

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

A Story Showing How the English Assert Their Rights.

This is a true story says *Harper's Weekly*, and one that is intended to illustrate a characteristic of the English people. It shows, I think, to what length an Englishman will go to gain his rights when an American would say, "Oh, what is the use?" or, "Never mind." One of the reasons England is such a comfortable place to live is due to the fact that the English people have this peculiar habit of fighting for their rights, by letters to the *Times*, or by taking the numbers of cabmen or policemen and appearing against them in the morning, or by sending war-ships into strange harbors where the windows of some English merchants have been smashed. If there were elevated roads in London, the clerk who lives in Kensington would not hang and swing from a strap on his way to and from the city. He would see that he was given a seat for which he had paid. The American is too busy and too good-natured to fight for his rights, so he continues to stand from Rector Street to Harlem, and to walk over uneven streets and sees the beautiful green park at the Battery taken from him and turned into a railroad terminus. He will learn, in time, that the reason the Englishman has better roads and better streets and better protection for his life and property is because he "makes a kick about it," and protests and grows and is generally disagreeable until he gets what he wants. Good-nature is not always a virtue, and sometimes the easy-going person is a very selfish one too. Equally strong with his desire to have his rights is the Englishman's deference for the rights of others. He shows this deference by respecting the English law, which makes those things right. There was a young woman in England who told me that she and seven or eight other young people had tramped in single file through a gentleman's dining-room one evening, while he and his guests were at dinner, in order to establish a right of way. The Englishman had built his house on a meadow directly across the right of way, and had been used for centuries, and once a year the young people of the neighboring estates marched across his lawn, and up his stairs, and through his dining-room, and that he should remember that the right of way still existed. She was an exceedingly ship and well-bred young person, and of family quite as old as the right of way, but it apparently did not strike her that she was rude in tramping through a stranger's house, or indeed, that she was doing anything but a public duty. And the interesting point of the story to me was that the English householder, instead of getting a Winchester and driving the young trespassers off his lawn, should have had no full an approach to the right of way, but often his right that he simply bit his lips and went to law about it.

There was an Irishman in the same country who lived in a small cottage on an estate, and who was in the habit of crossing from it to another through the gateway of a very distinguished and noble gentleman. He had done this for twenty years, and when the noble gentleman came into some more money and bought the estate, he was between the posts, the Irish laborer took a growl and broke the hinges on which they hung, and tramped over them on his way. He was put in jail for a night, and at the end of which time he went after his growl and tore the gates down again. When he had been in jail five times in six months, the noble gentleman took him to the court and took away his case, and the right of way was declared a just one, and the gates came down forever. The Englishman will go farther than this, he will not only fight for his rights, but he will fight for the rights of man's rights; he will go out of his road to tramp through a gentleman's property simply because the people in the neighborhood are disputing the right of way to him. I heard of three young baronets when I was in London who went on a walking tour, and who laid out their route entirely with the purpose in view of taking in the disputed rights of way in the countries through which they passed, and who cheerfully sacrificed themselves for the good of others by forcing their way into houses and across private grounds and by tearing down hedges.

The Race of Irish Villages.

It is the wholesale dry-rotting of the boys growing up in towns and villages, merely through contact with this ever-swellering army of loafers and vagabonds, which makes one, with a sinking heart, what hope there is of the new generation. We are still raising many good boys, in spite of this contaminated environment—steady, pure-minded, ambitious, diligent lads, who are not ashamed to work, and at their studies or work, and at their beds in good time. It is our curse that these exceptions will not remain in their maturity to help combat the national evil. They will fall off for America, the Antipodes, weakening steadily the minority which strives to better matters. As things go now, this always-shrinking minority cannot much longer keep up with a decent show of resistance. It must be overwhelmed by weight of numbers.

It is a significant fact that the Irishman returned from America or Australia is one of the worst elements in this mischievous and dangerous class. I suppose this is logical enough; if he had not had the seeds of worthlessness in him, he would have taken root in the soil of a new continent, and remained there. I could name from personal acquaintance a dozen small towns and villages where the home coming of a single sophisticated loafer or ruffian from foreign parts has wrought the whole difference between a tolerably quiet and well-ordered community and a plebeian going, with loud turbulence and vicious abandon, straight to the devil.

It is a part of the irony of our fate that this returned blatherer and miscreant should take a wild and absorbing interest in local politics. If he has learned nothing good abroad, he has at least acquired a shrewd acquaintance with the tricked machinery of the "caucus," and he knows how to put himself on the Town Council of Galway, or make himself a poor law guardian in a smaller place, in the teeth of all the soberer elements of the electorate. There is a certain vigour and unholly activity about the fellow, a kind of brass imitation of the golden rule, which makes him a ring-leader of the slower and more timid stay-at-home loafers, and he gathers them up and propels them along as a force for confusion, waste, and wrong which no one knows how to stand up against.—(The Fortnightly Review.)

There are about 700,000 houses in London, which on an average cost about 40,000 tons of coal, emitting 480 tons of sulphur.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING.

Snatches of Information and News for Busy People.

Spinach is a Persian plant. Filberts came from Greece. Quinces came from Corinth. The turnip came from Rome. The peach came from Persia. The nasturtium came from Peru. Horseradish is a native of England. Melons were found originally in Asia. Sage is a native of the south of Europe. Massachusetts has 200 button factories. Manitoba devotes 1,000,000 acres to wheat.

Uncle Sam has 1,822 railroad corporations. The world now uses 13,000 kinds of postage stamps.

The breaking strain of an inch rope is 9,000 pounds.

Over 4,000,000 in the States live upon wages paid by railroad companies.

The American sugar cane is annually sashed with 20,000 tons of maple sugar.

A fever thermometer is now made in chafelaine form for the use of trained nurses.

A German at home eats an average of sixty-eight pounds of beef and pork per annum.

The production of skates this year is probably the largest in any one year on record.

The golden candlesticks used in the temple at Jerusalem were supplied with pure olive oil.

The world's herring catch every year is 300,000 tons, which is all consumed before the next season.

The world's pastures every year produce and the world consumes 15,000,000 tons of beef and mutton.

A gentleman must kiss every lady to whom he may be introduced in Paraguay. It is the custom of the country.

It is estimated that 40,000 tons of cucumbers are raised and eaten within the limits of the United States every year.

The cows of Belgium give for the benefit of their owners milk and cream which yield over 7,000 tons of butter per annum.

It is estimated that every American drinks a pint of water a day, which makes the daily consumption 8,125,000 gallons.

Some man who is good on figures says that about 10,000,000,000 tubers can be raised from a single potato in ten years.

A new way to serve raw oysters is in tall, handled tumblers. A dressing of pepper and salt, lemon juice and Worcester sauce goes with them, and they are picked out with the long oyster fork.

The Western Pacific is a great place for islands that emerge from waves unexpectedly and as suddenly disappear. Sometimes they come up and stay, but often they have an existence merely temporary.

Colorado's silver business may have slumped, but her gold output has jumped and will show an increase this year of more than 100 per cent. over that of last year. The depression of the one industry has reacted to uplift the other.

Two famous Parisian prisons will shortly cease to exist. They are the Bastille, the Conciergerie, and the Prison of St. Pelagie, with its sorrowful souvenirs of the Reign of Terror. The government intends to build a large prison in their stead.

The annual dead letter sale will be held in Washington on the 18th inst. The articles are listed under three schedules. The first, under the head of "miscellaneous articles," comprises 6,228 parcels. Under the second schedule are scheduled 1,001 lots, and the third schedule, jewelry, includes 102 lots.

New England's mackerel catch this season was 51,448 barrels, an increase of some 2,000 barrels over that of last year; 15,000 over that of the year before, and more than three times the catch of 1890. This does not, however, indicate steady growth of the industry, for in 1888 it was over 40,000 barrels, and fell to between 16,000 and 17,000 the two succeeding seasons.

Experiments just made at Munich have demonstrated the fact that bullets disintegrate on striking a rifle in the usual way can be rendered vehicles of infection, carrying microbes and infecting whomever they strike.

A new terror is this added to warfare, and it is to be hoped that bullets purposely infected with germs of cholera, typhus, etc., will be tabooed by civilized nations as instruments of warfare, just in the same manner as explosive bullets.

A curious advertisement was published in a New York paper by Mrs. Mary Anderson, a young widow of 361 West Fifty-ninth street, that city, in which she offered for adoption her child at her birth. In explanation of her extraordinary proposition Mrs. Anderson said: "Shortly after I was married, about a year ago, my husband, who had been established in his business, was killed in a railroad accident on the journey down, and I was left almost penniless. I am trying to find some trustworthy person who will adopt my child at my birth. I am unable to give it proper support. I feel that I would be better for us to part before we become attached to each other."

Hungarian Railroad Tickets.

The railway marks invented by the Hungarian Minister, Dr. Lukacs, were adopted by all Hungarian railways on December 1st. For the future, no traveller on Hungarian railways will be troubled to stand waiting at the ticket office for his ticket. He will be in a position to make out his ticket for himself, and to stand waiting at the ticket office for his ticket. He will be in a position to make out his ticket for himself, and to stand waiting at the ticket office for his ticket.

Not a Scotsman But a Dry Goods Man. The other day I was going along the streets of Toronto when I saw a boy of about 7 years of age drop a small parcel. I picked it up, and he came up and gave it to me, remarking at the same time that he should be more careful. As he was going in the same direction as we were, I followed him, and he came up and gave it to me, remarking at the same time that he should be more careful. As he was going in the same direction as we were, I followed him, and he came up and gave it to me, remarking at the same time that he should be more careful.

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Heavy Loss of Life Last Year.

Resume of the Disasters of a Season.

In navigating the great lakes in the season just closed 123 lives were lost and 53 boats with an aggregate tonnage of 24,258, and valued at \$1,040,400 passed out of existence. Partial losses by stranding, collisions and fire being the grand total of losses on boats to \$2,125,888.

The shallow water of Lake Erie claimed nearly half the loss of life, while by reason of the Philadelphia-Albany disaster, Lake Huron is second. By lakes, the loss of life was 187, when the total number was 204. The season has not been unprecedented, as has been stated by vessels, in the loss of life and property. Nevertheless, the great storm of October 14th, finds an equal in all the records of the lake marine in its destructiveness. Not counting cargoes, except on boats which were totally lost, the property destroyed during the storm amounted to \$484,327, and 52 lives were lost. Next in severity was the big east gale of April 18, when 8 lives and property valued at \$280,000 were lost.

The total insurance on hulls of total losses was \$614,230. The aggregate insurances losses on hulls for the season are estimated at \$1,100,000. The losses from collisions are \$37,457, from stranding, \$348,573; from fire, \$247,000; from foundering, \$300,543; dismasted and disabled, \$130,000.

Practically all the losses by collision were due to the order of sailing. The order of sailing will look to the underwriters to make up their liability, which the courts may decide. Steel boats have suffered more severely, the percentage of loss on them being much higher than on wooden boats of the same build and class.

After clearing for years and struggling with every light-house board the marine interest in two years succeeded in getting lights on the dangerous reefs along the Lake Michigan entrance to the Straits of Mackinac. The immediate effect of having these reefs protected is that the losses from stranding at the straits have dropped from \$200,000 in 1890 to practically nothing the past season.

The claims of the order of sailing have been fully verified and the entrance of the straits, once so dangerous, has become as safe as the open lake.

Even the most conservative vessel owners are beginning to confess that the general adoption of collision liability insurance on the lakes has tended the past season to a dangerous increase in the speed of vessels so insured through fog. With owners relieved of all liability of loss from collisions there is but one way to meet this serious violation of the rules of navigation, and that is by rigid inspection by steamboat inspectors into every case of collision and the disciplining of captains who may be at fault.

GO TO THE MOLE. THOU SLUGGARD. The Hard-working Little Animal at Least as Industrious as the Ant.

A mole's life is by no means a gentlemanly one, and he is not the sort of creature who has to work harder, in all probability, for his pittance of earthworms than any other animal works for his daily bread. His life is a life of perpetual rain and removing large piles of earth by sheer force of muscle. In order to sustain such constant toil and to replace and repair the used-up tissue the mole requires to eat ways eating. His appetite is voracious. He works like a horse and eats like an elephant. Throughout his waking hours he is engaged in pushing aside earth and scurrying after worms in all his holes and tunnels. The laborer, of course, is worthy of his hire. Such ceaseless activity can only be kept up by equally ceaseless feeding, and as the mole's existence is one long average alternation of labor and banqueting, his heart and lungs and muscles are working at such a rate that if he goes without food for half a day he starves and dies of actual inanition. He is a high pressure engine. His drinking is like his eating; immoderate in all things he must have his liquor much and often. So he digs his nose into the tunnel and catches worms in them to supply his needs at frequent intervals. He doesn't believe, however, in the early closing movement. Day and night alike he drinks every few hours, for day and night are all alike to him. He works and rests by turn, after the fashion of the navvies employed in digging tunnels, or men whose time is wasted by watching, as is the way of sailors.

To Make Teeth White. "What shall I use on my teeth to make them nice and white?" I asked my dentist. "Elbow-grease," was the laconic reply. "You women," he continued, "think that you can keep your teeth in splendid condition. You will stand for half an hour in the cold water, brushing and washing, and then you will find yourself of an almost invisible pimple; but the tartar on your teeth is a secondary matter, whereas, I assure you, good, sound teeth add more to the beauty of the face than the smoothest complexion. Exercise your tooth brush. Give at least three minutes' time to it. You do? Oh, I think not. Just time your self once—keep your watch by you—and when you're through brushing, look at your timepiece and see whether you really spent three minutes, or even two, on this part of your toilet. The time seems long, but it isn't. I always tell the children that come to me for treatment to brush their teeth for five or ten minutes—then I know they'll give about three minutes to it. Yes, my dear madam, use elbow grease on your teeth. It's the best dentifrice in existence. Good morning."

Everywhere about the valleys of New Mexico, invariably upon eminences, and usually upon high flat-topped mesas or table hills, are the ruins of houses of the ancient semi-civilized Indian population that lived here and tilled the soil before the coming of the Spaniards, four centuries ago. The numbers of this old population can be only vaguely inferred by the numerous crumbling foundations of their one-story buildings, which are scattered all over the surface of the ground, and by the debris of the fallen walls, and as fresh of tint as it could have been when the village was destroyed or abandoned and every tradition of its existence lost in prehistoric past.

THOSE MALE COLLECTORS.

Male Giraffes Have Reached the Height of Eighteen Feet.

Compared with their extinct allies of earlier periods of the earth's history, it may be said that the giraffe is a creature of the present day. The animals of the present day are decidedly inferior in point of size. During the later portion of the tertiary period, for instance, before the coming of the glacial epoch, the animals appear to have attained their maximum development, there lived elephants alongside of which ordinary individuals of the existing species would have looked almost dwarfish while the cave bear and the cave hyena, gained considerably larger dimensions than their living representatives, and some of these toothed tigers must have been considerably larger than the largest African lion of Bengal lion. Again, the remains of red deer, and wild oxen, disinterred from the caverns and other subterranean deposits of its country indicate animals far superior in size.

TO THEIR DEPENDENT DESCENDANTS. To the present day, while some of the extinct pigs from the Swalk hills of northern India might be compared in stature to a tapir rather than to a ordinary wild boar. The same story is told of reptiles, the giant tortoise of the Sivalik hills, in spite of its enormous having been considerably exaggerated, greatly exceeding in size the largest living giant tortoise of either the Mascarene or the Galapagos Islands. The latter rocks have also yielded the remains of a long-necked crocodile, allied to the gharial of the Ganges, which probably measured from fifty to sixty feet in length, whereas it is very difficult if any existing crocodile of the order crocodylidae, allied to these dimensions. If, moreover, we took into account toiled extinct types, such as the megatherium, a mylodont of South America, and contrasting these with their nearest living allies—in this instance the sloth and anteater—the discrepancy in size would be still more marked, but such a comparison would scarcely be analogous to the present day.

To every rule there is, however, an exception, and there are a few groups of living large mammals whose existing members appear to have never existed. The so-called white or square-headed rhinoceros of South Africa seems to be fully equal in size to any of the extinct ancestors, and the same is certainly true of the giraffe, which may even exceed all its predecessors in this respect. Whether, however, of which more anon were or were not the equals in height of the largest individuals of the living species, there is no question but that the latter by far the tallest of all living mammals; all that it was only rivaled in this respect among extinct forms by its fossil ancestors. Moreover, if we exclude creatures like some of the gigantic dinosaurian reptiles of the secondary epoch, which, so to speak, gained an unfair advantage as regards height by sitting on their hind legs in kangaroo-like manner, and limit our comparison to such as walk on all four feet in the good old-fashioned way, we shall find that giraffes are not only the tallest mammals, but likewise the tallest of all animals that have ever existed.

As regards the height attained by the male of the taller of quadrupeds, there is, unfortunately, a lack of accurate information, and since it is probable that the majority of those now living, inferior in size to the largest individuals, which existed when the species was far more numerous than at present, it is to be feared that this deficiency in our knowledge is very likely to be remedied. By a writer the height of the male giraffe is given at sixteen feet, but this is certainly below the reality. For instance, Mr. H.A. Hayden states that a female he shot in Southern Africa measured exactly six feet to the summit of the horns. From the evidences of a very large though badly preserved specimen in the Natural History Museum, may, however, be in the hands of Zola, Nicholas, who has been the imposing height eighteen feet.

WHO ARE THEY? An interesting couple who went to Europe by the S.S. Lahn.

A London special says:—Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, which arrived at Southampton from New York the other night, were a man and a woman, who travelled under the names of Harris and Graham respectively. They landed at Southampton with a quantity of trunks and valises, and came to London, where they put up at the Hotel Victoria. Harris is thought to be the man Rukhna, who claims to be the husband of Zola, Nicholas, who has been the imposing height eighteen feet.

Francis Galton has collected some interesting facts in regard to the effect of altitude on the human body. He has been studying the last forty years on the physique of the middle classes.

When he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, from 1840 to 1844, although he was 5 feet 9 inches in height, he was taller than the majority of his fellows. In addressing them he habitually lowered his eyes, and if in a crowd he could readily see over the heads of the people. Writing in 1833, he states that he no longer possesses these advantages.

Altered social conditions, in his opinion, have helped to improve the bodily powers of this class; such conditions, for instance, as more wholesome and abundant food, better cooking, warmer clothing, moderation in the use of alcohol, better ventilated sleeping rooms, more change through vacations, and, lastly, the healthy lives led by women in their girlhood. One of the most striking sights in the city of London is the number of tall women that are to be found in the fashionable parks during the season.

It is not particularly among the women of the upper classes that the improved conditions of the last two generations have left their mark. Women of 5 feet 6 inches and 5 feet 8 inches are common, and it is not a very unusual occurrence to meet a woman of 5 feet 10 inches and even 6 feet. A gentleman well known in London society states that when he became of age, twenty-two years ago, his sister, a tall and handsome girl, was the tallest girl among the visiting acquaintances of the family, and now she is overtopped by nearly every one of her younger lady acquaintances.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The Nova Scotia ship J. Y. Robbins is reported ashore near Hakodate, Japan, and will probably become a total loss. She was owned by J. Y. Robbins, and others of Yarmouth, N.S. The vessel and freight were partially insured.

THE TALLEST STANT ANIMAL.

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A CRIPPLE CAUGHT.

A Cunning Fraud Who Had Deceived the Montreal Public for Years.

When No body's Looking he jumps up and runs Home. The other night, says the Montreal Witness, there was a scene enacted near Morgan's store which could not but excite the most sceptical that the days of miracles are not gone. For a year past there has been a cripple in Montreal who has created profound sympathy and has raked in hundreds of coppers from tender-hearted persons. He is all bent and doubled. The acute expression of suffering on his face is pitiful to see; while his little organ which the conscientiously plays every note in the most doleful manner excites the liveliest sympathy for its owner, who crouches in a corner, covered with a wretched coat or sack. He is indeed a sorry-looking individual and has been spoken of as a wonderful freak of nature. People have wondered how the poor creature ever gets home with his consumptive organ. The problem was solved last night. It was amazing. Nothing but a miracle can explain the wonder.

The hour was 11.30 p.m. The poor old bundle of rags still turned the handle which pumped air into the decayed lungs of the veteran organ. The latter could no longer sing the old songs "it sang long ago." There was not a soul in sight. Suddenly the arm ceased to move. Had life left the poor tired body? Had the heroic Canadian winter frozen the last drop of warm blood in the poor cripple's body? No it is not yet too late! See, the poor head moves slowly to and fro and the pained eyes gaze vacantly up and down St. Catherine street; there is not a soul in sight. The cripple looks vanishes as if by magic; the crippled legs stretch out, the bent hands vigorously rub the cramped legs, the body is knotted, the arms are extended, straight as a ramrod. Patience, patience, there is only a little more to tell, the miracle is almost complete. The organ is removed from the lower part of the face and the wounds which somehow the giver of charity had imagined were there were happily absent. Now comes the miracle. Up springs the poor mendicant, and with one hand seizes the organ and throws it over a back that looks broad and strong enough to carry a mule.

That is not all. There can not be the slightest doubt of this miracle. He that was lame, to warm his cramped limbs starts off along St. Catherine and down St. Alexander street at a pace like that of a deer. The miracle is performed every night between 11 and 12.

Acidity of the Stomach. The "cause" or causes may be many among which are eating too fast, not chewing the food sufficiently to have it completely broken down, eating too much, or more than can be digested, leaving part to ferment, to "sour," eating irregularly and too often, so that the stomach is overtaxed, not able to do its work, not digesting all that is taken; eating food so difficult of digestion that it cannot be disposed of in the allotted time, etc. Of course only that part of the food which is digested and absorbed is of any service in the nourishment of the system, the excess not only being useless, but producing weakness in consequence of the extra vital force expended in the digestion and attempt to dispose of the unnecessary quantity. It should be remembered, also, that the undigested part must ferment, become more or less putrid, to that extent contaminating the whole body. That part of the food which does not digest in the natural time must become sour, producing carbonic acid gas ("wind in the stomach") this gas never being the result of an empty stomach, the outer air rushing to take the place of food, as is supposed by the ignorant, since this absurd theory would require the stomach to draw in the air through the nostrils, and no one would be able to work. No, do not take food to neutralize this acid, as you treat the same gas in your over-raised dough in the digestive fluid (gastric juice) is intensely acid, thus it may act on certain kinds of food, I suppose that this acid gas is intended to aid the stomach in disposing of a part, at least, of what remains, doing the best that can be done under the circumstances. Therefore, I would not interfere with Nature's method of effecting the cure, but give her a fair chance, when all will be well, that is, if you heed her advice, as indicated by the nausea or loss of appetite, and stop eating till the commotion in the stomach subsides. Not only do not take an alkali to destroy the action of the acid, but co-operate with Nature, increasing the activity by putting a half teaspoonful of the Horeford "acid phosphate" in a pint of water, taking a tablespoonful every ten minutes till the acid is neutralized. This excellent acid will soon aid in completing the work of the stomach, while no more food should be taken until the stomach is reasonably quiet. This is very reasonable and natural, and we calculated to prevent "the abomination of dyspepsia."

Feet About the Bible. In Old Testament—Books, 30; chapters, 919; verses, 23,241; words, 592,430; letters, 2,128,100.

In New Testament—Books, 27; chapters, 250; verses, 7,950; words, 181,253; letters, 898,930.

The Apocrypha has—chapters, 183; verses, 7081; words, 152,185.

The middle chapter and shortest in the Bible is Psalm, cv.

The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm cvii.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times. The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,863 times. The word "Elohim" occurs in the New Testament 10,604 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Job xxxix.

The middle verse of the Old Testament is 2 Chronicles xxiii, 17.

The shortest verse of the Old Testament is 1 Chronicles i, 25.

The longest verse of the Old Testament is Esther vii, 9.

The middle book of the New Testament is the Gospels.

The middle chapters of the New Testament are Romans xiii, and xiv.

The middle verse in the New Testament is John xxi, 35.

Verse 21 of chapter vii. of Ezra has the letters of the alphabet except "j." Chapter xix. of 2 Kings ex. chapter xxviii. of Isaiah are all "j."

This is what he says: "I shall garbled by any county or circuit decision. There are seven circuit courts in the state, and each one may give a judgment. If the case is submitted to the Supreme Court as a last resort, the court decides that I have no as to prevent the right, I will be governed by it, but I will not be governed by it if any other courts in the state."

U.S. TREASURY.

ALREADY \$300,000.

INCOME.

Customs Receipts for This Month For A—

Internal Revenue

Dept.—Congress

Action To Avoid It

WASHINGTON. De point to the probability after the holiday recess compelled to consider the relief of the Treasury question an bill are disposed of. I gross Secretary Carlisle the condition of the Treasury to declare that the Treasury is in a condition to pay the