THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA. chronicles of the middle ages are full of descriptions of both falling stars and meteoric apparitions, which were gen-erally regarded with fear and trembling as warnings of evil to come.

ne of the Sights on a Journey in British .Honduras.

One of the chief objects of interest in

one of the chief objects of interest in omparatively unknown country are the ned cities of Central America. Ma-ry as massive as that of Thebes and nphis, carvings as elaborate and char-ristic as those which cover Hindoo ples, simply defy conjecture as to origin, and remain at present an patrable mystery. STRUCTION

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Abuse of the Stomach. Popular Science Monthly: Different constitutions have peculiarities in the way in which they assimilate food, and the old adage that what is one man's food is another's poison is a very true one: There is no ailment more com-mon in middle life and in old age than indigestion. This, of course, depends upon improper food taken too frequently and in undue quantity. As a rule, the victim of indigestion flies to medicines for relief, or to one of the thousand and one quack remedies that are advertised to cure everything. heir origin, and remain at present an menetrable mystery. These ruins were the subject of dis-ussion one evening at mess in Belize, he capital of British Honduras: when aptain M—, 1st W. I. R., announced aptain M—, 1st W. I. R., announced is intention of visiting some of the bet-ier known ruins, if anyone would join in the expedition. I immediately in in the expedition. and amid his intention of visiting some would join ter known ruins, if anyone would join offered myself as a companion, and amid a good deal of chaff, we there and then roughly planned out a trip, the chief roughly planned out a trip, the chief roughly planned out a trip, the chief ratures of which would be a ride from furge a construction of discrete the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach to alter the diet, and to give the stomach the food for which it is craving? If the stomach could talk, I can imagine it, after pills, and gin, and bitters, and quack remedies of every description have ed of such horrors and saying: "Give me a little rest and a cup of beef tea and a biscuit, and go and take a little fresh a biscuit, and go and take a little fresh a biscuit, and go and take a little fresh a biscuit, and go and take a little fresh a biscuit, and go and take a little fresh a biscuit, and go and take a little fresh and champagne, to endeavor to stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-late it into action. There is no doubt that the stomach that requires stimu-lately can hardly be said to be in a healthy state, or long

healthy state, or long continue to do its work properly. The digestive organs, unfortunately, are the first to sympathize with any mental worry. They are like a barome-ter and indicate the errors of malautri-tion and their consequences. The healthy action of every organ depends upon the proper assimilation of the food taken, As soon as the digestive process fails, everything fails, and ill-health results with all its disastrous concomitants. as a "pitpan," resemples a long butcher's tray dug out, square at each end, some 16 to 20 feet in length, and of sufficient beam to take a barrel of pork athwart-ships. We borrowed two of these crafts and had a temporary awning fixed up in each, and hired two crews of six men each. and hired two crews of six men each. Finely made fellows they were, too, incessantly grinning and chaffing each other in their peculiar creole Eng-lish. This creole is a distinct language, and I append a specimen. One night while sitting on the verandah I heard a crash. and called out to my boy to find out what was broken. The answer came up, "Me no rightly sure, sar, but me think that ram puss mash 'em mos-The reservation of the name of alco-hol for the product of the distillation of wine is modern. Till the end of the 18th century the word, of Arabic origin, the think that ram puss mash, 'em mos-uito lamp," he being under the impres-ion that the object of the gauze top to the lamp was to prevent mosquitos signified any principle attenuated by ex-treme pulverization or by sublimation. It was applied, for example, to the pow-der of sulphuret of antimony (koheul), which was used for blackening the eyes, and to various other substances as well as to spiritis of wing. No author has incly good definition of a tom cat. r of our crew squatted in the bow of boat, while the sixth sat behind our ngs in the stern. Early one mornas to spirits of wine. No author has been found of the thirteenth century, or April we started, carrying a few preserved meats, but our cargo consisted of two English saddles, even of the fourteenth century and later, who applied the word alcohol to the product of the distillation of wine. The term spirit of wine, or ardent or rifles and two smoothbores, with ee or four barrels of pork, which was The term spirit of wine, or ardent men at once settled down a steady stroke, and we ed under the bridge amid a left our wills, locks of hair, etc., our sorrowing relatives. The men time to a monotonous chart in their ur sorrowing relatives. The men time to a monotonous chant in their color and properties. The term eau de-vie was given in the thirteenth and fourpatois-Spanish, New Orleans teenth centuries to the elixir of long life. It was Arnaud de Villeneuve who emto us. We soon found a certain bou-et d'Afrique considerably discounted r sense of enjoyment until counteract-by a liberal donation of tobacco. ome four miles from the town, the place where the circular road ches the river, we found every

The Name of Alcohol.

Abuse of the Stomach.

THE LATE REV. DR. MCALL. Founder of the McAll Mission in France -A Sketch of His Life.

Rev. Dr. McAll, founder of the McAll Mission in Paris, France, a work in

which hundreds of Christians in Canada are interested, died on May 12. Dr. McAll, who was upwards of 71

years of age, suffered from ill-health years of age, suffered from in-fleatth during the winter, and spent some months in the south of England to re-cruit, but he had so far regained strength as to be able to return to France a few weeks ago, and the news of his death was consequently unexpected. Dr. Mc-All, whose father was a Congregational minister in Manchester, himself entered the Congregational ministry in 1848, re-caiving his training at the fanceshire the Congregational ministry in 1848, re-ceiving his training at the Lancashire College. His first pastorate was in Sun-derland, and he subsequently held other charges in his own country. In 1871, when he was minister of a flourishing church at Hadleigh, Suffolk, he paid a visit to Paris. It was shortly after the Communist troubles which succeeded the siege of Paris, and the whole city was still seething with the excitement and passion of the time. The English min-ister and his wife were distributing tracts one day in the Beiteville district, when, as the story goes, one of a group of workmen came up to Dr. McAll, and of workmen came up to Dr. McAll, and told him that they were done with the Roman Catholic religion, but that if any-one would give them a religion of freedom they would heartily welcome it. He invited Dr. McAll to stay with them and teach them. The incident so im-pressed Dr. McAll that after conferring with a number of friends in Paris, he resolved to give up his church in England, and, having some private means, to devote himself to establishing a mis-sion in the poorer districts of Paris. In spite of the somewhat discouraging advice which he received from many of the French pastors and others whom he con-French pastors and others whom he con-sulted he persevered with his inten-tention, and opened a small hall or emp-ty shop in Belleville. A simple form of service, consisting very largely of mu-sic and cheerful hymns, accompanied by a few addresses, was adopted and proved attractive. The mission began to grow. In a few months two other halls were opened: and in 1877 there were eleven

In a few months two other halls were opened; and in 1877 there were eleven stations, and at the present time as many as 100. Fifty have been estab-lished throughout France, about a third of them being in Paris itself. The mis-sion has been extensively subscribed to, not only by people in England and Scot-land, but in the United States. Through-out all its bistory until recently Dr. out all its history, until recently, Dr. McAll took an active part in the super-intendence of the mission. Unofficially Dr. McAll received many testimonies from the French authorities as to the good influence of his work, and last year he was openly honored by a signal mark of distinction by President Carnot, who bestowed upon him the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Dr. McAll is survived by his wife.

Where it Really Rains.

A good deal of grumbling has occurred this spring at the amount of wet weather. Persons disposed to complain on this ground may congratulate them-selves that they do not-live in Queensland, where rain seems to be measured out by the yard instead of by the uch as in this part of the world. Here is an hours, ending 9 a.m., February 1st, 10-775 inches; ditto February 2nd, 20.056 inches; ditto February 3rd, 35.714 in-ches; ditto February 4th, 10.760 inches. The gauge is a standard of the 'eightinch' pattern, standing one foot above the ground, at an altitude of about 1400 feet above mean sea level. The approxi-mate latitude and longitude of Crohamhurst are 26.50 degrees south, 152.55 degrees east. The gauge was emptied every three hours, night and day, on the occasion of the greatest fall. I think occasion of the greatest fall. I think meteorologists will agree that for a 24 hours fall we have beaten the world's record. About Quicksands. A quicksand gets its title, no doubt, from the old word quick, meaning living, or animated. It is simply sand of any kind so loosened up by water as to possess no solid consistency. As a consenever occurred to him that the great square object—looking with its covering birdcage than anything else—was a bed. He knows better now, and proceeds to examine it with interest before turning in for the night. He finds that the large square mattress is covered by a sheet, but otherwise entirely devoid of bedclothing; at the top are two pillows for the head, and down the centre is placed a long, round bolster called a This scarcely comes up to his notion bottomless lake. There are two sorts of shaking sands. Those which occur along the seacoast are generally firm when the tide is out, but when the tide rises it percolates underneath the the the rises it percolates underneath the surface and loosens up the soil, so that anyone caught crossing them is liable to be held fast by the feet and drowned, and then swallowed up by the sand arowned, and then swallowed up by the sand as the tide loosens it deeper and deeper. You find such sands on the French coast and also on that of Scotland. Sir Walter Scott's hero of "The Bride of Lammermoor" perishes in a quicksand which he undertakes to cross in a rising tide. These seacoast quicksands occur all over the world. The other sort, those which you find in the interior of the country, are simply earth or sand held in suspension by subterranean springs. The deeper down the spring is the deeper the quicksand.

opinion of experts this is very improb-able, even had the new regulation sabre been then in use.—London Globe. Results of Government Operation of EUROPE UNDER ARMS.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

Railways in Europe.

The Great Military Burdens Imposed on

The Engineering News, New York, says: "The state ownership of railways has been on trial in Europe for years. In 1849 the Prussian government com-menced the building of a line from Berthe People. The election in Germany is necessi-tated by the refusal of the reichstag to endorse a proposal to increase the army and to add to the military expenditure. Last year the army cost \$206,500,000, or \$20 for every family. The growth of the outlay upon the service has been very rapid. For five years after the Franco-German war no charge was menced the building of a line from Ber-lin to its eastern boundary, but the re-sults were generally unfavorable, and the ownership by the state would probably have been abandoned had not the mili-tary experience of the wars of 1886 and the Franco-Prussian war shown the deor \$20 for every family. The growth of the outlay upon the service has been very rapid. For five years after the Franco-German war no charge was made upon the people for the military establishment. Everything was paid out of the French money was exhausted the people began to feel how serious a matter glory is. Their first experience was an out lay of \$115,000,000 in 1877. Increases were effected in following years, but in 1880 the 401,695 men in arms were augmented by thirty-four new battalions of infantry and forty batteries of ar tillery. At once the cost was increased by \$25,000,000. In 18877 bismarck un-der the country, where, ipon the loyalty issue, which was promoted by the pretence that the country, was the popular cry in that contest. In the following years the proposed increase was ratified. Two years later 3,000 men were added to the field artillery, and, in 1880, 18,574 were added to the infrantry. The Ger-man regular army is now 486,953 strong, and the minister of war says, "we have made only a first step in the direction of the eatablishment of the strong, and the minister of war says, "we have made only a first step in the direction of the eatablishment of the that by 1900 the German empire will have a million of men under arms, and that there will be a reserve of fire milthat by 1900 the German empire will have a million of men under arms, and that there will be a reserve of five mil-lions following industrial occupations and ready at any moment to respond to the call to duty. The growth of the service and of the expense attaching to it alarms the Germans, who, gratified as they may well be at their military su-premacy, do not feel disposed to pay too highly for it. The young Emperor eridently understands the reluctance of the taxpayers to approve of a further increase. His speech on the subject was a remarkable invasion of the politi-cal field for the purpose of furthering his ambitious designs. This practical command that the people endorse the new move has been followed by a report that the French are moving towards the frontier. The story is clearly a repeti ing conditions: The state was to be re-sponsible for the building of the road-bed, the structures necessary, and one-third of the land required for the right of way, and the departments and com-munes were to provide the rest of the land. The rails, ballast and material required to cover the ready wave to was a remarkable invasion of the politi-cal field for the purpose of furthering his ambitious designs. This practical command that the people endorse the new move has been followed by a report that the French are moving towards the frontier. The story is clearly a repeti-tion of the tactics of Bismarck which overcame in 1887 the popular scruples in respect of an enlarged military plant. That the people can be influenced twice by the same cry of alarm is possible, but as a rule experienced birds will not walk a second time into the same trap. The Emperor, however, is not without another expedient. He has been to Rome, and report has it that concessions may be made in return for Catholic as-sistance. It will be a curious circum-stance if the Pope, while writing his promised encyclical proposing the aboli-tion of war and the settlement of inter-national disputes by arbitration, trades off votes i favor of a distinctively war measure for some religious concession, of votes i favor of a distinctively war measure for some religious concession, off votes i favor of a distinctively war measure for some religious concession, as for averuale the reacestblishment of as for averuale the racestblishment of

 She four miles from the form it is one according to the product the product space of the product spac opposite Pisa and Florence, is alm me continuous line of tunnels. While one continuous line of tunnels. While the Prussian railways are excellently built and equipped after European stand-ards, they have probably cost less per mile than those of Italy, Austria or Hungary, owing to the advantages of natural conformation. France subsidizes natural conformation. France substitues her railways purely for military purposes and apparently is content to pay well for the possible advantages this control may the possible advantages this control may takes no part in the operation and ad-ministration of the lines except in that which pertains to the maintenance of lines useful in war, and in the general control of the accounts and records.'

same thing may be possible. It will be possible to compare the work of a Ru-benstein, a Bulow, a Paderewski with that of the pianists of the twentieth century. It is the strong wish of many Americans who have not heard the great artist of St. Petersburg that he might come to this country; but, if he will not, at least his playing can be brought here on a phonograph. The great orchestras of Europe may be compared with the symphony in perhaps the same kind of work, and the music lovers in 1993 can perhaps judge more impartially than perhaps judge more impartially than those of to-day can do. It would be

same thing may be possible.

perhaps judge more impartially than those of to-day can do. It would be worth much to modern criticism to know how much of Pagarini's fame was due to real art and how much to "virtuos-ity." It would be worth more to have a phonographic record of the playing of young Beethoven. Bill more, the general use of the pho-nograph for recording music ought to re-sult in broadening the popular taste in music. If the sonatas of Beethoven, the fugues of Bach, the operas of Wag-ner could be heard cheaply through the phonograph, if every music student could listen daily to the world's best music rendered by the world's best music rendered by the world's best artists, the days of the "seafoam waltz" and "New-port polkas" would pass away. People like trashy music largely because they have not accustomed themselves to any-"Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" or "On the Bow-ery" can nevertheless see beauty in Han-del's Largo. The art of sculpture would not be at its present stage if all the works of the Greeks and Michel Angelo had been lost. The art of painting would be less advanced were the paint-ings of the masters not in existence. It is easily to be inferred, therefore, that world's greatest artists of each age the progress of music in the future will be noticeable and rapid.-Boston Advertiser.

The Discovery of Hidden Rocks. The report by the hydrographer of the admiralty of the work performed, under the direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty during the year 1892, in the examination and charting the seas and coasts in various parts of the globe states that the number of required to operate the roads were to be provided by the companies to whom the operation of the lines was to be leas-d. While this law has not be leased. While this law has been modified by others passed since 1845, and private companies can now build and operate railways under restrictions imposed by the state, the French government may still be said to control the railways in that country by a system of subsidies. encourages ships to enter narrow waters formerly inaccessible when the motive power was wind. Rocks are constantly discovered in such places, even when the survey has been apparently of suffi-cient completeness. The pinnacle rock in deep water discovered by Her Ma-

jesty's ship Stork on the west coast of Greece, in the centre of the channel near Port Platea, is a remarkable instance of the dangers to which our heavy draught ironclads are exposed, as the ships the Mediterranean squadron frequently navigate these waters. A small and shallow head found on the coast of Scot-land, and the rock found in the centre of the South Banguey channel by the Egeria, are other cases in point. During the year 1892 the hydrographic depart-ment received information concerning the discovery of 132 rocks and shoals

HE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDAY. JUNE 2. 1893

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the earth it is at once transformed to a rarely beautiful woman with long air, blonde and glittering. This splencreature, miraculously engendered, rcises on all who come in contact h her a magical influence. Every dsome youth unfortunate enough to act her attention becomes her victim. us having allured them to her side encircles them with her arms in an ce that becomes gradually tighter

tighter until the poor dupes are ngled to death. If certain words are nured the moment the star starts to they cause her allurements to lose power. From this superstition is the custom of wishing while a seen hurrying through the air, a said surely to come true if com-formulated before the light is ished. The Spaniards saw in the stars the souls of their dead the thread of whose existence t short by destiny. The Arabs ht these stars to be burning stones by the angels on to the heads of who attempted to enter paradise. idea, and it is found in all the

t is related that during the

uarrel took sidewalk in his under the influence of Islam. It this peculiar idea that Moses refers m Hall, the under the following lines from "Paradise nd the Peri: leeter than the starry brands, to assault thile Hai , Mitchel Flung at night from angel hands, At those dark and daring sprites Who would climb the empyreal

l fell groan-en his head. Il had made en arrested. Vine street heights ' Another ancient superstition belong-g originally to the pagans, but one to hich the Christians clung, is that the old will be the superstitution of the s will come to an end when it rains met Frank ng club to prse of \$500. ntirely froze and the following rch so many stars fell from the sky t people thought the consummation o the spec hrst round, ade a poor utgeneralled as unable to o make the tors hooted his corner. ction with

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beauty and wild luxuriance as we went on.
WISHING ON A FALLING STAR.
A Galician Legend Which Gives the Origin of the Custom.
Here and there in the highways and byways of the world many legends and superstitions still linger and continue to retain their ancient prestige. In Galicia, the province northeast of Hungary, says the Philadelphia Press, the peasants believe that when a star falls to the content of the custom.
Nize their claims to a fair representation in their own land. The Germans down-trodden fraction they became a tyrannous majority, and the Germans could only take their revenge in the reichsrath. Then came the language controversy, and in this, too, they won at least a moral victory. A century ago the Czech tongue seemed on the point of death. Now it has a literature, its historians, its motelists, its poets, its orators. But the ambition of young Bohemia was still unsatisfied. They must have a king of their own, like Hungary. Even this, how were, is scouted by some of the fiercer or Democrats, who want a republic, or sary.

er Democrats, who want a republic, or something like it, the old Czechs, sep-arated from their wild compatriots, preferring even the Germans to such revolutionists. Now it appears that their conduct is so scandalous that the government finds repressive measures neces-

A Javanese Bed.

The very bed on which a man reclines at night affords him considerable oppor-tunity for reflection. At first sight it never occurred to him that the great course object locking with its every

This scarcely comes up to his notion of what a bed should be, but after he has slept (or tried to sleep) for two or three nights in the hot, steamy atmos-phere of Batavia he changes his mind. He finds that bedclothes are not wanted in the coast towns of laye and in par in the coast towns of Java, and in particular he learns to appreciate the relief which he experiences by throwing arm or leg over that useful contrivance. for securing coolness, the Dutch wife.—The Fortnightly Review.

Microbes and Bank Notes.

In the recent weekly medical article which appears in the Herald's European edition some interesting facts are given showing the extent to which bank notes is related that during the third e reign of Constantine the Red showing the extent to which bank notes are carriers of disease. It is popularly supposed that paper money, however soil-ed by indiscriminate use, is not capa-ble of conveying any serious amount of infection, and hence it is not uncommon to see it handled without caution. But it is not carrien that the infection

In a town in Dumbartonshire, a few years ago, there was a proposal to raise a local company of the Dumbartonshire volunteers. The magistrates took the In a town in Dumbartonshire, a few pears ago, there was a proposal to raise a local company of the Dumbartonshire, a few pears ago, there was a proposal to raise a local company of the Dumbartonshire out the throne. The reason for this he existence of an ancient custom idding the publishing of such data mg the reign of a dynasty. The ily at present ruling in the land of queue reaches in an unbroken line to to the middle of the seventeeth ury. Very few are the notices made old Greek writers of falling stars. Werer, Virgil and Livy do give some Dunt of them. On the contrary, the

so many stars ten from the formation copie thought the consummation centuries, was at hand. The se were the first to make observa-regarding the phenomena of falling Notes concerning these pheno-are to be found in the writings of are to be found in the writings of These notes are preserved in the rvatory at Pekin, that famous ematical tribunal watching con-tly over the empire and guiding and eting its course by means of knowl-acquired from continual study of heavens. All the observations record-during the years forming the epoch.

his own friends and constant associates to a sense of propriety. The fact that there is an abundant supply of powder inspires the military party with a de-sire to ignite it, and it is only by skil-ful diplomacy that the statesman can prevent the application of the torch.

A WOMAN'S DREAM.

Utopian Vision of the Girl of the Future-Interesting Prospectus.

Mrs. Ruth G. D. Havens of Washington recently formulated for the Society of Wimodaughsis a most interesting prospectus for the "girl of the future."

"This girl of the new era," says Mrs. Havens, " if she marries, will be set free by co-operative methods from household drudgery. Half the families on a square will enjoy one luxurious, well-appointed will enjoy one inxurious, wei-appointed dining-room, where the expenses will be divided among the families and where ex-cellent cooking and wholesome diet will be served. We are passing dangerously through the era of animal sacrifice, sweetened starch, boiled dough and celluloid pie. The girl of the future will abandon these means of suicide and adopt a wholesome, natural diet, largely of the fruits which come to us in such orderly succession and generous abundance.

us in such orderly succession and generous abundance. "Housecleaning will cease to be a buga-boo, for the house of the fifture will be cleaned by companies organized for the purpose, and will be the work of a day in-stead of the labor of weeks. Its results will be a sense of freshness and immunity from disease instead of a backache, nervous prostration, collapse and an influx of patent medicines.

Wind disease instead of a backache, nervous prostration, collapse and an influx of patent medicines.
"The girl of the future will select her own avocation. If she be a houseworker, as a majority prefer to be, she will be so valuable by means of good training as to command great respect and good ways.
"If she be an architect or a jeweler, an electrical engineer or a steam-plow driver, she will not rob a cook by mutilating a dinner or a dressmaker by amateur cutting any sooner than she will buy pine and brimstone and make her own matches. Matches' are satisfactory already. Cooking will be when cooks choose their profession for love of it and are trained, and paid, and honored, and people are fined who cook without knowing how. The dressmaker, by preparation, will be an artist, and the girl of the future will sometimes for loves and propare to be astronomers or civil engineers instead of housekeepers; the home of the future and the husband—and in this case he spells it with a big H—will not be left to the mercy of incompetent and exasperating servants. The housekeeperer of the future will and science, and your kitchen with skill and science, and your will not pay her \$6 a month and offer her a precarious ironing-board across two chairs for a bed."

Bullets Rather Than Brains

Italy expends every year \$96,000,000 for her soldiers and less than \$4,000,000 for schools. In Spain it costs \$100,-000,000 to maintain the army and only \$1,500,000 to educate the children; but it is the exception to find the Spanish farmer who is able to read or write. Germany boasts of being in the foremost rank among the nations in Kulturkampf of the world, yet she expends \$185,000,of the world, yet she expends \$185,000,-000 on her army while \$10,000,000 is deemed sufficient for the education of her children. France maintains an army st an expense of \$151,000,000, and supports her schools with \$21,000,000.—Rev. Dr. Wild.

USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

They Would be Numerous if the Machine

Could be Cheapened. Perhaps when the phonograph is place Perhaps when the phonograph is plac-ed on the market at a price which will permit its general use, the labor of many professional men will be lighten-ed. It is not every one who feels able to pay \$100 for the instrument itself and a yearly royalty of \$100 in addi-tion. It has been suggested that the phonograph can be employed advantage-ously in recording the arts which up to phonograph can be employed advantage-ously in recording the arts which, up to the present time, have been of a tran-sient nature, that is in the rendition of music or the drama. The phonograph has been used already to keep alive the memory of actors and singers as far as personal appearance goes, but the thun-der of the spoken words, the melody of the singers or of an orchestra has not been nermanently retained save within been permanently retained, save within the recent past. In the current Centhe recent past. In the current Cen-tury there appears a rather extravagant laudation of the capabilities of the pho-nogaph in that connection, but the main contention of the essayist, that the pho-nograph can tell to future generations the music of the present, may be ad-mitted mitted.

The importance of such a method of tone-records can hardly be denied in view of the difficulty in gauging the

view of the difficulty in gauging the dramatic and musical progress of each age. The names of Forest and Mac-ready are little more than names to many people to-day. The fame of Kem-ble, of Kean, of so many others who have achieved fame behind the footlights depends solely upon contemporary judg-ment, and it has long been evident that such a verdict is not always to be trust-ed. It is not so long ago that in this city a singer appeared who had before achieved enormous financial if not art-istic success; and it must be confessed that in many lands she has been re-

that in many lands she has been re-ceived with popular acclaim. Yet there is practically no doubt that her entire successful career was based on nothing more than a mere music-box facility in striking high notes and in running rou-lades and thet artistic merit was pain-

striking high notes and in running ron-lades, and that artistic merit was pain-fully lacking in her singing. If another age should be asked to judge of her merit would not the triumphant career of popular success weigh far mare than the honest assertions of a few educated critics? Perhaps so, under the condi-tions which depended upon tradition alone to gauge artistic merit. With a phonographic record, however, the critphonographic record, however, the crit-ics of another century can safely attempt an estimate of the merits of a Patti, irre-spective of any merely passing furor of a

vanished generation. In other departments of music the

called him. His innocent pleasures have vanished with his youth, and "he has nothing now left to live for but his re-spectability; his solemn respectability, and his money bags." The contrast be-tween the youthful Englishman and his middle-aged parent is something start-ling. The former is all life and fun; the latter is a moving mountain of pon-derosity and fat. It is all for want of outdoor exercise and recreation. Twenty-five years ago the solemn father of to-day was the fun-loving son of a middle-aged father. If anybody had then shown him in a prophetic mirror the figure he him in a prophetic mirror the figure he would cut at the end of a quarter of a century he would have committed sui-cide in sheer vexation and disgust. But all this rotundity, wheeziness, irritability of temper, incapacity for work, and gen-eral disgust for life and all things in it can be cured, cured easily, and cured forever; and the cure for the vast ma-iority of cases is one or two hours' daily jority of cases is one or two hours' daily

Some Tall Buildings.

Some Tail Buildings. The Masonic Temple, Chicago, has 20 floors above ground and a height from sidewalk to roof coping of 274 feet. The New Netherlands Hotel, New York, will have 17 floors and will reach to a height of 210 feet above the sidewalk. Among are the Katadin and Wachusett, each of 17 stories and 200 and 205 feet high respectively, from the sidewalk to the top of the roof. The Old Colony, an-other 17-story building, will be 215 feet high from sidewalk to roof. The Hart-ford and the Ellsworth buildings, each of 14 stories, will be, respectively, 165 and 170 feet high from sidewalk to roof. No restrictions are placed on the height of building in New York for office pur-poses, but the law says that dwellings shall not be over 70 or 80 feet high according to the width of the street. Chicago last month fixed the greatest height of buildings at 130 feet; and in Boston no building, except the spires of churches, may be made over 125 feet high.

The Tory Agitators.

The Tory Agitators. London, May 29.—The central execu-tive committee of the Conservative party are sending circulars to the Conservative election agents throughout the country stating that the registration bill intro-duced by Mr. Gladstone's government will not be allowed to pass, and that the next election will be upon the existing system of registration. The circular im-plies that the leaders of the Conserva-tive party are confident that the general election will be held in the autumn or early in 1894.

The Canary Market.

For more than a century the breeding of canaries has been a thriving industry in parts of Germany. In 1850 the German dealers began to ship the birds to New York, and then to South America and Australia. The profits are small, but the industry is a godsend to the poor, who make the small wooden cages. It is estimated that about 250,000 can-It is estimated that about 250,000 can-ary birds are raised every year in Ger-many. The most important market is the United States, which takes about 100,000 birds per annum. When the birds are shipped to this country they are always accompanied by an atten-dant. On the return voyage these atten-dants take American birds and animals to Europe to Europe.

