

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBE.

Judge Smith is expected to return home from Omaha to-night.

There was no business transacted in the probate court yesterday.

The "Paraph" office is to be removed to 246 Hennepin avenue.

"Victorine" was presented at the Opera-house again last evening.

There were ninety-three carloads of coal received in this city yesterday.

Officer Howard arrested a stranger last night upon a charge of larceny.

Maginnis Benson was placed in durance last night by Mike Hoy for larceny.

The health officer reports one hundred and five deaths thus far this month.

One scarlet fever patient is the only inmate at the pest house at present.

The palatial steamer, the Belle of Minnetonka, is now laid up for the winter.

The October term of the district court will commence on the 16th of that month.

The Boston restaurant is doing a rushing business and is always ready to receive its patrons.

A special term of the district court today. A large number of cases are on the calendar.

The sale of property upon which taxes have not been paid in the Sixth ward will be held to-day.

George Ellis reports that he was rebbed of nearly \$30 at the East side depot on Thursday evening.

R. H. Jones has returned home from his trip to Europe, much improved in health and spirits.

Yesterday was a busy day in the register's office, deeds to the amount of \$35,465, being recorded.

A number of crews were started for the winter's campaign in the pinceries by the Imbernen yesterday.

The popularity of the Comique restaurant not only continues, but increases, and the dining room is never empty.

The board of trade will hold a meeting this morning, when some action will be taken upon the saw-dust question.

There were 11,725 barrels of flour shipped from Minneapolis yesterday.

The shipments of lumber were 606,000 feet.

A special meeting of the Minneapolis press club will be held in the editorial rooms of the Pioneer-Press on Saturday.

J. Johnson, employe in an East side saw mill, had his left arm severely lacerated by coming in contact with a small circular saw.

A meeting of the directors of the children's home will be held at the residence of Mrs. John Crosby at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Michael McCabe, one of three ruffians who assaulted officer Quinlan, was sent to the rock pile for sixty days yesterday by Judge Cooley.

The receipts of wheat at Minneapolis yesterday were 71,100 bushels, and the shipments of the same were only 1,800 bushels.

Lieutenant George N. Morgan, who was recently wounded by the Indians on the Plains, is home with his family on the East side.

This will be the last night of the engagement of the star company now playing at the Comique, but more favorites are promised for next week.

The Manitoba Railway company now expect to have their stone arch bridge entirely completed in time for the opening of travel next season.

A still alarm called No. 3 hose company to Camp & Walker's planing mill where a fire had occurred in the boiler room. The damage was nominal.

There was only one marriage license issued yesterday, and that was for the purpose of cementing the fortunes of Peter Meson and Clara Hanson.

It is estimated that 1,000 more pupils are in attendance upon the present term of the public schools than there were last year at the corresponding time.

At the mills yesterday the flour quotations were as follows: Patents, \$6.50 @ 7.25; straights, \$5.75 @ 6.25; lower grades, \$2.25 @ 3.50; clears, \$5.50 @ 6 per barrel.

D. W. Albaugh, of this city, is to act as business manager of the Leavitt Novelty company for the season of '82-3, and left for Chicago yesterday to join the company.

Anthony Ruger's horse ran away in lower town yesterday and was so seriously injured from a collision with a tree that he had to be placed in his out of his misery.

The health officer reports forty-eight city patients distributed among the hospitals at the present time, which is a larger number than at any time during the present year.

John Beers was fined \$75 yesterday in the police court for committing a brutal assault upon W. J. Tanner. In default of the payment of the fine he was remanded for ninety days.

rel arose from the fact that she was intimate with a boarder, and she striking him, he retaliated, but denied using a hammer or anything besides his hands. Willman was sent to the rock pile for 90 days.

Business on 'change was quite lively yesterday. The wheat quotations were as follows: No. 1 hard, \$1.03 @ 1.05; No. 1, \$1.01 @ 1.03; No. 2 hard, \$1.00 @ 1.02; No. 2, 90c @ 94c; Oats, 33 @ 35c; Corn, No. 2, 68 @ 70c; rejected, 65 @ 70c; Bran, \$7.50 in bulk; \$1.50 @ 1.75 higher for sacked; shorts, \$12.50 @ 13; ground feed, \$24; hay, \$7 @ 10.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Joseph Montoure, who served in the capacity of second engineer on the Belle of Minnetonka, during the past summer, is to fill the post of 'watchman on the boat this winter.

On Monday evening, Sept. 10th, Mr. E. Kirk Newton and Miss Minnie Fickinger were married at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. H. Townsend, in the presence of a number of immediate friends and relatives. Rev. L. F. Cole officiated. The groomsmen were the brother of the bride, Mr. L. G. Fickinger, while Miss Lois Townsend acted as bridesmaid. After the ceremonies the congratulations and best wishes were extended to the happy couple, after which supper was served. They were the recipients of many beautiful presents. The well wishes of their many friends go with them to their new home in Albert Lea.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

P. C. Richardson & Co. vs. James T. Elwell. Judgment for municipal court. Richard Graman vs. Asa W. Camp et al. Action to recover an promissory note. Complaint filed.

Louis E. Smith vs. Frank Dark. Transcript of municipal court. Judgment for \$46.08 filed.

Municipal Court.

Henry Larson, drunkenness; committed ten days.

William Snyder, noise, and improper diversion; dismissed.

Michael McCabe, noise, and improper diversion of the peace; pleaded guilty and received a penalty of sixty days imprisonment.

Henry Wellman, assault and battery upon his wife, Ellen Wellman, with a hammer; committed ninety days.

John Beers, assault and battery upon W. J. Tanner; committed ninety days in default of the payment of a fine of \$75.

A. Risling, L. P. Anderson and Nels Frederickson, larceny of lumber from R. W. Jordan; dismissed upon the payment of costs by the defendants.

GLOBE LETTERS.

Cincinnati is organizing a troop of cavalry.

The Swiss astronomer, Emil Plantamour, is dead.

The present debt of the city of New York is \$97,500,000.

Plattsburg, N. Y., boasts of a citizen named Constant Agony.

In France the proposition to establish the office of vice president is being discussed.

Barger & Cashman, of New York city cotton brokers, have failed. Liabilities \$55,000.

Statisticians assert that this is the greatest year for good crops ever known in the United States.

The empress of Russia is said to be one of the most expert women in equestrian exercises known.

Eighty-seven horses and three elephants of Coup's late circus, have been sold to a lively man for \$18,752, in one lot.

Senator Lamar is reported as having said that he would like to end his days as a professor in the Georgia university.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company voluntarily paid Jersey City \$30,000 in aid of the municipal government for 1882.

The most ancient journal in the world is the King-Po, published in Peking, China, which is nearly one thousand years old.

During the week ending September 16, New Orleans showed the smallest list of mortality in any week since August, 1880.

The Montreal police have been notified from London, England, to look out for a Russian who stole \$75,000 worth of bonds there.

The value of domestic breadstuffs exported for the eight months ended 31st of August, is \$110,015,703, against \$157,505,205 for the same time in 1881.

A contract has been signed between the government of Spain and Braam for laying a cable between Lisbon and the United States touching at the Azores.

A band of Crow Indians recently appeared at Blomer Creek, on the borders of Kansas and Nebraska, and committed various depredations, greatly frightening the inhabitants.

A minister in Quebec recently refused to marry a man to his deceased wife's sister, not that the marriage would not be valid, but the law did not compel him to perform the ceremony.

The Mexican consul at San Francisco is returning to their native country many Mexicans, who, like hundreds of other people of other nationalities, cannot find means of support in that city.

Adams & Co., silk manufacturers, of New York city, have failed. Liabilities \$1,092,795; nominal assets, \$1,397,792; actual assets, \$852,333. Individual liabilities: Henry Adams, \$32,327; nominal assets, \$18,007.

Charles Segner and Charles Cope have been arrested at Massillon, O., for the attempted assassination of a prominent citizen named Henry Brugh, who was fired at several times, one bullet striking him in the neck.

Ex Governor Bullock, of Georgia, owns the only verbatim copy of the late Senator Hill's "bush-orator speech." Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, says of the speech that it "was certainly the finest Philippic of late days.

A wealthy young Brazilian student in the Syracuse university intends to become a Methodist preacher and preach in his own land, and when he comes into possession of his property to endow an American chair in the university.

Oscar Wilde was only unethetically smoking a cigar in a horse car recently in New York. The conductor gruffly said, "You must get outside if you want to smoke." This pink of refinement and good manners incontinently "got."

Since 1880 the number of suicides in France has trebled. In that year there were five for every 100,000 inhabitants. In 1881 there were fifteen. The total number of suicides in the last year was 6,650, of whom seventy-nine per cent. were men.

The celebrated Miss Lucy Stona, has succeeded from the Boston Woman Suffrage

association, and still the organization continues to exist. "Faction" appears to be the normal state in all organizations, associations and parties of the present time.

The national department of agriculture places the yield of winter wheat at 380,000,000 bushels, and spring wheat at 140,000,000 bushels. The September condition of potatoes has declined, but prospects are favorable for a crop of 150,000,000 bushels.

The rates of mortality at different ages in the British army are lower than among civilians until the soldier attains thirty-five years, after which the military death rate rises rapidly. Under twenty the average death rate of troops on home service is half that of civilians.

Aristarchi Bey, the representative at Washington for many years past of the Ottoman empire, has just received from the king of Portugal the grand cordon of the order of Christ, and from the president of Venezuela the cross of a grand officer of the order of the Liberator.

The Suto tunnel, now completed, discharges 3,000,000 gallons of hot water daily from the Coonstock mines. This water has a temperature of 195 degrees, and is conveyed through a closed pipe flume to prevent the escape of vapor. After a passage of four miles through the first tunnel it loses seventy degrees of heat.

Some entertain fears of a Mormon collision with the United States authorities. The Mormon military forces at Salt Lake are being increased. Mormondom no doubt, by an appeal to arms can easily conquer the United States and establish polygamy in every state in the real, unless the conflict should turn out as did that between the plucky bull and the locomotive.

It will be remembered that the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, New York, a few weeks ago preached in the Rev. Dr. Dana's pulpit in Plymouth church, St. Paul. It will therefore be of especial interest to the readers of the GLOBE to know that his venerable mother is still living and that she recently completed her eightieth year, at Saratoga, where she has been spending the summer. She is too deaf (from an inherited family infirmity) to hear her son preach, but every Sunday morning before church, he tells her what he is going to preach about, and gives her an outline of his sermon, and then she prays for him in her room during the hours of service. She was left a widow fifty-five years ago, when her son was only four years old.

The Liquor Dealers' and Manufacturers' Protective association, of Illinois, in convention at Rock Island, recently adopted resolutions to use their best endeavors to counteract the spread of the doctrine of prohibition in that state, and to that end will vote for no candidate who favors a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution.

At their beautiful home in Fremont, Ohio, according to a correspondent, ex-President Hayes spends most of his time reading and writing in his library, and Mrs. Hayes delights in looking after her poultry yard and the elegant flower garden that adorns the lawn. They usually have some friends or relatives living with them, and transient visitors and sight-seers are always cordially welcomed.

It is announced that the czar has sent his palace minister to Moscow and the interior of Russia to determine, by careful investigation, whether the time is propitious or not for the coronation. Meanwhile preparations at Moscow are still actively being made, and the city of Kieff has already provided for the occasion a massive silver presentation salver, weighing more than ten pounds, with the inscription: "From the mother of Russian cities, 1882."

Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British forces in Egypt, is very quick and brisk in his ways, with a trim military appearance, and great readiness of adaptation to change of circumstances. He possesses Napoleon's faculty of taking at a glance the measure of a man and knowing how best to use his ability. He has succeeded in every position in which he has been placed. Like Sir Frederick Roberts, England's other great general, he is an Irishman from near Dublin.

The tide of emigration from Europe to this country is one of the marvels of the age. During the year ending June 30, according to the official figures, no less than 789,000 foreigners sought a home in the United States. For the three fiscal years 1880, 1881, and 1882 the arrivals have amounted to 1,915,691, or nearly as many as the total for the eight years just previous. This is more than enough to populate any of the thirty-eight states of the Union excepting Illinois, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. And the prospect is that the number of immigrants during the present fiscal year will be greater than during the one just closed.

The loss of the entire Egyptian cotton crop is said to be certain, and there is little hope of saving the sugar cane. That is not all, nor the worst. It is feared that the war will prevent the sowing of next year's cereals. The delta of the Nile is a prolific grain country. The value of the cotton exported to England in 1880 was between twenty-four and twenty-five millions of dollars, and the grain exports footed up about one-third as much, comprising wheat, beans, barley and corn. In a small way Egypt competes with the United States, but the competition is so very unequal that this country would hardly feel any appreciable advantage from the total failure of the Egyptian crops.

A Hint for Coffee Drinkers.

While "dining out" one day recently, the coffee, which, though the last, was by no means the least of the good things of the meal, was so unusually excellent that it was the subject of general remark, and a word in the ear of the charming hostess after retiring to the drawing-room called forth the following explanation of how the good result was obtained: The coffee furnished was a clear amber in color, rich in flavor and deliciously aromatic. To give the hostess's method a fair test it will be no more than just to don one's apron and adjourn to the kitchen. The coffee to be used is Maracibo and Java, equal parts of each, finely ground. One large cup of coffee, one cup of cold water, one well-beaten egg, mix thoroughly; add four cups of cold water and place over the fire. After it reaches the boiling point allow five minutes to finish the process, strain and serve immediately. This seems a very simple process, but in the hands of a servant, if allowed to boil too long, it would be easily spoiled. —Philadelphia Press.

A SOUTH END man calls his wife Crystal because she is always on the watch. —Boston Transcript.

Resemblance Between Men and Monkeys.

If the skeletons of an orang-outang and a chimpanzee be compared with that of a man there will be found to be the most wonderful resemblance, together with a very marked diversity. Bone for bone, throughout the whole structure, will be found to agree in general form, position and function, the only absolute difference being that the orang has nine wrist-bones, whereas man and the chimpanzee have but eight; and the chimpanzee has thirteen pairs of ribs, whereas the orang, like man, has but twelve. With these two exceptions, the differences are those of shape, proportion and direction only, though the resulting differences in the external form and motions are very considerable. The greatest of these are, that the feet of the anthropoid or man-like apes, as well as those of all monkeys, are formed like hands, with large opposable thumbs fitted to grasp the branches of trees, but unsuitable for erect walking, while the hands have weak small thumbs but very long and powerful fingers, forming a hook rather than a hand, adapted for climbing up trees and suspending the whole weight from horizontal branches. The almost complete identity of the skeleton, however, and the close similarity of the muscles and of all the internal organs, have produced that striking and ludicrous resemblance to man which every one recognizes in these higher apes, and which is also seen in the monkey tribe; the face and features, the motions, attitudes and gestures being often a strange caricature of humanity. —Prof. Wallace, in Popular Science Monthly.

Concerning Mirrors.

The record of patents granted during the last 200 years throws a curious light upon the progress of the manufacture of mirrors. Up to that time the Venetians had a monopoly of the business, but in 1634 the French began to compete, and, competing in the art, beat all others from the field, and improved so rapidly that in another fifty years, in 1684, a glass plate was cast in Paris which was 18 inches long and 50 broad. The supremacy then gained continues to this day in three classes of mirrors supplied to the American market—the French, the German, and those of home manufacture. Those of France are greatly preferred. The latter are imported pure, to be silvered here upon arrival, while the German is imported ready, and that of home manufacture is comparatively little in demand. American looking-glasses are mostly manufactured at Baltimore, French mirror plates are mainly prepared in the suburbs of Paris, while the seat of the German manufactures is in Bavaria. Imported glasses, with rare exceptions in the case of special orders, are framed in this country, a very large majority in New York city itself. The size of the plates as delivered to the dealers differs a good deal. Those from Germany run from 7 by 9 inches up to 48 by 20 and 40 by 26; French glass from 10 by 8 all in even inches up to 160 by 84. The beveled glass which is so fashionable to-day is prepared after its arrival, being shipped in plain, even sheets.

Pleasant People.

Some men move through life as a band of music moves down street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to everyone, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their presence and sweetness, as orchards in October days fill the air with the perfume of ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses, like the honeysuckle over the door, yet, like it, sweeten all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. There are trees of righteousness which are ever dropping precious fruit around them. There are lives that shine like star-beams upon a holy day. How great a blessing and blessing it is to hold the royal gifts of the soul so that they shall be music to some and fragrance to others, and life to all! It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy; to scatter sunshine where only clouds and shadows reign; to fill the atmosphere where earth's weary toilers must stand with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves, and which they long for, enjoy and appreciate. —Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Andy Johnson and the Dog.

Representative Pettibone, of Tennessee, is native of Brentwood, Ohio, and formerly attended Hiram College, and was a pupil of the late Gen. Grant. Since the war he has resided in Greenville, East Tennessee, the late home of President Johnson. He says the old homestead looks very much as it did during the life of the tailor President, and is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Patterson, who presided during his administration as the lady of the White House. The little tailor's shop where Mr. Johnson used to work at his trade still stands, almost unchanged from its former appearance. "The last time I saw Mr. Johnson," said Mr. Pettibone to me, "was on the Sunday evening before his death. I often called to see him, and he always expressed himself freely during his visits. He had a little dog, which I had, in my admiration for the great soldier of the war, called Grant. But Johnson disliked Gen. Grant so much that he could never bear to hear his name, and he always called the dog Prince. The dog was quite a favorite with the old statesman, and frequently found his way alone to Mr. Johnson's office, where he was always treated with the greatest consideration. On this Sunday evening Mr. Johnson was much depressed in spirits. He had felt of late that his vital forces were rapidly leaving. We walked down to the spring near his house, and I tried as best I could to cheer him up. Prince, as he called him, was with us as usual. The animal was getting to be old in years, and gray hairs in his eyebrows showed that he was approaching the limit of canine existence. Looking intently at the dog a few minutes, Mr. Johnson stooped down and, patting the little fellow on the head, said, in a tone that I shall never fail to remember, 'Prince, you and I will be going to our home before long.' I left him that night still quite depressed, and the next morning went to Knoxville to attend to some court business. While absent I received intelligence that Mr. Johnson had been seized with a fatal illness and had passed away. He had started on a journey of forty or fifty miles to his farm in Carter county, whither his daughter, Mrs. Patterson, had preceded him a few days before. He had told me that he wanted to be buried by our Masonic lodge, of which he was a member. The funeral was expected in Greenville early Wednesday morning following, and I had the lodge drawn up in line at the depot to receive the body. Just as the train was coming in little Grant, Prince, attempted to cross the track, but was caught by the locomotive and trampled." —Washington Star letter.

A Draped Locomotive.

"To me," said the passenger said, "there is something inexpressibly mournful in a draped locomotive; and especially so, when it is draped in mourning for a dead engineer. The President of a railway company stands a long way from the engine, and when he dies the engine mourns as we sorrow for a rich uncle whom we never saw and who left us nothing. But the man who was part of the engine's life, who spurred her up the long, steep, climbing mountain grades, and coaxed her around dizzy curves, and sent her down the long level stretches with the flight of an arrow, who knew how to humer all her caprices, and coaxed and petted and urged her through blinding storms and stinging cold, until engine and engineer seemed to be body and soul of one existence—then when this man at last gets his final orders and crosses the dark river alone, with only the fadeless target-lights of sure and eternal promise gleaming brightly on the other side; and when there is a new man on the right-hand side and a new face looks out of the engineer's window, then I think I can see profound and sincere sorrow in the panting spirit of power, standing in the station, draped with fluttering sable emblems of its woe, waiting for the caressing touches of the dead hands that it will never feel again. And engineers tell me that for days and days the engine is fretful under the new hands; it is restless and moody, starts off nervously and impatiently, and then drops into a sullen gait and loses time; that no man gets so much out of an engine as its own engineer." "Do you remember only a year or two ago," the jester said, "only last summer, I believe it was, an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, running west from Chicago, died on his engine? Died right in his place, running between Galesburg and Monmouth, and sat there with his hand on the lever, and his sightless eyes staring glassily down the track, unnoticed, until the fireman looked up to see why he did not whistle for Monmouth station. And how many miles that train had thundered along with the dead engineer looking out of the cab window into eternity, no one knew and no one knows." —Burlington Hawkeye.

The Water-Softening Process.

The important question of the softening and purifying of hard water in bulk has received a satisfactory solution, in the Atkins process, which promises to be of great public service in these respects. The process is a modification of, and an improvement upon, the Clark system of softening water, which consisted in adding lime to the water to be softened, and allowing the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours in large reservoirs or precipitating tanks before it could be used. In the Atkins process, however, the precipitating tanks are dispensed with and the water can be used as it is softened, the process being continuous and no time being required for it to stand and settle. The process essentially consists in chemically purifying the water instead of mechanically as in ordinary filtration. In practice a small jet of lime water is introduced into a portion of the water to be softened, and the two are blended in a mixer, whence they flow into a softening tank, into which the bulk of the water is conducted. From this tank the water with the lime in suspension flows into the Atkins rotary disk filters, in which the solid particles are all arrested by an ingenious system of cloth-covered disks placed within a tank, and which present a very large area for filtration within a very small compass. The purified and softened water is conducted from the filters to the storage reservoirs ready for use. The effect of the lime water is not only to purify and soften the water in bulk, but to cause any clayey matters that may be held in suspension to coagulate, thus facilitating their removal. The water passes from the outside to the inside of the filters through the cloth-covered disks, the surfaces of which in time become coated with a deposit consisting of carbonate of lime and impurities. These surfaces are quickly cleaned by means of a series of brushes which are brought into contact with the disks. The brushes, which are fixed on a spindle, are rapidly revolved, as are also the disks, but in opposite directions, the result being that in a few minutes the filters are cleaned and ready for work again. The system has been successfully applied to private water supplies in several instances, notably at the residence of the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and at that of Mr. W. E. Sturges, member of Parliament, near Hants. The first application of the system to a public water supply is that of the Henley-on-Thames water-works, which were recently opened. It was introduced there by the engineer to the water company, Mr. Jabez Church, in consequence of the extreme hardness of the water, which is to be obtained from the chalk, and is normally of about nineteen degrees of hardness. After treatment, however, by the Atkins process the hardness is reduced to nearly four degrees, which means a beautifully-soft water. —London Times.

The Gulf Stream.

It has been asked whether the cutting of a sea-level canal at Panama would tend to turn the Gulf Stream into the Pacific ocean, and thus have a damaging effect on the climate of Northern Europe. Prof. Geike has called in science to answer this important question in the negative. He says the effect on the Gulf Stream and the climate of the regions whose temperature it raises would be about as great as the effect produced on the Arctic ocean by pouring a teapotful of boiling water into it. In order to divert the Gulf Stream to the south, the Isthmus of Panama would have to be depressed 800 or possibly 1,000 feet. Nevertheless, it is known that Northern Europe has been at one time warmer and at another time colder than it is to-day, and changes in the flow of the Gulf current are supposed to have occasioned the differences. The influence of the warm waters from the Gulf of Mexico in modifying the climate of the British islands, of Scandinavia, and even of France, is well understood. A comparison of mean temperature on the latitude on the opposite sides of the ocean tells the story. On one side are Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador; on the other are France, England and Ireland. At Bordeaux the mean summer temperature is 69 deg., at Halifax it is 65 deg.; at Halifax the winter heat is 45 deg., at Halifax it is 23 deg. As between the Gulf and corresponding points in Labrador the difference is even more striking. It is estimated that the Gulf stream gives to the North Atlantic about one-half as much heat as it receives from the sun. If, by any convulsion of nature, it should be turned from its course, the upper part of the British islands would be rendered absolutely uninhabitable. —Essex-Argus.

Time.

Human ingenuity cannot make time. It can only invent methods of measuring the hours and minutes as they pass. When the earth was young, shadows cast by sun-beams noted the passing hours. From these sprang the sun-dial, which answered while the sun shone, but failed when the sky was cloudy. Then water-clocks, or clepsydrae, as they are technically known, came into use. By these, Athenian orators were wont to time their speeches 2,000 years ago. After the water-clock came the hour-glass of running sand, and for 300 years this was the common method of measuring time. Even fifty years ago it was employed in churches to inform "the elder" when he had preached enough. Meanwhile various rude forms of clocks had been constructed, but not of much use. Not until the invention of the pendulum in the middle of the seventeenth century, and its application to the clocks, did they become reliable. The clocks and watches of to-day are so numerous and cheap that nearly every school-boy can afford to carry a "time-piece."

Yet all the clocks and watches in the world cannot tell the time of day unless regulated with the sun. They merely show the amount of passing time. The sun shows what time it is, whether morning, noon or night.

Strange mistakes are often made by relying solely on clock-time. A party of travelers, not long ago, were on their way west through Arizona. Arriving at Yuma at 8 o'clock, railroad time, they were surprised to find the dining-room clock indicating an hour earlier. Still more were they surprised, after having leisurely eaten breakfast, to learn, on embarking again, that it was but six o'clock.

Strange, they thought; arrive at eight; breakfast at seven, and leave at six! Two hours gain! But the clocks were right. The first kept Jefferson City (Mo.) time; the second was Yuma time, and the last was San Francisco time.

Places east and west of each other cannot have the same time. Only those directly north and south are thus favored. Could a man continually travel around the earth, keeping with the sun, he might live his allotted space of "three score years and ten" within a single day, for the sun would never rise or set to him. It would always be day.

Yet even then he could not make time. He could not prolong his life, nor give to the world more hours. The only way to make time is to make use of it, every moment as it comes. Time once gone is gone forever, whether the clock says so or not. —Youth's Companion.

Surprised.

A good many years ago an English clergyman, traveling in this country, was struck by the beauty of a church which was nearly completed in one of our larger cities. Entering an open door, he observed a group of workmen in the chancel, and addressed the one who seemed to be directing the others: "Bishop Blank resides here, I believe?" "Yes."

The stranger knew this dignitary by reputation as one of the most eloquent and wholly in the church, and asked curiously: "Where is the palace?"

"There," pointing to a plain brick dwelling across the street.

The Englishman was perplexed, being used to the pomp of the Lord Bishops at home, who, in their aprons and lawn sleeves, held an imposing place in the House of Peers.

"Ah—? Now, this church? Very good, indeed. Pure style. Better than I expected to see in America. Who designed this stone-work?"

"I did," modestly replied the man.

"The master mason, eh? Who was your architect?"

"I was the architect, too," smiling.

"Indeed! Why, you are a jack of all trades. You will tell me you designed the windows next?"

"I did."

The Englishman was amused. He chatted with the workman awhile, finding him to be singularly modest and quiet in manner, but he said at last, "I am going to pay my respects to the Bishop. At what hour will I probably be admitted?"

"You will find him at home now; I am the Bishop."

Afterward the Englishman, in telling the story, said: "I learned to know and reverence him well after that, and never knew a man so lacking in self-esteem. Whenever in the canticle I thank God for the 'holy and humble men of heart' I think of the American Bishop."

Charles Dickens, when in this country, was called on to make an address to a large school. He simply said, "De all you can, boys, and make no fuss about it," which is the sum of it all. —Youth's Companion.

They Wouldn't Squeeze.

A hyena and a wolf met one day in a narrow path in the forest. By a little squeezing they could have passed each other and gone about their business, but the wolf yelled out: "Ho! there! out of my path!" "You are no bigger nor better than I am!" was the hyena's reply.