

er twice. I realized how much I loved her. I write now to you to propose to me. I think I should most earnestly speak to her. Considerations, you not rich, but I am early income from an making a good so, that I think I do anything you reply very anxiously. I am certain that you no real obstacle in my way.

CLAUDE MAGNAT.

A strange mixture of progress which he put Claude exceeded could give Esperance to most men, might involve to himself. There of a home in had no learned school, and he much not to rejoice for her. Before he had written a Esperance when he somehow the suggestion that he had made would be.

ANNED.

NDOM.

Self of a Battle-

dogs owned by J. dog vineyard, is a wire-haired terrier-terriers are very achievements are killing. That they wage not only of how to heal them, the better of an not long since by some of the em-

ing discovered a for a spring placed and began bark-ans. One of her ponded to the call, and themselves one aster, barking at it, it from opposite about striking dis-

The exasperated the younger dog, great fury pounced terriers seize the of the body and roy snail life is ex-

terrier attempted here, and was fairly to of the snake in dicting a wound watching her that once, but she did ear. She made for not far off and she move was to a pool mail muddy spot, pling herself about overing herself with ve her up for lost, and had healed her- ing was entirely al- or met his rattle-

on Charity.

and is the singular a fund promoted Reform League and a Society for the ng others, of pro- children in the ele- a very harmless vanities this charity ivered to the chil- advantages of cereals are induced to life is Wheat-Meal their dinners, after have the earnest an immense boon of London by thus and states that the dinners for school in connection with the Association have d. The teachers thoroughly enjoy wheat-meal bread system organized by ximum benefits and dinners have also of encouraging the nourishing food channels that is largely extended ally News.

was witnessed off on Friday night, was observed sport- many boats were a off. After much nearly all driven each being east. Some of the whales er and sank, but face next morning is anticipated that ashore in a few e.

advertise.

you're a bright 'un. as's the matter? there was \$500 in you got that gold ased?"

back after it to-

Pleatics.

ore than one girl. say girl. the picnic.

looking female at Hebe. "She wants married?" "Yes." Milo. Let her in."

as a great desire to come to see us next

Ownership.

Old Farmer Boggs of Boggy Brook Went to the county fair. And with his wife he strolled around To see the wonders there. "That hor e," he said, "Gray Eagle Wing. 'Will take the highest prize. But our old Dobbin looks as well And better to my eye." He is, I know, what folks call slow. It's far the safest way to go: Some men, perhaps, might think it strange, I really should not like to change.

"And those fat oxen; Buck and Bright Don't have so large a girth, Nor match like them, just to a hair. But I know what they're worth. They're good to plow, and good to draw. You stronger plowers never saw. And always a mind my 'gee' and 'haw.' Some folks, perhaps, might think it strange, I really shouldn't want to change.

"That Dr von heifer cost, I heard, A thousand dollars. "Now," Said Mrs Boggs, "my Crumple Horn Is just as good a cow. Her milk I'm sure's the very best, Her butter is the yellowest. Some folks, perhaps, might think it strange, I really shouldn't want to change.

"These premium hogs," said Mrs. Boggs, "My little Cheshire pig, Is better than the best of them, Although he's not so big. And that young Jersey is not half So pretty as old Brindle's calf. Nor is there in the poultry pen As Special Wings so good a hen.

As Farmer Boggs to Boggy Brook Bode toward the ward from the fair, He said, "I would give my animal's life Had all of them been there; And if the judges had been wise I might have taken every prize."

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

A Few Interesting Facts About the Man Who Captured It.

The Queen's prize this year has gone to Birmingham by the aid of Sergeant Bates, of the 1st Warwick, who easily beat the Aberdeenshire man, Murray, by eight points, the figures being 278 and 270, while Murray was only one in front of Private Lyte, of the Jersey militia, who tied with Lieutenant Warren, of the 1st Middlesex. All these three last did better at the first stage than the winner, who there made only 92 points against Murray's 97; but at 900 and 900 yards ranges the Birmingham man achieved a very decided success, making 77 points, against the 66 of his North British rival. Seven bull's-eyes out of ten shots at 900 yards is notable shooting, and in Bates' case these were supplemented by four more at the longer distance. The winner is a gunsmith by trade, and his vocation of sighting rifles of course stands him in good stead in a competition. The difficulties of successful scoring at these long ranges are only understood by experts. The wind is for instance, an all-important element in the calculations, and yesterday it was particularly trying. "At one moment," an observer says, "it would be blowing straight down the ranges, and at another with quickened force from the left, necessitating a difference of allowance for wind between two successive shots which could only be measured by feet in many instances. Ceaseless watching of every change could alone enable a man to be sure of what he was doing. One unnoted item in these variations might have upset all his calculations." It is curious, however, that Bates should have been so specially successful at the 900 yards target. Here he made 44 against Murray's 32; but at 900 yards Murray had one point the best of it, having scored 34 against Bates' 33, and it is noteworthy that Lyte and Warren here made 34 also. The teetotallers annually endeavor to show that the winner of the Queen's Prize is one of their body, but Sergeant Bates responded to the toast of his health in beverages which do not meet with the approval of the local optimists.—London Standard.

Forecasting Thunderstorms.

When the daily weather charts are drawn, if we find there is an unevenness in the isobaric lines—that is, if there are wavy or bulge out irregularly—we know that thunderstorms are likely to burst somewhere or other over the country, but that is all we can say. At each station the barometer is unsteady—the mercury moving up and down in the tube during the actual continuance of the storm, but this oscillation of the mercurial column has nothing to do with the irregularity in the isobaric lines above mentioned. Forecasting these storms is, therefore, always an uncertain and a thankless task, for local success is rarely attained. Among the earliest symptoms of the approach of a thunderstorm is the appearance of the western horizon of a line of cumulus ("woolpack") clouds, exhibiting a peculiar tursted structure. I say on the western horizon, for most of our changes of weather come from that quarter, and it has been proved that thunderstorms, like windstorms, advance over the country generally from some westerly point. This bank of clouds moves on and over it appear first streamers and then sheets of lighter upper clouds—cirrus, or "mare's tail"—which spread over the sky with extreme rapidity. The heavy cloud mass comes up under this film and it is a general observation that of rain or electrical explosion or down-fall of rain or takes place from a cloud- less streamer of cirrus, emanating from its upper surface, are visible when the cloud is looked at sideways from a distance.—Popular Science Monthly.

What's in a Name?

Among the relatives of the Earl of Dysart are Lyrplth Ydwallo Odin Nester Egbert Lyon, Coemgag High Eriehyswyt Saxon Ege Cromwell Orma Nevill Dyswyt Plantagenet, born 1876; Mabel Helmingham Ethel Huntington de Leon de Orellana berrie Evangeline Vise de Lon de Orellana Plantagenet Toedmag Saxon, born 1872; Lyonesse Matilda Dora Ida Agnes Ernestine Curson Paulet Wilbraham Joyce Eugenie Bentley Saxonia Dysart Plantagenet, born 1874; Lyona Decima Varonica Emyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adela Thyrta Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lelias Dysart Plantagenet, born 1878. These are but four out of the very numerous family of one of the uncles of the late Earl, and it is recorded that they survive under the heavy burden inflicted upon them at their baptism.

Very Lofly.

"How high are the White Mountains?" "They vary. From five to fifteen dollars a day."

—A cheerful old man or old woman is like the sunny side of a woodshed in the last of winter.—Denver Road.

THE FLJANT LASH.

Its Use in All Ages and in Various Countries.

The first mention of whipping as a punishment occurs in the fifth chapter of Exodus, where we find that Pharaoh whipped the officers of the Israelites when they did not furnish the required number of bricks which they were compelled to make every day. In ancient times the Romans carried whipping as a punishment further than any other nation, and their judges were surrounded with an array of divers kinds of whips well calculated to affright the offender who might be brought before them. The mildest form of whip was a flat leather strap called the felle, and one of the most severe was the flagellum, which was made of plaited ox-hide and almost as hard as iron. Not only was the flagellation in various forms used as a judicial punishment, but it was also a common practice to punish slaves by the same means. The Roman ladies were greater offenders and even more given to the practice of whipping their slaves than the men, for in the reign of Emperor Adrian a Roman lady was banished for five years for undecently to her slaves. The practice of whipping was in fact so prevalent that it furnished Plautus in several cases, incidents for his plots. Thus, in his 'Epidicus,' a slave, who is the principal character in the play, concludes that his master has discovered all his schemes since he saw him in the morning purchasing a new scourge at the shop where they were sold.

From ancient times the use of whipping can be traced through the Middle Ages down to comparatively speaking, more modern times when it is easier to find records of the use of the rod. In Queen Elizabeth's time the whipping-post was an established institution in most every village in England, the municipal record of the time informing us that the usual fee of the executioner for administering the punishment was 'four pence a head.' In addition to whipping being thought an excellent corrective for crime, the authorities of a certain town in Huntingdonshire must have considered the use of the lash as a sort of universal specific as well, for the corporation records of this town mentioned that they paid eight pence 'to Thos. Hawkins for whipping two people who had the smallpox.'

In France and Holland whipping does not seem to have been so generally practiced. The last woman who was publicly whipped in France by judicial decree was Jeanne St. Remi de Valois, Comtesse de La Motte, for her share in the abstraction of that diamond necklace which has given point to so many stories. In connection with the history of flagellation in France may be mentioned the custom which prevailed there (and also in Italy) in olden times of ladies visiting their acquaintances while still in bed the morning of the 'Festival of the Innocents' and whipping them for any injuries, either real or fancied, which the victims may have done to the fair flagellants during the last year. One of the explanations given for the rise of this practice is as follows: On that day it was the custom to whip up children in the morning, 'that the memory of Herod's murder of the innocents might stick the closer, and in a moderate proportion to act the cruelties again in kind.' There is a story based upon this practice in the tales of the Queen of Navarre.

Among the Eastern nations the rod in various forms played a prominent part, and from what we read, China might be said to be almost governed by it. Japan is singularly free from the practice of whipping, but makes up for it by having a remarkable sanguinary criminal code.

Russia is however, par excellence, a home of the whip and rod, the Russians having been governed from time immemorial by the use of the lash. Many of the Russian monarchs were adepts in the use of the whip, and were also particularly ingenious in making things unpleasant for those around them. Catherine II was so particularly fond of this variety of punishment (which she often administered in person) that it amounted almost to a passion with her. It is related that she carried this craze so far that one time the ladies of the court had to come to the winter palace with their dresses so adjusted that the Empress could whip them at once if she should feel so inclined. While the instruments of torture used in Russia were of great variety, the most formidable "punisher" was the knout, an instrument of Tartar origin, and of which descriptions differ. In its ordinary form it appears to be a heavy leather thong, about eight feet in length, attached to a handle two feet long, the lash being concave, thus forming two sharp edges along its entire length, and when it fell on the criminal's back it would cut him like a flexible double-edged sword. "Running the gantlet" was also employed, but principally in the army. In this the offender had to pass through a long lane of soldiers, each of whom gave the offender a stroke with a plant switch. Peter the Great limited the number of blows to five, but in 12,000, but unless it was intended to kill the victim they seldom gave more than 200 at a time. When the offender was sentenced to a greater number of strokes than this the punishment was extended over several days for the reason above stated.

Whipping after dropping out of sight for a time in England, was reintroduced in England in 1857, in order to put a check on crimes of violence. The law was so framed that the judges might add flogging at discretion to the imprisonments to which the offenders were also sentenced. The first instance of this punishment being used was at Leeds, where two men received twenty-five lashes each before entering their five and ten years' penal servitude for garroting. The whip used in this instance was the cat-o-nine-tails. The whipping post is also still used in some parts of this country, notably at New Castle, Del., where the "cat" is still administered for minor offences.

"Why will women persist in stopping in the middle of the sidewalk and talking," said a sonar male specimen to a clever member of the other sex. "I suppose it's for the same reason that men will run across the street before a car, or wagon and then stand on the other side and look at it go by," replied she.

—It is said that the use of corsets deprives a woman of 20 per cent. of her lung capacity.

TO WARD OFF SUNSTROKE.

Precautions to be Observed to Guard Against This Affliction.

Sunstroke is one of the afflictions to which humanity is liable in summer during the hottest of the weather, says the Boston Herald. Heat and moisture together seem to be the conditions most favorable to its occurrence, for moisture in warm air prevents the radiation of heat from the body, and thermal fever, or sunstroke, as it is called, is probably an over-fermentive changes in it which are inimical to health and even to life. When, therefore, during the summer term one who in a humid atmosphere begins to suffer from headache, giddiness, nausea and disturbance of sight, accompanied with sudden and great prostration of the physical forces, sunstroke is probably imminent.

If such a one is wise, he will, when the symptoms above given manifest themselves, immediately seek a cool place and make use of simple restoratives, such as aromatic ammonia, etc., and he may avoid further trouble, but if he persists with his feverish will, he will doubtless soon become very ill, which illness usually takes the form of heat exhaustion, heat apoplexy or genuine sunstroke, the thermic fever of the heat have a cool, moist skin, a rapid, weak pulse and respiration moment, and the pupil of the eye is dilated. In fact, the symptoms are those of collapse. These patients will probably recover promptly, an event which may be hastened by the use of a tonic and restorative treatment.

Those who suffer from heat apoplexy frequently become unconscious at the onset. The heart and breathing apparatus may be not markedly disturbed and the pupils may be normal, but unconsciousness deepens. An artery has been broken in the brain, and the poured out blood pressing on the nerve centres brings about the fatal event. A treatment calculated to draw the blood from the extremities—hot foot baths, bleedings, etc., promises to be the most useful in such cases.

The thermic fever patient is unconscious and convulsed, and his body temperature may be 108 degrees Fahrenheit—that is about 10 degrees above normal. The skin of this patient feels as though it would burn your hand when laid thereon. In this case the thorough and prompt application of cold is needed. Ice to the head and cold water to the body generally will be in order.

Complete recovery from sunstroke is rare, the brain being permanently crippled or affected. Residence in a cold climate, it is said, affords most hope for such patients.

Paid Off in His Own Coin.

A remarkable case of "diamond cut diamond" occurred in Boston recently, not far from the Providence Railroad station. A druggist had fitted up a neat corner store and had established at once a fine trade. One day another druggist entered his store and said: "I want to buy you out. How much will you take?" "I do not want to sell," was the reply. "I expected that answer," said the encroaching person, "and I am prepared for it. Now, if you don't sell out to me I will open a drug store in opposition on the opposite corner. How much will you take?" The druggist, offended at this species of brow-beating, said he would not sell on it and report the next morning. At the appointed hour the aspirant was in the store and a large price was named. The bargain was being made, the druggist who had thus been ousted from a corner which he had fitted up with a view to years of peace and profit, sought the owners of the opposite corner which had been held out to him as a threat, secured from them a long lease, worked night and day, and now has a drug store in which any community might take satisfaction and repose confidence. What is more, he is doing a better business than he did in the former locality.—Boston Gazette.

The Pioscope.

Health Officer Dr. Keeney made interesting tests of milk to-day in the presence of Mayor Power and Dr. Le Tournoux with an instrument called the pioscope. This device consists of a glass dial about two inches in diameter, with a white centre circle and six different colors radiating from the circumference of the dial. These colors are marked "less fat," "very fat," "cream," "very good," and "poor." A drop of milk is placed under the white centre and by some chemical process its color is changed corresponding with one of the six shades, thereby indicating its quality. Milk which the lactometer registered 80 per cent. was of the shade of pure cream, very poor, that is less solids or cream. The highest test went up to 110 and the lowest down to 65, according to the lactometer. Dr. Le Tournoux is of the opinion that the best test was by means of the microscope, although the pioscope experiments proved quite satisfactory.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Rose Bath.

It is a luxury far off, desirable but unattainable, says the medical mind; but not so. This luxury of the ancients can be obtained by the nineteenth-century maiden at a cost second to nothing. The bath of roses can be made as follows: The warm water, in quantity amounting to the usual requirement of the bath, is first softened by stirring into the tub finely sifted oatmeal, into which also is added half a pint of glycerine; lastly, put into it two drops of attar of roses. If the massage treatment be available, use it by all means; if not, let a coarse towel and hard rubbing serve the purpose of the massage system. This bath is simply fine, as it softens the skin and blends perfume into each line of the body. After all, to obtain it is a simple thing, too, the two drops of the attar of roses being the greatest expense of all.—Post-Dispatch.

Baby's Recognition.

"Oh," says mamma to her husband, "such good news! Baby talks. He has just said his first words."

"Really?"

"Yes; just fancy. We were at the monkey cage in the park, when baby cried out: 'A'uh, papa!'"

A young woman who pays a large amount of taxes in Parsons claims the right to pasture her cows in the school-house grounds because she never had any children to send to the school. That woman ought to have been a lawyer.—Topeka (Kan.) Journal.

THE NEW ENGLISH RIFLE.

It Weighs Eight Pounds and Will Kill

Bullet at 3,500 Yards.

An official army order gives all the details of the mechanism of the new magazine rifle with which the army is to be supplied. The weight, with magazine (empty), is 9 pounds 8 ounces, the new sword bayonet 1 1/2 ounces, the scabbard 4 1/2 ounces, the magazine when filled with eight cartridges 13 ounces. The length of the rifle is four feet one inch, and the sword bayonet one foot four inches.

The magazine consists of a sheet-steel box inserted from under the body in front of the trigger guard through an opening in the body. It is held in position by a spring at the bottom of the magazine, and may be detached by inserting the cartridge one by one. A spring at the bottom of the magazine presses upward a moveable platform, forcing a column of cartridges also upward. A "cut off" is fitted to the right side of the body, which when pressed inward stops the supply of cartridges from the magazine, so that the arm may then be used as a single loader. When the "cut off" is pulled out the lower edge of the bolt on being driven forward engages the top edge of the uppermost cartridge in the magazine and forces it into the chamber, and so on till the magazine is removed by pressing a small lever inside the trigger guard.

One magazine is attached to each rifle, being secured from loss by a chain link. A spare magazine is also issued with each arm. The stock, like that of the Martini-Henry rifle, is in two pieces, the fore-end and the butt. Under the hinder part of the small of the butt is a projection forming a so-called "pistol grip." The butt is secured to the body by a "stock bolt." The butt-plate is fitted with a trap giving access to the unoccupied portion of the stock-bolt recess, which is arranged to contain an oil bottle and a jag.

The rifle is provided with two sets of sights. The foresight and the back-sight are fixed in the usual position on the barrel. The foresight is a square block with a vertical cut through it, showing a fine line of sight. Aim is taken by fitting this square in a corresponding square notch in the back-sight, so that lines of light in equal width may be seen on each side of it, and aligning the central line of light on the point to be hit. The lowest or "fixing sight" is that for 300 yards. Using this sight, a head and shoulder figure can be hit at any distance between 375 and 150 yards, while a six-foot figure can be hit up to about 500 yards without in either case aiming off the figures. The highest graduation is for 1,900 yards. The rifle is also fitted with extreme range sights. The front sight, which is called the dial sight, is graduated from 1,800 yards up to 3,500 yards. There are two kinds of ammunition pouches, one holding 40 rounds and the other 50. The cartridge is made of solid drawn brass and is charged with ordinary gunpowder pressed into the form of a bullet, with both ends slightly rounded.—Manchester Guardian.

A Balloon Adventure.

Two Austrian officers belonging to the army railway regiment made an interesting aeronautic voyage on Friday night in the military balloon "Radezyk." They ascended from the Prater at 9 o'clock in the evening, intending only to make a short voyage. They were, however, surprised by a high wind, and carried up into the clouds, which were so dense that they could no longer see to guide the balloon, and were constrained to remain aloft till morning. At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning they descended safely near the village of Broczkow, in Posen, a distance of nearly 350 miles, being a journey of 15 hours by express train. This is said to be one of the longest aeronautic voyages on record. The balloon carried four carrier-pigeons, which returned to the place of departure between 8 and 9 in the morning. They bore no messages, however, as the tail feathers on which the telegrams received from the officers state that the voyage was throughout most exciting.—St. James' Gazette.

The Chinese in Australia.

The Melbourne Argus notes with apparent satisfaction that the act which came into operation at the close of 1888 to restrict Chinese immigration is having a marked effect. Only Chinese immigrants may be carried to every 500 tons of the tonnage of any vessel entering a Victorian port. There were only last year 175 arrivals of Chinese to the colony, 124 of whom were males and 51 females, and by far the greater portion were Chinese returning to Australia. Last year there were no departures for the flowery land, but an unwanted departure is noted this year, and it is thought that most of the pig-tailed race who have left Australia do not intend to return. The day may come when Australia may be solitary of the Mongolian's help, but at present he is not a welcome guest.—London Star.

A Very Able Effort.

John Pendleton, who has compiled a book on "Newspaper Reporting in the Olden Time and To-Day," gives this example of how England's great journalists of the seventeenth century, Nathaniel Butler, kept his readers informed: "A perfect mermaid was, by the last great wind, driven ashore near Greenwich, with her comb in one hand and her looking-glass in the other. She seemed to be of the countenance of a most fair and beautiful woman, with her arms crossed, weeping out many pearly drops of salt tears; and afterward she, gently damping herself upon her back again, swam away without being seen any more."—Philadelphia Ledger.

He Got Behind Her.

Henderson—That was a good thing your wife got off at the theatre last night. It pleased me ever so much.

Williamson—What was it?

Henderson—Her bonnet.

Knowing Matron—Why didn't you secure a divorce from your husband when you were in Chicago? You could get it more easily there than anywhere else, you know. Shrewd Actress—Yes; but it wouldn't cause a sensation there.

—Glove boxes are of silver.