

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mrs. Annie Kelly and Mrs. Ellen Barrett were arrested in New York on the evening of the 23d for counterfeiting silver coin. The officers caught the women at their work and captured thirteen plaster of Paris moulds, files, melting kettles, metal and one hundred and sixty-eight counterfeit dollars. The women are sisters, and one of them, Mrs. Kelly, is the wife of a counterfeiter. They were held on the 25th in \$5000 bail each. James Nixon, an old man, living alone near Hamansville, in the western part of Pennsylvania, was robbed of \$8800 in cash and government securities which he had secreted in his house. Recently he was decoyed from his home by two men, who represented that they were real estate speculators, and during his absence a confederate entered the house and secured the treasure. Nixon did not discover his loss until the 25th. The store of Cleveland, Brown & Co., dealers in neckwear, on Otis street, Boston, was entered on the 24th by burglars, who carried away over \$20000 worth of stock. The goods were taken away in broad daylight. Three young men, Charles Mercant, August Rousseau and Joseph Hunt, were drowned at St. Romerald, Quebec, on the 24th, by the upsetting of a boat. While Hamlin Miller was driving across the Anguilla river, in Allen county, Ohio, on the evening of the 23d, the horses became unmanageable and Miller and his wife and child were thrown into the water. Mrs. Miller and the child were drowned, as were also the horses, and Miller came near losing his life. The Vosburgh Manufacturing Company's building, Nos. 273 to 281 State Street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 25th, with the stock and machinery. The loss is about \$200,000, nearly covered by insurance. Two hundred persons are thrown out of work. A five-story brick building in Chicago, occupied by Schienschel & Lee, stereotypers and wholesale dealers in printers' materials, was burned on the evening of the 25th. The loss is about \$150,000 on stock, insured for \$65,000, and \$25,000 on building, insured for \$15,000. Policeman J. B. McMahon, wounded in the leg by the Anarchist bomb at the Haymarket riot in Chicago a year ago, is not expected to recover. Injury to a bone prevented him from resuming his duties, and four weeks ago an operation was performed without effect. A second operation was performed a few days ago, and the patient has been sinking ever since. Albert Turner, arrested in Louisville for assaulting Jennie Bowman, has implicated another colored man named William Patterson. They have been taken to Frankfort to avoid lynching. The missing tug Jennie King has been found and taken to South Haven, Michigan. She had two men on board who were thirty-six hours without food. A telegram from the City of Mexico reports that the guests who on the 25th, gathered to celebrate the marriage of Benito Hernandez and Juanita Alvarez near Merida, in Yucatan, became involved in a general fight. Several of them, including the groom, were killed. The wife of Marcus, a ranchman of Tacanillas, Mexico, recently ran away with a neighbor's son. Her husband pursued them and found them in a hotel. Going to their room at night he tapped at the door. The youth opened it and was shot dead. Marcus then shot and mortally wounded his wife, and committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart. In Cincinnati on the morning of the 20th, Henry Heile, who had been "mildly insane" for nearly a year, felled his wife to the floor with a hatchet. He then went to the bed where their two children were lying and aimed a blow at them. The wife, who had recovered consciousness, threw herself between the maniac and the children and received the blow upon her head, but the force of the blow was broken by a thick roll of hair. She then threw open the window and screamed for help and her husband fled to the kitchen, where he cut his throat with a knife. At Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 26th, ex-Supreme Judge John Henry and State Auditor Walker quarrelled on the street, and Judge Henry was shot once in the right arm and again in the breast, and Walker was severely cut in the head, by a blow from Judge Henry's cane. The affair grew out of an investigation of Walker by a Legislative committee, before which Henry was a witness. A special train arrived at Topeka, Kansas, on the 26th ult., having on board a party of injured men, consisting of Lieutenant Governor Biddle, Secretary of State Allen and State Auditor McCarthy, of the Kansas Board of Railroad Assessors, who have been making a tour of inspection over the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska road. They were accompanied by President Low and General Fisher, and with the entire train crew, were more or less bruised and injured. The party left Horton on the 26th, to go west on the Atchison branch of the Rock Island, and one mile west of that place the train was hurled down an embankment 25 feet high. Mr. Allen was hurt the most severely, but not dangerously so. A train of fifty loaded coal cars on the Erie Railroad ran away near Big Shanty, Penna., on the morning of the 26th, and jumped the track while going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The train was completely wrecked, and brakemen Lacroix and Clawson were dangerously injured. Lacroix, it is thought, will die. A derrick upon the new Capitol terrace in Washington fell on the morning of the 26th, injuring two men, one named Reilly, perhaps fatally. At Topeka, Kansas, on the 26th, Henry Nagle, while painting the inside of a huge vat in a vinegar factory with a patent preparation, was overcome by the odor and perished from asphyxia. C. B. Post, a prominent merchant of Centerville, Penna., was killed on the morning of the 26th by a kick from a colt. During the passage of a Memorial Day procession in Atlanta, on the

26th, a runaway horse caused a panic by trampling down the people. Several persons had limbs broken, and one old lady was so badly kicked in the head that her recovery is doubtful. M. J. Scanlan, a freight brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad, was arrested in Pittsburg on the 26th, on a charge of robbing freight trains. This is the first arrest made outside of the wholesale arrests on the Panhandle. Others will follow, however, as it is stated that the Pennsylvania Company has evidence implicating a number of employes on their various lines. Willis Brothers' grocery, in Allegheny City, Penna., was burned on the morning of the 26th. The upper part of the building was occupied by the Willis family and some lodgers. Two men, named Eberman and Hogitzrun, were fatally injured by jumping from windows, and after the fire was extinguished the dead bodies of Sophie Boles and Frederick Shultz were found on the fourth floor. The loss on property is about \$20,000. It is supposed the fire was started by an explosion of natural gas. In Paulding county, Ohio, on the 25th, two hundred masked men overpowered the guards at the reservoir, blew up the banks, and saturating the locks and timber with oil, burned them. On the afternoon of the 26th, the Governor ordered the Toledo company of National Guards to the scene of the riot. A. B. Falk, of New York City, arrived in Chicago on the evening of the 25th, and put up at a hotel. During the night his room was entered, and his gold watch and chain, valued at \$175 were stolen, with a small sum of money. Near Mansfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 26th, while four men repairing a barn were standing on a bracket scaffold, twenty feet from the ground, a calf, running at large, with a rope around its neck, managed to wrap the rope several times around one of the posts used to support the scaffolding at an angle of fifty degrees. One of the workmen was about to descend the ladder and liberate the calf, when the animal made a sudden spring, and jerking the support from under one end of the scaffold threw the men to the ground. J. H. Burns was killed and Robert Newton mortally injured. The other two escaped with slight injuries. Mrs. Swartsworth, her three sons and a sister was mysteriously poisoned at Altoona, Penna., on the morning of the 27th, at breakfast. Mrs. Swartsworth's husband had prepared the breakfast and made both tea and coffee. He drank the coffee; the others, who were poisoned, drank the tea. Cantharides were found to be the cause of their sickness. They are in a critical condition. Frederick Stoll, a young man has been arrested for the murder of Maggie McCarthy, in Cleveland, Ohio. The prisoner's face is scratched and his clothing stained with blood, and other circumstances tell strongly against him. At Coldwater, Michigan, on the evening of the 26th, Thomas Johnson, from Knoxville, Tennessee, shot and mortally wounded George W. Gardner and slightly wounded Mrs. Gardner. The woman was Johnson's wife, but separated from him and married Gardner two years ago. The provocation for the shooting was Mrs. Gardner's refusal to let Johnson see his children. The murdered body of the wife of Bernard Kennedy, a dairy keeper, was found in a field a few miles from Dubuque, Iowa, on the evening of the 26th. A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was wrecked near Timberville Station, Virginia, on the afternoon of the 27th. William Cooley, brakeman, was killed and Edward Russell, a conductor, badly injured. The Bolton Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Company's works in Bronxdale, Westchester county, New York, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 27th. After the fire broke out a succession of terrific explosions occurred, shaking the dwellings for three miles around as if by an earthquake. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. The explosions were caused by the sudden generation of steam in the cylinders of dyeing cans, on which wet cloths were rolled to dry. The business portion of the village of Sylvania, ten miles northwest of Toledo, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 26th. The loss aggregates \$20,000, the insurance only \$4000. The anniversary of the birthday of General Grant, was celebrated on the 27th by banquet and addresses in Pittsburg, New York, Washington, Des Moines, New York, Washington, at the Hartford and other cities. At the Americas Club banquet, Pittsburg, Governor Zoraker, of Ohio, was the principal speaker. A West-bound express train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was stopped and robbed by several men at Papago Station, eighteen miles east of Tucson, Arizona, about half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th. Harper, the engineer, when approaching Papago, was signalled by a red lantern to stop. He slowed down, and as he approached the light noticed obstructions which would have derailed the engine had he not stopped. The robbers variously estimated at from five to eight in number, fired several shots into the express car, and a man with a pistol in each hand boarded the locomotive and commanded Harper not to get down. The other robbers had, in the meantime been prying open the express car, and, failing to get it open, they placed a stick of giant powder under it and compelled Harper to light the fuse attached. This he was obliged to do, but to avoid being blown up the messenger opened the car and the robbers took possession. After extinguishing the fuse they then took charge of the car, uncoupled the engine, baggage and express car from the remainder of the train and made Harper get on the engine and pull ahead two lengths. This done, Harper was again put off and the robbers took charge of the engine and pulled six miles toward Tucson. Here they killed the engine and left it. During the run the robbers went through the mail and express cars, but did not get more than five

thousand dollars from Wells Fargo & Co. They got two packages of railroad money, one \$1210 and one of \$500, and also two packages of postage stamps going to the post-office at San Francisco. None of the other passengers were molested, and some of them knew nothing of what was going on. Dr. W. T. Northrup, a prominent physician of Haverhill, Scioto county, Ohio, was murdered on the 27th, by Thomas McCoy, a saloon keeper, and his brother, Alfred, the Postmaster at Haverhill, aided by the two sons of Alfred McCoy. Dr. Northrup had incurred the displeasure of the McCoy's by being active in favor of local option. They waylaid him when he was going to his office, and began firing on him with pistols and shotguns. He was unarmed, and drew a pocket-knife and badly wounded Alfred McCoy before he was fatally shot. At Butte, Montana, on the evening of the 27th, John Rowland, while drunk, shot Peter Martin, a saloon keeper, through the arm. Joseph Bussiere, standing behind Martin, received the same bullet in the abdomen and died. Bussiere's friends threaten lynching. At Grenada, Mississippi, on the 27th, Captain W. B. Towler shot and fatally wounded Rev. C. F. Stivers, in the latter's house. Stivers made an ante-mortem statement that Towler was justified, and he did not want him punished. Stivers died on the morning of the 28th. A vault and safe in the shipchandlery of G. B. Carpenter & Co., in Chicago, was drilled open on the 27th, and money and jewelry aggregating \$11,000 were stolen. \$7,000 of the amount was in cash or negotiable paper. The jewelry belonged to the Carpenter family, and was stored in the vault for safety. Samuel U. Heiland, ex-Treasurer of Carroll county, Indiana, was arrested on the 27th for embezzlement and held in \$6,000 bail. When he vacated his office recently a discrepancy of \$14,630 was discovered in his accounts. Oliver Troth, a young lawyer of Chester, Penna., is reported to have disappeared, leaving four thousand dollars in forged notes in the Chester banks. Two tramps were struck by a freight train near Vandalia, Ohio, on the evening of the 27th, and killed. It is suspected that they committed suicide. Five boys ate wild parsnips in the woods near Boonville, Illinois, on the 27th. Three of them died within an hour, and a fourth is not expected to recover. Three children were burned to death in a farm house near White Wright, Texas, on the afternoon of the 27th. Their mother locked them up while she made a call at a neighbor's. A young man, supposed to have been James Gaunt, from West Chester, Penna., was found dead in a room in the St. Cloud Hotel, in Wilkesbarre, on the morning of the 29th. He had been suffocated by gas from a jet which had not been turned off. Four frame cottages in Lake, a suburb of Chicago, were blown down on the afternoon of the 28th, and two men were killed. A serious state of affairs is reported in Louisville. Turner and Patterson, the colored assailants of Jennie Bowman, were taken back from Frankfort on the 28th ult., and lodged in the Louisville jail. At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, a mob of several hundred men and boys mobbed the jail, but were dispersed by the police. The attack was subsequently repeated twice, the would-be lynchers being each time repulsed. Later in the day, at the request of Judge Jackson, of the Circuit Court, several companies of soldiers were ordered to guard the jail. The Mayor also issued a proclamation announcing his determination to preserve order, and giving the usual warning. Notwithstanding this a crowd gathered, and Dr. Berry, said to be a prominent physician, harangued the crowd, advising lynching. Large crowds continue to gather near the jail, and a prominent place near the Court House was posted in illuminated letters: "Wanted, 500 men, to join the mob." Two companies of militia were kept at the arsenal, a few squares from the jail, and at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult., they arrived at the jail with a gatling gun. Ten thousand people were on the street near the jail, but the crowd, which included many women, seemed actuated chiefly by curiosity. About two hours later nearly all had dispersed. Six tramps got into a fight at the natural gas well near Anderson, Indiana, on the 28th ult.; and two of them were pushed into the flame of the burning gas. One died almost instantly from inhaling the flame, and the other was fatally burned. Abram L. Tingle and his wife, an aged couple, perished in their burning dwelling, near Clinton, Alabama, on the evening of the 28th ult. Circumstances indicate that they were murdered and that the house was burned to conceal the crime. Felix Griffin was shot dead and two others were badly wounded while trying to steal horses from a stable near Webster's Falls, Arkansas, on the evening of the 29th ult. Charles Pillepaugh, a farmer, of Grafton, Wisconsin, was found murdered in his dwelling on the 29th ult., and the dwelling had been ransacked. Andrew Tingle, an aged man, was found on the 29th ult., on the roadside near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, with a bad scalp wound, evidently inflicted by an axe. He was unconscious and nearly dead from loss of blood when found, and his recovery is doubtful. James D. Westcott, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, died on the 29th ult., in Tallahassee. He was a son of the first United States Senator from that State. Marker Bush died on the 29th ult., at the City Poor Farm, Pittsburg, of softening of the brain. He was for many years proprietor of the Bush House in Pittsburg, and at one time also owned the Point Breeze Hotel, Philadelphia. Re-

ported to be worth \$500,000 a few years ago, he died poor, having gambled and lost large sums by betting on horse races. John Hanser and Henry Goshnel, while boating on a mill pond at Lisbon, New Hampshire, on the 29th ult., were carried over a dam and drowned. The Commissioner of Agriculture, on the 29th ult., received a telegram reporting the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at Golden Bridge, New York. Rev. A. M. Morrison stole a horse and buggy in Baltimore on the 5th ult. A few days ago he was arrested in Massachusetts and returned to Baltimore. He was tried and convicted on the 29th ult. and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor. It is said that the men who robbed the express train on the Southern Pacific Railroad at Papago Station, Arizona, on the evening of the 27th ult., have been "spotted" and that it will be only a question of time before they are captured. E. F. M. Simmons, late manager of the burned Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, California, was held in \$25,000 bail on the 28th ult. on the charge of setting fire to the hotel. STATE LEGISLATURE. SENATE. In the Senate on the 26th, bills were passed finally extending the provision of the Mechanic's Lien law relating to opening, widening and changing the grade of streets in cities of the first class, and making it a misdemeanor to maliciously pull the bell-rope on any passenger car. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a commission of five on forestry. The Billingsley Oil Pipe Line bill passed second reading. Adjournd. In the Senate on the 27th, bills were passed finally to regulate hawkers and peddlers, and to provide penalties for peddling without a license, and providing penalties for breaking or entering cars or locomotives with a view to commit a felony. Adjournd. In the Senate on the 28th, the House bills for semi-monthly payment of wages and to revise the laws taxing corporations and bankers were reported favorably. The bill to enable certain school districts to establish high schools was also reported favorably. The House Conspiracy bill was reported negatively. The Legislative Apportionment bill was reported with amendments. The Billingsley Oil Pipe Line bill came up in order and was defeated—yeas 18, nays 25. Adjournd. HOUSE. In the House on the 26th, the bill to enable certain school districts to establish high schools; the Senate bill to prevent the making and dissemination of obscene literature and other criminal matter; the Congressional Apportionment bill; the Representative Apportionment bill, and the Senate bill for another Judge of the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia, were all passed finally. The Senate bill to enforce against railroads the provisions of Section 7, Article XVI of the Constitution, and to better protect the lives of passengers on railway trains, were reported favorably. The Senate bill relating to the filling of vacancies in school boards in Philadelphia was passed, among other bills, and the House then adjourned. In the House on the 27th, bills were reported favorably authorizing the Governor to appoint a legal counselor to the Legislature and permitting corporations to fix the number and services of trustees and directors. The Senate bill providing for the support and maintenance of associations for the control of fires and saving of human life and property in cities of the first and second classes was passed to third reading; also the bill prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 16 years of age. A number of other bills also passed to third reading. Adjournd. In the House on the 28th, the Divorce bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 74, nays 44. The bill to amend the Bullitt act so as to release policemen and firemen from forced assessments for a pension fund passed third reading. The Anti-discrimination bill was considered. The bill amending the assessment laws passed finally, also a number of appropriation bills. In the House on the 29th ult., the General appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates \$3,250,000 for the fiscal years 1887-88, and 2,750,000 for 1888-89. This includes \$1,500,000 a year for the public schools of the State. Mr. Ring's bill to give preference of appointment or employment on all public works to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who fought for the Union in the late war of the rebellion, was passed to third reading. The bill amending the Auditor General to the Republic posts as apply for them such arms and accoutrements in his custody as are not necessary for the equipment of the National Guard, was amended so as to include organizations of Sons of Veterans, and passed second reading. Adjournd. EXECUTIONS IN FRANCE. They have no blundering executions in France. The executioner is neither a hero nor an outcast, as in other countries. The system of executions has been simplified as much as possible. The instrument is erected the night before, and tried on a dummy to see that it works well. Formerly the condemned was often tortured and torn and hacked, and he was always encouraged by having a good look at the gleaming knife as he approached the ghastly instrument. Now the knife is hidden, the victim is in position in two or three seconds, a noiseless touch of the button and all is over. It is good discretion not to make much of any man at the first, because one cannot hold out that proportion.

THE SMITHS. Mythology gives the highest place in its pantheon to Vulcan, the god of fire. For notwithstanding he is represented as bearded, covered with dust and soot, blowing the fires of his forges and surrounded by his chief ministers, the Cyclops, he is given Venus to wife and made the father of Cupid. Among the Scythians the iron sword was a god. When Jerusalem was taken by the Babylonians, they made captives of all the smiths and other craftsmen of the city—a more grievous act than the tribute levied upon France by Germany at the close of the war in 1870. For to be deprived of the use of iron is to be relegated to a state of barbarism. The vulgar accounted for the keenness of the first sword-blades on the score of magic, and the praises of the smiths who forged were sung with the chiefs of chivalry who wielded them. So highly was this mysterious power regarded by Tancred, the crusader, that in return for the present of King Arthur's sword, Excalibur, by Richard I., he paid for it with "four great ships and fifteen galleys." The Smith was a mighty man in England in the early time. "In the royal court of Wales he sat with the King and Queen and was entitled to a draught of every kind of liquor served." His person was sacred; his calling placed him above the law. He was necessary to the feudal state; he forged swords "on the temper of which life, honor and victory in battle depended." The smith, after the Norman invasion, gained in importance in England. He was the chief man of the village and the most cunning workman of the time. His name descended to more families than that of any other profession—for the origin of the name Smith is the hot, dusty, smoky smithy, and however it may be disguised in the spelling, it is entitled to the proud distinction which it representatives sometimes seek to conceal. THE RUSSIAN SAMOVAR. The ordinary household samovar is from one to two feet high, and ten inches in diameter, polished to the highest style of art. It is so ingeniously constructed that, with a hot charcoal fire burning in its little furnace, it may stand on the table for hours without scorching the cloth. Some of the very expensive samovars are as large as a barrel and as high as a man's head, but all are made on the same principle; that is, a straight pipe or flue runs perpendicularly through the centre of the vessel, which is filled with water. The flue projects at the top of the samovar like a little round chimney. When the charcoal is well kindled and the water boils, a few spoonfuls of black tea are put in a small china teapot, which is filled with hot water drawn from the faucet of the samovar. Then the teapot is set over the chimney: in which a series of holes just below its mouth prevents stoppage of the draught. When the tea is thoroughly "steeped" and the liquid very dark, a little is poured into the guest's glass, which is then filled with boiling water from the samovar. There is a saying in Russia "that hospitality never ceases, while there is water in the samovar. The water in the teapot is never allowed to boil, and only the best tea that the host can afford is used. It costs all the way from \$1 to \$30 a pound, and merchants make it a business of bringing it overland across the deserts from China by extensive tea caravans. It is generally believed in Russia that a sea voyage destroys the peculiar flavor of the tea. The best quality—such as is used for the Imperial table—is transported in leather bags, enclosed in carefully sealed cases to prevent contact with the atmosphere. This tea is worth from \$30 to \$40 a pound. Various grades of Russian tea are sold in Paris, where also samovars of beautiful designs can be purchased for \$20 or \$30 apiece. The ordinary tea of Russia is far superior to any tea drunk in this country or in England; in fact, its beautiful flavor is unknown, and cannot be imitated by the most skillful preparation of English tea. Crystallized white sugar is used by the Russian tea drinkers, and a slice of lemon give the liquid an exquisite flavor, but cream or milk is never seen on a table. Wealthy people often use jellies. From six to twenty glasses of chai are often drunk by a single person at a sitting, and at private parties the guests remain until very late. REALISM EASILY SECURED.—Paternalism (reading)—"Mourning dinners are the latest Parisian folly. Twelve young ladies, dressed in the deepest mourning and heavily veiled, compose the party. The dining room is draped in black, silver wreaths and tombstones take the place of pictures. The chairs are shaped like coffins set on end and hung with immortelles. Knives and forks have bones for handles and the champagne is served in skulls. The dinner is eaten in silence to slow music." Daughter—"Are they given by people who have lost relatives?" "No. The paper says it is only a whim, but I don't see how the guests can keep from laughing at the ridiculousness of it." "Maybe, papa, invitations are only issued to young ladies whose fathers have refused them a new dress."

THE ORIGIN OF FETTERISM. Regarded as the Result of Simple Modes of Thinking and Reasoning. So soon as intelligent curiosity began to mingle with the dull wonder with which human beings had long regarded unusual natural events—such as, for instance, an eclipse, a flash of lightning, or a flood—the only explanations that could suggest themselves would be the logical result of the prevalent habits of thought, of such simple analogical reasoning as has been referred to. All moving things being vaguely felt to be living, the sun in eclipse would be thought of as sick or wounded; the lightning as a creature like the rattlesnake that makes a noise, glides swiftly and strikes suddenly; the flood as the river itself in a rage or passion. Such vague explanations as these of the nature of the external universe, or of special events in it—explanations so little self-conscious and so little reasoned as hardly to deserve the name of "explanations"—would seem to be in the natural course of evolution the first notions that could be called religious; but such notions are pure fetterism. The characteristics of such a state of thought is that the moving principle is not thought of as separate from the moving thing, nor the living principle as separate from the living being, nor the spirit of other men or animals as separate from their bodies. The observations appropriate to such a religion would consist in appeals to those external beings or imprecations upon them, similar to those appropriate between man and man, because those things would be regarded as living, and so not felt to be wholly different from men; but in every case the thing or object itself, and not any thing unseen, would be the object of any ceremonial observance. A community of children between the ages of 2 and 5 might naturally evolve a somewhat similar religious system. The baby who cries out "Naughty door!" when it punches its fingers in its hinges; the child who urges a spinning top to continue spinning, or is angry with it for stopping, or who listens with wondering awe to a watch and asks if it is alive, long before any of them have any notion of spirit or ghost, or of unseen cause of action—all illustrate how naturally fetterism results from simple modes of thinking and reasoning. Similar habits of thought account for much of both ancient and modern mythology, without the intervention of spiritism; they appear as a revival in civilized nations in the astrology and alchemy of the middle ages, and may to-day be traced among many savage tribes. MEASURING TIME. The story is that King Alfred had no better way to tell the time than by burning twelve candles each of which lasted two hours, and when all the twelve were gone, another day had passed. Many years before the time of Alfred, and many years before the time of Christ, the shadow of the sun told the hour of the day by means of a sun dial. The old Chaldeans so placed a hollow hemisphere, with a bead in the center, that the shadow of the bead on the inner surface told the hour of the day. Other kinds of dials were afterward made with a tablet of wood or straight piece of metal. On the tablets were marked the different hours. When the shadow came to the mark IX., it was nine o'clock in the morning. The dial was sometimes placed near the ground, or in towers or buildings. You see in the picture two sun dials that are on the Gray and Black Nunnery in Ottawa, the capital of Canada. The clock on the eastern end of Faneuil Hall in Boston was formerly a dial of this kind, and in some of the old church towers in England you may see them to-day. Aside from the kinds mentioned, the dials now in existence are intended more for ornament than for use. In the days when dials were used each one contained a motto of some kind, like these: "Time flies like the shadow, or, "I tell no hours but those that are happy." But the dial could be used only in the daytime, and even then it was worthless when the sun was covered with clouds. In order to measure the hours of the night as well as the hours of the day, the Greeks and Romans used the clepsidra, which means, "The water steals away" and a large jar was filled with water and a hole was made in the bottom through which the water could run. The glass in those days was not transparent. No one could see from the outside how much water had escaped. So there were made, on the inside, certain marks that told the hours as the water ran out; or else a stick with notches in the edge was dipped into the water, and the depth of what was left showed the hour. Sometimes the water dropped into another jar in which a block of wax was floating, the block rising as the hours went on. Once in awhile, some very rich man had a clepsidra that sounded a musical note at every hour. How few whom God has blessed with the responsible gift of genius can truthfully say with Walter Scott:—"I have tried to unseat no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and I have written nothing which on my deathbed I should wish blotted out."