

SLAVE REVIVED.

NATIVES OF MOROCCO SUPPLYING THEIR TRADE.

Frenchmen and flight the... They live in inaccessible mountains... Foes of Civilization.

acts of piracy until Europe decides that the Rifians are a menace and nuisance that must be suppressed.

The Phonoscope.

A newly invented instrument, to be used by physicians and surgeons for detecting the presence of disease by sound, and called the phonoscope, is thus described by the London Lancet.

What There is in Salt Lake.

Say Salt Lake is 100 miles long; average width, 27 miles; average depth, 20 feet. Then 100 times 27 equals 2700 square miles, equals 75,271,680,000 square feet; times 20 equals 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet.

Electric Headlights.

As a number of railroads in the United States are contemplating placing electric headlights on the locomotives in place of the present headlights, Theodore N. Ely, chief of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was asked recently whether his company contemplated doing the same thing, and he said that under no circumstances would the present system of lighting up the tracks ahead of the engine be changed.

Pulling Teeth by Electricity.

One can have teeth pulled painlessly without gas nowadays. Electricity does the job neatly and quickly. The person in the dentist's chair grasps two handles, which are connected with a battery by wires.

Restricted Crops.

Farmers about Osceola, Mo., raise only corn and oats in large quantities, and the merchants of the place have to import potatoes, onions and other small vegetables; while over in Kansas, in the neighborhood of Arkansas City, one farmer this season has raised 1000 bushels of white onions and sold them at fifty cents a bushel.

HELEN KELLAR.

BRILLIANT ATTAINMENTS OF A BLIND AND DEAF GIRL.

A Sixteen-Year Old Alabamian Who is Preparing for Harvard Annex—How She Learned to Talk.

HELEN KELLAR, the wonderful girl, without the senses of sight or hearing, has become widely known throughout this country and Europe by the wonderful progress she has made, has passed her examinations for the Gilman Preparatory School, a well known private institution in Cambridge, Mass., with as high, if not a higher record than any of her fellow students.

The famous blind girl, after she left the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf, in June last, went to Cape Cod for the summer, and a few weeks ago entered the Gilman Preparatory School for girls, in Cambridge. Her accomplishments so impressed Mr. Gilman that he decided to measure them by the examination papers given to young women who applied for admission to Radcliffe this year.

When she entered the Gilman School it was expected that she would need at least three years of preparatory work before entering the Harvard annex.

She is now sixteen years old. When she does enter the annex she will be much younger than the average matriculant, and her teachers have no doubt that her standing will be high from the first.

She submitted typewritten answers in the unofficial examination which she past, and although deaf and blind the time she consumed was no greater than that usually allowed for the work when the usual applicants are examined.

Those who have devoted years to the education of deaf and blind children know of only one other person in the world whose accomplishments in the face of similar obstacles approach those of Helen Kellar. This person is Ragnhild Kaata, a Norwegian girl. She is a girl a year or two older than Miss Kellar, and her lip reading and articulations are not so nearly perfect.

Miss Kellar's articulation has been so developed within the last three years that to-day she speaks fluently English, German and French. For a long time even her conscious efforts to speak intelligently were in vain, but she was so intelligent, and applied herself so steadily to the great task, that the difficulty was overcome. What sort of a task it was may be judged by the fact that she had to learn to tell the difference between the action of the larynx in sounding such words as "sought" and "got" by pressing her sensitive fingers upon the throat of the speaker.

Many blind and deaf children have essayed lip reading after they learned it at the Wright-Humason School, but all have failed. Yet Miss Kellar can read with her fingers whatever is said to her.

To do so she places her thumb over the larynx of the speaker, her forefinger upon the lips and her middle finger at the side of the speaker's nose. Her touch is so sensitive and her understanding of the vibrations so perfect that she does not miss a word.

She has read widely and is familiar with all of the standard authors. She takes delight in history, of which her knowledge is now extensive, and mythology has pleased her even more.

She was born in Alabama, in 1880, being one of the four children of a Confederate officer. She, like the others, had all her faculties at first. When she was eighteen months old a severe illness attacked her, and when it was over she was blind and deaf. Besides, she could not articulate clearly. The senses of smell and taste were not impaired, and her brain only needed development. In Boston she received an "elementary education," but it was far below that to which she aspired.

She entered the Wright-Humason School when she was fourteen, and her progress since that time has been astonishing.

Her mother lives in Alabama, as do her young brothers, one of whom is named for Phillips Brooks, the late Bishop, who was one of Miss Kellar's dearest friends. She has made many friends among literary and society folk, and has endeared herself to all by her lovable disposition.

Trees and Lightning.

Writing in Himmel und Erde, Dr. Carl Muller makes the interesting statement that in Germany, during the period of eleven years included between 1879 and 1890, some fifty-six oaks, twenty firs and three or four pines were struck by lightning, but no beeches; and this notwithstanding the fact that seventy per cent. of the forest trees of Germany are beeches, eleven per cent. oaks, thirteen per cent. pines, and six per cent. firs, or, in other words, there are nearly seven times as many beeches as oaks. Muller seems to think, therefore, that the beech shows immunity from lightning effects; and remarks, further, that trees standing in wet ground are more liable to be struck than those in dry, that such as have dead limbs are more liable than those without, and that trees rich in fatty matter and resin are more likely to be struck than those which are not.

When Kentucky Had Buffalo.

The buffalo was not scarce when Daniel Boone, complaining of the crowded condition of the Virginia settlements, pushed over the mountains to find a quiet home in Kentucky. He found immense herds of buffalo in the valleys of East Tennessee, between the spurs of the Cumberland Mountains, and other men who shared his ambition to enjoy wider hunting fields kept their lodges well supplied with robes and buffalo meat for many years before the settlements crowded the bison back in search of pastures not yet visited by the hunter with a gun.

With the extension westward of the railroads, the buffalo was disturbed, but not seriously demoralized, until the construction of the transcontinental lines began. Dull as he was, he knew enough to get out of the way of the march of empire. But since the close of the war for the Union the buffalo was still darkening the prairies for miles, as it grazed along the broad, beaten track, like a roadway, made by the herds of centuries, perhaps, as they moved north and south with the seasons. Colonel Dodge, traveling along the Arkansas River about the time that the Pacific Railway was reaching across the country, saw a herd of buffalo that stretched for twenty-five miles, and that was in places twenty-five miles in width. He calculated that he saw nearly 500,000 buffaloes, and that the herd in motion contained not less than 3,000,000 animals. This was what was then known as the southern herd.—New York Times.

Damp Haucis.

Many girls suffer great discomfort from damp haucis. This complaint generally arises from a weakly constitution and highly nervous temperament. Excessive perspiration is not only unpleasant for the sufferer, but renders the hands repulsive to others; therefore, anyone who has the misfortune to suffer from this complaint should do his utmost to cure it. It is usually worst in hot weather; but in most cases the patient suffers both in winter and summer. If it is not a very bad case, it may be successfully treated with ablutions of very hot soft water, and the application, after drying, of fuller's earth, or a medicated powder prepared as follows: Salicylic acid, three parts; talc, seven parts; starch, ninety parts. Before going out into society in the evenings, when the hands are likely to get very hot and damp, plunge them into water in which some powdered alum has been dissolved.

In severe cases it will be found necessary to resort to more stringent remedies, and the inside of the hand should be rubbed two or three times a day with a cloth dipped in the following solution: Eau de Cologne, fourteen parts; tincture of belladonna, three parts.

It is well to assist this local treatment with careful diet. Avoid all fermented liquors, pickles, tea, coffee and highly spiced dishes, and shun as much as possible all gas-lighted and overheated rooms.

Growth of the Human Heart.

Dr. Renecke, of Marburg, has made known his curious observations on the growth of the human heart. It appears from the doctor's deductions that the increase of weight and bulk is greatest during the first and second years of life, the size of the organ at the end of the second year being exactly double what it was at the time of birth. It is also noted that between the second and seventh year it again doubles in weight and bulk. After the end of the second year a slower rate of growth sets in until about the fifteenth year, the augmentation of volume during the seven or eight intervening years being only about two-thirds. As the period of maturity approaches the growth of the heart again makes rapid progress; but even after the body has matured the organ continues at the rate of about 61-1000th of an inch annually between the twenty-first and fiftieth years. When the full growth is attained the average human heart is about six inches in length and four inches in diameter. It beats 100,800 times per day, or about 300,000,000 times in a lifetime of eighty years.

Formidable Arctic Mosquitoes.

Some of the men who have gone to Alaska have returned to complain of the hard work, of the cold, the heat, the frost or the snow, but the real discouragement which makes life in the far north a great burden is the deadly mosquito, from whose insinuating bill there is no escape. "They are there in such swarms that sometimes you seem to be looking at the sun through a snowstorm," said H. A. Fredericks, of this city, yesterday. Mr. Fredericks has just returned from a long trip in the Yukon country, and it was to that region he had particular reference.

"They are the worst thing in the country," he continued, "and besides them the other difficulties amount to nothing. In the settlements they do not bother people much, but when a man goes up one of the creeks prospecting he must envelop his head in a mosquito frame of cheese cloth (their bills would go through netting like a knife through tissue paper) and must wear gloves and tie his trousers and shirt sleeves close about his ankles and wrists.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

First Whiskers in the White House.

President Lincoln was the first to occupy the White House to wear a beard, and Grant was the first to wear a mustache. It was reported at the time that Lincoln in 1860 was induced to allow his whiskers to grow because a little girl to whom he had upon request sent his photograph, wrote him that he would look much better if he would let his beard grow.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

None can know what it means to suffer except those who also know what it means to love.

The banister of life is full of splinters, and mankind slides down it with considerable rapidity.

The multitude is like the sea; it either bears you up or swallows you, according to the wind.

Never marry a girl who thinks she may learn to love you. A little learning is a dangerous thing.

A woman will often utter a daring opinion, but she recoils in terror if she is taken at her word.

Great things are not accomplished by idle dreams, but by years of patient and wisely directed study.

Every little man who becomes suddenly great should buy a bicycle, in order to conceal his strut.

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it each day, and it becomes so strong we cannot break it.

When a woman stops crying over trouble and begins to think, it is a sign that she is getting old.

If we would be happy, we should open our ears when among the good and shut them when among the bad.

Do not all that you can do; spend not all that you have; believe not all that you hear and tell not all that you know.

The man of humor sees common life, even mean life, under the new light of sportfulness and love. Whatever his existence has a charm for him.

Statistics show that out of every one hundred women who threaten to report a street car conductor for incivility, none of them ever do it.

Beware of the man who smiles when he is angry; he is likely to be dangerous. And beware of the man who looks glum when he is glad; he is probably a humorist.—The South-West.

A Tree Turned to Iron.

While William Teas was removing sand from a sandstone quarry on his farm near Three Tuna, Montgomery County, Penn., he came across what he first thought was a rich vein of iron ore. The find was ten feet below the surface, surrounded by sand, and only a few inches above the solid rock. Further examination disclosed a cylindrical mass of iron from six to ten inches in diameter and about fifteen feet long. It had the exact outlines of a tree in a horizontal position, though the roots and branches were missing.

Unfortunately, in taking the trunk from the crumbling sandstone, it was broken into many pieces.

Mr. Teas reported his discovery to Professor Oscar C. S. Carter, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, who visited the quarry and found the mysterious mass was a ferruginized tree. The rough outside bark could be clearly distinguished, and on one piece was observed a knot which was entirely converted into iron ore.

One fact that convinced Professor Carter that the shaft was part of a tree was that some portions had not entirely lost their identity, but showed the woody texture. They were partially carbonized, he said, resembling charcoal. In fact, they formed an imperfect coal known as lignite, which is found in some of the Western States and there used for fuel. The main mass, however, had become brown hematite ore.

"The soil and rocks of the Teas quarry," Professor Carter explained, "once contained enough iron to give them a distinct red color. As the rain water gradually drained through the soil it finally removed the iron in the form of carbonate, and the color of the sandstone changed from red to light yellow."—New York Herald.

A Freckle Spring.

A spring whose waters will remove freckles has been discovered by a man named Cook, near Danville, Ky. Cook discovered its mysterious powers one day by dropping a turkey egg into it. A turkey egg is speckled and freckled all over. Cook, after dropping the egg and fishing it out of the water, was surprised to find it as white as snow. This astonished him very much, and in order to see whether or not he had been deceived, he selected another egg, examined it closely to see that it was a turkey product, and dropped it in. It, also, was cleared of all discolorations. This mystified Cook very much. He went home thinking about it, and determined to experiment further with the magic waters. The next day he dropped a squash—streaked and striped and spotted—into the spring, and it, too, came out with white and marbled surface. Then he washed one of his hands in it, and found that it removed all freckles and tan therefrom.—Atlanta Constitution.

Death Penalty in America.

It is not generally known that this country leads the world in the number of offenses for which death is the penalty. Sixty-two offenses punishable capitally is a startling number for one country, yet so it appears from our statute books. True it is that a majority of them come under the military or naval codes, about seventeen being included in the civil code. Among these are burning a ship at sea, robbery on the high seas, robbery on shore by the crew of a piratical vessel, detention of Africans on board a vessel, seizing Africans on a foreign shore, burning a dwelling house within a fort, laying violent hands on the captain of a ship, treason or any act of hostility against the United States or any citizen thereof on the high seas under the color of commission of authority from a foreign State, or on pretense of such authority.—Philadelphia Times.

Freshness of Feeling.

Freshness of feeling is one of the most charming characteristics of a middle-aged man or woman. We are all familiar with men and women, not out of the twenties, who have the air of having exhausted all the resources of delight. They appear to have been through the whole round of human interests and to have explored them so thoroughly that they cannot be surprised or greatly moved. Children of wealthy parents, introduced too early to the life of their elders, often betray this unlovely characteristic. The zest of work they never knew and the zest of amusement and diversion has palled upon them. On the other hand, those who have worked too long or intensely in a single line often exhaust their power of taking interest in other things, or of being strongly moved by them. The business man on a vacation, though confronting him is the loveliest landscape, sees nothing but stock quotations, or the clergyman sees nothing but the heads of sermons. It is doubtful if anything but a profound upheaval of the inner life can impart freshness of feeling to the man who has drunk so freely of pleasure that he stirred up a muddy and impure sediment in the very fountains of happiness. But most of us have it wholly within our power by moderate living, by wholesome recreation, by occasional change of scene, and by cultivating every day a variety of interests, to preserve that emotional responsiveness which enables us to greet the light of the morning and the glories of the heavens with keen delight, to enter into the joys and sorrows of others, to welcome the appearance of a bright book, or to refresh ourselves with the conversation of friends.

Idaho's Natural Tunnel.

"The Natural Bridge of Virginia" has always been regarded as a great wonder, and justly so," said E. R. Paine, of Bozeman, Mont., at the Howard, "but there is a far greater one in Idaho near the Bay Horse mine, which is known to very few people, and they have never paid any attention to it, except to make some exclamation of wonder when they first saw it. There is a tunnel through a granite mountain. The tunnel is a little over a mile long, is wide enough for a double track railroad to pass through, and is straight. The walls of this natural tunnel are nearly as even as they would have been had it been blasted through by men. Of course, it has been formed by erosion, but how is a mystery. Scientific men can explain it, just as they can explain any cave that has an entrance at either end, but it does not satisfy those who see it. If a railroad should ever be built through that country the natural tunnel will be found exceedingly useful."

A Strange Feast.

A curious feast is observed by the Mohammedan inhabitants of India, in which the origin of the custom known as painting the town red may possibly be traced.

It is called the Holi, and consists chiefly in the plentiful sprinkling upon all and sundry of a certain red preparation called Holi powder. It stains the white clothes of the natives with an ugly dirty-looking red that conjures up before timid eyes dread visions of bloody fights and ghastly mutinies.

The powder is made in two shades—the one vermilion, the other rose-red—and both are used impartially by the observers of the ceremony, who delight in bedaubing their faces with the powders until they look strange and hideous. Amongst the better classes this festival is falling into disfavor, for it leads to many unpleasant excesses, and had its origin in some decidedly dissipated scene in ancient heathen history.—New York Journal.

Order of the Golden Fleece.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece upon Count Goluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs. This has caused the greatest surprise, this highest of all orders being seldom lightly conferred, and even Count Andrássy received it only after having added Bosnia and the Herzegovina to the realm. Count Goluchowski has been in office little over a year, and his successes are not so easily recognized as those of Andrássy were. The order of the Golden Fleece was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and with the Emperor Charles the office of Grand Master came to the Kings of Spain. The Emperor Charles, after the end of the Wars of Succession, maintained that the function must remain his own, but the King of Spain went on conferring the order. The Emperor of Austria has no other imperial mantle than the purple mantle of the fleece, which forms part of his coronation robes.

The Bureau's Authority.

When General Scott was asked his authority for spelling wagon with two g's, he said that the spelling was on the authority of Winfield Scott, commander of the armies of the United States of America. When the officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are criticised for spelling tranquility with one l, on the face of the recently issued one-dollar silver certificates, they reply that in quoting from the Constitution they followed the spelling of the original document; and in view of this authority it is not worth while to hoard for future premiums one-dollar silver certificates of the issue of 1890.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Venerable Anniversary.

In commemoration of the 1300th anniversary of the establishment of the See of Canterbury it is proposed to erect a statue of Theodore of Tarsus, the only Greek Archbishop of Canterbury.