England Suffering from an Unwelcome Influx.

Victims of Persecution in Continental Europe Taking Refuge in Great Britain Their Damaging Effect on the Working Classes.

The immigration of foreign working men and women into England in past times has been of the very highest service to the economical and social progress of the country. Silk manufacture, so important a branch of the national industry, is only one of the many pursuits that have been established by aliens, who by religious or political persecution had been forced to leave their own country and follow their own industrial pursuits in England. Practically the descendants of these immigrants have become English, and their origin is lost sight of, for in a large number of cases they have Anglieized their names; the Le Roys have become Kings, the Boulangers Bakers, and so on. Immigration of this kind was most valuable to the persecuted in dividuals who were forced into exile, and to the country which received them and benefited by their knowledge, thrift and industry. But the London Queen says there is another kind of immigration which possesses none of these advantages, and this is going on to an injurious extent at the present timethat of the paupers from the eastern countries of Europe, who have no special knowledge, and, therefore, or arriving in this country, have to com pete with the lowest forms of unskille labor and, consequently, lower the rate of wages among the most destitute of our working people. During the last four months nearly 50,000 aliens have arrived from the continent at the eastern ports of Great Britain. Of these, over 10,000 expressed their intention of remaining in this country, and of the 35,000 who declared themselves on route for America it is believed that a very large proportion remained in this coun try. A considerable number of these were Russian and German Jews, driven away by the relentless persecution to

That our own laboring poor should be subjected to the competition arising from such an influx of unskilled labor is not to be contemplated with complacency. The question of pauper immigration is growing in urgency, and its consideration cannot be much longer ignored by the legislature. The ne eessity of an organization for the emigration of our own redundant popula tion is recognized by all, but it would be a national calamity if we sent away the best, the strongest and most skille of our workingmen and women to seek their fortunes in our colonies, and permitted the introduction of an alien population, unskilled, many of them with habits that are repugnant to English people, capable of living on such meager fare that they reduce the rate of wages to the lowest possible point. Yet this is being done at the present time. The persecuted Jews have during the last four months arrived in England in numbers greatly exceeding those of previous years, and this during the time of the passover and Eastertide, when the poorest Jew, if possible, refrains from traveling. Nevertheless, 1,500 a month has been the excess over those that as rived during the year 1891, and at the present time we are not only threatened with, but are suffering from, an influx of anarchists from the continent, who are fleeing from the courts of justice in

which they have been exposed.

their own country. It is sincerely to be hoped that parliament will not rise until a very stringent measure for the suppression of obnox ious immigration has been passed. Our transatlantic consins, with unlimited land requiring a large supply of labor. decline to permit the introduction of unskilled panper laborers. With our greatly redundant population, it is infinitely more necessary that such a restriction should be carried into effect in

NESTING IN A TRAP. Two Rats That Knew How to Make the

liest of Things. A gentleman at the north end of Hartford, Conn., had been annoyed by a huge rat which persisted in makin way with chicken feed and pretly meeverything else that it found in t barn loft, where a few hers were str gling to reproduce themselves in a shape of chickens. One of the nev fangled French rat traps the have at tracted so much attention about tow had been baited with a choice piece o roasted cheese to tempt the tra says the Courant, but the old fellow was too "ily," and so an old-fashione steel trap was buried under the chaff is the well-worn path from under the hay the wire being pushed aside meanwhile The old rat tumbled into the hidden trap and was eaught. Nothing was thought of the wire case (which la half convenied by a lock of hage until one night recently, when it was moved out of the way. A mass of stuff in the center of the cage attracted attention and upon examination it was found that a couple of hard-grown rats has found their way into it, had oviden given un trying to escape and had set tled down to make the best of the situ ation. They had drawn in through the spaces at least two quarts of chaif and bits of hay, and had constructed a comfortable home and gone to housekeep ing. They looked surprised at being

DANGER OF POLE HUNTING. Those Who Have Perished Have Made Blunders Hard to Laplain.

The popular notion is that arctic ex ploring is a very risky pursuit, but in reality it is not so. Fishing on the Grand banks is much more dangerous As Mark Twain says: "The greates peril which people encounter is not me with in traveling on the railways, but in going to bed. Most people die in bed." Only three expeditions out of the many which have been made have in volved loss of life.

Franklin's party starved to death mainly because there were too many in it, where Schwatka traveled three thousand miles away from any base of sunplies, living off the country. Greely, whose subordinate officer, Lockwood, attained the furthest north ever reached, beyond eighty-two degrees north latitude, was subjected to awful sufferings, many of those with him dying, merely because of too much red Aspe in Washington. If the navy department had kept the appointed rendezvous at Cape Sabine, where it had agreed to have a vessel with provisions at a certain date, there would who encounter most serious perils in the Arctic ocean. Hardly a year passes when some whaling vessels are not lost. In 1871 only three ships were saved out of a fleet of twenty-two. No lives were lost, but the natives on shore have been using chronometer cases for

brass kettles ever since. Horse Meat in Paris. The people of Paris consumed within the last year 21,291 horses, 229 donkeys and 40 mules, the ment weighing, ac cording to the returns, 4,615 tons. At the 180 shops and stalls where such food is sold the price has varied from 2 sons to I franc a pound, the latter being the price of the best horse steake. Only about one-third of the meat is sold fresh and undisguised; the rest is used in making sansages, 403 horses having food before being turned into sausage.



The Change of Life. The sole aim of women nearing

this critical period should be to keep well, strong, and cheerful. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound is peculiarly adapted to this condition. Girls about to enter womanhood find its assistance invaluable. It cares the worst forms of Female Comptants, Bearing-down Fredney, Weak Back, Lemestrians, I alling and Displantment of the Woods, Inflamentian, Caratan Trades, and all Organic Diseases of the Cerus of Woods, Biodeling and is invaluante to the Change of Life.

Histories and expels Timore from the Pitrus at an early state, and there any tendency to Concrose Humon.

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ATER'S SARBAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood. The Harpooner's Story.

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Dr. J. C. Athr. R. Co. — Twenty years ago 1 was a harpoocer in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swellen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of Athres's Sarsaparilla and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and se send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, Raiffly Wingare. The Harpooner's Story.

The Trooper's Experience. Massen, Rasulviand (S. Africa, March7, 1885.

In. J. C. Ayen & Co.—Gentlemen: Thave
much pleasure to testfy to the great value of
your Sarsuparilla. We have been stationed your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for each a theatherwise on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly,

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DRIVER ANTS IN AFRICA. Dreaded by Man and Beast.
"The most terrible of insects are the viver ants' of West Africa." They Have Enormous Appetites and Are Dreaded by Man and Beast.

'driver ants' of West Africa," said an entomologist to a Washington Star man. "They are so called because they drive before them while on the march all other living creatures, no animal being able to withstand them. No beast, however formidable, dares to cross their track, and they will destroy on a single night all the pigs and fowls on a farm. The huge ignuana lizards fall victims to them, as do snakes and other reptiles. It is said that they begin their attack on the snake by biting its eyes and so blinding the prey, which, instead of running away, writhes helplessly in one spot. Natives of Africa assert that when the great python has crushed its captive in its folds it does not devour it at once but makes a circuit of at least a mile in diameter to see whether an army of driver ants is on the march in the neighborhood. If so it glides off and abandons its prey, which will soon be eaten by the ants. If an army of these ants approaches a village the entire population is compelled to fly. Sometimes the people may be obliged to take to the water in order to save themselves. The insects travel in the night and on cloudy days because they are quickly killed by the direct rays of the sun. Should the sun come out while they are making a journey they construct a continuous arch over their path out of earth agglutinated by a fluid excreted from their mouths. In cloudy weather an arch for the protection of the marching workers is constructed of the bodies of the larger soldier ants, whose widely extended jaws, long legs and projecting antenæ, intertwining, form a sort of network. In case of an alarm the arch is instantly broken and the insects which composed it join other soldiers on the flanks of the line, who seem to be acting as scouts, running about furiously in pursuit of the enemy. The alarm over, the arch is renewed and the column proceeds as before."

ABUSES OF NATURALIZATION.

Foreigners at Election Time Given Citizens' Rights Without Being Sworn. The real question about immigration is less the danger from the sheer number of people than from the abuse of naturalization. The national naturalization law as it stands is inefficient to prevent the grave abuses that now disgrace most of our states, and especially the "pivotal" states. How these abuses could be stopped radically is clearly pointed out in the Forum by Prof. John B. Moore, late assistant secretary of state, and as high an authority as there is on this subject. In discussing the abuse and the remedy Prof. Moore

"The obvious intention of congress was that the naturalization of aliens should be a judicial process, resulting in a formal and recorded judgment of the court. In the early times, when the principal legislation on the subject was amed, this end was easily attained. The basis of the law now in force was laid in the act of 1862. The number of immigrants who came to the United States in 1820 was only slightly greater than that of the persons who have in recent years been admitted to citizenship in a single court in the days preceding a general election. The process of naturalization has now degenerated into a clerical act, attended with searcely so much formality as the ordinary certification of a record. Immediately before elections, when the greatest care should be exercised, men are brought into our courtrooms by the hundred and admitted to citizenship by clerks as rapidly as the meager printed forms can be filled up and signed. In many cases they are not even sworn upon their so-called examination, and the witnesses who are admitted to prove their qualifications are sometimes professional perjurers, utterly without knowledge of the facts as to which they assume to testify. It is not extravagant to say that in this way thousands of persons have been enabled to participate in our elections without ever having fulfilled the requirement as to residence prescribed by our naturaliza-

GREELEY IN GOOD SOCIETY. He Once Dined in Jull with a Prince, a

Count and a Baron-When Horace Greeley visited Paris in 1855 he was the victim of a mistake that caused him to spend a night behind the bars of the debtors' prison of the Rue de Clichy. A French sculptor had sent a statue for exhibition to the world's fair at New York, of which Mr. Greeley was one of the managers; the statue had been returned in an injured condition, and the sculptor took the method of causing Mr. Greeley's arrest to recover damages. A friend of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Field, went to the prison the next morning. When he entered the large common room in which the prisoners and their friends were assembled the Youth's Companion says, he saw a singular scene. In one corner squatted a laboring man in his blouse, surrounded by his wife and children, who had brought him some delicacies for his. Sunday dinner. In another corner lounged a fashionably-dressed young gentleman. The room was filled with the most strangely contrasted groupes. "Standing in the middle of it," says Mr. Field, "wearing his old white overcoat, and with his hat on the back of his head, his countenance wreathed in smiles, flanked on either side by a United States minister, stood Horace Greeley. To refrain from laughing was impossil

"'Field,' he exclaimed, 'this has been one of the most fortunate incidents in my life! Without it I doubt if I ever should have had the opportunity to see good society. You know I know nothng about it at home. I have never asociated with the people who compose t there. I dare say they are very good people, but they are not my people. Last evening at dinner we had a prince at the head of the table, and I was flanked on one side by a count and on the other side by a baron. If I only remain here long enough I shall not only learn the French language, but good manners into the bargain."" Of course when the case came up for

trial Mr. Greeley was released. POISONOUS SNUFF.

Chrome Yellow Was Employed to Give It

An old New Yorker who takes snuff regularly wrote to Sanitary Superintendent Edson a few days ago to complain that some snuff which he had been using had caused inflammatory symptoms which suggested poison. Dr examined the sample of spuff which was sent with the complaint and discovered that chromate of lead, known in the trade as "chrome yellow," had been mixed with the snuff to brighten it. He next ascertained where the snuff was manufactured in the city and called the manufacturer for an explanation. Subsequently the manufacturer declared that he had used the poisonous color in the snuff by mistake, supposing that he was using a harmless means of improving the appearance of the article. He promised to stop using "chrome yellow," and also consented to destroy some of his stock which had been colored with it. Several years ago Dr. Edson destroyed large quantities of candy which had been colored with "chrome yellow" and compelled the candy-makers to stop using the poison.

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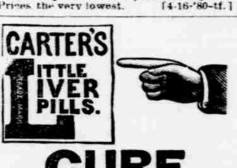
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RATTLESNAKES CAN SWIM.

A Texas Boatman Says He Has Them Eight Miles from Shore. It is generally accepted that the poisonous rattler, so well known and so much dreaded by man and beast in all parts of the United States, is a dry land snake, and avoids water more carefully than the burned child does fire. His haunts are supposed to be in forests safe from the overflow of rivers, in the mountains or hill districts and on the arid plains of the west, where it seldom rains. In the popular mind the snake is associated with dryness, and no one speaks of the swamp rattler. But, like a great many other popular beliefs, this is wide of the mark. On the Texas coast we have a great many broad bodies of water, and frequently mile after mile of trackless waste intervenes between point and point or island and island. The experienced boatmen who travel these broad bays and bayous can tell a different story about the rattler. They know that his favorite place of abode is along the water fronts where sufficient concealment can be had, and that a swim of a few miles is but a pastime.

Said an old boatman to a reporter for the Lavaca (Tex.) Lavacaen: "I have seen rattlers swimming far out in Matagorda bay, at least eight miles from the nearest point of land. They seem to have a location in view, and nothing can make them turn back or depart from their course. I have tried to make them face about or move along a different point of the compass, but all to no purpose. The snake loses much of his courage and ferocity in the water, for instinct teaches him that he cannot strike to advantage. He swims well and will try to escape, and I have known them to dive, but the regular route will always be resumed, and the bee returning to the hive with a deposit of gathered sweets to be converted into honey could not be more exacting." It is the testimony of all who have made a study of the rattler that he will always try to return to the place of his birth. We have an illustration of the force of this instinct of nature on the Texas coast. Fronting on the gulf of Mexico in places are low sand islands. partly covered with cactus, brush and other vegetation in addition to the native grasses. These islands are the homes of hundreds of rattlers. They were submerged in the great storm of 1875 and every living thing washed away, and not a snake remained. They were found in swarms on the mainland for days after the storm, but it was noticed that they gradually disappeared, and it was soon discovered that they returned home by swimming across the bays and bayous, and the succeeding season found as many of the dangerous reptiles on the islands as ever. No rattler was drowned, and the hope entertained by the returning people that they were all destroyed was soon dispelled. Another popular belief about the rattler not based on fact is that they cannot stand cold weather. It is a fact they are not found in the tropical countries of Central and South America. They have been seen moving about when a heavy frost prevailed, and they flourish as well in Pennsylvania or Kansas as they do in Texas or Florida. Like the turkey, the rattler is native to the North American continent.

WALLED LAKE OF IOWA.

Nearly Three Thousand Acres of Water Inclosed by a Natural Boundary. The vast region which lies to the west of the Mississippi river is well provided with wonders in the shape of natural and artificial curiosities. Devil's tower, Spirit lake, Christ's table, the Red Snow mountain, the geysers of the Yellowstone park, besides many minor oddities, being among the number, but none has a more widespread fame than the wonderful "walled lake" in Wright county, Iowa. The lake occupies a ground surface of two thousand eight hundred acres, and its entire surface is from four to ten feet higher than any point of land in the immediate vicinity, the waters being kept in bounds by an immense natural or artificial stone wall composed of bowlders estimated to weigh from one hundred pounds up to three tons each. In some places, where two or three of the larger stones lie close together, the interstices are chinked with smaller bowlders so evenly and in such a workmanlike manner as to preclude all idea of its being the work of other than intelligent beings. Originally the wall was from ten to fifteen feet in height, very broad at the bottom and tapering up to an average of four feet at the top. Some scientists argue that the wall is the result of consecutive freezing of the waters of the lake-that the action of the ice on the sides of the embankment forced the stones into their present position. The Philadelphia Press says that those who take this view of the matter have failed to notice that, although there is plenty of stone in Wright county, there is absolutely none within a radius of ten miles of the lake. Those who believe the work to have been done by prehistoric man claim that at one time the vicinity of the lake was strewn with bowlders (as is most of northern Iowa, having been one of the regions that was covered with the debris of the glacial age), but that they were all gathered up by the busy beings of long ago and fashioned into the wall which causes so much amazement in the Hawkeye of to-day.

CURIOUS COINS.

French Pieces of Which Only a Few Were Struck. Numismatists or coin collectors have into resting objects of search in two coins which belong to the transition period between the French republic and the Second empire, says the Youth's Companion. One of these is an extremely rare coin which was struck off just at the moment of the assumption of the reins of empire by Napoleon III. Only the die for the obverse or head of a new imperial coin had been completed, and by some accident, or possibly by mischievous design, a coin was struck off which bore the head of "Napoleon III., Emperor," on one side, and "French Republic" on the other.

This contradictory coin is of interest to others than numismatists, for it symbolizes in a striking way the many sudden changes which have taken place in French politics in the past century. With the other coin a singular story is connected. While Louis Napoleon was "prince president," and just before he made himself emperor, a decree was issued ordering a five-franc silver piece to be coined bearing his image. The dies were made, and one coin was

struck off as a sample and sent to the prince president for approval. But some time passed before he examined it. When at last he gave it his attention he was annoyed to find that he had been represented on the coin with a "love-lock," or hooked lock of hair on the temple, which he did actually wear at that period, but which he thought unsuitable to so dignified and permanent a representation of himself as an effigy upon a coin.

The prince president sent for the director of the mint, and ordered him to remove the "love-lock." Then he found that his silence with regard to the piece had been taken for approval, and that the stamping of the coins had com-

The work was stopped, and the image deprived of its undignified lock; but the twenty-three coins that had already been struck off were not destroyed, and are now regarded as of great

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RIVERS ON MARS.

Wherein They Differ from Thom on the Earth.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Geolege

ical Nature of the Great Planet Gleaned by Recent Scientific

The first sight of Mars through

observatory telescope is almost

ing, even for a person of good

It is as if one saw the whole ca

its icy poles, as a solid globe

overhead. One distinguishes

Observature

dark blue seas and the brillian ing, many-hued dry land-and the dry beds of a multitude bays, gulfs, streams and cans latter either parallel to each crossing one another at right As you continue to look, yo variations of color and of shades; and, further, that th on one edge of the disk pass on while on the other the land pands; you see that Mars r its axis and that the ends of are the frozen poles, as with is a further resemblance in th tion in the axis, which provid this planet also the seasons to other in regular succession crust at the poles diminishes and Westermann's Manot's He that this affords demonstrati that Mars is influenced by rays precisely as we are, but the air and water are ident ours. In fact the meteorology is now being reduced to Judging the two planets by characteristics, however, or mit a condition implying degree of development i The continents of the eart from a distance, present a veraprearance, and occupy scarcely of as surface, while Mars is a both sides of the equator b tinuous mainland, intersected work of canals and rivers, th capying approximately three-fo the whole area of the planet and water only one-fourth, as a consof which it may be that its atm is less clouded and vapor lade ours. Peculiarly characteristic arrangement in which the geo nature of Mars has laid the stre (canals?) All our streams, without ception, are tortuous, and all incr n width as they near the ocean. On Mars, on the contrary, the st flow in straight lines, and are of form width from source to m These streams, from seventy to hundred kilometers apart, have banks so well defined as to suggest idea that they are subject to intel regulation. It is hardly possible t ceive that two parallel canals, inter ed at right angles by a third. Ophir land, can be the work of the mentary forces of nature. The ones suggests itself again by the two on which flow from ocean to o through the island Hellas, cros-

that almost every one of them is do i. e., it has its parallel caual along of it, but visible at intervals only. has thoroughly perplexed all inve tors. The earth has nothing analog to aid us to a solution. On this acthe return of Mars is looked forwar with considerable interest. The provement in optical instrument in the past decade may probably to solve the riddle, or, what is pe still more probable, may present riddles of solution. The occus Mars' next return will be the first for fifteen years that we shall have opportunity of examining his polar region. Apart from the sole interest which attaches to these ob vations, it is an immense gain to o tellectual culture to overthr pride, born of ignorance, which earlier centuries prompted men to gard this earth as the one inhasphere of the universe. Equal z for all planets appears to be the is nature, which certainly has not pended all her forces on this dark of

Not less questionable is the origin

the great blue lake of the sun in t

center of Keppler land, with its th

rectilinear canals connecting it within

But what most excites our aster

ment in connection with these cam

Oddities About Ests. Rats are natives of Asia and

of ours.

raids westward belong to compare modern times. From the fact that are not mentioned by any of the Europeans it is surmised that they unknown west of the Gang ancient times. The black rat first from Asia to Europe in the six century-along with the plagawas first known as the "grav specter," because he preyed flesh of those who died during awful visitation. He was also it as the "plague cat," because the mon house cat had a similar hab feasting on the dead. The bists was the common house rat m brown or gray rat made his appr in 1775. The gray rat came to E from India, by way of Russia. now popularly known as the h rat, from a mistaken tradition t came from Norway to England

from the latter country to America ATHLETIC GIRLS

Pretty Scenes in a Boston School of Its

Anyone who thinks that phy velopment and training are make girls "masculine" will de ask to be admitted to the norma of gymnastics at a time when t Indies are at their work, says the Transcript. The Listener so hundred of them the other d seemed as many as a hundre he did not count them), an ceived nothing masculine ab except their instructor, who and one student, who was a In the gallery there were gentlemen as spectators: during a recess, the girl stuamusing themselves in all and making calls upon o running laughingly hand they did so, one of these v marked: "Not much like and the other said: "Not " yet some of their exercises worthy of the strength and of a man. One thing that P pleased the listener was ning. The girls ran se around the hall, like Diana gracefully and beautifullyhave supposed the skirts, sti end forever to the abilit run swiftly and graceful parent that this art, as other beautiful athletic only dormant. A little nature brings it all back many movements in the tem of physical training " beautiful in themselves. plained that they are mer-

system. -Office Boy (to Emplo got a complaint to make. ployer-"Well, what it?" Offic The cashier kicked me. want no eashier to kick ployer-'Of course he kicked don't expect me to attend thing, do you? I can't look after little details of the business mys

an end, and are practiced for

of the reactions they produce