# A GLANCE AT MOROCCO.

#### THE WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE DESPOTISM.

Foreigners-Atrocious Cruelties.

It has been often remarked of late that the Emperor of Morocco is about the most absolutely despotic monarch of whom the world knows anything in these days. He has Ministers, but they are merely his favorites for the time being, and subject to his whim. He has no laws to bother him save his will, and no precedents to respect or unpopular representatives to fear. He, himself, is law and justice, and 3,000,000 people hold their lives and property subject to his nod.

And yet his power is in many directions very narrowly circumscribed. The representatives of foreign nations have very diligently cut his claws. They have taken the natives under consular protection so freely that Emperor Muley Hassan must frequently have wondered whether or no he has any subjects to punish in that portion of his domains occupied by the foreigners. That is a good thing in its way, but a few years ago there was an angry dispute when it was found that, though there were only three Americans in Morocco, our consul there had made 150 American citizens out of the natives, that he himself insisted upon being their judge, and that he was in the habit of thrusting into pri-on anybody against whom they made complaint. The Emperor has been frightened out of his wits by these proceedings, fearing that they might lead to the dismemberment of his empire; and a few years ago he ordered his subjects implicitly to obey all foreigners and all people protected by them. Dark crimes against person and property have been committed under this sanction, and many of these shrewd proteges, and not a few consuls as well have grown rich from it. Though the Moors have been nominal

rulers of Morocco for 400 years they have never really been rulers of the whole The native Berbers were country. driven to the mountains, and there they have ever since remained, defiant and unconquered, and the emperors of Morocco have been glad enough to Let them alone. The Kabyles of the Riff coast, who recently opposed the Spaniards at Melilla, belong to his stock, and Muley Hassan can in no way control them. They are a far superior tace to the Moors, who are in fact largely Arabs diluted with Spanish and other blood.

Human slavery flourishes openly and of Gibraltar; while the poor Jews, almost the only thrifty and peaceful element of the urban populations, are bled country, and tich in copper and other vost means great suffering.

# "I felt this and was at a loss to diagnose its character, but the man, who seemed to be amused at my perplexity, tinally said: 'I might as well tell you, doctor, what it is. It is that that has

brought me to you to night. That is an One of the Mandates of Its Ruler is artificial substance inserted in the flesh That His Subjects Shall Obey All of my arm by myself. And I want you to cut it out.' "I stared and at first refused, when he

said : 'If you don't do it the doctor next door will, and from what I've heard of you I think you'llact the straightest with me about this matter.'

"I was not influenced by his threat to go to some other physician nor by his compliment, but I was curious myself to know what that imbedded substance could So I got out my knife and asked the fellow if he would take ether or chloroform, but he declared that he had opened the arm to insert the thing without not only an anæsthetic but any instrument except a dull dinver knife. The thing, whatever it was, had been in the arm some time, as it was covered with flesh and skin that had grown since it had been there, but a few gashes with my lancet bio ight it to the surface, but it was so bloody that I could not make out its nature. The fellow was ghastly

pale, but had set his teeth and borne without a murmur the pain, and now laughed.

"'Drop it in your basin of water there, Doc., and see what you'll see,' he said

"I did so, and saw as fine an uncut diamond as was ever brought to this country. I am not lapidary enough to have a very correct idea of its value, but it must have been many thousands of dollars.

"Involuntarily, I exclaimed, 'Why, where did you get such a stone?' but the man's eyes hardened in a moment, and he said : 'If you're the sharp fellow I take you to be, you know from the pains with which it was hidden that there's a story to that diamond that I ain't giving away. But I'm willing to pay you well for your trouble, and I now from what I heard of you that you ain't peaching of what takes place here.

"I dressed the cut and he left me \$300 for the job, though I only asked him \$20. and then I let him out, and that was the last I ever saw or heard of him, though I have often speculated how and where he came into possession of the stone, for that he was a common smuggler I do not believe.'

#### Putrefactive Polsoning.

# Permit me to supplement your interest-

ing annotation upon "Bullets as Microbe Carriers" by the following remarks, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. Alwithout hindrance there, even in the ac- though in the case of the bullet the cessible cities, and almost within sight infection with poisonous bacteria is accidental, owing to striking the earth, yet it is reported that there is a tribe of aborigines in the New Hebrides who most unmercifully. Morocco is a fertile purposely make use of a telluric or earth poison for their arrows. On their arrowminerals. But the government will heads they smear dry earth taken from neither develop these resources itself, nor marshy ground, with the result that the allow anybody else to do so. The Moors wounds inflicted by their arrows usually lack the foresight needful for agricui- end fatally in tetanus and lockjaw. Alturists, and they never plant or gather enough to carry them through till the bource of those deadly arrow poisons succeeding season, so that one bad har- which are obtained by savages from putrefactive matter. In the Norwegian

The spirit of the Arabs is inherently whale fisheries, after having driven the

# NOTES AND COMMENTS.

RUSAIA is making such successful efforts in increasing her cotton production that within five years she expects to raise all that she needs for home consumption.

"My father was a great land speculator." said a Western Congressman; "he bought land by thousands of acres; but the old gentleman had to be satisfied at last with only 6 feet of it."

STATISTICS show that over 3,000,000 women are earning independent incomes in this country. There are some 2,500 practicing medicine, 6,000 managing post offices, 275 preaching the Gospel, and in New York City alone 27,000 of them supporting their husbands.

BRADSTREET's says that the present world's crop of oats is the smallest for many years past, not even excepting the Russian famine year of 1891, when the crop in that country was only 400,000,-000 bushels. The world's present crop of oats is 217,000,000 bushels less than last year and 166,000,000 bushels below the average.

WITH the cheapening of silver has come an extension of its use in the fine visions, storing and preserving food, doarts that promises in time to widen the mesticating and managing flocks, and market for the products of the Colorado | capturing slaves, are quite as well undermines. People are buying in selid silver stood by animals and insects as by man many small articles that used to be in the earlier stages of his civilization, plated, and silver plate has been sub- and show a curious analogy in their destituted in other cases where hitherto velopment in the case of the more backthe baser metals have been almost exclusively used.

SWAMI VINE KANANDA, a Brahmin priest, is lecturing in the West on the manners and customs of India, having recently made his appearance in Minneapolis. His lectures are more on the outward aspects of Indian life than on the philosophy of the faith he represents. Heappears in the native Indian garb, and is said to be broad-minded, intelligent and keen in criticism.

THE inquest over the corpse of a sot who recently drank himself to death in England brought to light the rather and industry exhibited by a bird is that significant fact that the dead man's life of the California woodpecker. Like had been insured for \$300 by the liquor others of its kind, this bird is an insect seller, whom he chiefly patronized. secret was made of the affair, and it is said to be quite a common thing in England, the liquor seller thus covering this with as much care as an epicure the loss of business which would follow the death of a valuable customer.

the throne in Brazil in case a monarchy on ants. For the winter it stores up should be established is the young Dom acorns. To hold each acorn it hollows a Pedro d'Alcantara, eldest son of the small hole in a tree, into which the acorn Countess d'Eu, only child of the Empe- is exactly fitted, and is ready to be split ror Dom Pedro. The young Dom Pedro by the strong beak of the climbing woodwas a great favorite of his grandfather pecker, though to tightly held to be and accompanied him when the old emperor was driven into exile. The youth A relation of this woodpecker inhabits s now 18, tall, slim and fair, with a the dryest parts of Mexico, where during withered left arm, like the German em- the droughts it must die of starvation peror. He is, however, an expert horseman and an athlete. When it was reported some months ago that the young prince had sailed for Brazil he was enough to hold a nut. The woodpecker quietly studying in Vienna. His earlier drills holes at intervals in the stem and education was carried on in Portugal and fills it from bottom to top with the nuts, France.

coast are predicting a big exodus of their of nuts within. The intelligence which countrymen from this continent and all not only constructs a special storehouse,

highest figures reached since 1884 are those of 1885, when the roads that went into liquidation owed stock and bondholders \$385,000,000. The next highest are those of 1892, for which the figures are \$357,000,000. What tells the tale of misfortune more forcibly still is the fact

that the roads that failed control nearly two-fifths of the total mileage of track in the country. Besides this, the general feeling of uncertainty as to the future prevented the roads from being bought in under foreclosure sales, and receivers

are running them for what can be gotten out of them.

## INSTINCT OF INDUSTRY.

Animals and Insects are Adepts in the Art of Collecting Provisions.

A recent and interesting contribution to the sum of popular knowledge of animal instincts is M. Frederic Houssay's work on "The Industries of Animals," published in the "Contemporary Science Series," by Mr. Walter Scott. It is an ingenious attempt to bring man and animals into line on the common ground of their provision by industry of the neces-

sities of life. The arts of collecting pro-

ward among human communities. Ants of the same species both have and have not learned to keep "cattle." Lespes found a tribe of black ants which had a flock of "cows," which they milked daily. But he also discovered a nest of the same species which had no flocks. These he presented with some of the aphides used by their cow-keeping relations. The ants instantly attacked, killed and ate them, behaving in exactly the same improvident manner as a tribe of Australian "black fellows' when presented with a flock of sheep. A little-known and striking instance of foresight No cater. Yct in view of the approach of winter, it prepares a store of food of a wholly different character, and arranges might devote to the storage of wine in a cellar. In his

THE person who would probably take the summer the woodpecker lives stolen either by squirrels or other birds. unless it made a store. To prevent this it selects the hollow stem of a specie of aloe, the bore of which is just large the separate holes being apparently made PROMINENT Chinamen on the Pacific for convenience of access to the column

other lands to the celestial empire within but teaches the woodpecker to lay by only the nuts which will keep, and the insects which would decay, is perhaps the highest form of bird-reasoning which has yet been observed.

# A LIBERAL FAKIR.

#### He Takes Pleasure in Giving His Goods Away.

A game of "throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel" was played in a court off Green street the other day, and the fakir who played it was the centre of a crowd which seemed perfectly dazed. He was actually giving money away. The peo-ple could not understand it; nevertheless, they did not miss the opportunity

of getting a little wealth easily. "There you are, gentlemen," he said. "Here a quarter." Who gives me twenty cents for it? Come on, now, good money, don't be afraid! I'm the man that sold guineas on London bridge for a penny and couldn't sell one. Who takes it?'

Nobody seemed at first to understand, but presently one man handed up twenty cents and got the quarter.

Before the crowd could complete an examination, to see if it was genuine, the fakir shouted:

"Here's the twenty. Who gives fifteen for it?"

This was another surprise, but it was not long before a man made the trade. Then fifteen were sold for ten, and so on until the fakir gave the last cent away, talking "like a house afire" all the time, and occasionally remarking: "I don't covert money. I give it away. I'm the fellow that's driving the fakirs out of business."

Then he fished something out of his bag.

"Here's a watch." he said; "a watch ought to be worth fifty cents if it's worth anything. Who gives me fifty cents? Nobody? All right! Who wants it? I'll give it away !"

A man in the crowd got it.

"Here's another" watch. Who wants it? Won't somebody give me fifty cents for it?"

A man handed over the money, but the fakir spurned it. saying: "Here, take your money. Take the watch. I'm giving things away.'

Another watch was brought forth and and offered, money produced and not accepted. Still another.

"Who wants it ?" asked the fakir again. A young fellow offered fifty cents

"I guess I'll keep this for luck," said the fakir.

Then he gave another away and kept on doing so, occasionally accepting the money and keeping it "for luck."

In a few minutes he was doing a brisk business and money was changing hands at a great rate.

"Here's a ting, solid brass, but its got three tiers of gold on it. It ought to be worth a cent, and if you're smart you ought to make a dollar on it. See! It's got '18-carats' marked on the inside.'

He sold the ring-sold lots of themthen began to throw trinkets in a hat. "Who buys the lot ?" he asked.

Nobody wanted to bid.

He held up a quarter and dropped that into the hat; nobody wanted to buy. He dropped in a fifty-cent piece. Somebody purchased the lot for half a dollar.

"Put it right in your pocket and look out for more bargains," said the fakir, and the people secreted their purchases from the eyes of a curious crowd.

He sold trinkets, money and everything else; the people seemed astounded by get along very comfortably on what its his liberality and spent their money.

# FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

## HER POETRY.

A certain small five-year-old has a passion for a sort of poetry which is independent of all literary characteristics except rhyme. One day she was seen to regard her doll affectionately and was heard to murmur:

> "Her soft brown hair Curled tight to her head ; We looked at her sociably And thought she was dead."

## KILLED HIS BEST FRIEND.

Some six months ago (writes a South African correspondent) I was traveling in the Northern Transvaal, when, withic sixty or seventy miles of Pretoria, I met a Dutchman on horseback. As we drew near each other I observed that the Boer was crying. Meeting, at length. I gave him the usual salutations, and asked him if he were suffering. In the dialect of the land he assured me that bodily he was all right, but his heart was "very sore." He went on to explain that he had killed his best friend-"mein hund." He said that suddenly his dog took to jumping up and catching the bridle in his mouth, seriously interfering with the horse's pace. He had driven the dog off more than once, but the animal still persevered in its strange attentions. At length, struck with the fear that the dog might be suffering from some form of madness, he turned his rifle upon him and fired. The dog ran back along the road, and its owner proceeded on his way. Later it suddenly dawned upon the Boer that he had left his coat at his last off-saddling place. A coat is too expensive an article for a Transvaal farmer to think about leaving behind, so the Boer turned in his tracks and sought to recover his lost garment. Arriving at his last resting-place he found not only his coat but his dog. The poor animal, being unable to make his master comprehend his loss, had returned to safeguard his master's property. The bullet had told its tale-the dog lay dead. - The Million.

#### LIVING LUNCH BASKETS.

Of course it is not at all surprising that you should carry your lunch with you when you are going to be away from home all day, but think of an animal doing such a thing!

There is the camel, for instance. Everybody knows that it carries its drinking water with it, but it does more; it carries its lunch too. That hump on the camel's back is not a curvature of the spine, as it may seem, but a mass of fatty material. That hump, in fact, is the camel's lunch basket.

When a well-fed, healthy camel starts out on a journey across the desert, its water pouch is fall, and its hump is big. When water fails, the camel has only to draw on its reservoir, and when food is wanting, the hump is called upon.

Not that the camel helps itself to bites of its hump. That would be a decidedly uncomfortable way of getting a meal, and very likely the camel would rather go hungry than do that. In some way the hump is gradually absorbed, and for a long time after the camel has been unable to find anything to eat it can

co would make thrift and industry im- through fear returning to the deeperson. One is the coach presented by Queen gangrenous tissue. Victoria to Muley Hassau a few years ago. He uses it, though he makes the fully preserved without being wiped or driver walk, since no man must sit above cleaned, to be employed for the next the Emperor. The young Hessian prince, to Tangiers, was only permitted to use it after he had taken off its wheels.

There is no regular means for the dis tribution of justice and none for the collection of taxes When the Emperor mation, inoculating the whales by getting needs money he directs the pashas to up infective or poisonous inflammation. collect the tenth prescribed by the Nero and Domitian used special putrid Koran. The pashas add a tenth for preparations made from the sea-hair themselves, and the actual collectors (apiysis punctata), a kind of sea-slug or put on another tenth for their trouble. snail, for secretly poisoning their ene-If there is any suspicion that the man is mies. Similarly, from time immemorial, not paying all he ought, the torture is a some savages have used deied putrid prompt and efficacious way of increasing animal poisons for their arrows to kill the pile. men and animals.

Justice is openly sold to the highest bidder, and to be accused of an offense against the government is to entail confiscation of all visible property, whether found guilty or not. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the inhabitants of Morocco live in squalor; that they bury their money whenever they think they can safely do so; that they wear dilapidated clothes and let their houses go to decay. To show any evidence of wealth is to invite misery and perhaps death.

Roasting, stretching, pinching, whipping, branding and mutilating are familiar forms of punishment in Morocco. Revolts are put down by wholesale massacres. Slow beheading with butchers' knives and daggers in the public street are of common occurrence. Theft is punished by cutting off the right hand; eyes are torn out, ears and noses are cut off for various offenses, and the bodies of the poor are mutilated in still more horrible ways. Nor does conviction always precede punishment. It is ordinarily quite sufficient to have been ac-cused, if the persecutor be a person of consequence.-[New York Press.

A DIAMOND IN HIS FLESH.

#### Mystery of a Valuable Gem Cut From a Man's Arm by a Physician.

and to keep as scrupulously for the fortendance on them," remarked a doctor I had retired. I got up and let in a man until my door was fairly closed on him. the sleeve of his shirt, exposing the whole of his left arm. He then directed any attention to a hard knot on the Lader side of the arm.

antagonistic to Christian oivilization, and whales toward the shore, they are surwere it not so the Government of Moroc- rounded by a net, which prevents the n possible. Fez might readily be brought The whales are next struck with prepared into direct steam communication with putrefactive poisoned harpoons. In about the world by means of the Sebou River. twenty four hours some of the whales Instead, it was until very recent years begin to exhibit signs of exhaustion, almost an unknown city. There is not probably through septie or suppurative a highway worthy of the name poisoning, and are hence readily capleading from it. Indeed, there are said tured. It is then found that the harpoons to be only two wagons in all Morocco. are imbedded in masses of inflammatory

These harpoons are removed and careshoal of whales, when these harpoons are who fifty years ago took the first carriage again used, producing and repeating their septic or poisonous properties. The explanation of this rapid poisoning is due to the harpoons carrying with them the germ of bacteria of an infective inflam-

# Blue Eyes and Bullets,

The annual report of Lieutenant C. L. Collins, inspector of small arms practice of the Department of the Colorado, shows some interesting facts. Nationally, the result of one year's competition shows the following result, with a possible score of 100: Norway, 98.18; Austria, 91; Switzerland, 88.82; Ireland, 87.41: France, 84; Denmark, 83.91; Scotiand, 80; Germany, 76.80; Canada, 76.30; Belgium, 74; United States, 72. 73; England, 68.79; Mexico, 65; East Indies, 65; Sweden, (0.53; West Indies, 58; Russia, 57.78; Italy, 55; Holland, 45; Wales, 35; Anstralia, 10. There were but one Australian and two Welshmen in the competition.

Of the 2,200 officers and enlisted men classified as practising in the department, 65.77 per cent. were born in the United States; of these 82.73 per cent. are white and 17.27 colored. Compared as to their merit at the target the whites scored 80.42 and the colored men 50.58.

In his table showing the merits of the troops and their height, men six feet tall and over rank 83.06 per cent. and 5.5 men 69.56. It is almost a steady plane down hill from six feet to five feet ive inches.

Men with light blue eyes rank highest, "Like the rain that favors none, but followed in their order by dark blue, falls on the unjust as well as the just, a slate blue, light brown, dark brown and physician has to minister to the vicious black. In the colored troops light blue conscientiously as to the righteous eyes again stand at the top, but followed in this instance by slate blue, light mer such secrets as he learns in his at- brown, dark brown, black and dark him

to a Philadelphia Times reporter. "I There is but one troop of Indians in was a much younger man than I am General McCook's command, being L, of now, when one night my bell rang after the Second Cavalry. This troop not I had retired. I got up and let in a man only stands at the head of its regiment who seemed to shrink from observation | for revolver firing, but is at the head of antil my door was fairly closed on him. the entire department. This, however, Then he took off his coat and rolled up is for troop work. Whites beat them individually.-[Denver Republican.

There are a mil ion mo e men than women a the United States.

a year or two. They go to be present at the big fair which occurs there once in sixty years and at which every subject of the great emperor tries to be present. "Hundreds of thousands, maybe millions, of Chinese from all parts of the empire and the world will be there," says Interpreter Pon Se, of San Francisco. "All nations will be invited and everybody ought to go, for it will be the sight of a The fair, he says was founded lifetime." many centuries ago and has been held regularly since. He is not sure of the exact date, but it is within two years. Great preparations are being made for it all over the empire and announcement do this the flax must be sown quite of it will soon be made to the world.

A LONDON letter says: "The Empress Eugenie has settled down into the solitude which best enables her to endure her memorable and cumulative sorrows. Her tall, sad figure goes in and out among us with only the recognition of silent sympathy. The empress likes to have communication with as few people as possible. For instance, when she shops (she does her own shopping) she likes to be waited on by the same salesman always. I was witnessing an incident of this sort the other day. The empress walked into a well-known West End shop and asked for Mr. ----, naming one of the head men. She was told he was out, whereupon she remarked away. I was told that she certainly would come again; that Mr. ---- always waited on her, and that she would not be served by any one else."

SAYS an American now in Japan, in the Chicago Record: "The first gentleman who called upon me at the Grand fibre from Germany to New York. Hotel, Yokohoma, was Ah Shing, importer and tailor. He made an early call-6.20. He remarked outside the door: 'Mister, me can measure you suit clothes. Allee samee hot.' 'Call around again, please; I am not up yet.' He did. Called again at 6.30. Desiring to encourage enterprise in a foreign country, rial direct and on their own account. I let him in. 'Take measure now?' he said. 'Go it,' I replied, because it was red hot and the Japanese sun was shining clear through the panes, shades and shutters. 'Make suit \$2.50.' He had samples with him in a valise. 'Suit ready morrow morning.' And, true enough, he did. Ah Shing is a Chinese merchant who has done business in Japan for several years. He employs forty-three tailors, and can give some of our merchants many pointers on prices and promptness.

The railroads, like every other form of business enterprise in the country, have had a hard time the past year, the hands of receivers. The statistics, compiled by one of the trade papers, companies who became bankrupt. The would unitedly proclaim that it was the mileage controlled by them is between finest liberty pole ever erected. 22,000 and 23,000 miles, and their total stock and bonded indebtedness is not far from \$1,300,000,000. This showing for would universally insist that it was the the past year is as bad as that for the costlicat liberty pole ever raised in the preceding eight years put together, world. looked at from the amount of indebted- "Bu looked at from the amount of indebted-ness involved. Not since 1881 have the were erected in Fairmount Park, Philastocks and bends of reads that failed in delphians would at once declare that

### Growing Flax for Its Fibre.

The German linen manufacturers have heretofore got their supplies of flax fibre from Russia, but there is now a growing demand for another source of supply. Hon. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul-General at Frankfort, advises American farmers to prepare flax fibre and send some to Germany for trial. To thickly, the thin seeding required in growing flax for seed producing a coarse fibre only fit to be used in the

manufacture of the coarsest kind of cloth and for sacks and bags. Germany, in 1892, imported 60,691 tons of flax fibre, of which 55,451 tons, or eleventwelfths of the whole, was from Russia. Flax is very largely grown in the West for its seed. Wnether it will pay beter to grow the flax for its fibre can only be determined by experiment

Writing on this subject, the Prairie Farmer says: The market value of the fibre depends mainly upon four qualities, viz , i's length, softness, silkiness of texture and color, different qualities being required for the manufacture of the that she would call again, and went various grades of yarn. Whether the American fibre is as well adapted to the use of the German spinners as the Russian staple can be decided only by trial. At present Germany imports no raw flax from the United States. The only movement in that article during last year was the export of 10 tons of prepared linen Those who are best informed, however, are confident that American flax, if properly cured and prepared, will answer all purposes in this country. There need be no dealing through commission merchants; the principal German spinners wish to buy and import their raw mate.

#### A Tale of Three Cities.

The late Professor McElroy, of the University of Pennsyl, ania, as every one knows, was an ardent Philadelphian; with great pride in the city and arabitious for its suc ess as a metropolis.

On this subject he made the following witticism in his classroom, which for the first time appears in print :

"The trouble with Philadelphia," he said, "isn't its lack of self-appreciation. It has intelligence and wealth sufficient to make it one of the leading cities of judging from the number who went into the world, but unfortunately it lacks civic pride.

"If a liberty pole were erected in Bosshow that there are seventy-one separate ton Common, the citizens of Boston

"If a liberty pole were erected in

any one year equiled in amount one-third of that involved this year. The there."-[Philadelphia Call.

After a while a number of his best customers began to look thoughtful and then sneaked off and examined their purchases. One man, who had apparently received seventy-five cents and a hatful of trinkets for half a dollar found the trinkets and two cents. The seventyfive cents probably went up the faxir's sleeve. He had given away \$1 and made \$20.-[Boston Herald.

### Seven Wonders of Corea.

A Chinese paper describes the seve. wonders which Corea, like unto other Oriental countries, possesses, and which played a conspicuous role in antiquity. The Corean "wonders" consist, first, of a hot mineral spring near Kin Shantao, which is capable of curing sickness and diseases of all kinds. The second wonder is the two wells, one at each end of the peninsula, which have the peculiar characteristic that when one is full the other is empty. The water of the one is intensely bitter, that of the other has a pleasant and sweet taste. The third wonder is a cold cave from which there issues constantly an ice cold wind, with such force that a strong man is not able to stand up against it. A pine forest which cannot be eradicated constitutes the tourth wonder. No matter what injury may be done to the roots the young trees spring up again like the phoenis from its ashes. The most remarkable, however, is the fifth wonder-the famous hovering stone-which stands, or rather appears to stand, in front of a palace crected to its honor. This is a massive rectangular block, free on all sides. Two men standing, one on each end, can draw a cord underneath the stone from side to side without encountering any obstacle. The sixth wonder is a hot stone which has been lying from time immemorial on the summit of a hill and evolving a glowing beat. The seventh Corean wonder is a sweating Buddha, This is guarded in a great temple, in whose court for thirty vards on all sides not a single blade of grass grows. No tree, no flower will flourish on the sacrad spot, and even wild crearesut are careful not to profane it.

#### Avalanches Produced by Railways.

A correspondent to the London Times records a curious and altogether unexpected result of the tunnelling operations in the St. Gothard is a lawsuit instituted by the inhabitants of the adjacent valleys, They sue the Federal Government for damages caused by the great increase of avalanches which constantly thunder down the mountain side, produced, it is presumed, by the explosions of dynamite more than by the vibrations of passing trains in the lower tunnels of the railway. Many witnesses, who have lived in the neighborhood since the early part of the century, will swear to the greatly augmented number and force of the avalanches that now constantly sweep destruction down the mountain. The first hearing of this novel case was lately heard before the Federal judges assembled at Bellinzona. We believe there is no instance in this country of an avalanche produced by railway service. --Soientific American.

hump supplies it with. By and by, of course, the hump is used up, and then the camel will starve as quickly as any other animal.

A great deal more like a genuine lunch. basket is the bag the pelican carries its food in. The pelican is about as ungainly and odd a bird as can be found. and yet is a very interesting one. It has great webbed feet, short legs, big body, huge wings and an enormous head.

Its head is mostly bill, and on the under part of the bill is a flabby bag made of tough skin. That bag can stretch and stretch until it can hold an incredible quantity of fish, for it is in that bag that the pelican puts the fish it catches for its food. When the bag is full, the pelican rises heavily from the sea, and with broad sweeps of its great wings flaps slowly to the shore, where it alights and prepares to enjoy the meal it has earned. One by one the still living fish are tossed into the air and come down head first into the wide-opened mouth of the hungry bird.

Then there are some of the South American monKeys which have curious little lunch baskets in their cheeks. Everybody must have seen monkeys stuffing and stuffing food into their mouths until their cheeks were buiged quite out of shape.

It looks as if the greedy little fellows were merely cramming their mouths full. The truth is, many of the monkeys have queer little pockets in their cheeks into which they can stow enough food for a meal. Nor do the full cheeks interfere at all with the chewing of the monkeys any more than if the pockets were outside instead of inside of the mouth.

But there is a little animal called the pouched rat which has an odder way than this of carrying its food. On each side of its face is a pouch which looks very much like a kid glove finger drawn in at one end. These pouches stick straight out from the face and can be made to hold a large supply of food.

The cow and deer and sheep and other similar animals have still another way of laying in a supply of food. They bite off grass and leaves and swallow them without chewing at all. The food goes into a special stomach, there to stay until it is wanted. When the animal is ready for it, a ball of the food is made up in that first stomach and sent up in the animal's mouth That ball is just a mouthful, and the animal can chew it comfortably. After it is chewed and swallowed it goes into the proper stomach and is digested. Eating in that way is called ruminating .- Harper's Young People.

#### London's Rate of Mortality.

The rate of mortality of London is shown by a recent report to have steadily decreased with the introduction and perfection of adequate means for disposing of the sewage of the city. In the latter half of the seventeenth century the average annual mortality is estimated at something over 80 per 1,000; at the end of the eighteenth century it had dropped to 50 per 1.000, and in 1892 it was only 19.1 per 1,000.

The engines of a first-class stee' man-of war cost nea 1y\$700,030.