PARLIAMENTARY HUMORS. Lord North's Interruption by a New

The house of commons now scruples to adjourn on account of derby day; but in early times it indulged in a holiday upon occasions which modern readers must consider still more strangely inadequate. Horace Walpole mentions in his memoirs that in March, 1751, the house adjourned to attend at Drury Lane theater, where Othello was to be acted by a Mr. Delaval and his family. Again, in February, 1781, a bill intro-duced by Mr. Burke, with reference to the civil list, was read a first time; but the second reading was deferred to that day fortnight, "because the 21st was to be a feast day, and the 22d was the benefit of Mme. Vestris, the favorite French

dancer at the opera." Even when in session, says Chambers' Journal, the house was much given to amuse itself with petty or frivolons incidents, as is shown by some singular entries preserved in the official records. Under date May, 1604, it is noted that a jackdaw flew in at the window. This was considered ominous and apparently it proved a bad omen for the bill in debate, as the measure was soon afterward rejected. Again, we are told by the veracious state chronicler that in May, 1614, "a dog came into the house, a strange spaniel, mouse-colored."

About one hundred and seventy years later it is recorded that another canine intruder entered the house, taking his seat before the speaker and all the government. Not ontent to remain a silent spectator, the dog joined in the proceedings by barking loudly. Lord North, then prime minister, was speaking, and jocularly appealed to the speaker, saying: "Sir, I am interrupted by a new member." The dog, unabashed, did not take the hint, but re sumed his barking, whereupon the good-humored premier kept up the joke. protesting that "the new member had no right to speak twice in the same debate." In much more recent times almost equally triffing episodes have been known to relieve mightily the tedium of political contention.

### ORIENTAL MAGIC.

Fakirs Who Come to Life After Months

"The stories of the remarkable power of the Oriental adepts to bury themselves for months have not been exaggerated in the least," said Archibald C. Lewellyn, a Britonian, whose ruddy tan and sturdy frame bespoke the exposure and trials of many lands, to the Washington News.

"When I first went to India some years ago, like every other white man 1 was absolutely incredulous as to the ability of any man on earth to be bermetically sealed in a box and buried underground for six months, or six hours, for that matter.

"One day my dhinga told me of a fakir who had just come into the little village, who, he said, could perform the After a great deal of ceremony and by dint of a liberal bribe we set about to bury the yellow-skinned old rascal. He was not a very lovable object, and I would have about as little trouble on my conscience in killing him as any human being I ever saw, but I felt like an accessory to a murder as we lowered him into a trench in my garden and heard the plunk of earth upon his coffin. He was swathed in bandages from head to foot. He had drawn himself up into a ball, had rolled back his tongue into his throat, stuffed his ears and nostrils with soft wadding, and was apparently dead ten minutes after he began his final preparations.

"I put a white guard over that grave night and day for six months. At the end of that time, as agreed, the natives gathered together and I sent for the officers of our mess and we dug him up. If I had seen Moses resurrected, if Julius Cæsar were to walk down Pennsylvania avenue, I would not be more astonished than I was when I saw that fakir. He was covered with mold, and, while perfectly inanimate, had not decayed.

"In about three hours he had fully recovered and was chanting the praises of Buddha."

#### THE GOOD PHOTOGRAPHER. Artistic Requirements of a Thorough

Craftsman of the Camera. The number of steps in the process of making a photograph which call for the exercise of the same artistic powers that must be possessed by the painter will be surprising, says a writer in the New England Magazine. The artistphotographer must select his picture with reference to its composition of lines, masses of light, shade and texture. By his choice of lens, he determines the width of angle or the scope of the picture. In focussing and diaphragming, he divides his definition and his vagueness to suit the requirements of his sense of pictorial beauty His development is almost as individual as the handling of a painter's brush which chooses between the minute exactness of a pre-Raphaelite or a Dusseldorf canvas, and the poetic vagueness of a Corot. In printing he has a wide range of expression. He may use the gloss of albumenized paper, the rough curface of Whatman's drawing board, lustrous sheen of Japanese papers, or the rich depths of a carbon film. Although confined to monochrome, the various toning baths and the pigments of carbon films open to him an infinite variety of colors, comprising the lusters of gold, silver, platinum and other metals, deep charcoal blacks and the chalk reds of Botticelli. It is, however, not the wealth of materials so much as the artistic discrimination in the use of them which is illustrated by the amateur work of to-day, and in which prog-

### ress is now being made. GREAT MEN IN THEIR TIME.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES was wounded four times during the war and had three horses killed under him. EX-PRESIDENT HAVES was the first man to be honored with the LL.D. degree from Johns Hopkins.

BENJAMIN BUTLER'S brain weighed four ounces more than Daniel Webster's, which was one of the largest on

THE late Orange Judd, whose name is a household word among the intelligent farmers of the country, was commonly supposed to be a man of considerable wealth. He left an estate which has been appraised at only \$150; this

was willed to the widow. ESEK SAUNDERS, of Saundersville, Mass., who died a few days ago, was a successful manufacturer of cotton goods, but he took most pride in the fact that when he was a stage driver he carried such distinguished passengers as John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster

and Gen. Lafayette. The Drying Up of Niagara River. Forty-five years ago the Niagara river ran dry. A theory for the phenomenon advanced by a man who saw it is this: The winds had been blowing down Lake Erie, which is only about eighty

feet deep, and had been rushing a great deal of the water from it over the falls. Then suddenly changing, the wind blew this little water (comparatively speaking) up to the western portion of the lake. At this juncture the ice on Lake Erie, which had been broken up by these high winds, got jammed in the river between Buffalo and the Canada side, and formed a dam which kept back the waters of Lake Eric a whole



### ONE OF THE LABGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILD-HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS.

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GRAND ISLAND, NEB., April 8th, 1892. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. GENTLEMEN: I had been troubled with meant

OMERANT FOR THE LAST SO YEARS, and although I was treated by able physicians and tried many remedies, I grew steadily worse until | was completely PROSTRATED AND CONFINED TO MY SED MITHOUT ANY MODE OF RECOVERY, I would have very bad sink CURED ind spells, when my pulse wo CURED and it was with altogether. est difficulty that my circulation cou THOUSANDS ck to consciousness again. While in this condi-tion I tried your New HEAST CURE, and began to improve from the first, and now I am able to do to improve from the first, and now I am able to do a good day's work for a man 68 years of age. I give DR MILES' NEW HEART CURE all the credit for my recovery. It is over six months since I have taken any, although I keep a bottle in the house in case I should need it. I have also used your NERVE AND LIVER PILLS, and think a great deal of them.

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THE TAMING OF ANIMALS. Skill of the Ancients in Subdaing Wild

There are few benefits which we owe to our forefathers greater than the endless skill and patience with which they tamed those animals which we call at the present day "domestic." It must have required a steady perseverance, extending through countless generations, to have succeeded in inducing such essentially wild and mistrustful animals as cats to lay aside their timidity and suspicion and to become the faithful friends of man.

The people who accomplished this great benefit for posterity had, according to the Academy, more leisure than their restless and hard-worked descendants; they were, generally speaking, members of slave states, in which the food supply was plentiful, and in which we may suppose that both masters and slaves had plenty of time on their hands. In some cases the obvious utility of the animals caused them to be tamed; in some cases this very utility came to invest them with a special sancity, which, as in case of the cat in Egypt and the cow in India, afforded an additional guaranty for their preser-

The ancients seem to have tamed almost all the existing animals known to them that were worth taming; had they known the American bison, they might have added him to the list of draught animals we possess; possibly, too, the weasel, stoat and polecat might have been reclaimed and employed as a useful foe to vermin. It is certain that some animals which were once tamed have been allowed to relapse into a wild state, such as hawks, monkeys and crocodiles in Egypt and weasels in Greece and Rome. LOST HALF A HUNDRED FLEAS.

The Catastrophe Which Befell a Naturalist at a Wedding Ceremony.

A naturalist, who is both an ardent student in his branch of science and absent-minded to a degree which keeps his family on the alert, recently celebrated his silver wedding, says the Buffalo Commercial. Many guests were invited for the occasion, and the house was made ready for the reception of the company. Just as the first guest arrived one of the daughters was sent to summon the father, who had not come from his study. Care had been taken that he should be reminded to dress in time, so he was all ready, and at the summons of the daughter became to the drawing-room. When they reached the room the daughter noticed that he carried in his hand a small wooden box. and as he shook hands with the nearest guest she saw him drop it. The cover rolled off, but she gave a sigh of relief when she saw that the box was apparently empty. The naturalist, how ever, uttered a cry of dismay, and instantly went down on his hands and knees in an attempt to gather up something. "Have you spilled anything, father?" she asked. "Spilled anything!" he echoed, in evident indignation at her calm tone. "I have lost fifty fleas that I have just received from Egypt!" The effect of this intelligence on the the effect the catastrophe had upon the company before the evening was over: and the only thing the naturalist said to his friends in answer to their congratulations upon his happy marred life, so his daughters declared after all was over, was to ask that if they carried away any of his Egyptian fleas they would return the insects to him.

AN INDESTRUCTIBLE TOOTH. A Wonderful Story from the Mythology

At Yakadama, Japan, there is a costly temple for the sole purpose of affording a shelter for one of the grinders of an ancient god of a certain Hindoo sect. This palace is known by the high-counding title of "The Palace of the Sacred Tooth," and is a costly and elegant structure in every sense of the word. According to the mythology of India. the god who formerly owned the tooth pulled it out to burl it at a giganti cobra, when the irreverent serpent had been so indiscreet as to make an attack

upon his godship. In the latter part of the last century Europeans captured Yakadama, and partially destroyed the tooth palace. The tooth itself, which had been an object of heathen adoration for centuries. was ground into a powder and thrown into the river. But the particles came together, so the Hindoo priests say, and again formed themselves into a perfectooth, which was found after the siegquietly reposing in the bed of the

The temple has been rebuilt, and the tooth, more revered than ever since the attempted destruction, is again enshrined as an object for adoration. It is kept in a gold box, wrapped in films from the sacred white spider's web, the first gold box being in eight others

#### of the same precious metal. STOCKADES OF TUSKS.

A Century's Supply of Ivory Heaped Up in the Interior of Africa. "The ivory trade shows a most remarkable increase," Commercial Agent Mohun writes from the Congo to the state department. "Ivory is the most valuable article exported. It all comes from the high Congo, both north and south of the river. Steamers being it. as far as Stanley pool, and from there to Matadi (two hundred and fifty miles) native carriers bring it on their backs. I have seen in one day five hundred earriers come to Matadi, each man carrying a tusk averaging sixty-five pounds in weight. When tusks weigh two hundred pounds, which not infrequently happens, four men carry them.

'Most of the ivory now coming down is known as 'dead ivory.' Some of the elephants from which these tusks came were killed one hundred years ago and the kings of villages have been storing it, placing the last tusks brought in on top of the pile, and when they required some goods from the coast traders the tusks from the bottom layers were taken. This system has prevailed for years, and it is estimated that there is enough ivory stored in the interior to supply the world for the next century. It is estimated, but upon whose authority I cannot discover. that there are still at least two hundred thousand elephant in central Africa. "The only 'live' or new ivory which now comes down is that procured by hunters attached to the different trading houses. I may add that live ivory commands a higher price than the dead. A state expedition visited a native king some months ago in the interior. Upon eaving the commanding officer presented the king with a uniform coat, cocked hat and sword. The king, in return, presented the officer with one

have stockades of ivory built around their dwellings." Languages in German Colonies. The Germans are now making a collection of the languages spoken in their colonies-that is, their agents are preparing dictionaries of these languages as rapidly as possible. The task is no small one. In east Africa the languages number fifty; in southwest Africa, twelve; in Cameroons, twenty; in Toga, five or six, and in the German South sea possessions at least fifty. In addition are many dialects which are almost entitled to rank as distinct languages.

hundred and fifty tusks of ivory, aver-

each, and provided carriers to take

them to the river. These people do not

recognize the value, and laugh at the

trader for buying. Some of these kings

aging two hundred and twenty pounds

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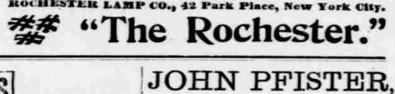
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NEW YORK'S POST OFFICE. Thirty Million Foreign Letters Came Into

Our Country Last Year. The most interesting details which can be told of the New York post office relate to the amount of business transacted in each division, for only in this manner can a true idea of the importance of this office be obtained, says Harper's Young People. I have already given the grand totals, but these are made up of many interesting items. For instance, the international money orders received and certified to Europe in 1891 numbered nearly a million, and aggregated nearly sixteen and a half millions of dollars. The European coun-try with which the New York post office had the largest transactions through its money order department was Great Britain, the items amounting to nearly half a million. The Bahamas were at the foot of the list with only fifty-eight items. The total number of items in the registry department was 8,273,659. Nearly three hundred million items of mail matter were handled by carriers; and the sale of postage stamps, stamped

Nearly 30,000,000 letters were forwarded to and nearly 24,000,000 received from foreign countries-the New York post office easily handling over threefourths of our foreign mail. We should lose faith in the intelligence of the human race on learning that in this one office 602,398 misdirected and insufficiently addressed letters were received, did we not learn at the same time that 505,074 of these letters were corrected and forwarded by other members of the human race. The items of mail matter handled averaged for each day 930,707, and the number of pouches, 10,126; the aggregate for the year being 428,-973,550 letters, and 3,770,450 pouches. The postmaster receives a salary of \$8,000 a year-a very small sum when the business of the office is considered. But then he doesn't have to receive, face, postmark, sort and distribute every letter himself. In fact, he doesn't even drive a mail wagon. For he spent \$1,252,934.92 in 1891 for clerk hire, and an express company does the carting under contract.

envelopes, etc., amounted to \$6,508,-

### THE UBIQUITOUS SMITHS.

How the Name Spread in Profusion Ove the Estire Country. There is hardly a state in the union that has not a post office with the name of Smith in it somewhere, says the Boston Advertiser; and there are fifteen hundred postmasters and post office employes named Smith. Illinois has, for instance, a Smithfield, a Smithdale. a Smithboro, a Smithshire, a Smithson and a Smithville. Then there are Smith's creeks, Smith's fords, Smith's ferrys, Smith's mills, Smith's groves, Smith's valleys, Smith's cross roads, Smith's lakes, Smith's landings, Smith's corners, Smith rivers, Smith's flats, Smith's ranches, Smithburgs, Smith's basins, Smithtowns, Smith's branches, Smith's roads, Smith's forks, Smith's points, and down in South Carolina, Smith's Turnout-all post offices, too, from Maine to California, and the Lord mry lalows how many Smith places there are that are not post offices.

In Michigan there is a Smith in St Clair county and one in Saginaw; a Smith Corners in Sanilac and Oceana counties; then there are Smith's creek, two Smith's crossings, Smith's siding and Smithville, four of them post offices. Two Smiths in Michigan are postmasters, and among business men there are about one hundred in Detroit in business, twenty-five in Grand Rapids, twenty-two in the two Saginaws, to only seven in the two Bay Citys. Lansing has four, Kalamazoo eight, Ypsilanti six, Adrian seven, and on down to Adair, a small town of sixty or seventy-five people, where there is one. These are the figures of two years

ago, and of course they have increased, because the Smiths are prolific and progressive. We are entirely safe in saying there are upward of fifteen thou sand Smiths in the state of Michigan alone. In other states they are proportionately numerous. In the national capital, a city of two hundred and fifty thousand people, there are over twelve hundred Smiths, a Smith ratio of one to two hundred and fifty, not counting the children, and the children are features

#### of the Smith family. EASY MINING.

A Curious Invention in Use in Montana for Taking Out Copper. There are many kinds of mines and numerous inventions for saving precious metals, but the strangest one in the United States, and perhaps in the world, is in Butte, Mont. When mines were discovered in Butte it was found that the water found in the fissures was strongly impregnated with copper in solution, so much so that iron cages. cars and tools of all kinds were quickly destroyed by the affinity of the copper for the iron.

Only a few weeks' immersion in the waters reduces a mass of iron to pulp, a fact which makes it necessary for all material used in the mine and composed of iron or steel to be replaced at frequent intervals.

For a long time the water pumped out of the mine went to waste, as no method was known of extracting the copper from it. After awhile, however, a discovery was made that is being utilized to good advantage. Some tin cans found their way into

the small stream. In a short time it was noticed that they had every appearance of being made of pure copper. so thickly were they coated with that metal. They were regarded as curiosities by all who saw them, but presently one man saw farther than the "curiosi ty"-he saw the use.

He began to experiment and found that old cans and iron junk thown into the water were soon destroyed, leaving in their stead a rich deposit of copper He thought it would pay to extract the copper from the water by this process and immediately purchased the exclusive right to the water.

Then he put in a series of reservoirs and tanks along the little gully where the water ran. These he filled with all the old metal to be had in town, including barrel hoops. At the end of six months he found that the old junk was otally destroyed and in its place was a sedimentary deposit in the bottom of the reservoirs and tanks which was eighty per cent. copper.

Difficulties of Our Language. "It is unusual for a person who goes into a foreign country after he has

grown to adult years to acquire the language of that country well enough to conceal his alien origin, but there are exceptions. There is a German in New York," says the Sun of that city, "who has been here only six years who speaks English without a trace of accent, although he never studied the tongue until he arrived in America. A professor of French in this city says that Englishmen and Americans betray themselves more by stress on the letter when they try to talk his language than in any other way. Frenchmen are more 'stumped' by the sound of th than by anything else in English. One of them who declared that he could pronounce anything in our tongue, was asked to say Theophilus Thistlethwaite.' He threw up his hands and exclaimed: 'Ah, barbarian!' This sound is trying to the Germans likewise, and one of the early things in Puck, when that was a German paper, was a series of pictures representing a Tentonic waiter twisting his neck and cracking his teeth in the attempt to say 'thanks."

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PITTSBURG DEFT.,

### Register's Notice.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of beirs, logatees, and all all others interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and a thowance on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, A. D. 1883;

1. The fourth account of H. J. Heppel, executor of Henry Hoppel, late of Carrolltown borough deceased. ough deceased.

2. First and final account of D. H. Korman, administrator of Henry North, inte of Reade town. ship, deceased.

3. First and partial account of Jacob W. Anna, administrator of Jacob S. Kiline, late of Elder township, deceased

4. First and final account of D. 3. Myers, trustee of Simon F. Noel, late of Clearfield township. deceased.

5. First and final account of D. H. Kerlinsey, administrator of Sarah Kerlinsey, late of Susqueadministrator of Sarah Kerlinsey, late of Susquehanna township, deceased.

5. First and final account of Blair Alexander,
administrator of T. A. of Wh. A. Alexander, late
of East Concensugh, deceased.

7. First and final account of Ephraim Cester,
administrator of David Noon, deceased.

8. First and final account of Mary L. McWilliams, administratrix C. T. A. of Jane M. Phillip,
late of Johnstown, deceased.

9. First and final account of George A. Hager,
administrator C. T. A. of Sarah A. Maribourg,
late of Johnstown, deceased.

10. First and final account of Irvin Kutledge,
gnardian of James Helsel and John Heisel, minor child of Hannab Layton, ner licisel, late of
Johnstown, deceased.

11. First and final account, of Amos W. Kow-Johnstown, deceased.

11. First and final account, of Amos W. Rowland, guardian of Harriet J. Davis, a minor child of Moses Davis, deceased.

12. The first and final account of Henry Sell, administrator of Jeremiah Pergin, late of Franklin borough, deceased. 13 First and final account of Adam Shuman, administrator D. B. N. of Thomas Rager, late, of Jackson township.

14 First and final of John C. Barnett and Amsada Airhart, ner Adams, executors of T. W. adams, late of Allegheny township.

15. First and final account of Thomas Hills, ex-ecutor of Ann Luther, late of Carroll township, 16. First and bnal account of J. A. Hendricks.

16. First and bual account of J. A. Hendricks, guardian of Howari J. Croyle, uniner child of Wm. H. and and Clara M. Croyle, uniner child of Wm. H. and and Clara M. Croyle, 17. First and final account of F J. Parrish, executor of David Mills, late of Galilizin, deceased.

18. Second and final account of W. H. H. Robertson, administrator of Jacob H. Kuhn late of Summerhill township, deceased.

19. First and final account of Thomas Monroe administrator of William Gison, late of Galilizin borough, deceased.

20. First and final account of John H. Brown, executor of George Carroll, late of Johnstown, deceased.

deceased.

21. First and final account of George Their, administrator of Maria Sophia Their, late of Johnstown, deceased.

22. First and final account of George Their and John H. Brown, executors of Henry Their, late of Lebestown, deceased. Johnstown, deceased.

23. First and final account of E. O. Fisher, administrator of Thomas J. Howe, late of Johns. town, deceased.
24. First and final account of George Muchi-24. First and final ascount of George Muchi-hauser, administrator of George Heiser, late of Johnstown, decrased.
25. First and final account of George Wild, ad-ministrator B. R. N. of J. Churles Pietler, late of Woodvale berough, decrased.
26. Account of Henry J and Sophin Kniess, ex-ecutors of George Kniess, late of Upper Yoder township, decrased.

township, deceased.
27 First and final account of Paul Yahner, ex-ecutor of John Baker, inte of Clearfield townector of John Baker, late of Cleatfield township, deceased.

28. First and final account of Joseph Van Ormer, administrator of C. Bunks Van Ormer, late of
Reade township, deceased.

29. First and final account of Alvin Evans, administrator of Margaret Pringle, late of Summerbill township deceased.

30. First and final account of D. H. Tomb, administrator of James Hood, late of Johnstown,
deceased.

31. First and final account of John S. Wicks trustee to sell the real estate of Jacob Reighard trustee to sell the real estate of Adams township, deceased.

DANIEL A. M'GOUGH,

Ragio

### Register's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., May 12, 1893 Ireland.

JOHNSON'S

UNLIKEANYOTHER Was originated and first prescribed by AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN in 1810. Could a remedy without real in 1810. Could a remedy without real merit have survived over eighty years? merit have survived over eighty years?

SOOTHING, HEALING, PENETRATING
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

Stops Rheumstic Pains and Inflammation, cures Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillits, Colic, Cramps and Pains, Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic, Cures Coughs, Asthma, Ostarrh, Bronchitts, Choicra-Morbus, Chilbisins, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache, Illist'd Pamphilet free. Bold everywhere. Price 3c cts.

Six bottles, \$1.00. 1. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE 'ÆTNA" And other First Class Companies. T. W. DICK, OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y. 1794. Ebensburg, July 41, 1882.

Mountain House

CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

THIS well-known and long established Shaving Parlor is now located on Centre street, opposite the livery stable of O'Hara, Dayls & Luth et, where the business will be carried on in the future. SHAVINC, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING done in the Leatest and most artistic manner. Clean Towels a specialty.

33. Laúles waited on at their residences. JAMES H. GANT.

SENTS WANTED by an old redtable flow a large opportunity. Goe. A. Houte, NAW Broadway.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRAY. A Lighthouse. Keeper's Rescue from a Per.

ilous Position in the Nick of Time. John William Thomas, assistant keeper of the Wolf Trap light station near Norfolk, Va., which succumber to ice recently, says he had an experience calculated to quicken his wits and open his weather eye. Mr. Thomas was alone at the station, which is in twelve feet of water and three miles from the shore, and the Washington Post finds it easy to appreciate the dreadful forebodings which filled his mind as day after day he watched the thickening ice, conscious as he was of the great peril which environed him his distress signals unnoticed, with that vast field of ice expending its micht power against the piles, and gathering additional strength every moment as it overlapped and piled up against the doomed structure. To pray in such a crisis was a most natural thing to do and pray he did, long and fervently and he feels assured that his prayers were answered, for it was not very long before he descried in the distance the smoke of a steamer battling with the ice. Slowly she proceeded along until getting abreast of the station, she was stopped by the thick ice. Although the steamer was some half mile out toward the ship canal, the nervy keeper deter mined to abandon the station to its impending fate and make the effort to reach her. Getting upon the untried ice he proceeded toward her, waving his hat to attract the attention of these on board. When within hailing distance he called out lustily to the officer in command and was told to come abound which he did in safety. On leaving the steamer higher up the bay for the shore he broke through the ice in eight feet of water and came nearly being frowned. Tradition has it that World Trap derived its name from the strandng of the British man-of-war Wolf on he bar during the revolution. The lighthouse is ashore at the capes and

#### STRANGE SOUNDS

the lenses are in Richmond.

The Largest Animals Do Not Always Have the Loudest Voices. It is a matter of common observation that the loudest sounds are not always made by the largest anima s. The roar of the lion exceeds in sonorousn as the cry of the elephant. Anyone winhad only heard, without seeing, a bulifrog might well suppose that its fearful soice, breaking the silence of the night. must certainly come from the throat of an animal of formidable dimensions But perhaps the most remarkable case of vocal power in an animal is that related by a recent traveler in the highlands of Borneo. He was informed by natives that they had heard a tiger roaring in the neighborhood. So h news is always startling to a stranger in the jung ea of the east and hardly

less so to the natives An investigation was according'y set on foot, which resulted in the discovery that the alarming roars had been mitted by a toad! This toad of Borneo. however, was I y no means an o dinary member of the family It means less than fourteen and one-half inch cound the body.

That the natives should not have ecognized the true source of the sound shows that the existence of such toads was either un nown to them, or that, at any rate, they had never discovered the emarkable vocal capabilities of the an-

This recalls a story in Mr. Bates' ac-

ount of his travels along the Amazon. Among the many sounds heard in the lense Brazitian forests was a kind of oud metallic clank ng. that sometimes rang through the trees, and the origin of which Mr. Bates was unable to disover. Whenever it was heard the natives cowered with fear, ascribing it to supernatural origin. Possibly the noise was so loud that they missed the discovery of its source

by searching only for something of coresponding physical dimensions.

MINUTE SHELLS.

Conchological Wonders of the Coast of There is a sandbank at Connemara on the west coast of Ireland, that is the Mecca of every curiosity-seeker who is fortunate enough to know of its exisence. As a general thing sandbanks are not a great attraction, but in this particular case the attractive power is not in the sand itself, but in the millions of extinct miniature shells which are almost as numerous as the grains of sand with which they are intermingled The largest of these little wonders are smaller than the smallest pin head, and some of them are so minute that they can easily be put through the eye of a common sewing needle; yet each is as perfect as the pearly nautilus, the spider shell, the sea urchin or any other marine oddity. They are of all shapes and forms imaginable. One will have the perfect outlines of a mininture basket, another will look like a fairy's tobacco box, while a third needs go effort of the imagination to give it he form of a bottle. The flash shellof Ceylon and Australia are the only iving representatives of these conche ogical wonders. Naturalists who have xamined the Ceylonese flash shells say hat each is filled with a tiny bit of elly-like substance, which, of course is

Wasteful Americans. "Americans are the most wasteful people in the world," says a man who has been living in China and Japan for some years. "What the American family throws away would keep a European family from starving and would feed a Chinese or Japanese family. It is not merely food that we waste; it is fuel. Look at this," and he produced a cylinder of bronze as large as a "plug" ant. "Here is a Chinese stove, or oven

With four or five pieces of charcoal a

Mongolian will make tea and cook rice

he animal itself, but which is some

initesimal that no distinction can be

observed between head and heart,

mouth and stomach.

and eggs over that, while an American lomestic would use up at least a hod of coal in the same operation. Lucky we are rich or we couldn't keep up our mational extravagance." Birds'-Nest Soup. At a private dinner uptown one of the

dishes was birds'-nest soup. It proved to be a chicken soup with the solid materials strained out and the liquid thickened and enriched by the birds' nests, which were procured of a Chinaman. Old books of travel represent the Asiatics as putting the nests into soups and stews. That is gammon-The birds who make these nests use. among other materials, long strands of a tough, whitish seaweed, the strands forming the outer shell or basket of the nest, and by their stickiness securing it to the rock. By the time the birds have emigrated these bits of seaweed are washed clean by rains and are dried by the sun. Then is when they are extracted by Chinese gatherers and made into parcels for sale They form strips about eight inches long somewhat of the appearance of Iceland moss, light, shiny, translucent, and of

no positive taste. Origin of the Waltz. A young Australian traveler claims to have discovered that the waltz was the

creation of neither a German or a Swiss. but of the ostriches of Africa. He asserts that every morning at sunrise these amiable birds assemble in groups and begin a regular and graceful move ment which is none other than the