#### LOBSTER CATCHING.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY ON THE MAINE COAST.

Preparing the Lobsters for Market in Canning Factories-How the Crustaceans are Caught.

In winter the furious gales and drift ing ice make the shallow water along this coast rough and cold, but the deep waters at sea are warm and tranquil, so that lobsters never have any difficulty in finding congenial surroundings. A fair depth for their winter quarters is thirty fathoms, but in the summer they can be found at from four to five fathoms, and it is in such waters that they are caught in great quantities. With the approach of spring the whole lobster population of the sea begin their migratory journey, and they move towards the shallow water in regular columns, the older and stronger ones first and the weak ones in the rear. The best feeding-ground for them is where the coast is roughly indented, for the summer gales will not agitate the water so roughly there as along a straight line of coast. From Yarmouth, in Maine, to Cape Sable there is a fine stretch of shoals and shallows that make perfect feeding-grounds for the lobsters, and more are caught here in the summer than anywhere else in the world. Promontories, islands, and small rocky capes cut up the sea in this locality into bays, inlets, lakes and rivers, so that one shoal is connected with another for miles around.

There is a law in Maine which prohibits the canning of lobsters at any other time than between March and August 1st. But lobsters are snared and sent alive in smacks to market, or are boiled and sent in open crates all the year round. So rapidly are the lobsters caught during the "open" months, that all of the factories are full before August

Lobster factories are very numerous a number at Burnt Cove and Oceanville, forming a part of a series of tweaty-three all belonging to one firm. There are others at Harpswell, the principal island of Casco Bay, another at the old town of Castine, and others at the Southwest Harbor-but, for that matter, they stretch all along the New England coast. The factory opens upon the water near the wharf, and the lobsters are brought to it in small and large fishing-smacks. The squirming crustaceans are dumped into coppers for boiling. Men with long scoops test them occasionally, and when they are boiled enough they are scooped out upon the floors or stretchers. The shells and refuse are taken off immediately and thrown in separate piles, to be carted off to some fertilizer factory.

They are then thrown upon long tables, where the "crokers" soon take out the meat with forks. It is then passed into well formed, for neatness is the characanother department, where it is put into | teristic of all the Indian's handiwork. cans by girls. The meat is weighed carefully, and just one or two pounds are put

The aborigines are familiar with and the principal seat and gayly partook of practice extensively the use of warm fothe viands and fluids which had been to another person, who stamps down the puts in a tin cover with blows of a small hammer. A number of these cans are solderers, where they are scaled tight, with the exception of small holes here and there around the rims. Then all of them are put upon trays and plunged by means of a tackle into boiling caldrons, elled through the openings. They are the meat is thoroughly cooked. The cans are passed to the packing-room when they are cool, and each can is cleaned with acid, painted, and pasted with labels. Boats go from factory to factory to gather the canned lobsters. Most of the product is shipped immediately to foreign ports, for in the summer season the near-by markets are supplied with the fresh crustaceans.

The solderers are paid from \$12 to \$15 a week, the girls \$3.50, and the ordinary men from \$7 to \$10. The factories are never lacking in help, for the work is not unpleasant, and it is generally cool in the factories in summer, situated as they are by the ocean. The solderers have good employment, and they are generally engaged every season from different parts of the country. As soon as the lobcountry west of Portland, where sweetcorn canning is an industry of great mag-

nitude.

The fisherman who plies the business for a living, generally lives at the bottom of a remote and charming cove, where bold crags rise almost perpendicular and only a narrow strip of beach is left to anchor his boat. He has a pile of lobster-traps scattered around his place. To · all appearances these are monster birdcages. They are generally four feet long and two feet wide and high. They are made of slats, so arranged that the prey bait without crawling through the circular hole at the big end. A cod's head is placed inside for bait, and the lobsters greedily hurry through the only opening to get at it. The opening is so arranged that they can never return. A ballast of there parted from him, with expressions stones keeps the trap in position at the of profound regret .- Argonaut. bottom of the bay, and a piece of wood floats as a buoy to mark the place.

An enterprising lobsterman will have from one to two hundred of these traps set at various good places, and it takes | Turkish child and will endeavor to de some time to visit them all every morn- scribe this ceremony, though it is one ing and remove their contents. He hauls with which many people dispense, and the trap up, dumps out the lobsters, rethe trap up, dumps out the lobsters, re-baits it, and then drops it back to the child was only seven days old, this being bottom. When the trap needs fixing he | the age it is thought necessary to name carries it to his home, or if there is no him, and was lying on a bed covered catch where it has been set he carries it to with gold wire, which was tied to the another more favorable location.

the fishermen, they are thrown into the the mother took up the child and placed floating lobster-car, which is a large sub. it in the sieve, and, giving one end of it the smack from Boston or Portland comes it slightly, while the nurse placed her slong to take them away. The lobsters mouth to the child's ear and called it along to take them away. The lobsters are swung aboard of the smack by means of a tackle and pulley, and the skipper of a tackle and pulley, and the skipper and after a slight prayer the sieve was keeps tally on a shingle until the whole shaken once more, and while the salt fell shaken once more more than the shaken once more than the shaken onc in the cove for some time, for there are to the ground the child was ordered to many lobstermen ready to sell their goods; obey his father and mother, after which and in places where there is no rail com- it is taken out of the sieve and placed munication, the skipper brings with him many household and personal goods from the city. The skippers run in opposition to each other, and each endeavors to get and the nurse with an India shawl. the fishermen to pledge all of their catch | The Nineteenth Century.

to him. This competition keeps the price up, so that the fishermen are always paid well for their work .- New York Press.

INDIAN SURGERY.

The Red Man's Method of Treating Various Injuries.

If, in the depths of the forest, an Indian breaks his leg or arm, said Dr. Hingston, in his address at the British Medical Association meeting, at Nottingham, splints of softest material are at once improvised. Straight branches are cut, of uniform length and thickness. These are lined with down-like moss or scrapings or shavings of wood, or with fine twigs, interlaid with leaves, if in summer; or with the curled-up leaves of the evergreen, cedar or hemlock, if in winter; and the whole is surrounded with withes of willow or osier or young birch. Occasionally it is the soft but sufficiently unyielding bark of the poplar or the bass wood. Sometimes, when near the marshy margin of our lakes or rivers, the wounded limb is afforded support with wild hay or reeds of uniform length and thickness.

To carry a patient to his wigwam or to an encampment a stretcher is quickly made of four young saplings interwoven at their upper ends, and on this clastic, springy couch the injured man is borne away by his companions. When there are but two persons and an accident happens to one of them two young trees of birch or beech or hickory are used, Their tops are allowed to remain to aid in diminishing the jolting caused by the inequalities of the ground. No London carriage-maker ever constructed a spring which could better accomplish the purpose. A couple of crossbars preserve the saplings in position, and the bark of the elm or birch cut into broad bands and oined to either side forms an even bed. In this way an injured man is brought by his companion to a settlement, and often it has been found on arrival that the fractured bones are firmly united and the limb is whole again. This is effected in less time than with the whites, for the along the Maine coast. Deer Island has reparative power of these children of the forest is remarkable. In their plenitude of health osseous matter is poured out in large quantities and firm union is soon

effected. when injured is equaled by the wonderful stoicism with which they bear injuries and inflict upon themselves the severest torture. They are accustomed to cut into abscesses with pointed flint; they light up a fire at a distance from the affected part (our counter-irritation); they amputate limbs with their hunting-knives, checking the hemorrhage with heated faithless, came not. Scouts were sent stones, as surgeons were accustomed to do in Europe in the time of Ambrose Pare, and sometimes they amputate their own lodgings and had left no message behind limbs with more sang froid than many for anybody. The disappointed damsel young surgeons will display when operating on others. The stumps of limbs amputated in this primitive manner are

ne can. The can is then shoved on mentations. In every tribe their old ordered for the occasion. Afterward the women are credited with the possession whole mass, while his next neighbor of a knowledge of local bathing with hot strike up and dancing was indulged in water and of medicated decoctions. The herbs they use are known to a privileged piled upon a tray and carried to the few and enhance the consideration in which their possessors are held. The Turkish bath, in a simpler but not less effective form, is well known to them. It one of their tribe suffers from fever or from the effects of long exposure to cold where they are kept until the air is ex- a steam bath is readily improvised. The tent of deer skin is tightly closed, the then sealed up and boiled again, until patient is laid in one corner, heated stones are placed near him and on these water is poured till the confined air is saturated with vapor. Any degree of heat and any degree of moisture can be obtained in this way. Europeans often avail themselves of this powerful sudatory when suffering from rheumatism. The aborigines have their herbs-a few, not many. They have their emetics and laxatives, astringents and emollients, all of which are proffered to the ruffering without fee or reward.

## A Cardinal's Plight.

The late Cardinal Theodoli was once elected captain of a band of robbers. In 1868 the Pope appointed Theodoli governor of Frosinone. While walking one evening in the garden of one of the ster season closes, they hurry back in the monasteries near the town where he made his summer home, the cardinal was surprised and captured by brigands. The men demanded thirty thousand lire for his ransom. "But do you know who I am?" asked the cardinal, hoping to secure his freedom. "Think what you are doing. I am the governor of Frosinone.' "You are the governor?" came the reply of the wily captors; "then you must pay sixty thousand lire, or become our leader. We have never had a monsignor or governor as captain, and would enjoy the experience." It is needless to say that the spiritual prince declined the honor. can look inside and yet not get in to the But as the brigands remained firm in their demands, he was obliged to consent to pay the high ransom. A full receipt was given for the money. The brigands escorted the cardinal to a mount overlooking the governor's palace, and

# A Turkish Baptism.

I was once present at the baptism of a bedstead with diamond pins. Some salt When the lobsters are carried ashore by and a sieve being brought by the nurse merged box. Here they are kept until to the nurse, she took the other and shook

loudly by the name given to it.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is

Stranger Than Fiction. FOR two years, says Dr. Wharton in the London Lancet, I have been using an old mare, seventeen years old, without shoes. She has always been shod before. And for the last ten months I have used a six-year-old horse of rather heavy build without shoes. My brougham is ten and a half hundred-weight, and they draw it singly in turns. I had them shod three times. Each time the shoe was made shorter, and I allowed the shoes to be worn until they were thinner than a sixpence. At the end of that time the middle of the hoof had grown level with the wall. Then the animal went without shoes altogether. There was a little lameness once or twice, which passed off with a day's rest each time. I use the rasp about once a month to remove the jagged edges of the hoofs and to keep the hoofs in shape. The wall of the hoofs becomes more than an inch in thickness and wonderfully hard, and not brittle, as might have been thought, though I use no means to keep them soft. My horses go quite as well as with shoes, and are much safer when the streets are greasy and slippery. They are not as safe on ice as a sharpened horse, but much safer than an unsharpened horse. If a horse is used unshod before the middle of the hoof is filled up, the wall breaks away in large pieces up to the nail holes, and he goes ame and must have rest until what the farrier has cut away has been replaced by nature. Nothing could induce me to go back to shoes, and any horse is able to do without shoes if treated as above.

SOMETRING like the performance of the great Shakesperian drama with the principal character absent has taken place at Ivry, a borough in the southeastern part of Paris France. Two young persons, who may be referred to as Francois and Marie, had resolved to enter the bonds of wedlock. Everything had been pre-The reparative power of the aborigines | pared not only for the nuptial ecremony at the mayor's office, but also for the marriage feast. The eventful hour was approaching. Monsieur le Maire, girt with his "sash of office" and accompanied by his registrar, was waiting at his desk. The bride, all gayly bedecked with orange blossoms, had arrived at the Maire with her friends, but Francois, the out after him, but they searched for him in vain. He had vanished from his in the white dress and orange blossoms, instead of pining like Mariana and wishing she were dead, left the mayor's office and led the way to the restaurant where the feast was set. There she occupied hiddlers and planist were directed to for several hours as if there had really

been a wedding. pede," says a cattle man, "are familiar a revolving drum. to every man who has been much on the trail. First, a few cattle will begin to through the herd single animals will get up and begin to move around. The others become restless, and if something s not done to check them the whole herd will, in a short time, be rushing headlong over the plain. The most the human voice, and when the ominous anything but a quieting effect upon musical ears, but it amply satisfies the cattle. lie down, and soon all are at rest, fairly singing is that every cowboy, no matter how rough and lawless, knows a variety of hymns, and it is with church music

that the stampede is prevented." HON. ARTHUR BALFOUR tells this story sometimes. A neighbor of his father, hundred guineas, about \$2500, under a Accordingly, 28 acres were planted bedge on his farm. Being sorely pressed She has made money, and a good deal of for funds, the finder, who may be called it, out of the pampas plumes since then. Mr. Andrews, finally used the money and was so successful in certain operations in which this capital enabled him to embark that he became in some years rich. As soon as he felt able to pay back the five hundred guineas Andrews advertised that he had made a find of this kind, cribs, each thirty-five by fifteen feet in There were no answers until after some size, in which to store and cure them. years a sailor just ashore came in and Last year 500,000 plumes went to Lonsaid he was the owner of the bag of don, and one firm in Italy along got guineas which contained his prize money, 300,000. In the latter place the plume and that he had been shanghaied while is broken up and the feathery part used resting under the hedge and carried to work into fabrics. Elsewhere the away again to sea. He described the markings on the bag accurately and Mr. In some cities they Andrew's clerks told him Mr. Andrews Francisco Examiner. would gladly give him back his money -"Come in in the morning and get it. The sailor went away saying he would return for his money, but he was never

heard of again. CHARLES ECKERT of Watson Hollow, in the Catskills, recently caught a large bear in a trap near his house. There is a bounty of \$10 on each bear killed, which makes the capture pleasant from a financial as well as a sporting view. while without danger of escape, they notify New-York City would-be sports-Then the sportsmen can go back to the metropolis with the bear's hide and truthfully say to their friends they shot the animal. For this privilege of shooting a trapped bear many New-Yorkers are willing to pay liberally, and the unsophisticated countrymen of Watson

as valiant hunters. litt's electrical apparatus invented by a superstition believe to be deposited there.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE. member of the club, which gives them a slight shock. The club-house is in one of the short streets near the Montparnasse railway station. The President of the club is an old man who fought in the It is pleasant to laugh and have "lots Indian wars in America, and whose tongue was cut off by an Indian who once took him captive. The members of this curious club converse entirely by signs and seem to find life well worth

> THE overturning of the Yosemite stage in California one day the other week is noteworthy simply for the extraordinary cause of the accident. A swarm of hornets suddenly descended on the four horses as it rounded Inspiration Point, at the entrance of the valley, and the leaders jumped over the cliff and were strangled, while the stage was upset, and the three men on board were all injured. This is the first serious accident on any stage road into Yosemite Valley for many years. Hundreds of tourists are conveyed every week over the three mountain ranges into the valley, but so excellent are the teams and so skilful the drivers that accidents are

> almost unknown. MISSOURI City, Mo., has a cat with eight legs and four tails; Moberly, Mo., has an albino with pink eyes and white, kinky hair; Singfield, Mo., has a tenyear-old boy who weighs 180 pounds and has two extra fingers and two extra toes; a Daviess County, Mo., farmer has some growing corn seventeen feet six inches high, eleven feet to the first ear; a Bates County, Mo., farmer has some quashes that weigh more than a hundred pounds each. It's a great season for freaks in old Missouri.

> A TRAIN running over a new branch of the Canadian Pacific in Maine a few days ago was blocked for hours by an army of gray caterpillars, which swarmed upon the tracks. The wheels of the train crushed the caterpillars by hundreds of thousands. Sand was used, but without success. A hundred laborers, with alderbranches, tried to sweep the caterpillars from the tracks, but the supply was inexhaustible. The train finally made a run of fifteen miles in ten hours.

A SINGULAR freak of nature in the vegetable kingdom may be observed a short distance east of Ashburnham, Mass., on the line of the Fitchburg Railroad. It is a tree with two kinds of foliage, that of a pine and that of an oak, which may be distinctly seen from a distance. In the fall of the year burs fall on one side and acorns on the other.

A CURIOSITY was lately found in a boat load of lobsters brought from New Brunswick waters. The strange crustacean was of bluish white-one of the rare and remarkable albino lobsters. It was sent to Washington, where it is to become a part of the exhibit of the United States fish commission. Only one other white lobster has been taken in these or any other waters.

RAIN is a good deal of a novelty in Arabia, and the sight of the precious "descending celestial pearls" there is an important event in one's life. In fact, rain has only fallen twice in twenty-nine years in Aden. Previous to the last, which occurred in 1888, none had fallen in twenty-six years.

As electric recorder has been put to work in a Belgian lead mine. bucket of material brought to the top of "THE signs of an approaching stam- the shaft causes a red line to be left on

THE Spanish language has a word of nine letters which, spelled backward or ow, or rather to utter a sort of roar. All forward, suffers no alteration in its orthography. It is the verb "reconocer."

## California's Pampas Plumes.

California is the only country that produces the pampas plumes in perfection soothing influence that can be exerted is and in large numbers. The product is about 2,000,000 plumes a year. Just mutterings are beard every one on night now there is a boom in the plume market, watch begins to sing. It may well be and instead of being \$12 to \$15 a thoumagined that cowboy music would have sand, they bring two cents apiece to the producer, or \$20 a thousand.

Mrs. Strong, who originated the idea As soon as songs are heard the nervous of growing pampas for market, got into animals become quiet. One by one they the business in a peculiar way. She had a few years ago a 220 acre ranch, called sung to sleep. A peculiar feature of the the Rancho del Fuerte, near Wittier, on which had just been planted 150 acres of walnuts. The rows were wide, and what to plant between them she did not know. Most people planted corn, but Mrs. Strong did not favor it; it didn't pay and took lots of work. Suddenly she thought while young and poor, found a canvas of the pampas. Nobody cultivated it, bag, curiously marked, containing five but she thought it would look pretty.

Much of the money has been made by hitting on a plan to cure them. If they were not cured the beautiful down of the palms would drop out. To do this properly the plumes have to be handled thirteen times. Mrs. Strong has eight plumes are used largely as ornaments. In some cities they are colored. -{San

## Eve's Tomb.

The Arabs claim that Eve's tomb is at Judah, the seaport of Mecca. The temple, with a palm tree growing out of a crack in the rock roof (which is of itself one of the wonders of the Orient), is supposed to be built directly over the last esting place of the first woman. According to Arab tradition, Eve measured over 200 feet in height; which, unlikely as it Often when the natives have a bear in a may seem, strangely coincides with an trap, so that it can be kept there for a account of our first parents written by a member of the French Academy, who also claimed a height of over 200 feet for men of the capture and give them a both of the tenants of the Garden of Eden. chance to go up and shoot the bear. Eve's tomb, which is in a burying ground that is surrounded by a high wall, the gate to which has not been opened for a single interment for over 1000 years, is the shrine of thousands of devoted Ishmaelites, who make a pilgrimage to the spot once every seven years. Once each sophisticated countrymen of Watson Hollow turn many an honest penny by thus catering to their ambition to pose death of Abel, the doors to the tomb of our first mother remain open all night no ONE of the strange things in Paris is odds what precautions are taken to keep a club composed entirely of deaf and them closed. Terrible cries of anguish dumb men. The servants, too, can are said to emit from the tomb, as though neither hear nor speak. When they are the memory of the first known tragedy wanted they are notified by means of a still haunted the remains which blind

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE HAPPIEST CHILD. of fun,"

To merrily frolic and play: But that child is truly the happiest one Who can add to all this a good deed done, When the night shuts out the day. - [Youth's Companion.

JOHNNY'S DIALECT. Johnny could not talk very distinctly nis "s" was usually an "h," so he had a lialect of his own. With a hungry sweetooth pecular to little people, he someimes forgot his mother's injunction not o meddle with the sugar bowl. Finding nimself alone in the dining-room, one lay, the temptation to help himself to he forbidden sweet overcame him. He was having a beautiful time, when his nother unexpectedly entered the room. Hastily wiping the crumbs of sugar from ais mouth, he cried out, with the air of one who had just made a discovery, "Oh, namma homebody's been to your hugar bowl. !"- New York Tribune.

BRUTES AT PLAY.

In animals the faculty of amusement wakes very early. Our four-footed friends seem to be aware of this and make it a part of their parental duties to amuse their young. A ferret will play with her kittens, a cat with hers, a dog with her puppies. A mare will play with her foal, though the writer from whom we quotenever saw a cow try to amuse her calf, nor any bird their young. If their mothers do not amuse them the young ones invent games of their own. A flock of ewes and lambs was also observed in adjoining fields, separated by a fence with several gaps in it. "Follow my leader" was the game most in favor with the flock, the biggest lamb leading round the field and then jumping the gap, with all the others following in single file; any lamb that took the leap unusually well would give two or three more enthusiastic jumps out of sheer exuberant happiness when it reached

the other side. Fawns play a sort of cross touch from one side to the other, the "touch" in each case being by the nose. Little pigs are also great at combined play, which generally takes the form of races. Emulation seems to form part of their amusement, for their races seem always to have the winning of the first place for their object, and are quite different from those combined rushes fer food or causeless star.pedes in which litt'e pigs are wont to idulge. Racing is an amusement natural to some soimals, and being soon traght by others, becomes one of their most exciting pastimes. Many horses, and all racing dogs, learn to be as keen at winner z as schoolboys Birds delight in the free and fanciful use of their wing. There is all the difference possible between the flight of birds for "business" or pleasure; and many kinds on ane days will soar to vast heights for pleasure alone, - [Waverly Magazine,

THE LITTLE WORN-OUT SHORS.

present which gave me the most real leasure in all my life was a pair of old thick leather shoes; you shall hear the following day at the same place.

story: "When I left Martingue with my This time 5 oth the white men and the story. "When I left Martinque with my little daughter Hortense to go to France, was far from being rich. The cost of my passage via the ship had taken nearly all my money, and I had great trouble to lively; she liked to dance African dances | accedo. - [Harper's Young People. and sing their songs, which was a great amusement to the sailors, and, as they were very attentive to her, she much Whenever I enjoyed their society. Whenever I wished to take a nap she went up on deck, and there, the object of general admiration, she went through her exer-

cises to the satisfaction of everyone. "An old sailor, the mate of the " hip, was particularly fond of her, and whenfriend. At last, with running and shoes were quite worn out. Knowing that she had no others, and fearing that I would not allow her to go on deck if I knew the state of her shoes, she hid it

bleeding.

"It is nothing I assure you mamma." half way through our voyage, and until aminer. we arrived in France there was no way to get another pair of shoes. Much distressed that my poor Hortense should be obliged to remain a prisoner in our disagreeable little cabin, I wept with her, she could not go on deck any more be no others to give her.

"My gratitude to the old man was sincere, and I have often reproached myself that I did not ask the name of this good sailor known to us only as Jaques. I should like to An something for him, now that fortune has favored

This story, told with a charming simplicity, interested and touched deeply the young girls to whom the Empress related it .- New York Advertiser.

#### Playing Robinson Crusoe.

"I played Robinson Crusoe for two nonths once," said Charles P. Cartwright to the writer. "I was raised in North Carolina, near the coast, and about five miles out was a long, low island called Plum Island, because a great deal of that fruit grew there. I read De Foe's wonderful story when about twelve years of age, and determined to become an island recluse. My father owned a number of slaves, and among them a tall, gawky boy of fourteen, named Pete, black as the ace of spades, and lazy as an alligator. I selected Pete as my man Friday, and Plum Island as the realm over which I would rule. Pete was perfectly willing to become my subject on condition that there should be little to do and plenty to eat; so one night we loaded an old seow with provisions, sneaked a single-barrelled shotgun, and set out on our voyage. We reached the island all right, landed our provisions, broke up the scow, and built a hut. We then amused ourselves hunting and fishing, and lived like lords.

"After the first month we began to get lonesome, and pined for civilization. There were no savages to slay or goats to domesticate, and the mosquitoes were terribly bad. But five miles of water intervened between us and the main land, and we had no boat. We tore down the hut, and tried to reconstruct the scow, but could not make it seaworthy. Our provisions gave out, and we had to live altogether on the sea fowl we shot and the fish we caught, and the diet soon became very monotonous. Finally our powder gave out, and we were reduced to a fish diet exclusively. I was monarch of all I surveyed, but I would gladly have bartered my crown for a piece of 'corn pone' and a rasher of bacon. Just before the plums were ripe, a party came over from the farm to gather them, and I went out of the Crusoe business permanently."-[St. Louis-Globe-Democrat.

#### A Punctual Red Man.

Matthias Splitlog, chief of the Wyandottes, lives in Kansas, and being known to possess about a million dollars' worth of property, is called the wealthiest Indian in America. Although over seventy years of age, and unable to read or write, he is a keen business man. By his shrewdness and ability he has acquired large tracts of land in Kansas and Missouri, houses and lots in Kansas City, and has money invested in a number of

paying enterprises. The white men to whom he gave a \$20,000 lesson in punctuality had persuaded him to sell them a certain tract One day the Empress Josephine, when of land for \$140,000, and were to pay at her Palace of Malmaison, was showing him the money at ten o'clock at a bank a group of young girls her magnificent in Kansas City. On the appointed jewels. The young girls were praising morning, a few minutes before the hour and envying them, quite dazzled by so named, the old Indian entered the bank much brilliance, and the Empress was and took a seat, with his eye fixed upon much amused at their expressions of a clock. The capitalists had not appeared admiration. "Young ladies," said she when the hands of the click reached the at last, "do not be envious of a luxury hour. As it began to strike, the old which cannot give happiness. It has Indian rose to his feet, and at the last given me more pleasure to receive an old stroke of the clock be promptly walked pair of shoes than all theze diamonds you out of the building. On the street, less now see!"

The girls began to laugh, thinking it were to buy the land hurrying toward was a jest. "Do not laugh my children," the bank. They begged him to return said the Empress. Yes, indeed, the with them, but he refused, saying that if they still wished to deal with him he would meet them at ten o'clock on the

Indian west promptly on hand; but when the former offered old Matthias the price agreed upon for the land, he told them that while \$140,000 was yesterday's price, make even the necessary preparations for to-day's price was \$160,000; and to these the voyage. Hortense was very gay and terms they finally were compelled to

## Gas to Float Wreeks.

The British ship Ferndale, which was wrecked off the mouth of Gray's harbor, Washington, last winter, has been purchased by a syndicate owning patents for raising sunken vessels. The Ferndale sunk with 2,000 tons of anthracite ever he could spare a moment from his duties he devoted himself to his little worth fully \$70,000, when affect, has been bought for \$2,500. The syndicate dancing all day long, my little girl's proposes to raise her when the necessary apparatus now being made at Tacoma and at San Francisco is completed. The apparatus will be finished in about three weeks. The novelty of the device, from me for some time. One day she which is kept secret, consists in the use came to me with blood upon her feet. of chemicals which force the water out I asked, in much alarm, if she were hurt, of the sunken object and replace it with gas and air. Thus, it is claimed, any "But see, my child, your feet are vessel which floated before the holes were stove into it, or before it filled with water, can be floated and kept "I insisted upon knowing the truth, affoat until laced in the drydock. The and found that her snoes were quite syndicate claims it can float the San Pedro and keep it affoat until it is taken worn out, and her foot was terribly Pedro and keep it affoat until it is taken scratched with a nail. We were only to San Francisco.—[San Francisco Ex-

## The Sand Blast.

A revival of interest is to be noted in the application of the well-known sand and could find no remedy for our grief, blast to engraving on stone, the reason At this moment our friend, the mate, assigned for the exemption heretofore of came in. He asked with his rough this process from such application of the frankness why we were crying. The blast being the difficulty of providing s sobbing child hastened to tell him that cheap paper material to apply to the stone -one capable of resisting the cutting cause she had torn her shoes and I had action of the sand for a sufficient length of time to allow the unprotected portions "Oh! that is nothing,' said he. 'I have an old pair in my chest. I will go and look for them. You, madam, will this purpose is gummed to the face of the surface to be cut away to the required depth. The prepared paper for this purpose is gummed to the face of cut them to fit the little one's feet, and I | the stone, and the design to be cut outwill sew them as well as I can. On lined on it, after which the outlines are board ship one must accommodate one's cut through with a sharp-pointed knife, self to everything. One should not be and the pieces of paper removed which proud nor dainty if one only has what is cover those parts of the stone to be sunk? the blast is now applied equally over the "Without giving us time to reply, he went to find the shoes, which he brought to us with a very triumphant air. We set to work—I cutting and he sewing with great zeal, and by evening my little girl could please herself with dancing degree of sharpness in the outlines, and jumping to the amusement of every including even the most delicate tracery, one.