

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The U. S. Senate on the 5th, confirmed William L. Trenchum to be Comptroller of the Currency.

Secretary Manning continues to improve, and his physician thinks he will be able to sit up in a short time.

Don Emilio de Murnaga, the new Minister from Spain, was on the 6th presented to the President.

A fire in Lacrosse, Wisconsin, on the 6th, devastated ten blocks, destroying several large planing mills, lumber yards, a soap factory and eighty dwellings. One thousand men were thrown out of employment and four hundred persons made homeless. The loss on property is estimated at \$800,000.

The U. S. Senate on the 6th, confirmed Henry Vignaud, of Louisiana, to be Secretary of Legation at Paris; John D. Oberly, of Illinois, and Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, to be Civil Service Commissioners, and S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The election in Cincinnati, on the 5th, resulted in a victory for the whole Republican ticket. Full returns give E. Shelby, Republican, for Comptroller, a majority of 8776.

Charles Hess, for Infirmary Director, has 2670 majority, the lowest majority on the Republican ticket. Frank Tucker, Republican, for Board of Public Works, has 5822 majority. Of the eighteen Aldermen chosen the Republicans elected 17, making the new Board 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

Of the 25 Councilmen the Republicans elected 21, making the new Board 26 Republicans, 13 Democrats and 1 Independent. The new Board of Education will stand 24 Republicans and 13 Democrats.

The Democratic State Committee of Maine met on the 6th in Augusta, and voted to hold the State Convention in Bangor on June 2, six days earlier than the Republican Convention. A resolution endorsing the administration of President Cleveland was passed unanimously.

The election in East St. Louis on the 6th, for members of the City Council resulted in the Knights of Labor carrying two wards and what is known as the administration party carrying the other two. City elections were held the same day throughout Illinois.

Despatches from many points in the interior show that the Labor party carried several places; the Citizen tickets were successful at other points, and that strict party lines were drawn in some places, in the majority of which the Democrats were victorious.

The President on the 7th, nominated Thos. G. Hayes to be U. S. Attorney for Maryland; George H. Cairns, U. S. Marshal for Maryland; Edwin Warfield, Surveyor of Customs for Baltimore, and John A. McClelland, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Registration and Election in the Territory of Utah.

Secretary Manning was able to sit up for a short time on the 7th.

The Apaches who surrendered to General Crook on the 29th ult., are to be sent to Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Florida, as prisoners of war. They "gave a grand dance" at their camp at Fort Bowie, Arizona, on the 6th, as a farewell to General Crook.

Cattle are reported to be dying in large numbers of starvation in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations, Indian Territory. There is difficulty in getting food for them.

Governors Martin, of Kansas, and Marmaduke, of Missouri, had another conference at Kansas City on the 7th. Governor Marmaduke said to an Associated Press reporter in the evening that they had an informal conference regarding the Missouri Pacific strike, the result of which was the conclusion that the matter was practically settled.

The House Judiciary Committee on the 8th, instructed Mr. Oates to report favorably his bill to repeal those sections of the Revised Statutes prohibiting the payment of pension or allowance of claims of any person who was not loyal to the United States during the late war.

On the 8th, one of the questions considered in Cabinet meeting was the alleged discourteous treatment of the new Chinese Minister by the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, and it was decided to postpone action in the matter until the Collector shall have had an opportunity to give his version of the affair.

George Hearst, the newly appointed U. S. Senator from California, arrived in Washington on the 8th.

The drowned by the wrecking of the schooner Beta on Plum Island, on the 6th, were: Cora M. Spear, aged 8 months; Ellen Spear, aged 3 years and 4 months, and Isaac Mills, steward, aged 48 years. The captain and four sailors, and two men, two women and two children passengers were saved.

The War Department on the 8th received a telegram from General Crook saying he had started seventy-seven of the surrendered Apaches to Fort Marion, Florida.

John S. Hager, collector of Customs at San Francisco, Israel Lawton, Superintendent of the Mint, and W. J. Tinnin, Surveyor, on the 9th telegraphed to Acting Secretary Fairchild a denial of the alleged discourtesy towards the new Chinese Minister.

The President on the 9th nominated Lawrence Harrigan to be Appraiser at St. Louis; Thomas M. Ludlam, Postmaster at Millville, New Jersey, and Robert C. Watson, Postmaster at Milford, Delaware. The President has appointed William H. Walby, of Adrian, Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in place of J. K. Boies, resigned.

The President has recognized Friedrich Delvigne as Vice Consul of Germany in Philadelphia.

The latest returns from the field of the faction fight at Laredo, Texas, show that five men were killed and twelve wounded. It is thought that at least four of the wounded cannot recover. State militia have gone to Laredo to prevent a renewal of the trouble.

Colonel Barnard, who took the responsibility of leading two companies of United States troops from Fort McIntosh into Laredo to put a stop to the bloodshed, says that, if necessary, he can justify his action by showing that he moved against invaders from Mexico, as he had knowledge of "numbers of men coming over from New Laredo, Mexico, carrying arms in skiffs." It is alleged by the "Huraches" that these Mexicans were imported by their antagonists, the "Botas."

Alpheus R. McKelg, Senator from Allegheny county, in the Maryland Legislature, died on the 9th in Baltimore, aged 28 years.

In the Phoenix Park Colliery, near Pottsville, on the 9th, Edward Campbell and Thomas Doyle were working in a gangway, "suddenly an immense volume of gas burst out from the vein in a breast behind them, throwing down a large body of coal, which filled up the gangway." The men attempted to retreat to the foot of the slope, but were obliged to crawl over the obstruction to the mouth of the breast, where they encountered the outpouring volumes of gas and were suffocated.

A box of dynamite cartridges exploded on the 9th, in a blacksmith shop on the Pottsville and Mahanoy Railroad, near Pottsville, Penna., demolishing the building, killing William Albright, and dangerously injuring William McGeech.

James A. Richmond, President of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, in New York, was arrested on the 9th, on the charge of complicity in the Broadway Railroad franchise bribery. He was released in \$25,000 bail.

Tillie Smith, a servant girl, whose home was at Wisetown, was found dead on the 9th, in a field near Hackettstown, New Jersey, with marks of violence on her body.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 5th, Mr. Platt submitted his proposed amendment to the resolution heretofore introduced by him in relation to executive sessions. The amendment recites specifically the Senate rules affected by the resolution, Mr. Platt's object being to avoid a point of order on his resolution that it did not recite the rules which it proposed to amend. It was laid over. The Army bill was considered, the pending question being on an amendment by Mr. Hale to strike out the second section, which provides that the army shall hereafter consist of 30,000 enlisted men. After a long discussion, a motion to go into executive session was agreed to. When the doors were reopened Mr. Sewell gave notice that on the 10th instant he would call up the Fitz John Porter bill. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 6th the Labor Arbitration bill was reported without amendment, as it came from the house. Mr. Riddleberger moved to take up the Logan resolution relating to the transaction of executive business in open session, but, at the request of Mr. Logan, who desired to have the Army bill disposed of first, withdrew the motion. The Army bill was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Logan, Hale, Manderson, Dawes, Hawley and Teller. A message was received from the president in relation to Chinese immigration, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened.

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th debate on the Logan Army bill was resumed, and at three o'clock a vote was taken on Mr. Hale's motion to strike out the second section, which makes the future force of the army 30,000 men. The yeas were 22, the nays 22, and the vote being a tie, the motion was lost. The Republicans voting for Mr. Hale's motion were Bowen, Chace, Conger, Hale, Ingalls, Plumb, Sherman, Teller and Van Wyck. The Democrats voting against it were Brown, Gorman, Gray and Walhall. With those exceptions the votes for the motion were Democratic and the votes against it Republican. After further debate the rejection of some amendments and the adoption of others, the bill was put on final passage, and rejected—yeas 19, nays 31. The Senate then adjourned.

In the Senate on the 8th, the House bill for the erection of a Congressional Library building on Capitol Hill was passed unanimously and goes to the President. The bill granting the Kansas and Arkansas Railroad Company the right of way through the Indian Territory was passed—yeas 36, nays 3. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported with amendments and placed on the calendar. The Washington Territory bill came up in order, and, after discussion, an amendment by Mr. Vorhees, consisting of an enabling act for the Territory, was rejected by a party vote, all the Republicans voting in the negative. Mr. Eustis moved to amend by confining the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 9th, the credentials of George Hearst, appointed by the Governor of California to be U. S. Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Miller's death, were presented, and Mr. Hearst was sworn in. The House bill for free transmission of meteorological reports by mail was considered and went over. Mr. Fry then addressed the Senate at length in support of his resolution in relation to the fisheries. The Washington Territory bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Eustis' amendment limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new State to qualified male electors. The amendment was lost—yeas 12, nays 25. Pending further action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.  
In the House on the 5th, the Speaker announced the unfinished business to be the motion made by Mr. Eldridge, of Michigan, on the first Monday in March, to suspend the rules and pass the Mexican Pension bill.

The motion was agreed to and the bill passed—yeas, 158; nays, 66. The rules were again suspended and a bill passed—yeas, 153, nays, 62—for the erection of a new building for the Congressional Library. Adjourned.

In the House on the 6th, Mr. Miller, of Texas, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill for the issue of small bills for circulation. Mr. Steel, of Indiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, from the Committee on Labor, reported back a resolution for a congressional investigation of the cause underlying the differences existing between employers and employes on railroads. The bill to secure an equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States was considered, and Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition to the doctrine of civil service reform. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed. The House then adjourned.

In the House on the 7th, the River and Harbor bill was reported back and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A resolution was adopted setting apart May 23d, 25th and 26th for consideration of the Free Ship bill. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, called up the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to consist of six persons to be appointed by the President, to inspect and report the condition of Indian and Indian affairs. Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, offered an amendment directing the commission to negotiate with the Indians in the Indian Territory for the purpose of setting apart to them lands in severally, and opening the surplus land to settlement. Pending action the morning hour expired, and the bill went over. Debate on the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, entered a motion to recommit the bill. Discussion was continued by Messrs. Bland, Norwood, of Georgia; McComas, of Maryland, and Payne, of Pennsylvania. An evening session was held, with seven members on the floor, and about an equal number of auditors in the gallery, to continue the debate. The speakers were Messrs. Daniel, of Virginia; Crisp, of Georgia; Worthington, of Illinois; Skinner, of North Carolina; McRee, of Arkansas; Buchanan and McAdoo, of New Jersey, and Symes, of Colorado. When the latter concluded the House adjourned.

In the house on the 8th Mr. James, of New York called up the silver bill, providing for the free coinage of silver. After some debate, Mr. Bland obtained unanimous consent to withdraw his motion made on the 7th to recommit the bill. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, offered an amendment suspending the further coinage of silver under the Bland act after July 1st, 1880. The amendment was lost—yeas 84, nays, 201. The question recurring on the enforcement and third reading of the bill, it was defeated—yeas 126, nays 163. The House then adjourned.

In the House, on the 9th, Mr. Forney, of Alabama, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution making an appropriation for the relief of sufferers from the floods in Alabama. Mr. Beach, of New York, objected. Mr. Hewitt, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the construction placed upon the provision of the law respecting drawback on imported bituminous coal, as to whether this provision is being evaded by the shipment of coal from Great Britain to American dealers, and as to what importations have been made on drawbacks allowed at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. An evening session was held for pension bills.

Tree Planting in the United States.  
From a paper on the woods of the United States and their destruction, Mr. J. E. Chamberlain sums up as follows: "The reasonable conclusion of the whole matter would seem to be that while there is no serious menace to the eastern half of the United States through the loss of forests, there is good reason to urge the preservation of as much of them as possible and the encouragement of new plantations; while in the western half of the country the immediate withdrawal from sale of the whole body of forests belonging to the Government is highly desirable. There should be an exhaustive inquiry, at the hands of a competent Government commission, into the subject of the extent of forests belonging to the Government, their location, value, character, etc., the proportion of private lands now wooded, and the apparent dependence or independence, as the case may be, of all sections of the country upon the modifying effects of forests. Exact information is now needed, which could scarcely be obtained except through the efforts of such a commission. Sentimental considerations are to be held secondary to the practical in the matter; but they are powerful, and should be aroused in behalf of no object more readily than the woods, which have occupied so large a place in the sentimental life of man from the earliest times."

A Clock for Love.

If I love you every day,  
As the sun goes down the west,  
Then you'll know my passion's sway  
Rules forever without rest.

If I love you every hour,  
As a river flowing strong,  
Then you'll know my passion's power  
Rules forever without rest.

If I love you every minute,  
As the clouds float in the sky,  
You'll be sure there's something in it.  
Though you can't, perhaps, tell why.

If I love you every second,  
As I draw each sighing breath,  
Then you'll know it can't be reckoned—  
This love that lasts till death.

But I love you all the time  
As the sea's eternal rock;  
So I need not say in rhyme  
That my love don't want a clock.

A GIRL'S FOLLY.

A small, superior cottage of bright red brick, sweet-scented woodbine trailing over its rustic porch, a green lawn before it surrounded by flowers, and a charming country landscape spreading out in the distance. Inside, in its small but very pretty parlor, on the red table-cover, waited the tea-tray, with its cups and saucers. The window stood open to the still, warm autumn air, and the French porcelain clock on the mantelpiece was striking five.

A slender girl of some twenty years came in. She was very lovely. But her bright blue eyes bore a sort of weary or discontented look, and her bright brown hair was somewhat ruffled. She wore a prim washing-dress of black and white, neither very smooth nor very fresh, and a lace neck-collar fastened with a bow of black ribbon.

She had made an appointment to meet Reginald Vavasour, a rich young gentleman who had made her acquaintance down by the willow walk, and her lover, Thomas Watkyn, had told her he would call that evening. Just before he left, she said:

"May I ask you to do me a little favor, Thomas?"

"What is it?" he repeated.

"If you would not very much mind going home by the hill and would leave this note at Miss Ford's. I particularly wish her to have it this evening."

He paused for an instant, not replying. She went on hurriedly.

"I see that it is disagreeable to you. I have offended you too much."

"Not that," he answered, holding out his hand for the note. "But I can hardly spare the time for the long way this evening, as I have to call at Killick's for my father. However—" he said no more, but took the note.

"Good bye, Thomas."

"Good bye."

"I'm glad he took the note! I shall be safe now."

Miss Alison Reece was a clever young lady. The direct and near way to Mr. Watkyn's home would lead him past the willow walk. She had devised this impromptu note to her dressmaker in the afternoon to prevent his taking the usual route. Had he seen young Vavasour cooling his heels within the precincts of the willow walk he would inevitably suspect he was waiting to keep a lover's tryst.

Alison was busy in the kitchen next morning when she heard her mother open the front door and some one come in. "It is that chattering Mrs. Bennett," thought she, as she dried the tea-spoons.

"Alison, come here," called her mother, in a quick voice.

She went to the parlor just as she was—her sleeves turned back at the wrist, a large, brown Holland apron on. Very pretty she looked with it all. But it was not Mrs. Bennett, who sat with her mother; it was a venerable, white-haired old gentleman—Mr. Watkyn, the elder.

"I am come to ask about Thomas," said he. "I believe he came here last night," Miss Alison; at what time did he leave you?"

A prevision struck her with a sort of terror that something was wrong. "He left quite early," she faltered.

"Well, he has never come home."

"Not come home?" she said, with a whitening face.

"I sat up till 1 o'clock, and then I thought the mist might have kept him; that he had stayed at some friend's house. I knew not what to think, and that he would be home the first thing this morning. But we have not seen him, and I cannot hear of him."

Mrs. Reece was impressed with the frightened, guilty look that Alison could not keep out of her countenance, and began to feel uneasy. "Cannot you tell what time it was when he left you?" she demanded, sternly.

"It was after dusk. It was just after sunset—before the mist came on. It must have been near 7 o'clock."

"Which road did he take?" pursued Mrs. Reece. And very reluctantly Alison answered for she foresaw it would bring on further questioning.

"The long road—round by the hill."

"Round by the hill?" echoed Mr. Watkyn, in alarmed surprise. "Why did he take that road?"

Alison flushed and paled alternately; her lips were trembling. The fear creeping upon her was that he and young Vavasour had met and quarrelled. Perhaps fought and injured one another fatally. In these dread moments of suspense the mind is apt to

conjure up far-fetched and unlikely thoughts.

"I asked him to go around that way," she replied, in a timid tone. "I wanted him to leave a note for me at the dressmaker's."

Old Mr. Watkyn sank into a chair, putting his hands before his troubled face. "I see it all," he breathed faintly. "He must have fallen down the Scar."

Alison uttered a scream of horror. "Deceived by the mist, he must have walked too near the edge," continued the old man. "Heaven grant that it may not be so, but I fear it. Was he mad, to attempt to cross the plateau on such a night?"

Catching up his hat, Mr. Watkyn went out swiftly. Mrs. Reece grabbed her daughter's hands. They were icy cold.

"Alison, what passed between you and Thomas last night?"

"Don't ask me, mother. Let me follow Mr. Watkyn. I cannot rest indoors. Oh, it cannot, cannot be as he fears?"

"Not one step until you tell me what passed," said the mother firmly. "There's more in all this than meets the eye."

"He asked me to—give up talking to Mr. Vavasour."

"And you refused. Well?"

"He told me I must choose between them," continued Alison, bursting into tears. "Oh, mother, it was all my folly, all my temper; he could not see that, and when he went away he said he went for good."

Mrs. Reece drew in her thin lips sternly. She was thinking.

"And what does it mean about your giving him a note for the dressmaker? I do not understand. You had nothing to write about."

The girl had got her hands free and flung them before her face to deaden the sobs. But Mrs. Reece was a resolute mother at times, and she extorted the confession. Alison had improvised the note and sent Thomas around the long way to deliver it, and so keep him from passing by the willow walk.

"Oh, child, child!" moaned the dismayed woman. "If he has indeed fallen over the Scar it is you who have given him his death."

And it proved to be so. In taking the two miles round between the cottage and the farm a high and perpendicular precipice, called the Scar, had to be passed. The tumbled, or plateau on the top, was wide and perfectly safe road by daylight, since a traveler could keep as far from the unprotected edge as he pleased, but on a dark night or in a thick fog it was most dangerous.

Deceived by the mist of the previous night, Thomas Watkyn must have drawn near the edge unwittingly and fallen over it. There he lay, on the sharp rock, when the poor father and others went to look for him, his death-like face upturned toward the blue sky.

"Speak to me, Thomas, speak to me!" wailed Alison quite beside herself with remorse and grief, as she knelt by him, wringing his hands. "Oh, Thomas, speak to me! I loved you all the while."

But Thomas neither spoke nor moved. The voice that had nothing but tender words was silence now; the heart she had so grieved might never beat sorrow or joy again.

No person had seen or spoken with him after quitting her the previous night, save the dressmaker, little indolent Miss Ford. She had answered his knock herself, she related, and he put the note into her hands, saying, Miss Reece had asked him to leave it in passing. What a thick mist it is that has come on," he remarked to her in his pleasant chatty way.

"Aye, it is indeed, sir," she answered, and shut her door as he walked away.

For many weeks Alison Reece lay very ill with brain fever, hovering between life and death. Some people said it was the shock that made her ill and took her senses away; others thought that she must have loved the poor young man to distraction; no one, save her mother, knew it was the memory of her last interview with him, and the scheming to send him on the route that led to his accident, that had well nigh killed her. But the young are strong in their tenacity of life, and she grew better by slow degrees.

One warm April afternoon, when the winter months had given place to spring, Alison, leaning on the arm of her mother, went to sit on the porch. She was very feeble yet. It was the first she had sat there since that memorable evening with her ill-fated lover. There she remained thinking and dreaming. They could not persuade her to come in, and so wrapped her in a warm shawl.

Sunset came on, and was almost as beautiful, curious, perhaps, that it should be so, as the one she had watched together more than six months before. The brilliant beams show like molten gold in the glowing west, the blue sky around was flecked with pink and amethyst. Alison's eyes were fixed on the lovely scene with an enraptured gaze, her lips slightly parting with emotion.

"Alison, what are you thinking of?"

"Of him, mother. Of his happiness. He is living in all that glorious beauty. I think there must have been

an unconscious prevision in his mind by what he said that evening as we watched it, that he should soon be there. Oh, mother, I wish I was going to him! I wish I could be with him to-morrow."

The mother paused; she felt inclined to say something, but she feared the agitation it might cause.

"Well, well, child, you are getting better, she presently answered.

"Yes, I do get better," sighed the girl. "I suppose it pleased God that I should."

"Time soothes all things, Alison. In time you will be strong again and able to fulfill life's various duties with a zest. Trials are good—oh so very good!—for the soul. But for meeting with them we might never learn the way to heaven."

Alison did not answer. Her feeble hands were clasped in silent prayer, her face was lifted to the glories of the evening sky.

It was at the same sunset hour, an evening or two later, that Alison, who was picking up strength daily, strolled away to the churchyard. She wanted to look for a newly-made grave in that corner where so many of the Watkyns lay buried.

She could not see it; the same grave-stones that were there before were there now; there were no fresh ones.

"Perhaps they opened the old vault for him," thought Alison, as she sat down on a bench just inside the gate, for she was too weak to walk back again without a rest.

The sun was going down to-night without any loveliness, just a crimson bill, which seemed to give red light to the atmosphere, and to light up really the face of a pale, tottering man who was coming up to the gate by the help of a stick. He halted when he reached it. Alison turned sick and faint with all manner of emotions as she gazed at him, fright being uppermost.

"Alison!"

He held out his hand; he came inside; his pale, sad face wore for her its old, sweet expression.

"Oh, Thomas, I thought you were dead," she burst out in a storm of sobs. "I came here to look for your grave. I thought I had killed you."

"They thought I was dead at first. They thought for a long while that I should die," he answered, as he sat down beside her, keeping her hands in his.

"But the skillful medical men have raised me up, under God. I hope in time to be strong and well again."

"Can you ever forgive me?" she wailed, bitter, painful tears falling down her cheeks like rain. I shall never forgive myself."

"No? Then you must atone to me instead, Alison. Be all the more loving to me during our future lives. We must pass them together, my dear."

"Do you mean it still?" she gasped.

"Oh, Thomas, how good and true you are. If I can only be a little bit worthy of you."

They walked home slowly, arm in arm. Neither could walk fast yet. Mrs. Reece came to the porch to meet them. God is full of mercy, she thought.

"I did not tell her, Thomas," she said; "she was so dreadfully low when she came out of the fever. I meant to tell her to-night."

"I have told her myself; it was best so," answered Thomas Watkyn.

Ceylon's Sacred Treasures.

At the side of the lake stands the famous temple containing the so-called "tooth of Buddha." It is a curious building, with a circular raised library attached, from the columned gallery of which the kings of Kandy went to exhibit themselves to the people.

We attended an evening service in this edifice, and were conducted by the priest through some little frescoed halls to a massive silver door. Flower sellers were offering for sale to the votaries, male and female, as they entered, blossoms of the champak, the fragipanni, and the iron-wood tree, which are laid upon a silver table before the great shrine—the only offerings made. Every morning the priests clear away piles of these simple sacrifices, which are constantly renewed, so that a faint perpetual perfume of delicious fragrance forever fills its dark chambers. When the silver door was opened there was disclosed another silver table and behind it a barred receptacle containing the sacred relic, hidden under seven successive daghobas of precious metal, adorned with the most costly jewels. The total value of these coverings must be something very great, for nowhere can you see finer sapphires, rubies, and specimens of the true oriental cat's-eye than are encrusted into the gold and silver. In the outer chamber are two raised seats, where the chief priests squat to preach *Dana* or doctrine, and a band of native musicians on each occasion lead off the service with tom-tom, pipe, and cymbals. The temple is ornamented with curious frescoes, ancient and modern, grotesquely representing the previous lives of Buddha, and the sufferings of those who have been had Buddhists, and in glass cases may be seen many seated figures of Buddha in marble, jasper, gold, and jade, and one, which is especially notable, carved from a block of rock crystal.

He who thinks he has nothing to fear from temptations is most exposed to fall.