

Since the treaty of peace was signed in 1871 Germany has not extended her territory by a single acre on the Continent of Europe, but she has increased her population by 16,000,000.

Speaking of paradise, the tenant in Holland must feel that he has about achieved something approximate to that happy condition. In that country no landlord has the power of raising the rent or evicting a tenant.

One redeeming feature of France is the universal love of her people for flowers. No matter how poor the individual may be a little buttonhole bouquet or a nosegay must adorn the person. There cannot be anything inherently bad in the individual who loves flowers, and the individual in the aggregate constitutes the nation.

The annual report on the changes in rates of wages and hours of labor in Great Britain during the year 1890 has just been issued. The prosperity of the country was such that the percentage of the unemployed was the lowest recorded since 1890. The changes of wages last year aggregated a rise of \$375,000 per week, an increase of \$100,000 over the year 1889.

The fatal result of the fire in the Fredonia Normal School bears a plain lesson. It is that the object of fire escapes is to aid escape from fires. They are supposed to be for other than ornament. The fire escapes in this case were barred "to keep pupils from going out at night." It appears that, according to some authorities, one of the ways to keep pupils from going out at night is to burn them to death.

The Centre Democrat gives one reason, which we have not seen elsewhere advanced, for the falling off of population in farming counties, remarks the Philadelphia Record. It says that the machinery used by farmers in planting and harvesting their crops has displaced manual labor to such an extent as to compel a considerable number of young men to seek other employment. This is no doubt true. The machines also operate to discourage the cultivation of small farms. The lands year by year fall into the hands of a more restricted ownership.

The War Department has recently been making some tests of emergency rations for soldiers. Details of cavalry regiments have been subjected to such hardships as they would have to encounter in active service on rations prepared by manufacturers of food supplies. These rations either sickened or weakened the soldiers after two or three days' trial. The best ration was found to be one devised by the army officers themselves, consisting of one pound of raw lean beef and one pound of good bread, seasoned with salt and red pepper, eaten dry without cooking. One pound weight of this mixture will sustain a soldier for twenty-four hours without loss of vigor.

In one of his recent lectures at Clark University, Professor Angelo Mosso, of Turin, avers that "Physical education and gymnastics serve not only for the development of the muscles, but for that of the brain as well." It is becoming evident, he said, that as much time should be devoted to muscular exercise as to intellectual exercise, and children should begin reading and writing only after they are nine years old. Muscular fatigue exhibits phenomena identical with intellectual fatigue. Nerve cells show on the average every ten seconds a tendency to rest. It is probable that only part of the brain is active at a time; the various parts relieve each other. The more mobile any animal's extremities are the more intelligent, other things being equal, he is.

After six months' investigation of the saloon problem in Chicago, Professor Royal Loren Melendy makes a plea for increased opportunity for recreation as an ethical substitute for the saloon. Other remedies suggested by him are model tenement houses, increased facilities for obtaining cheap and wholesome food, and such necessities as public toilet conveniences, labor bureaus, and public parks. Much of the popularity of the saloon he ascribes to the social feature and the free-lunch system. The social feature, he argues, can be duplicated in club-rooms under proper direction, and where the visitors must not be affected with the feeling that the men conducting the club are better than they are. For the free-lunch attraction he would substitute better facilities for the cheap service of food similar to those employed by the London coffee-houses. This service of free lunch in the saloons demonstrates the possibility of serving a satisfactory meal at a price not much, if any, in excess of that paid by the frequenter of the free lunch counter for the beer he consumes.

WOMAN.
She said "What is there that I would not do for you dear sake? What change of mind or heart? Would I not make in any, every part of my life? If I love but say 'Ails he desires of thee?' 'E'en as the white moon rules the restless sea."
And draws its tides to answer her sweet will.
So does your slightest wish arouse and thrill.
And make obedience an ecstasy."
Oh, foolish heart of woman! Even so they make of man a master, not a mate. And lessen love by loving—soon or late A monarch wears of his worship, Lo, 'Tis only in great love when two can be Both proud and humble in equality.
—Theodosia Pickering Garrison, in the New Lippincott.

BECAUSE.

"You are too provoking for anything, Jennie Norton. The very idea of your giving up Mrs. Preston's reception for an old tiresome prayer meeting. Why, you can go to a meeting every week, but it isn't very often one has the streak of good luck to be invited to a brilliant reception."

"I don't blame you, Alice, for being surprised at the turn of affairs. It seems that Miss Rice had to go away suddenly and was unable to engage a substitute to play at the Friday prayer meeting. Mr. Allen asked me as a last resort, and after a great deal of teasing I consented to give up the reception for a plague old prayer meeting. Now, Alice, dear, if you tease me any more about it I'll give in the very last minute and disappoint the Rev. Sydney Allen. And you'll admit that would be rather hard on a new minister."

"I suppose all the girls will think I've turned goody goody when they hear of it, but it's no such thing. I never felt so rebellious and wicked in all my life as I did yesterday, when I promised to play on Friday evening."

"I don't think I would have given in if grandpa hadn't come in and said to Mr. Allen, 'Of course Jennie will gladly accommodate you.' I knew then it would be useless to refuse, so I said yes in my snappiest tone. What can't be cured must be endured. I do hope that you will have a lovely time at Mrs. Preston's, and when you are enjoying yourself do not forget poor little me listening to hallelujahs and loud amens."

It was Friday night, and the vestry of the Methodist church on Shirley avenue was pretty well filled with worshippers. They were just singing "How Firm a Foundation" when a finely built young man entered the room and took a seat in the rear. His magnificent baritone joined in the hymn. Somehow it must have reached the ear of the player, for she glanced up quickly. As if by magic eye met eye. A clashing discord made Jennie Norton realize that she must attend strictly to business, so with heightened color and somewhat unsteady fingers the hymn was finished.

At the close of the meeting Jennie Norton chatted with several, but kept out of the way of Mr. Gordon. She spent fully five minutes talking pleasantly with the pastor. Gerald could hardly keep his patience under control as he noticed the look of honest admiration in the eyes of Mr. Allen.

Old Deacon Norton was much amused at the actions of the young people. He well knew that his granddaughter Jennie was simply using her coquetry on the young minister to arouse Gerald Gordon's jealousy.

Two years ago young Gordon had proposed to Jennie, but just for the fun of it, as she afterward told her most intimate friends, she gave him "no" for an answer.

"Love is blind," or else the young man would certainly have seen the love in Jennie's sparkling eyes. Men in love will always have the sad lesson to learn that, as a rule, a woman's "no" means "yes." Swallowing his disappointment as best he could, Mr. Gordon went abroad, and for two years Jennie had heard from him only through his sister Alice.

Poor Jennie often regretted her foolishness, but was too stubborn to let Gerald know. On the day of the reception the Gordon family were surprised at the arrival of Gerald. At the dinner table Alice was telling the family how poor Jennie was obliged to give up the reception. The result was that Gerald found his way to the prayer meeting that night.

No wonder the young man could hardly restrain himself when he noticed how Jennie avoided him and yet lavished her smiles and honeyed words on others.

"Gerald, my boy, where have you been keeping yourself all this time? I am glad to see you in Boston again. It has been very lonesome at the house since you went to Europe. Jennie hasn't seemed like the same girl, and I almost think that you managed to take the sunshine with you. I am sure I don't know what's keeping the naughty puss tonight. She is usually only too anxious to get away from the meeting, but this evening she is bold enough to flirt even with the new person. Young man, you'd better put in an ar, or some one else will win the prize, I'm gosh. Tell Jennie that I asked you to see her home. Remember, Gerald, 'faint heart never won fair lady.'"

With this particular advice Jennie's grandfather left the encouraged sutor.

With a determined look on his handsome face Gerald Gordon strode up to the pair and delivered to the now trembling girl Deacon Norton's message. Miss Norton welcomed him home and accepted his escort. She then introduced the somewhat embarrassed minister. He, seeing how things stood, said a few words of welcome to Gerald and, thanking Jennie for her assistance, quietly left them.

On the walk home Jennie asked her companion about his trip. Not a word of love is spoken between them. Gerald realizes that the golden moments are speeding away, but somehow he does not have the courage to tell of his love. To again hear "No" would be terrible, but Deacon Norton's words still rang in his ears, "Faint heart never won—"

and I went away to try and forget you. Distance only made me realize how dearly I loved you. My darling, I loved you then, I love you now. Again I ask you, will you be my wife?"

With white, anxious face the young man bent to get his answer. Was he dreaming? Surely his ears did not deceive him, for he most certainly heard a faint, but a "yes," nevertheless.

Straining the young girl to himself, Gerald showered kisses upon the yielding lips of the lovely girl, who nestled so lovingly on his breast.

After a few minutes of lovemaking the man puts his hand under Jennie's chin and, looking straight into her eyes, asked this question: "Jennie, my dear one, two years ago why did you say no? Answer me honestly; did you love me then?"

"Gerald, I loved you then with all my heart, but I said 'no' well, 'because'!"

And with that woman's reason Gerald Gordon had to be satisfied.—Boston Post.

WHAT IS LLOYD'S?

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"Most of the members of Lloyd's carry on business as brokers or underwriters on their own responsibility. As a corporation, Lloyd's assumes no financial liability for the failure of any of its members or subscribers. But it admits to membership only men of reputation and means, who must deposit a pecuniary guarantee in order to become an underwriting and non-underwriting member, an annual subscriber, or an associate. An underwriting member must deposit with the committee of Lloyd's £5000 or £6000, on which he receives interest and which may be returned to him three years after he ceases to be an underwriting member. He pays an entrance fee of £4000 and an annual subscription of 20 guineas. An annual subscriber pays no entrance fee, but an annual subscription of seven guineas; an associate member pays five guineas.

"There were in 1771 only 79 subscribers to Lloyd's. There are now nearly 1000. The subscribers in the 'olden time, as now, did not confine themselves to marine insurance. They were willing to take a risk on almost anything. There is still preserved at Lloyd's a policy on the life of Napoleon Bonaparte for one month at a premium of three guineas percent. Bank deposits are insured in Lloyd's; also race horses, and the lives of threatened monarchs. An odd case was the covering of a risk on a glass bed packed 20 cases for a certain sultan. Lloyd's insured the Prince of Wales jubilee stamps, guaranteeing that the issue would be successful. The voice of a prima donna has been insured. A tradesman in a London street who has an impression that a monument may fall on his shop, has taken out a policy at the nominal premium of two shillings and six pence percent. Gate money for cricket and football matches; animals of all sorts ashore and afloat are subjects for insurance; policies against twins is a favorite form of insurance. A well-known underwriter is said to be always ready to lay a thousand to one against twins. Lloyd's issues insurance against burglary. Elephants are insured regularly. The life of the great Jumbo, who came to New York on a Monarch line steamship, was insured in Lloyd's for the voyage to New York. He was not insured when the life was knocked out of him by a locomotive on an American railroad whose tracks he was crossing. A celebrated singer recently took out an insurance in Lloyd's on the life of Queen Victoria. She paid a big premium on account of the age of the Queen. The reason the singer did this was not because she cared anything more than most folks for the Queen, but because her contract to sing would have been abrogated by the Queen's death, which would have plunged England into mourning and prevented the singer's appearance in opera."—S. A. Wood, in Ainslee's.

British Pacific Cable.
The specifications for the new British submarine cables in the Pacific have just been published. They call for the construction of more than 8000 miles of cable to connect the British colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Owing to the fact that there is no British territory between Canada and the equator in the eastern portions of the Pacific, an uninterrupted stretch of cable is to be laid between Vancouver and Fanning Island, a distance of 3200 miles, which, allowing the customary 14 percent excess for inequalities, etc., will make an unbroken cable of about 3600 miles necessary.

The new cables will consist of one central copper wire surrounded by a spiral of smaller wires. The latter are wound spirally, as they are much less likely to rupture during special strains when applied in this way, and in case of the breaking of the central wire the electrical continuity of the line is preserved through the smaller spirally wound circuits. This last addition will bring the world's total of submarine cables up to 183,000 miles.

Surgery in Old Pompeii.
A recent discovery in the excavations going on at Pompeii shows in a very striking way the truth of the old adage that there is nothing new under the sun. The find consisted of a number of surgical instruments.

Among them was a collection for use in a special branch of surgery, which, with the exception of fine workmanship and finish, are almost exact duplicates of those now used by surgeons.

There is an instrument considered indispensable today by the gynecologist, from the invention of which Marlon Sims the famous American surgeon, made a great deal of reputation, and money some years ago, but this same specimen was in use in Pompeii in 79 A. D.

Most of the others, supposed to be the result of modern knowledge and ingenuity, were found in this first century surgeon's instrument case, and it is quite evident that so far as instruments are concerned, this branch of surgery has made little advance during the last 2000 years.

ANIMALS THAT WEEP.

Many Species of the Brute Creation Shed Tears When Frightened or Hurt.
"He cried like a calf," is a remark sometimes heard. It is no disgrace for a calf to cry and he sheds tears in quantities when his emotions justify them. It is even easier for him to cry than for many other animals, because his lachrymal apparatus is perfect and very productive.

A scientific writer writing in La Nature, says that the ruminants are the animals which weep most readily. Hunters have long known that a deer at bay cries profusely. The tears will roll down the nose of a bear when he feels that his last hour is approaching. The big, tender eyes of the giraffe fill with tears as he looks at the hunter who has wounded him.

Dogs weep very easily. The dog has tears both in his eyes and voice when his beloved master goes away and leaves him tied up at home. Some varieties of monkeys seem to be particularly addicted to crying, and not a few aquatic mammals also find it easy to weep when the occasion requires it. Seals in particular are often seen to cry.

Elephants weep profusely when wounded or when they see that escape from their enemies is impossible. The animals here mentioned are the chief ones that are known to weep, but there is no doubt that many others also display similar emotion.

Hawks and Owls.

Outbreaks of field mice have occurred in different parts of the British Isles for centuries, but they have always been checked by the appearance of hawks and owls, until in 1892 in the south of Scotland. Then their natural enemies having become somewhat reduced they appeared in vast herds over an area of eight to nine thousand acres. There have been somewhat similar experiences in the United States. In recent years the shooting, trapping and poisoning of carnivorous animals and rapacious birds in the West has been followed by a tremendous increase in numbers of the prairie hare or Jack rabbit.

Hawks and owls have been classed as the thieves and assassins among birds, yet many of them are now known to be useful in the highest degree to agriculture. A few species are inveterate enemies of poultry. In spite of that hawks and owls not only benefit the farmer by constituting a check on the too great increase of mice, rats, squirrels, hares, moles and other destructive rodents, but they also assist greatly in checking insect outbreaks, as they feed on such injurious insects as May beetles, the larger caterpillars, grasshoppers and locusts.—New England Farmer.

Hazing Half a Century Ago.
Hazing at colleges and Government schools seems to be attracting unusual interest just now, which makes interesting this account of hazing at Yale in 1845, taken from a freshman's letter written at that time and now published in the Harvard Graduate's Magazine:

"I had a letter from — the other day—they are having great times at Yale plugging the fresh, etc. That business is carried on to a great extent here. Many of the poor devils have been ducked under the windows a dozen times, etc. The greatest sport is to break into their rooms at midnight (a whole party of sophs at a time), make the scart fellow get up, mount the table in his shirt sleeves, answer questions in geography, arithmetic, Latin grammar, etc. (the simplest possible, so as to be suited to a freshman's comprehension), read a little Greek and then, what is the greatest trial, declaim. If he refuses to comply he receives a shower from his water pail until he submits. If he answers well he is highly complimented and flattered and politely bid good-night."

A Golden Mosquito.
According to the Metal Worker a curious art discovered in France and recently introduced into this country by M. Paul Despotte, is the reproduction of insects, leaves and flowers, taking the objects themselves as the base of the reproduction.

To produce copper caterpillars, silver centipedes or nickel gnats the operator just dampens the luckless insect and dusts it over with a blowpipe. The object thus treated is placed in an electrolytic bath, and upon it the metal is precipitated by the current. The object is then transferred to a second bath and all the organic matter dissolved by an alkali. The metallic shell which remains is slightly heated, touched with lacquer and the thing is done.

The inventor carried with him quite a collection of these preparations. The most interesting of all was a mosquito in gold on a hairy geranium leaf in copper. Under a powerful magnifying glass the little organs which are invisible to the unaided eye are seen perfectly reproduced in metal.

Japanese Accutones.
The Nippon tells a quaint story of an English barrister, well known in Japan, whose doings used to be characterized by the epithet genkin shugi (ready money policy). This gentleman, if a friend met him in the street and sought his advice on any topic, would inevitably send in a bill at the end of the month, saying: "To consultation on such and such a day, twenty-five yen."

It happened one day that this barrister, meeting an expert Japanese gardener, asked his opinion concerning the disposition of some stones and trees. A bystander, himself a Yokohama barrister, by way of practical joke, induced the expert to send in a bill at the close of the month, couched in the usual formula. The "ready-money policy" barrister paid it at once, observing that the Japanese were getting to be up to a thing or two.—Tokio Correspondence of the Chicago Record.

A Low Water Alarm.
A Cleveland (Ohio) concern has patented a low-water alarm for use on steam automobiles which is giving great satisfaction. When the water in the boiler reaches a certain point the whistle attached to the alarm signals, and the operator can thus easily prevent the burning out of his boiler.

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