

WIND AND SNOW.

A SEVERE BLIZZARD IN THE NORTH-WEST.

LOSS OF LIFE IN WYOMING AND IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 14.—Twelve to 18 inches of snow have fallen in the western end of the Territory. The snow has crusted and, with the freezing of the water, holes, cattle, sheep and horses are perishing all over the range. An owner yesterday received word from his ranch in that section that scarcely an animal that could not be fed would survive.

Horses have worn their hoofs to the quick trying to beat through the crusted snow. Cattle and sheep are helpless, game has been driven from the mountains, and antelope have been killed with the city drifted to the railway. Saturday and Sunday was intensely cold, and two men were frozen to death.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—A genuine blizzard, the first of the season, raged over the Northwest the whole of Sunday and part of yesterday knocking out telegraph wires, delaying all trains and retarding the operations of loggers in the pines. Despatches from the principal points in the Dakotas, Montana and as far west as Spokane Falls, Washington, are to the effect that on the average the snow fell about ten inches on the level and drifted badly, owing to the strong winds, approaching a hurricane, which prevailed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—Severe weather is reported generally through out the Northwest. A blizzard is raging at Beardley, Minn., the drifts being piled 20 feet high. A piercing wind accompanies the storm. Trains and wagon traffic is at a standstill. The first great storm of the season has struck Grand Rapids, extending all over the Upper Mississippi region.

At New Salem the very air was darkened by falling snow and pedestrians could not see their hands in front of them.

At Wabash, thirteen inches of snow has fallen. The highways are seriously blocked and trains are behind time. From Neche, N. D., comes a report of a veritable blizzard which raged for 37 hours, rendering all travel impossible through the heavy drifts.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Jan. 14.—William McEdward, a prominent business man of this place, went into the mountains hunting on Sunday morning with a companion. A snow storm came up and the weather turned bitterly cold. Both men became greatly exhausted. McEdward's companion was compelled to leave him, and made his way to Rock Springs, reaching there badly frozen. A searching party went out after McEdward, who was found so badly frozen that he died before he could be brought to the city.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—The severe wind-storm of yesterday and last night played havoc with the oil interests in this section of the State. Great numbers of derricks were destroyed, and in some sections the loss has been so great that all work on drilling wells has been suspended, owing to the loss of derricks. The wretched condition of the roads makes it almost impossible to get lumber to wells to repair the damage done by the storm, and operations are practically suspended.

OLNEY, Ill., Jan. 14.—At the village of Machburg, Sunday night, the cyclone overturned dwelling houses, barn and out-building and wrought great damage. The family of Philip Nicholson were seated around the fire when the storm came up. The house was completely destroyed and Mrs. Nicholson instantly killed, and the daughter, Miss Anna seriously injured. Aaron McWilliams and family of seven were all caught under the rubbish of their house, and two children sustained serious injury. The Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage were destroyed. Quails and other fowls were found dead, stripped of their feathers, and many large trees uprooted, lying along the path of the storm, which was about 60 rods wide.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A cyclone raged in the Mohawk Valley nearly all of last night, and the wind blew at the rate of 70 miles an hour. The telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated, and considerable damage is reported done to farm buildings. Many chimneys, fences and trees were blown down. At Albany Bush a farmer is reported to have been fatally injured by being struck by bricks from a falling chimney, which had been blown from a house.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Henry and Martin Reimus, section hands on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were run down by a light locomotive on the evening of the 12th near Wheeler Station, Indiana, and were instantly killed. Two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad were in collision on the morning of the 13th at Linden, between Elizabeth and Rahway, New Jersey, and both locomotives and a number of cars were demolished. The engineers and firemen escaped injury by jumping. A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was derailed near Jelin, below Rahway, on the morning of the 13th, and the cars were piled up on one another. Engineer Bierman fell under the engine and was seriously injured.

—The strike in the nail factory of the Brooke Iron Co., at Hildoboro, Penna., resulted on the 14th in a victory for the men, and 250 men got back to work, the firm agreeing to restore the 10 per cent. reduction in wages made four and a half months ago. The company has voluntarily increased its puddler's wages to \$3.75 per ton.

—Three young children of Carl Rogalski, of Erie, Penna., were suffocated by the burning of their home on the evening of the 14th, during the absence of their parents. The fire was caused by the act of a drunken brother of Mrs. Rogalski's, in laying his lighted pipe in a bed. The drunken man escaped.

—Misses Lou Ashbury and Lizzie Bowles, William Rose and Daniel Ashbury, were drowned on the 12th, while boating in a lake about fourteen miles from Canni, Illinois.

—J. H. Murphy, a homesteader near Flavitean, forty miles from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was frozen to death on the 12th. He is supposed to have been drunk.

—The boiler of a steam shovel used by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Company in excavating at Fallston, Penna., burst on the afternoon of the 15th, injuring 14 men, one of whom, Wesley Francis, of Pittsburg, died on the way to the hospital. Fifteen men were on the afternoon of the 15th, overcome by the gas in the Hoosac Tunnel, and several narrowly escaped death. It is thought all will recover. The damp weather seems to affect the circulation of air in the tunnel, making it dangerous for workmen to remain inside.

—The three Cronin convicts, Burke, Coughlin and O'Sullivan, were assigned to work in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois, on the 15th. Burke was sent to the cooper shop, Coughlin to the stone cutters' shop and O'Sullivan to the shoe shop.

—Physicians sent into the mountain district along Cheat river, West Virginia, report that two epidemics are prevailing—diphtheria and the more dreaded "back-tongue." The latter has broken out in the last two weeks and about 30 deaths have occurred. Many children are suffering from diphtheria, and families attacked by the disease are in want. The county has erected a temporary hospital, and a large force of physicians and nurses are in attendance.

—At a meeting of the striking workmen in Woburn, Mass., on the evening of the 10th, Grand Master Workman Moreland announced that the strike-lock-out in the leather industry was practically ended, and the men were ordered back to work. Both sides have agreed to submit the matter to the State Board of Arbitration.

—The temperature ranged from 22 to 30 degrees below zero in Washington county, Maine, on the morning of the 10th.

—An explosion of natural gas occurred at the Lucy Furnace, near Pittsburg, on the 10th, and Thomas Welsh was killed and five other workmen fatally burned.

—The Health Department in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 10th, sent an inspector to a farm on the outskirts of the city, where he discovered in one pen 65 hogs infected with cholera, and several carcasses that were being dressed for market. Thirty diseased carcasses had been disposed of on the 14th, and others were on their way to St. Paul. The inspector condemned the whole outfit, seized the infected meat in transit, and the County Attorney will take steps to have the guilty parties indicted by the Grand Jury.

—Four men were killed and several others badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast at a camp, near Johnson City, Tennessee, on the morning of the 16th.

—Mrs. James McNeil, Jr., shot three of her children at their home in Fairbault, Minn., on the 16th, two fatally. She then made another child take carbolic acid and took a dose herself, but at last accounts both were still alive. The woman said she had no hope of getting well.

—Three hundred persons at Carmi, Illinois, have been obliged to leave their homes on account of a sudden rise in the Little Wabash river. The river is out of its banks, and the northern part of the town is flooded to a depth of 20 feet in some places and from 75 to 100 houses are submerged.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th, bills were reported and placed on the calendar providing for the erection in Washington of a bronze statue of Christopher Columbus; appropriating \$1,500,000 for a public building in St. Paul, and to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another. Mr. Fry introduced a bill (agreed upon by the various maritime leagues of the United States) to place the American merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade on an equality with those of other nations. A message was received from the House announcing its action on the death of Judge Kelley, and, after adopting an appropriate resolution, the Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 14th, the Sherman bill to declare trusts unlawful was reported and placed on the calendar. Bills were also reported appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Allegheny, Penna., and \$50,000 for a public building at Beaver Fall, Penna. Mr. George offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill reducing the penal bonds required of manufacturers of cigars in all cases, or (at least) where the manufacture is carried on by the manual labor of the manufacturer. He read a letter from some cigar makers in Berks county, Pa., asking him to urge that change of law, as it bore very hard on them and helped to crowd them out of business all for the benefit of the large manufacturers. The resolution and letter were referred. Resolutions heretofore of offered by Mr. Call in relation to alleged unlawful selections of land in Florida were taken up and discussed by Messrs. Call and Plumb. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th, Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, which was referred, to provide for a permanent national bank circulation. He also, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a concurrent resolution, which was placed on the calendar, providing for arbitration for the settlement of national disputes. Mr. Morgan's resolution recognizing the Republic of Brazil was taken up, and supported by Mr. Turpie at some length. It then went over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 16th, Mr. Hale, from the Census Committee, reported adversely the bill requiring the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain the mortgages on farms. Mr. Hale's request it was farms. At Mr. Hendler, Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury not to make a new lease of the Alaska fur seal islands, and to postpone all action in relation thereto until after the 20th of February next. The resolution was agreed to. Bills were reported and placed on the calendar, to revise the salaries of inspectors of steam vessels, and to provide for the removal of Geronimo's band of Indians to Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory. The credentials of Wilbur F. Sanders and Thomas C. Brewer as Senators-elect from Montana were presented, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 13th, a number of bills were introduced and referred under the call of States, among them the following: By Mr. Clunie, to prohibit the carrying of Chinese into the United States; by Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a separate bill placing lumber, salt, jute, hemp, manilla and sisal grass on the free list; by Mr. Struble, for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming into the Union; by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to declare the duties, enforce the obligations and regulate the service of railroad companies as carriers of inter-State commerce; by Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, granting pensions to army nurses; by Mr. Delano, of New York, fixing the duty on hops, hop auxiliaries and hop substitutes; by Mr. Baker, of New York, extending the suffrage to women; by Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, to amend the naturalization laws. Adjourned.

In the House on the 14th, Mr. McKisley, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Customs Administration bill, and it was ordered to be printed and re-committed. Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, introduced several bills, which were referred, among them these: To provide for ocean mail service; to classify salaries in the railway mail service, and to provide a postal stamp redemption card. The Siltott report was taken up and discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 15th, the consideration of the report of the special committee on the Siltott defalcation was resumed, and after debate a vote was taken on a substitute by Mr. Hemphill permitting members to sue in the Court of Claims. This was lost—yeas, 136; nays, 138—and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A vote was then taken on the majority bill, appropriating \$75,000 to refund members their lost salaries. It was defeated—yeas, 126; nays, 142. A motion to reconsider, and a motion to lay that motion on the table, were entered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 16th, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of State for copies of the existing customs duties of Germany, Austria and France, and also information as to the policy of those countries in regard to drawbacks and bounties on sugar. Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange favoring the passage of the bill to transfer the Revenue Marine Bureau to the Navy Department. Bills were introduced by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, to amend the election laws, and by Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska, to provide a permanent national bank circulation. Adjourned.

THE GRIPPE.

READING, Pa., Jan. 15.—Physicians here report that the continued warm weather is causing a gradual increase in the number of grip cases in this vicinity. In Reading the increase has been rapid and the doctors say that where there are two cases discharged as cured they receive five new ones. In the country districts the reports are the same. Every small community has 100 or more cases and in some neighborhoods not a family has escaped. The estimate is that there are in Reading to-day 5000 to 7500 cases and within the past two weeks not a day has passed but there have been one or more deaths from pulmonary trouble directly attributed to grip.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Tribune of to-day says: Names of victims of the grippe continue to be sent to the Health Officer, and while the officials there try to belittle the danger by putting on an air of incredulity, the constant stream of people with applications for burial permits gives the lie to their assertion that all is well and that the reports of deaths from influenza are greatly exaggerated. Not only are the deaths multiplying every hour, but the reports of the public schools are appalling. The death permits now number over 100 per day. Eleven deaths within the past twenty-four hours are to be attributed directly to the grip, or its immediate complications.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—There have been 17 deaths since last Saturday, an unprecedented death rate at this season of the year. Twenty-two deaths are due to pneumonia and 11 to consumption, and these can undoubtedly be traced to the grippe.

—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Columbia, South Carolina, at 6.40 on the evening of the 15th.

—The Bank of South Dakota, at Madison, has made an assignment, with assets at \$150,000 and liabilities not stated, the assignee reporting the books to be in a bad shape. As a result of this assignment, the La Belle Ranch Horse Importing Company assigned on the 11th. The assets are stated to be \$150,000 and the liabilities about \$60,000.

—The electric light has penetrated to the most northerly town in Europe, Hammerfest, in Norway, is being lighted by electricity.

The Lighthouse.

High lifted on the island cliff
Its lantern fronts the sea,
And sends forth a fine, straight ray
Of dazzling light to me—
A slender line of shimmering shine
Across night's mystery.

It is the path set for my eyes
To travel to the light,
And warm their darkness in the blaze,
And be made glad and bright.
None other may catch just that ray,
Or have the self same sight.

And yet, a hundred other eyes
Be on that central blaze,
Find each its separate, shining path,
In the line of guiding rays;
And all eyes meet in concord sweet
By all these differing ways.

No voice shall say: "The light is mine,
All other eyes are dim!"
No hand the glory hold or hide
Which streams to ocean's rim.
None claim or seize one ray as his
More than belongs to him.

O light of Truth, which lighteneth all,
And shineth all abroad,
What favored soul or souls shall say,
"Mine is the only road."
Each hath his own, to him made known,
And all lead up to God.

AVICENNA'S PRESCRIPTION.

AN ORIENTAL STORY.

The time when the famous physician Avicenna was in the zenith of his fame, there lived a very haughty monarch named Mahmoud of Ghizni, who expected prompt obedience from all. As he was unwell, and his physicians could not cure him so speedily as he desired, he sent an imperious letter to the Sultan of Kharism, in which he ordered Avicenna to repair to him without delay. Avicenna, who was a man of an independent spirit, and somewhat spoiled by the praises and favors he had received, took offence at the peremptory tone of Mahmoud's letter, and refused to go, whereupon the Sultan of Kharism, fearing Mahmoud's anger, entreated the physician to comply. He promised he would, and set on his journey accordingly; but instead of going to Ghizni, he fled to the capital of Georgia, where a prince of a generous spirit ruled at the time, named Cabons. Here he obtained lodgings, assumed a false name, announced himself as a physician, and soon acquired great celebrity by his successful treatment of various disorders.

When Mahmoud found he had been deceived by Avicenna, he was highly incensed, and swore by Allah he would be quits with him some day. He caused letters to be sent to all the princes of Asia, each accompanied by a faithful portrait of the sinning doctor, in which he implored them to arrest him as a despiser of kings, and give him the bowstring as such if he ever showed his face at any Court of theirs. One of these letters and portraits was handed to Cabons, who, however, not seeing for some time any stranger at his levee answering to the likeness, soon forgot all about it.

Meanwhile, the new doctor's reputation spread from the poor, whom he cured gratis, to the wealthy bourgeois and merchants, and by them it was noised in the ears of the court officials. A circumstance about this time occurred, which both revealed Avicenna's incognito and gave him the opportunity of displaying his wonderful powers on no less a person than the Sultan's nephew. This young man seemed as if he were pining away. He had no pain, and the most searching examination of his body by the chiefs of the faculty failed to discover any traces of disease. But yet he drooped, and it was evident some worm or other was secretly preying on his vitals. Nothing could rouse him to take any interest in life. It was thought by many he was languishing under the influence of a malignant spell. Witchcraft, in those days and in that country, was held to be a potent reality. Some genie with an evil eye had, as they supposed, cursed the young man, and the Sultan was almost as ill as his nephew from sheer vexation.

One morning, as Cabons and his Vizier were conversing about the Prince's condition, the latter said, "There is a doctor in this city about whom the most marvellous stories are told. Some of his cures, if truly reported, are little less than miraculous." "I see what you are driving at," replied the Sultan. "But would you have me call in a nameless quack? How can he do any good where our greatest physicians are utterly at fault? Besides, we should give those worthy men mortal offence."

"Your Highness must please yourself," persisted the Vizier, "but I know what I should do if it were my nephew or son. This is not a nameless man, for his name is known in every house, nor is he a quack doctor. I have seen some of those he has cured, and my own physician, who went with me, was obliged to say all had been done most skillfully. His chief merit seems to be the power he has in ministering to minds diseased. Besides, as to the Court doctors—"

Here the Sultan broke in with, "Well, Vizier, the lad is worse to-day than I have ever seen him, and if he does not get relief soon, he will die. Let us have this wonderful doctor in at once, and if evil comes of it you know who will have to bear the blame."

"If he does no good, your Highness, I feel sure he will do no harm. On my head be the wrath of the Court doctors, if they can't cure the Prince, let them give way to one who can."

As the result of this conversation, Avicenna was commanded to appear at the Palace. While he was being sent for, the Sultan suddenly recollected the letter and the crayon portrait he had received two full years ago from Mah-

mond. He caused the letter to be brought instantly, and, having studied it well, awaited, with the impatience of an oriental sovereign, for the footsteps of the famous doctor.

When Avicenna appeared, he made the usual salaam, and then stood erect, with his hands folded on his breast, awaiting further orders.

"It is the very man," said Cabons to himself. "If he is as clever as fame says, my brother Mahmoud might well desire his services. Now, if he cures my nephew, I will say nothing; but if he fails, I shall feel bound to send him to Ghizni. These fellows, however learned they be, must not set princes at defiance. But we will see."

These thoughts flashed through the mind of Cabons in a moment, during which Avicenna stood in the presence with an imperturbable gravity, though his heart was disquieted within him, for he thought he was discovered at last, and would be speedily punished for offending a tyrant.

He was much relieved, therefore, when Cabons began to converse with him, and in the most winning manner, on the healing art. In this the Sultan displayed no little learning, for it was a favourite study of his, and had he not been a ruler, he might have been an ornament of the medical profession. Cabons described the symptoms of the invalid, to all which Avicenna gave the most absorbing attention, whilst every now and then he put a question, which pleased the Sultan; for it showed the doctor seemed to have grasped the situation.

"It is a mind diseased, your Highness; but not organically. The mischief is functional, and, I think, can be cured. But let me see the patient."

Avicenna was conducted by the Sultan himself to a pleasant room, overlooking a delightful garden, which, with its parterres and fountains and singing birds ought to have sent any one into raptures. But, to the unfortunate youth, the sight of that earthly paradise was gall and wormwood. A howling wilderness would have been more in accordance with his feelings. The heart was sick, and death seemed preferable to life. His bow was unstrung, his favourite horse neighed in vain for his master, the lute and music books were lying neglected on the floor.

When his uncle asked him how he was, he sighed deeply, and turned his face away.

"He hates even me, now," said the old man, sadly. "I have brought you a doctor, who thinks he can make you well again."

The sick man turned his weary gaze on Avicenna, and met two dark eyes, which seemed to read his soul. Bashing deeply, he let his own fall to the ground, and then the doctor asked him a few questions, to which he answered by listless monosyllables, or not at all, as if he had no desire to profit by the new physician's skill.

"I will leave you together," said Cabons, after a short time had been occupied by these preliminaries; and, having spoken a few cheery words, he bade his nephew good morning, and left him to the tender mercies of his new doctor.

Now, Avicenna was, without dispute, the most learned man of his age. He was worthy to rank with Aristotle and Galen. He left behind him eighty volumes full of valuable information. He was poet, orator, philosopher, divine, astronomer, politician, grammarian. Laying his hand gently on the sick man's wrist, he began to talk, and soon aroused and arrested his attention. While he discoursed of stars and systems, of flowers and animals, of the origin of the soul and of the last judgment, the patient's pulse beat with the steadfast regularity of perfect health; but, when he suddenly changed his theme and talked of love, the life current began to leap and bound. "It is enough," said the subtle doctor to himself; "I now know what is the matter with him. The young man is desperately in love. But with whom?"

When Avicenna went out of the room he found the Sultan waiting impatiently for him. He told him he believed he had discovered the cause of the malady, but he would see him again on the morrow. He did not disclose the secret, but assured the Sultan the disorder was curable, and he would now go home and prepare some medicine. "This, we may be sure, was of the most harmless description. No medicine can cure love sickness but the possession of the person loved."

When Avicenna saw the Prince on the following day, he desired the Chamberlain of the Palace to be present at the interview. The Sultan was much surprised at this request—in fact could not fathom it at all; but, having placed the matter in the doctor's hands, he bade the Chamberlain attend, though in a rather irritable voice, as if he were somewhat offended at Avicenna's choice of a colleague. But the astute doctor was about to prove himself a great strategist. When the Chamberlain appeared, the Prince's hand was lying in that of the physician, and a genuine friendship seemed to have sprung up between them already. The sick man looked more cheerful than he had done for months. In fact, he was beginning to suspect his secret had passed into the kind doctor's keeping.

After a few brilliant observations selected from his inexhaustible budget, Avicenna suddenly began to praise the

beauty of the palace, and spoke wondrously of its extent.

"I dare say," said he to the Chamberlain, "you cannot carry all the thousand and one apartments of this noble palace in your memory, can you?"

"Of course I can," replied the Major-domo, somewhat huffed. "What do you take me for? Have I not been here since the days of his Majesty's grandfather?"

"Well, then," laughed the inquisitive doctor, "let us hear something about the best of them."

Upon this the Chamberlain, after the fashion of the old housekeeper in some great English mansion, began a long story, connecting each room he described with some quaint anecdote, to which Avicenna gave little heed, we fear. His whole attention was concentrated on the Prince's tell-tale pulse. As the Chamberlain went gossiping on, he spoke of a room hung with amber satin, which looked towards the sun-rising. "Aha!" said the doctor to himself, "the pulse beats quicker now. She has something to do with that amber boudoir, or I'm an ignoramus."

Your conversation, Mr. Chamberlain, is highly diverting, said Avicenna, when the groom of the chambers came to a halt; and I shall be pleased some day to accompany you to such of the apartments as are open to the public. Some, I am aware, are inaccessible to the vulgar gaze. Now, as to that room hung with amber satin—(here the patient's pulse began to play the most extraordinary vagaries again)—as to that amber satin room, I don't know why, but I have a great curiosity to hear more about it. I should like to know the names of those young ladies, beautiful no doubt, who live in that charming apartment you have so well described. I may, perhaps, be asking too much; it so pardon the inexperience of one who has hitherto been a stranger to kings' palaces.

The Chamberlain looked hard at Avicenna, and seemed to be considering whether the strange doctor had any evil reason for his request; but, seeing him look like innocence itself, and observing the happy smile on the Prince's face, he began to dilate on the charms of the several ladies who inhabited that particular apartment. When he was about to pass on to another hazy with ladies who lived in a chamber hung with rose-coloured satin, Avicenna stopped him. "Is there no other lady in the amber room? Are you sure you have mentioned all?"

"There is none but Fatima, who, as a slave, is not worthy of mention," replied the Chamberlain. But the invalid's pulse seemed to think otherwise, for it leaped and bounded in a strange way when Fatima's name was named, and a passionate quiver throbbled through the young man's attenuated frame.

The wily doctor had now fathomed the secret. There was no need for any more feeling the pulses, or listening to high-flown descriptions of other palace beauties; but yet Avicenna folded the young man's wrist in his little fingers and encouraged the garrulous Chamberlain to go on chattering whilst he was elaborating the best plan he could devise for the cure of his patient. "A bold, straightforward policy," thought he, "will be the best. I will to the Sultan, cost me what it may, and he shall test my remedy if he will."

Cabons opened his eyes to their widest stretch, when Avicenna made his astounding report. For a long time he was indignant and incredulous, but on making inquiries he found there were persons in his palace who professed to have had their suspicions about the Prince and Fatima. She was indeed a miracle of loveliness, but she was unhappy and forlorn, a sort of Cinderella,—the envy of her companions for her beauty, and the sport of their pride for her obscure birth and unfortunate condition, an ill-used and ill-attired mien. And yet the young man had, like King Cophetua, seen in that girl what he could not see in any other being in the wide world, he had seen a beauty that ravished him, but which he had not dared to appropriate. The old Sultan was for some time rather vexed at the affair, and wished his nephew had fixed his affections on a more worthy partner; but when the beautiful slave was arrayed in her bridal attire, he thought her the loveliest woman he had ever seen, and wondered he had not sooner noticed her surpassing grace. Indeed, the old man was so charmed by the bride that her bridegroom felt almost jealous of his uncle.

"Had I had as good eyes as my nephew," laughed he to Avicenna, as he scattered a big handful of rice after the blushing couple, "I might have popped the question myself, and then how would my nephew ever have got well again?"

The doctor thought within himself, "Perhaps if you had done so she would have murmured, 'No, sir!' But he felt it was the part of a prudent man to reply with that sort of smile which, in the east or in the west, may mean anything or nothing."

A FRAMLAND MAN.

Be not of the number of those who only pray when they are in the mood to do so, and who would fain have God accommodate Himself to their caprices. Regulate the time and number of your prayers; or rather, if possible, pray at all times, since you need God at all times, and receive favors from Him at all times.