtyard, where stood

TWO HIDEOUS PETISHES.

and believing that their last hour had come, the two missionaries promised each other that whichever of the two was executed last should give the absolution to the other. Stripped of all they had on, excepting their shirts and drawers, they were chained together in couples and huddled into a small hut, where they passed the night in great suffering, to be brought up a ain the following morning before the tribunal of La Gore. The magistrate, who failed to extract from them any information as to the rumoured landing of French troops at Whydah, allowed their goalers to torture them in court by beating them over the head with large selssors and pinching their cars and nose with tweezers, then ordered them back to the hut. The next day they were allowed to wash and were given some clothes, being told that they would be conducted the same night to Aboney. They did not, however, go further them Allada, where the King was expected, and the night after their arrival they could hear from the place in which they were confined the and believing that their last hour had come,

SHOUTS AND CRIES

which greeted them. The King was seated in the middle of the circle, beneath a thatched roof which protected his throne from the sun, with his wives and familiars grouped around him. The prisoners were brought before him and made to prostrate themselves, and the King having said something which they did not understand, they were taken back to their prison. But soon afterwards their fetters were all rentoved. They were told they must write a letter to their King in France, ask him to suspend hostilities, and assure him that the King of Dahomey was the freind of France, and this war the work of Lieutenant Bayol. M. Chaudoin and his companions, of course, promised to write to the "King of France," as desired, and the next day they were again chained, and taken to Alomey, in the rear of the army which followed the King to his capital. When they reached the gates of the town the first objects which met their gaze were four large earthenware pots, from which rose

and which emitted a most nauseous smell. These pots contained the heads of four French sharp-shooters who had been killed at Kotonou, the heads, which were in an advanced state of decomposition, having been sent up as a present to the King. The prisoners were not accorded a second audience of the King until the 2nd of May, after some emissaries sent to the coast in order to treat for an exchange of prisoners had returned. The audience took place at three in the morning, and the King was smoking a gilt pipe, and had around him five hand-some negresses, who were very produgal in a gilt pipe, and liad around him five handsome negresses, who were very prodigal in
their attentions to him. The captives were
told to sit down, two on each chair, and in
this uncomfortable position they listened to
his speech. He asked them to write to the
"King of France" and advise him to have
Bayel's head brought to him as a peace offering, and to release the negro authorities of
Kotonou. The letter was accordingly written, and addressed by the King of Dahombyhimself to "King Carnot," after which the
monarch declared that the Frenchisch is
free to return to Whydah. The P
Governor took them under hi
the fort until they emberk
thankful to have assapped. Adams' Tutti Erayl

preserve the teath, is delicious to a sand Confections.

The British Harvest.

The British Barvest.

In the London Times of August the 15th instant appears the annual review of the result of the British harvest, from the pen of Mr. F. Moore, editor of the Mark Lane Express, who is at present on a visit to Canada. He places the crop at 23.50 bushels per acro, on some 2,530,000 acres, giving a yield of 72,105,000 bushels, or about 9,000,000 quarters. The yield is considerably below the average, owing to the prelonged wet season in June and July, the yield being 3,700,000 bushels less than last year, and 10,000,000 below that of 1884. Deducting the reserve for seeding purposes, the quantity available for the home supply will not exceed 3,380,000 quarters, and as 27,000,000 quarters are required Great Britain will be dependent on foreign supplies for 19,000,000 quarters are required Great Britain will be dependent on foreign supplies for 19,000,000 quarters are required Great Britain will be dependent on foreign supplies for 19,000,000 quarters are required Great Britain will be dependent on foreign supplies for 19,000,000 quarters are likely to obtain for their wheat this year. The total wheat crop of Europe is placed at 155,700,000 quarters, of which France will contribute 35,000,000 quarters, Russia 30,000,000 quarters, but as the consumption of Europe reaches 175,000,000 quarters, there will remain a deficiency of 10,300,000 quarters or 154,400,000 bushels to be made good by the United States, Canada, India, Australia and South America. Statistics gathered by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture place the wheat harvest of the world t 725,000,000 hectolitres. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report, lays stress upon the fact their import demand is estimated at 148,000,000 hectolitres. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report, lays stress upon the fact their import demand is estimated at 148,000,000 hectolitres. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report, lays stress upon the fact that, owing to the small quantity required. The crop in that country is estimated by competent authority about 50,000,000 bushels have been carried forward from the last crop year, giving an available supply of 455,000,000. The home consumption will absorb, at least, 300,000,000, and some 68,00,,000 bushels are required for seed and the mechanical arts, leaving available for export nominally 87,000,000 but as the reserve stock nover falls below 20,000,000 bushels, the actual amount to be sent abroad can hardly exceed 70,000,000 bushels. In view of this situation there seems no reason to doubt that the recent advance in wheat will be maintained, and that the farmers of Canada will enjoy the blessing of both a large and valuable crop.

An Extraordinary Phenomenon.

An Extraordinary Phenomenon. A correspondent of the Manchester Examiner wrote from Chorlton on August 8, callingattention to "the magnificent phenonmenon of Tuesday night last (5th inst.), which appeared in the northern leavens. Returning from the direction of Chorlton Green towards Koppel Road, one's eye with a magic spell by one of the most beautiful sights ever witnessed. I have had the pleasure of seeing a goodly-number of heavenly or solar sights, by if any, surpassing this one. The object mast surely have been more than merenothing destricts above Ursa Major, shot downwards as a hard hall of fire, then apparently nearing the tof the 'Pointers,' huist with a wide of variously coloured sparks, leaven the length of and resembling stars often called the 'Y Hunter's G'ddle, part of stellation. Son at hard the war of the Thid. correspondent of the Manchester Ex