THE WINSLOW MAIL

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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DR. JOHNSON'S PALFREY.

When He Wrote About Eating It He Did Not Mean That He Dined on Horse.

Dr. Johnson in his journal mentions the interesting fact that he had on a certain day had "palfrey for dinner," says Notes and Queries. Now, these words have caused not a little trouble to the critics, and for this reason, that they know not what palfrey really is. It has been suggested that palfrey is a clerical error made by the doctor himself for pastry. But the doctor wrote so legibly, and there is so much difference between the words palfrey and pastry that this position is not at all tenable. Palfrey is defined in Johnson's celebrated dictionary as "a small horse fit for ladies," and some have thought that the doctor (whose feats as a trencherman were notorious) may have broken a record on the day in question and disposed of a small horse. All these and other conjectures are wrong, and we will proceed to give the correct explanation.

The word palfrey (sometimes pamfrey by the interchange of l and m) is still in use among the rustics of Scotland and the north of Ireland, and means young cabbages when they first come to table in the spring. Such cabbages have not begun to "close," or become solid in the center. They are generally spoken of as "early pamfrey" and are considered a luxury. Dr. Johnson probably picked up the word from his old friend Boswell or from some other Scotch acquaintance.

THE GRANDEES OF SPAIN.

They Cannot Stand Being Accused of Snobbishness and Have Other Peculiarities.

A writer for Blackwood's Magazine is interested in the curious habits of the grandees of Spain. According to this magazine, the Spanish nobility at the capital cannot be accused of being snobs, masters and servants living together in a state of familiarity that the writer finds amazing. He says: "One day at dinner my host, Marquis ——, told us in a perfectly natural manner that when the conductor came to collect the fares on the train that morning he had refused to take his, saying that it was already paid. The marquis, looking about to find his friend, discovered Manuel, his valet, on the platform smiling and making signs to him that he had paid the master's fare. Later the writer was crossing the Atlantic on a Spanish steamer with a duke and his valet de chambre. They both traveled first-class, ate at the same table and offered each other cigars. Their staterooms were alike in every particular. Continuing, the article says that there is nothing Spaniards hold in such horror as reading, especially the women. Printed paper is intimately connected in their minds with the loss of the soul and eternal punishment."

HARDTACK FOR FOUR.

Col. Roosevelt Was One of the Grateful Recipients of the Sorry Sustenance.

One rainy night in Cuba four rough riders had gathered under a tree for shelter. They had had nothing to eat all day and were sympathizing with one another over their ill-fortune, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"It's tough luck," said one, "but we'll just have to grin and bear it. I am about starved all the same."

A trooper from one of the western companies happened to be passing the tree, and he heard the last remark. Going up to the speaker he slapped him on the back and, opening his blouse, pulled out some hardtacks.

"Sorry yer in sich tough luck, pard," he said. "I ran in a streak of luck today and got ten hardtacks. Here, you take half of 'em."

"Thanks, old man," was the grateful rejoinder. "I'll only take four. I guess that will do!"

As the westerner walked off the other rough rider turned around and gave each of his companions a hardtack.

The next morning the western man was surprised to receive a visit from Col. Roosevelt, and still more surprised when the colonel thanked him for the hardtack he had given him the night before.

JUDGE BY HEIGHT.

That Is the Way Fare of Children Is Regulated on European Railways.

Nearly everyone knows that the rule on railway trains and other public conveyances which provides for the carrying free of children under five years old, and of charging half fares for those between the ages of five and twelve, often results in statements from the parents which are as trying to a normal conscience as the affidavits made by many tourists regarding dutiable goods among their belongings, says the New York Sun.

Sometimes these answers result in unpleasant controversies between conductors and passengers, but usually our national tact and good nature help along the adjustment without undue friction. In parts of Europe they have a way of fixing this matter so that no one has cause to quarrel about it.

Instead of going by a child's age, as to what rate of fare it shall pay, they go by size. The collector is provided with a five-foot rule, and he rates the children by this. Any child under 24 inches in height travels free, while those who measure between 24 inches and 51 inches pay half fare. All who measure more than four feet three inches pay full fare.

Pine Above the Arctic Circle.

A curiosity recently exhibited at Stockholm was a section four feet in diameter from a pine tree which grew 60 to 70 miles north of the arctic circle.

An Industrious Volcano.

The most active volcano in the world is Mount Sangay, 17,190 feet high, situated on the eastern chain of the Andes, South America. It has been in constant eruption since 1728.

A CONSUMPTION CURE

The Great Crusade Is Now Under Way in England.

Eminent Medical Men Have Adopted a New Means of Combating the Life-Destroying Disease.

There have been consumption cures without number. Some have come in bottles and were easy to take. Others were in the form of medicated air, which the patient inhaled. Again the cure was by inoculation. But for reasons as varied as the cures themselves, all have failed.

The climatic healing has proved a success in almost every instance where the victim of tuberculosis could be induced to make the change in time. Unfortunately one of the mental phenomena of consumption is the patient's belief concerning himself, or herself. Not in one case out of one hundred can they be made to understand their danger in time. The cure by climate, however, has one serious drawback, namely, expense.

A movement is now on foot in England to establish a cure that will be within the reach of even the most modest income. Physicians long ago recognized that consumption was not necessarily fatal. They have also known that those threatened, or indeed already in the first stages, could cure themselves if they would but persist in the following out of a few simple rules of life.

The new cure, which will be promoted by an association of physicians and philanthropic laymen in England, will follow these rules in operations.

The society is to be called "The National Crusade Against Consumption Society."

It is no visionary scheme. This is shown by the fact that the most eminent medical men in Great Britain are interested in the movement and will be present at the first formal meeting of the society in October, at which the prince of Wales will preside.

The society will have an organization not unlike that of a mutual life insurance company; that is, as many subscribers as possible will be secured. The membership fee will be five dollars a year. Small as this sum is, it will, it is anticipated, more than suffice, as many persons will become members who will never have occasion to call upon the society for aid, while for $25 one may become a life member.

The organization will conduct its crusade in accordance with what the most recent study of consumption has brought to light. To begin with, it will combat the idea that the disease is necessarily inherited. This may be one of the reasons of its spread, but contrary to the general belief it is far from being the most common.

Another point on which the society will lay special stress is the danger from that unique device, the modern flat. It is argued that the flat is one of the most fruitful sources of tuberculosis because of the insufficient light and air allowed. Thus the flat and the disease-infected dwelling house, or the house that is too thickly shaded, will be two of the first objects of attack.

This cure by education, as it may be called, is, however, only one of the purposes of the society.

The subscription money, it is expected, will mark a figure that will make it possible to build a number of retreats for those actually in the grip of consumption.

These retreats will be in no sense hospitals. The houses will be small, detached cottages, with ample verandas, so arranged that while still permitting the free access of air and sunlight, they can yet be shut off from winds and draughts. The patients will live entirely in the open air. Their bedrooms will be without carpets, rugs or curtains at the windows. The windows will be protected by an arrangement of shades that will allow of their being constantly open, no matter from what quarter the wind may blow.

There are certain atmospheres, however, which the patients will be guarded against—when it is damp or when raw winds are blowing. The air will be "dried out" before it is admitted to them—a matter that can be easily accomplished by a simple mechanical device.

These retreats will be established in the south of England, where the climate is admirably suited to the needs of consumptives, and where the soil is dry and sandy—a point of the utmost importance, by the way—and where there is an abundance of sunshine the year round.

Medicine will play no part in the cure. Diet and exercise will be the two weapons in active use. A simple course of physical training, with frequent baths, will be persisted in. Proper breathing will be taught, for not one person in 500 breaths correctly, and a proper use of the lungs in this respect does more to keep up a good bodily condition than anything else.—Philadelphia Press.

PHILIPPINE TRADE NOTES.

There is but one railroad in the Philippines, from Manila to Dagupin, a distance of 123 miles.

The United States trade with the islands during 1897 amounted to $4,383,740 imports and $94,597 exports.

The increase shown during the month of February of the present year in the customs of Manila, compared with that in the same period of 1897, amounts to $67,940.40.

During 1897 there was an increase in the exports of hemp from the Philippines to the United States of 133,896 bales, while to Great Britain there was a decrease of 22,348 bales.

According to the report of the British foreign office, the total imports into the Philippine islands in 1896 were valued at $10,631,250 and the exports $20,175,000. About 13 per cent. of the imports came from Spain.

Of the total exports of hemp from the Philippines for ten years ended 1897, 41 per cent. went to the United States. During the same years the Philippines exported 1,582,904 tons of sugar, of which 875,150 tons went to the United States, 666,391 tons to Great Britain and 41,362 tons to continental Europe.

DOESN'T LIKE SUFFRAGE.

A Woman Says It Reminds Her of Driving When She Was a Child.

Two women were discussing the question of women casting votes equally with men. One was rather young and pretty, with an air that spoke plainly of her always having her own way. The other was middle-aged, comely and genial. Said the young one: "There is no use talking, women will never have equal suffrage as long as they persist in staying at home as they do. Why don't they get out and register? The men have given them the chance of voting for school trustees and one thing leads to another. What they ought to do is to call a great rally and embrace the privilges they have offered them. It is a great thing to deal in the affairs of the state, even if they are merely educational. I voted."

"Men always put in good school trustees," said the elder woman.

"And I helped them do it."

"The 'privileges' allotted woman in the matter of voting in this state remind me of when I was a little girl and lived on the farm. My father used to take me with him to town whenever he went, because I was fond of the horses and cried if he left me at home. And I thought I ought to be allowed to drive, so he humored me by letting me take hold of the ends of the lines and cluck to the horses, deriving as much joy from it as if his strong hands were not guiding and directing the horses ahead of mine. But I thought I was driving and making things go my way. That is what women voting for school trustees reminds me of."

And the young woman did not say a word, for there was nothing to be said.

SHE RAN OVER TAR PAPER.

And the Nocturnal Bicyclist Thought It Was a Hole in the Pavement.

The girls were talking about bicycle riding and telling of the accidents that had befallen them. When it came Miss Flit's turn, she painfully changed her position on the easy chair and said:

"In the five years I have been riding a wheel I never was seriously hurt until a week ago and I suppose you girls will say I wasn't hurt then. I was going home from a friend's house when my light went out. It was only three blocks to my home and as the road was good all the way and policemen are scarce in that neighborhood I thought the rest of the distance could be scorched in safety, and away I flew. It was on Washington avenue, where the shade trees are so thick that the portions of the road between the lamp posts are in deep shadow.

"Bending over the handle bars, I was making it hum when right under my front wheel I saw a horrible black hole. There was not time to turn out; I could only brace every muscle and take chances on landing all in a heap. Well, I was the worst demoralized heap you ever saw and I wobbled along nearly a block before my nerves would permit me to go back and examine that hole.

"When I did I found it was nothing but a ragged piece of black paper lying on the perfectly smooth roadway. But it gave me the worst jolt I ever received and it hurts me yet."

STAMPS OF 13,000 KINDS.

Many of Them Are Only Gotten Up to Annoy Enthusiastic Collectors.

The largest postage stamp ever issued measures four inches by two inches, and was the old United States five-cent stamp for packages of newspapers.

The quarter-shilling stamp of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, issued in 1856, is the smallest postage stamp ever issued, being less than one-fourth the size of the ordinary stamp, says Tit-Bits.

There are 13,000 different kinds of postage stamps issued in the various countries of the world. Some of these are made only for collectors by countries wishing to make money easily.

The French colony of Obock, for instance, issued no fewer than 200 varieties; this overdone philatelic spot being administered by a governor and eight functionaries and the capital being a village of huts.

The credit of originating that method of stamp issues belongs to the secretary of an engraving company, who bound himself for a period of ten years to supply yearly, free of charge, postage stamps to the different governments of South and Central America on condition that each yearly series differs in design, and any surplus stock at the end of the year belong to the company, which also retains the dies and plates for the production of reprints.

Tobacco Plant as a Floral Emblem.

There is one flower, says a writer in a London paper, which has apparently been overlooked by Americans in their search for a suitable floral emblem, which, I think, is worthy of their attention. I refer to that of the tobacco plant (nicotiana) in its many varieties. It is handsome; the plant is, I believe, indigenous to America, and its importance as the solace of the human race is indisputable.

Electric Handlebars.

The cyclist can now take a course of electric treatment on his machine, says Invention. A new handlebar has been brought out which has metallic grips connected with a small generator mounted on one of the wheels. In another form of the same device shoes are provided with contact plates. If the force of the current depends upon the speed the wheels are rotating, this may be a satisfactory device to discourage scorching.

Three Brave Irishmen.

The three greatest living British soldiers are from the green island. Lord Wolseley was born in Ireland. Lord Roberts, of Candahar, was born in India of Irish parentage; Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, was born in good old County Kerry in 1850 and was baptized at Aghavolla.

Shooting Through Glass.

A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass. If the glass be suspended by a thread it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate.

SHOES FOR "SISTERS."

They Are Made Very Plain and Without Regard to "Right" or "Left" Feet.

The world, the flesh and the devil are the chief customers of shoe manufacturers. And a pretty restless, critical crowd of customers they are. For them, makers of lasts rack their brains for change and novelty of style; and tanners draw the colors of the rainbow to their leathers, using all kinds of glazes and finishes, to tempt puzzled buyers to try their wares.

There is a class of shoe buyers, however, sweet-faced, patient, ministering angels on earth, who, in their self-abnegation, require specially plain and austere shoes, reflective of their quiet lives and restrained feelings. Nurses, sisters of charity, old ladies and women who have renounced the world form a body of people for whom special shoes are made.

These shoes, as a rule, are of black glazed kid, plain uppers unadorned with patent tips or any signs of vanity. The soles are of oak leather, very flexible and fairly thick. No inscle is used, but a little filling, so as to avoid any squeaking. The sidestays are strictly simple, and the linings are virgin white.

The soles are not "rights" and "lefts;" they are all of the same shape, so that the shoes, which are roomy and large, can be worn on either foot. This is a valuable accommodation for nurses, who are liable to be suddenly aroused to attend sick patients.

These "comfort" shoes are all that is claimed for them, and are equally popular among those who attend the sick or devote themselves to charity or religion.

A bright salesman connected with this class of goods said: "We sell direct to jobbers, whose men visit city retailers. The retailer, usually one who has been long established in business, will call at a convent or similar place. The lady superior gives him a list of the shoes needed, so that it is not necessary to interview the sisters themselves. It is a curious business, and one that is not easily mastered. Our people have been making these easy shoes for years, and know exactly what is wanted. Sometimes jobbers desiring to sell our lines instruct us to brighten the shoes up a little with patent leather trimmings or colored linings. We explain that the shoes cannot be made too pretty, and that style or ornamentation would be frowned on by the gentle class for whom they were intended.

"These shoes, having fairly thick soles, can be used indoors or on the streets. They are unusually easy and noiseless. Winter shoes contain an insole of felt, which is damp proof. Many retailers carry them in stock, as there are lots of old ladies in the world anxious for ease before elegance in footwear."

And the plain, homely shoes continued to rest, apparently in prim silence, on the shelves of the manufacturer's sample-room, on which were highcuts and lowcuts, tans and patent leathers, in wide variety of gay manipulation. But there seemed something almost eloquent about those black, round-toed shoes for good women, whose lives are altars of duty and silent monuments of all that is pure and good.—Hide and Leather.

A NEW CHARM-STRING.

It Differs from the Old One With the Buttons and Is More Interesting.

The up-to-date girl has a "charm string." Surely, you remember that long string of buttons of every imaginable size, color and design that your old maid aunt, say, used to keep hanging over a picture in her room. Her "charm string," she called it. Ma'm'selle Quatre-vingt-dix-huit has one nearly like it. The difference lies in that while aunty was content with any button, provided only it was unlike all the others she had, Miss Ninety-eight will have only buttons that mean something. The army button hat pin she finds is common; the navy button shirt waist studs are no longer unique, but it isn't every girl that can collect enough buttons to string. The up-to-date girl is proud of her string.

She has a button from the coat grandfather wore on his wedding day, a button from Uncle Jack's confederate uniform, army buttons, navy buttons, American, English, French, Italian.

She has militia buttons, she has college fraternity buttons, she has a Loyal Legion button, she has the button that a foreign chevalier wore in his lapel, she has campaign buttons. She has a button from the Nashville exposition and one from Omaha. She has a button that adorned the coat of somebody on a certain important occasion. She has, in short, the latest fad, and if you say, "Button, button, who has the button?" she will be only too happy to answer, "I."

The girl who hasn't the button collecting fad has a mania for gathering what she calls—you know she has just been graduated—"belluminaia." That is to say, she collects all the various small patriotic devices the war has called forth. Flag pins, flag ties, a flag parasol, cuff buttons and spoons with the flag on them, bon bon boxes in the shape of drums, prints of war scenes—I couldn't begin to tell you all the things "belluminaia" means. It means, and it's one of its chief meanings, the spending of an inconscionable lot of money for things that have no use, but it's a hobby that isn't expensive. I'd like to hear about it.—Washington Post.

Divorce in Canada.

In Canada the man or woman who wants to sever the bonds of matrimony must go before the Dominion parliament, when the committee on divorce in the senate takes up the case and goes over the details very thoroughly, and if, in the opinion of the committee, the testimony warrants the granting of a divorce the report to that effect is made, and both houses concur in a bill giving the required relief.

Odd Name for a Mile.

A Burman mile is about equal in length to two English miles. The word for "mile" in Burmese means "to sit" and a mile is the distance that a man goes before he considers it necessary to sit down.

ONE VICTIM OF VESUVIUS.

An American Who Lost His Life on the Burning Mountain Fifty Years Ago.

There came near being a tragedy on Mount Vesuvius recently, when several ladies ventured too near the crater and were all but swept away by streams of molten lava which poured from the mountain. This fact recalls the sad death nearly 50 years ago of Mr. Charles Carroll Bayard, of Delaware, who had many relatives in Maryland and was widely known in this state.

The accident which cost Mr. Bayard his life happened in 1850. He was an officer in the navy and, arriving at Naples, a party of naval officers and others was made up to visit the crater of Vesuvius, which was then semi-active. Among those with him was the late Charles Tucker Carroll, of Baltimore, father of Mr. J. Howell Carroll, now United States consul at Cadiz. Mr. Bayard was the brother of the late Richard B. Bayard, father of Mr. Richard H. Bayard, of Baltimore, and a relative of the late Thomas F. Bayard.

The party had reached the summit of the mountain, when suddenly there was a shower of red-hot stones thrown high in the air. All hands took to their heels, and a few moments later discovered that Mr. Bayard was lying on the ground behind them. One of the heavy stones had struck him on the arm, making a frightful wound. He was taken back to Naples and given the tenderest nursing, but he died, and his body is buried there, his tomb having been suitably marked in later years.

A strange thing about the accident was the fact that Mr. Bayard was loath to make the trip which ended in his death. He had a presentiment that he ought not to go, and even in the carriage on the way to the mountain top he caused the vehicle to be stopped and declared that he would get out and walk back to Naples. His companions remonstrated with him and tried to convince him that his presentiment was but a foolish fancy, and he finally consented to accompany the party.

When he was hurt none of his friends had the slightest idea that he was fatally injured and believed that he would be well in a few weeks. Not so with him, though. "You may amputate my arm," he said, "or do anything you like, but you cannot save my life. I am going to die. I felt it when I started for the mountain, and now that this has happened I am convinced that nothing can save me."

He was right. He lingered for about ten days and then death came.—Baltimore Sun.

CALIFORNIA'S BARLEY CROP.

It is Larger Than That of Any Other State—Pacific Coast Hop and Grape Growing.

While the Pacific coast wine yield is not up to expectations this year, there has been a large crop of barley and a very considerable product of hops in California, Oregon and Washington. The production of barley in the United States has increased from 44,000,000 bushels in 1888 and 68,000,000 in 1890 to 90,000,000 this year. The business of malting kept pace with the rapid development of brewing, and one of the results of the enlarged demand has been the establishment of many malt houses and the discontinuance of malting by brewers. At the present time comparatively few brewers malt their own barley, it being more profitable to buy of the maltster.

The central and northern counties of New York had formerly a monopoly of hops, but Washington and Oregon are now in the field. By the census of 1890 Washington ranked second among the states of the country in the product of hops, California third and Oregon fourth. In the total amount of its barley product California ranks not only at the head of the states, but produces in a year about one-fourth of the barley product of the whole country. It is estimated that the total hop crop of Washington state this season will be between 27,000 and 30,000 bales. The picking is finished, and much of the crop has already been sold on the basis of 10 to 12 cents per pound.

According to the secretary of the Winemakers' corporation of California the vintage this year will be one of the smallest in the recent history of the state. The yield of dry wines will be in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 gallons, as against 27,000,000 gallons last year. Sweet wines will show about one-half the production of a year ago.—N. Y. Sun.

EYE LANGUAGE.

A More Truthful Exponent of the Inward Thoughts Than the Tongue.

No part of the human countenance engages our attention so frequently as the eyes. When face to face in conversation, we do not look at the lips—although, as a rule, the attention is very quickly taken by any movement—but at the eyes of the person with whom we are speaking. So much is this the case that the habit of many deaf people of watching the mouth always strikes us as peculiar. In fact, one usually feels that there is a sense of incompleteness in the association of mind with mind by means of conversation if there is not a continual interchange of glances making a kind of running commentary on the words spoken. The same may be said of ordinary greetings when two people shake hands. Unless there is at the same moment a meeting of friendly looks the ceremony loses much of its meaning.

Now, why is there this continual meeting of eyes accompanying all kinds of human intercourse? Partly, no doubt, it is attributable to certain habits of comparatively recent date. The eye, "the window of the soul," is a more truthful exponent of the inward thoughts than the tongue, and seeing that speech is very frequently used not to tell the thoughts but to conceal them, we look to the eye for confirmation or the reverse of what our ears are taking in.—Louis Robinson, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Population of the Earth.

At the present rate of increase the population of the earth will double itself in 260 years.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Wyoming wool clip this year weighed 14,000,000 pounds.

The tongue of a full-grown whale measures 20 feet in length.

Bangor manufacturers are sending canoes of birch and canvas to Palestine, Japan, India and China.

Exports of cottonseed products for the first five months of this year far exceed those of the 12 months of 1896.

In the French quarries of St. Triphon, stone is sawed with steel wire cables moistened with wet sand, and passing in an endless rope over a series of pulleys.

Last year the United States exported 366 locomotives, valued at about $3,000,000, sewing machines to the value of $2,500,000, and typewriters worth $1,500,000.

It is said that the sales of looking-glasses in the United States amount to about $8,000,000 a year, and that the industry gives employment to more than 2,000 persons.

Cats can smell even during sleep. When a piece of meat is placed immediately in front of a sleeping cat's nose the nostrils begin to work as the scent is received, and an instant later the cat will wake up.

The longest plant in the world is the seaweed. One tropical and subtropical variety is known which, when it reaches its full development, is at least 600 feet in length. Seaweed receives its nourishment from the air and mineral matter held in solution in the sea water.

Some cast-iron cannon balls were recently recovered from the sea near Brest. They had been under water for over 100 years. They could be cut with a knife, a great part of the iron having disappeared. Exposed to the air, the interior became quite hot, of course losing the heat in a short time, after the oxygen of the air had ceased to act upon it.

CONSUMPTION.

From Tuberculosis There Are Nearly 450 Deaths a Day in the United States.

The bacillus of tuberculosis finds, indeed, the most favorable conditions for its existence in the squalor of crowded slums, in the foul atmosphere of dusty workshops, in close courts and alleys, and in damp, dark dwellings where the sunlight never penetrates and where there is no through ventilation. But it may thrive also in places where sanitary science has done its best. Even in this present age of sanitary grace consumption works frightful havoc among mankind, destroying far more lives than typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, smallpox, cholera and all other epidemic scourges put together. In a report on tuberculosis recently presented to the Academie de Medecine by a committee appointed to study the question the number of deaths caused in France every year by tuberculosis is given as 150,000.

It is computed that, taking all forms of tuberculosis together, one-fourth of each generation in France is attacked and one-sixth is killed by it. According to a high authority, Prof. Von Leyden, of Berlin, the mortality from consumption alone in the whole of Europe is not less that 1,000,000 a year. The annual mortality in the United States from tuberculosis in its various forms is 163,500, or nearly 450 a day. These figures represent only the actual destruction of life caused by this terrible scourge. Who can estimate the amount of suffering for which it is responsible besides? It is needless to speak of the expense which it entails not only on individuals, but on the community.—Forthnightly Review.

ANIMAL BENEVOLENCE.

An Instance Which Shows That Dumb Beasts Can Be as Kind as Men.

A herd of wild Asian buffaloes will charge any foe, even a tiger, to save the life of one of their number who has been wounded.

Elephants, baboons and other animals will do the same thing in a wild state.

On the other hand, monkeys have been known to fall upon one of their number who is ill and drown him, possibly as an act of mercy. Similarly, wolves destroy one of the pack which becomes helpless.

If an otter is trapped his brother otters will run around him all night showing the utmost concern.

A writer in the London Spectator states that he has seen sparrows in groups discussing and lamenting when one of their number had fallen into a trap. Next day when a robin was caught the sparrows paid no attention.

He adds that he had seen a big pig try to help a smaller one through a hole in the fence paling by pulling at its head.

St. John tells of a Highland shepherd whose cat brought him some edible bird nearly every day in the year.

THE STAGE AND STAGE FOLK

Theatrical posters must have the approval of a committee of the city council in Hartford.

Planquette, who wrote "The Chimes of Normandy," has been made a member of the Legion of Honor.

Adelaide Ristori, now 76 years old, is to enact several of her most famous characters at the Turin exhibition.

William Gillette and Conan Doyle are writing a drama to be called "Sherlock Holmes," which will be the next new play, it is said, in which Mr. Gillette will appear.

Mrs. "Billy" Birch, widow of the minstrel, is said to be in such poverty today that she lives in a tenement in New York without the ordinary necessaries of life.

Tom Thumb's widow is on the stage again. She is now the wife of Count Magri, an Italian dwarf, whose brother is also little, and the three are members of a liliputian company in London.

From Munich comes the news of the production at the Residenz theater of a piece in three acts, entitled "Johanna." This is from the pen of Bjorne-Bjornson, son of Bjornsterne-Bjornson. It is his maiden dramatic effort, and would seem, from all accounts, to have achieved an immediate and great success.

WOULD BELONG TO US

North Pacific Islands That Would Welcome Old Glory.

Lesser Groups That Are Misgoverned by the Spaniards—Constantly at War with Troops from Manila.

If America decides to retain the Philippines, even temporarily, there are three other lesser groups of islands in the North Pacific which are misgoverned from Manila, whose population will hail with joy the sight of the stars and stripes flying once more in their harbors and upon their shores. There are the Carolines, the Pelews and the Marianas or Ladrones. The Caroline archipelago is a vast cluster of fertile islands, some high and mountainous, some low-lying sandy atolls, densely clothed with cocoa palms, extending from the Pelew group in the west to Strong's island in the east. Spain has always claimed the sovereignty of the group for the past three centuries, but has never done anything in the way of colonization. From the year 1885 the Spaniards have had a bad time in the Carolines. The natives hate them, and many bloody engagements have been fought in which the Spanish troops (Manila natives led by Spanish officers) have come off badly. One or more gunboats were constantly cruising around Ponape (the largest island of the group) firing shells at the native villages, but only one shell in ten would explode. Whenever troops were sent into the interior the natives would pick them off as long as their ammunition lasted, then they would rush in on them with 18-inch butcher knives and make short work of the survivors. Sometimes when the gunboats were passing under the high wooded bluffs of Jakoits harbor the natives would assail them by hurling showers of stones upon their decks, and a full head of steam was necessary to escape the onslaught. The native troops are continually deserting, taking their arms with them, and the Caroline islanders have many hundreds of Remingtons now in their possession. As far as authority over the natives goes, the Spanish occupation of the Caroline islands is a farce.

The Pelews and the Marianas are in the same condition, and their occupation by another power would be a blessing to the unfortunate, persecuted inhabitants. In all three groups there are some splendid harbors, and if America holds onto nothing else but Port San Luis d'Apra at Guam, and Lele harbor, in the Carolines, she will secure two excellent naval stations. In the Carolines there are, besides the fine harbors of Lele on Strong's island and Jakoits in Ponape, many others in various parts of the group, such as Yak and Rub, which would form excellent coaling stations. Lele and Coquille harbors on Strong's island (Kusale) were in former years much visited by the ships of the American whaling fleet, and the island itself is one of the richest and most fertile in the North Pacific.

The old fort at San Luis d'Apra, whose garrison surrendered to the Charlestown, is a remnant of the old Spanish half-fort half-castle style of erection that is still to be met with in the East Indian archipelago. The walls are of great thickness, but one six-inch shell would lay the whole structure level with the dust. In 1874 there were about 12 guns in position, some of them showing dates 1666, 1672, etc., and the commandant and his garrison of 40 soldiers were almost as antique. For more than a year he had received no letters or instructions from the then captain-general at Manila, and for two years no pay. In 1872 when the notorious Capt. "Bully" Hayes and his piratical associate, Capt. Ben. Peese, visited Guam, the governor quarreled with them and trained the guns of the fort upon their brig. This so enraged Hayes that he wrote a letter to the governor, and threatened to send a boat's crew ashore and pull the place down. The principal product of the place is copra (dried cocoanut), of which large quantities are still made, though since the Spanish occupation the output has materially decreased. Exclusive of the Spanish garrisons, there are not at the present time more than 50 other Europeans in the Carolines; these are Englishmen, American and German traders.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Scotch Rolled Beef.

Trim off the thin end of a large flank steak weighing as near three pounds as possible, and lightly score the meat on both sides. Mix together half a teaspoonful of pepper, a scant tablespoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of ground cloves, a tablespoonful of sugar a teaspoonful of summer savory and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Rub well into the meat, roll it up and tie with wide tapes. The next day lay the roll in a stew pan, partially cover with boiling water and simmer for three hours. Brown a heaped tablespoonful of dripping in a saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and brown again. Stir into this the water in which the meat is cooking and, when thickened and smooth, season to taste, pour over the meat and simmer an hour longer. Serve hot or cold.—N. Y. Ledger.

Cauliflower with Tomato Sauce.

Boil or steam the cauliflower until tender. In another dish prepare a sauce with a pint of strained stewed tomatoes heated to boiling, thickened with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little water, and salted to taste. When the cauliflower is tender, dish, and pour over it the hot tomato sauce. If preferred, a tablespoonful of thick sweet cream may be added to the sauce before using.—Good Health.

Compressed Flour.

Much interest is taken by the army and navy authorities in a new method of preserving flour by means of compression. With hydraulic pressure apparatus the flour is squeezed into the form of bricks, and experiments are reported to have shown that the pressure destroys all form of larval life, thus preserving the flour from the ravages of insects, while it is equally secure from mold. Three hundred pounds of compressed flour occupy the same space as 100 pounds of flour in the ordinary state.—Philadelphia Press.