A TEMPLE TO BUDDHA.

IT WAS RECENTLY OPENED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

And There the Religion of the Hindus L Solemnized with Oriental Rites-It Is in Charge of Caucasians and Not Children

A temple to Buddha has actually been opened in New York city, and worship according to the tenets of the Indian Buddhists is being performed at certain times of the month, though great secrecy naintained about the ceremonials as Of course, everybody knows that Chinese residents have established s houses here, in which they worship joss houses here, in which they worship after their particular forms, which are after a fashion Buddhistic. This, how-ever, is not Buddhista according to the belief of India. Now there is a Buddhist temple of the real Indian kind. It is not a great building, such as the devotees of this faith have long intended i, build on Fifth avenue, but it is none the less a

temple, duly consecrated.

It is an inner room in the office building at 115 and 117 Nassau street, on the fourth floor, and the entrance to it is through another office, in which careful guard is kept, that no unauthorized atranger shall intrude. Opposite the door is a tiny image of Buddha, enshrined on a shelf, draped in Oriental fashion. Incense pots and Chinese joss sticks burn before him, not continually, but whenever the priest and any of the faithful are present. Above the image is blazoned the sacred word Ohm. It is written in the original Sanscrit, as shown in the cut. Around the walls are votive shields,

some twenty-five in number, one from each of the branches of the Theosophical So-clety of the United States from New York to Nebraska and California. On each is engraved the sacred word chosen by the branch, such as Dharma, Ishwara, Arjuna, Nirvana and the like. Also hanging on the walls are various weird paintings, drawings and photographs of indians, Egyptian and other mythological scenes. One of these is declared to have been painted with magical paint by Mr. William Q Judge, the only New Yorker who has been admitted to the Buddhist church by the high prelate thereof, who church by the high prelate thereof, who lives on the top, or near it, of Adam's Peak, in Ceylon. The picture is a copy of some very ancient Egyptian masterplece of art, and is principally remarkable for having been made with the magic paint. Mme. Blavatsky, it is said, pulled it out of a bare old stone wall with her fingers.

On a table at one side of the room, to-gether with some sacred literature, such as the Bhagvat Gita in Sanskrit and in English translation, lies a magic crystal on a handsomely painted and embroidered mat. It is a rough piece of rock crystal with one facet highly polished, and in it devotees see wonderful visions. Not only to they receive communications from the Mahatmas, but the officers of the Theo-



THE NEW YORK HUDDHA. sophical society are permitted to use the crystal at certain times in each mouth to get reports of the condition of the various branches of the society, and they de-

To one side of the brooding god who watches the worship hangs a Hindoo representation in brass bas relief of Brahma in his grand creative work, holding up on the one hand a curtain picturing all material things, and emanating on the other side all the glory of spirtual rays. Over all watches Buddha, and it is a

clare that they do actually receive such

fact that there is a constant stream of real live Buddhists visiting the place. Hindoo messengers, two or three, from the ecclesiastical organization in India, have already been there on business, though the temple was consecrated only about two months ago. It is believed, by these who started the movement, that a building of some protensions will soon be erected, and public worship after the Buddhist fashion will be among the prem-inent attractions of the metropoiss.

Capt. Benjamin Gleadell.

Eighteen years ago the steamer Cella was engaged in laying a cable in the China sea. Her commander was Capt. Benjamin Gleadell, who was recently found dead in the chart room of his ship, the Germanic, during a voyage from Liverpool to New York. Capt. Gleadell was 50 years old at the time of his death. He was born in Lincoln, England, and went to sea when he was a mere lad. The mained in his charge for three years, when he entered the employ of the White

Star company as captain of the Germanic, which position he filled with rare ability until his death. There are probably but few sea captains who are as genuinely oved and respected as was Capt. Gleadell, and

there are proba. BENJAMIN GLEADELL. bly few men who as well deserve love and respect as he did. More than 100 people owed to Capt. Gleadell a friendship as strong a. the deepest human gratitude could make it, for he had saved their lives. They must have formed for the old captain a group of friends worth hav-

Capt. Gleadell was, it is said, more humane toward his men than most sea cap-tains, and in many other ways made himself worthy of his honorable calling. His death caused genuino regret throughout marine circles, as well as among the many people who had learned to love the joily old sailor as passengers on his ship.

Agriculture of the Aines. The British consul at Hokodade states that the Ainos—who are a remarkable tribe of small, hairy people, originally living by hunting and fishing—have been in great straits since the occupation of their fishing grounds by the Japanese in 1869. Since 1882 efforts have been made to relieve their distress and to teach them farming, and in 1886 about 800 acres were cultivated by them. In their chief home, in the Island of Yesso, the Ainos are estimated to number 14,000 individuals, with 8,000 houses. They are supposed to be

gradually disappearing .- Arkansaw Trav. First Fiddle to Somebody.

In the grand orchestra of life everybody a anxious to play first fiddle. Nay, almost first fiddle absolute may take precedence of all the rest, yet every second fieldle is first fiddle to somebody. As "feas have smaller fleas to bite 'em, and so on ad in-finitum," so every man who ticking finitum," so every man who tickles a su-perior has an inferior to tickle him. If it were not for this pleasant arrangement we should have no social harmony, and it is only when this system of relations is disturbed that we experience discords and crashes.—New York Ledger.

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH.

A Man Who Has Been Much Talked Of of Late Years.

The late John Wentworth, of Chicago, came of an aristocratic family, though no one would ever suspect it from his appearance. One's idea of an aristocrat is a gentee person, well put together, in good propor-tion and with fine, clear cut features. Long Wentworth was just the opposite of this. His appearance, even in the days of his prosperity, was that of a country man who had spent the principal part of his time in a museum and had at last escaped. Never was there more superfluous bone, muscle and flesh in the makeup of any man outside of a show. When he walked about in a room the When he walked about in a room the chandeliers seemed to hang low; the chairs and tables looked as if made for children; his head seemed to be wandering about directly under the ceiling; indeed, Long

was well named When he went to Chicago that city was a hamlet. He left his aristocratic kinsmen in New Hampshire and became an Illinoisan, apparent ly far better fitted for the latter than the former field. Many are the yarns told of young John at that early day.

JOHN WENTWORTH. primitive balls he appeared with his six feet and six inches appeared with his six feet and six incress of perpendicularity, and it has been said that the artistic manner in which he handled the extreme length of limb was something never before witnessed in the backwoods town which reposed under the

guns of Fort Dearborn.

An over growth of body often gives an idea of an under growth of brain.

Not so with John Wentworth. He became one of Chicago's most prominent citizens-meyor, congressman, and for the past twenty years he was the possessor of

great wealth. In 1878 Senator Charles Farwell was running against Mr. Wentworth for congress. gress. Long John was known for a fond-ness of the corn juice beverage of the new west, though, being a double sized man, it should be stated to his credit that he always paid double price for his quantum of rye, and Farwell referred to this taste in one of his speeches. Farwell himself was noted for his fondness for the game of draw poker. Wentworth strove to get the best of his antagonist by fixing upon him the name of being a great gambler.

For many years Mr. Wentworth did

very little in a business way or in politics. His fortune was very large. For long while he lived at the Sherman house, and almost any evening his massive frame could be seen, head and shoul-ders above the largest baggage smashers and those who walked to and fro in the Sherman house rotunds. Besides, he had been sging of late years.

SIR ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.

Governor of Queensland and Really the

Father of the Canadian Pacific. Sir Anthony Musgrave, governor of Queensland, whose death was recently announced, was really the father of the Canadian Pacific railroad. All his manhood's life was passed in the British colonial service, and every position he held was ably filled while he was the incum-bent. His training for official life began when he was engaged as secretary to the son of Sir James Mackintosh. It was not long after he began the duties he then took up before he was made governor of the island of St. Vincent, holding sucthe Island of St. Vincent, Lolding suc-cesively half a dozen governorships in as many portions of the world. He was governor of Newfoundland in 1866 when the first Atlantic

was laid, and from there he went to British Columbia. It was at this time that it was thought desirable to effect a union of British Columbia with the Deminion of Canceeded in convinc

ing the British & Columbians of ANTHONY MUSGRAVE. the desirability of the scheme by insisting upon the conthe oceans, upon British soil. He was then sent to Natal, Africa, where he was governor just before the Zulu war. Then se went to Jamaica and then to Queens and, where he died after a service of

three years. Sir Anthony Musgrave's life record is not complete, however, without reference to his scholarly attainments, which were of no mean order. His book on publical economy took high rank, and was warmly commended by Professor Jayous. He was dso a notable protector of oppressed races wherever he was located. Governor Mus grave was 60 years of age. His widow is the daughter and only living child of David Dudley Field, of New York, and her three sons are now being educated in

Contagiousness of Leprosy.

The contagiousness of leprosy still contines to be a mosted question. Dr. Rake, superintendent of the Trinidad Leper hospital, has made a report to the British Medical association which embodies the results of his experiments in the cultivation of the germ of leprosy, the bacillus lepræ, which have been under way for the past four years. He says that (1) at a tropical temperature and on the ordinary nutrient media he has failed to grow the bacillus lepræ; (2) in all animals yet ex-amined he has failed to find any local growth or general dissemination of the bacillus after inoculation, whether be neath the skin, in the abdominal cavity or in the anterior chamber; feeding with leprous tissues has also given negative esults; (8) he has found no growth bacillus lepræ when placed in putrid fluids or buried in the earth. He further says that an inquiry of this kind is practically endless, so varied are the conditions of temperature, time, nutrient media, living animal tissues, or putrescent substance and so many are the observations never sary to awid or lessen the risk of errors of experiment -Science.

In the Presence of a Spore. The scourge which makes readers of telegraphic dispatches from Florida tremble appeals to a vague sense of horror and dread. It tells how helpless are we in the presence of a plague, which is only a despicable little living thing, so into itesimally little that we can neither or touch, nor paint, nor kill it Marks or Shepherd could only photograph it, if we could go netting for its cover we could discover its habits and rin bells and catch its swarms in bechives, if we could build great fires in the afreet and make streets and houses perfectly dry and force air currents burdened with these flying spores into flames, if we could see the shape and how these little creatures move, we could perhaps de-atroy them. But art and learning and genius and the truest herolam, ever illus trated in self sacrifice, are all impotent and uncrowned and humiliate presence of a spore.-Dupre in Birming ham (Ala.) News.

dilbert at a Rebearsal. W. S. Gilbert, the librettist, is a tall man, with gray hair and close out kers. He is a great stage manager. At a rehearsal of one of his operas he devotes his whole energies to having everything go off as he thinks it should. go off as he thinks it should. He never smiles, even when a whole chorus is laughing at the quaint conceits of his verses. Though extremely dignified, he does not hesitate to go through the drellest contortions of body or the most free and easy dance step to illustrate his ideas to who are to interpret them - New

A Sister's Right.

She—George dear, I don't quite like the way you go on with Ethel White. And she is as familiar as a sister would be.

He—Yes, darling, that relationship was stablished last June at Saratoga.-New

THE SHEATH OF CUSTOM.

HAVE WE REACHED THE VERY BEST METHODS OF LIVING!

Our Proneness to Honor Customs and Practices Staply Because Everybody Else Does-How Much Is Reasonable and How Much Is Merely Arbitrary?

Every human being grows up inside a sheath of custom, which enfolds it as the swathing clothes enfold the infant. The sacred customs of one's own early home, how fixed and immutable they appear to the child! It surely thinks that all the world in all times has proceeded on the same lines which bound its tiny life. It regards a breach of these rules (some of them, at least) as a wild step in the dark, leading to unknown dangers. have always said (and, indeed, it seems only reasonable) that by this time of day everything has been so thoroughly worked over that the best methods of ordering our life-food, dress, domestic practices social habits—have long ago been deter-mined. If so, why these divergences in the simplest and most obvious matters? And then one thing after another gives way. The sacred, world wide customs in which we are bred turn out to be only

the practices of a small or narrow caste or class; or they prove to be confined to a very limited locality, and must be left be-hind when we set out on our travels; or they belong to the tenets of a feeble sect r they are just the products of one age in history and no other. Are there really no natural boundaries?
Has not our life anywhere been founded on reason and necessity, but only on arbitrary customs? What is more important

than food, yet in what human matter are there more arbitrary divergences of practice? The Scotch Highlander flourishes on oatmeal, which the English Sheffleld iron worker would rather starve than eat; the fat snail which the Roman country gentleman once so prized now crawls un-molested in English or American gardens; rabbits are tabooed in Germany, frogs are unspeakable in England; sauerkraut is detested in France, many races and gangs of people are quite certain they would die if deprived of meat, others think spirits of some kind a necessity, while to others again both these things

AND YET, WHY NOT? Every district has its local practices in food, and the peasants look with the greatest suspicion on any new dish, and can rarely be induced to adopt it. Though it has been abundantly proved that many of the fungi are excellent eating, such is the force of custom that the mushroom alone is ever publicly recognized, while curiously enough it is said that in some other countries where the claims of other agaries are allowed the mushroom itself not used. Finally, I feel myself (and the gentle reader probably feels the same) that I would rather die than subsist on insects, such is the deep seated disgust we experience toward this class of food. Yet it is notorious that many races of respectable people adopt a diet of this sort, and only lately a book has been pub-lished giving a detail of excellent proven-der of the kind we habitually overlock pasty morsels of caterpillars and beetles.

And, indeed, when one comes to think of it, what can it be but prejudice which causes one to eat the periwinkle and re-ject the land small, or to prize the lively prawn and proscribe the cheerful grass-hopper? Why do we sit on chairs instead of on the floor, as the Japanese do, or on cushions like the Turks? It is custom, and perhaps it suits with our other cus-toms. The more we look into our life and consider the immense variety of habit in very department of it-even under conditions to all appearances exactly similar—the more are we impressed by the absence of any serious necessity in the Each race, each class, each section of the population, each unit even, vannts its own habits of life as superior to the rest, as the only true and legitimate forms, and peoples and classes will go to war with each other in their assertion of their own special belief and practices, but the question that rather presses upon the ingenuous and inquiring mind is whether any of us have got hold of much true life at all. - Home dournal.

Italians Not Good Soldiers.

Italians, the veteran diplomatist goes n to say, may become good diplomatists ound jurists and successful merchants. but they will never be soldiers in the true sense of that word. Take their splendid fleet of ironclads, for example, and mar-shal it in battle array against a French. English Russian or German squadron, commanded by a French, an English, a Russian or a German admiral, and the disaster of Lissa will be rehearsed over again Much of this incapacity for successful military achievement is due to want of training on the part of the officers. In Italy there are many military schools that are well attended, but in them, as in the universities, there is a fatal lack of severity in the examinations, and once the student has left school he is never after ward seen with a book in his hand.

It is for this reason that we find the officers in command of the Red Sea expedition committing precisely the same er-rors that their predecessors fell into in 1849 and 1860. The Italian officer seems to be concerned about only one thing—the effect that he is producing on the women and on the bystanders in general, and I have seen veterans covered with decorations, who never forgot, before going into the street, to arrange their hats and to look into a glass. Paris Cor. New York

Good Advice to Speculators.

Speculation is a business that must be dudied as a specialty, and though it is popularly believed that any man who has noney can speculate, yet the ordinary ness, is liable to make as great a mistake in this attempt as the man who thinks he can get as his own inwver and who is said to have a fool for a client. The connot required in speculation has wree many fortunes and reputations in Wall street, and is still very influential in it-Professional advice in Wall street a in legal affairs, is worth paying for, and costs for less in the end than the chief "points" that are distributed profusely and the street, thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa, and which only nilure the innocent speculator to put his money where he is almost certain to lese it. advice to speculators who wish to make money in Wall street, therefore, is to is

and "tipplers," turn their backs on bucket shops," and when they want "points" to purchase let them go to those who know.—Henry Clews in the Cosmopolitan.

nore the counsel of the barroom "tippers

An Execution in Siam. In the center of the field two short stakes had been driven into the ground. and to these when the executioners had finished their meal the prisoners walked slowly out without any one to guard them. On arriving at the stakes they again prayed, they sat down with their backs oward the stakes, to which their arms were tied, after which an official walked out, blindfolded them with strips of linen, filled their ears with clay, and then re-tired with his assistants, leaving the condemned men alone in the middle of the field. About two minutes after the executloners walked out armed with Japanese swords and sat down some thirty paces beyond the prisoners. They sat thus for perhaps a minute, then rose and advanced toward the doomed men, execut if cantlously approaching an enemy, till they came within striking distance, when they raised their swords as if to strike but instead of doing so turned round and retired to where they started from. After a short pause they advanced again in the same manner, but, on coming cross, stooped down and looked fixedly for about ten seconds into the faces of the prisoners, who sat perfectly motionless, and then again retired. This third time they advanced, and, as in the first instance raised their awords as if to strike but he

stanz or doing so they turned round and again retired. Then they knelt down, and, bowing toward the commissioner, called out, in Siamese, that they awaited his order.

On receiving the word they advanced On receiving the word they advanced toward the prisoners more quickly than before, and when within reach, after standing for a few seconds with their swords poised in the air, proceeded to cut their heads off. The head of the man who had begged for his life was taken off at three blows, but seven or eight were struck before the head of the other—an account to the process of the other was the control leaking man, with a immensely powerful looking man, with a thick, muscular neck—fell. The moment the first man's head fell his executioner ran off to a temple close by to perform certain rites, the other executioner following as soon as his victim's head was off.-Chicago Herald.

WITS GO WOOL GATHERING.

Absent Mindedness of Business Men When They Lunch Down Town.

Do you know that many business men are half crazy when they enter a restaurant at noon for lunch or dinner?" This was said to a reporter by the owner of a well known restaurant, who continued: "Their minds are not upon what they are doing; their brains are busy as can be figuring and planning. Their bodies left their counting rooms, but their heads remained. They, as a rule, eat hurriedly, and any number of them do so mechanically. I have seen them do the most abically. I have seen them do the most ab-surd things possible. Often it happens that one will throw down one cent at the cashier's desk with a seventy-five cent or fifty cent check, and wait for a minute or two for the change. And these are sharp, shrewd, calculating business men, who, if you entered their places of business, you would find alert enough, and who would never make a mistake in giving out or receiving money.

They show their mental abstraction In various ways. One will come in, and with deliberation place his hat beneath his chair, yet when he has done eating he will rush to the rack, and, seizing some body else's hat, go out, probably not covering his error for a day or two. It is a positive fact that not long ago a man with a 7% head were out of my place a 6% hat, which would scarcely stay on the p of his head. Nor did he discover his stake until he reached his office.

"One day a man stepped up to my desk and complained that he had lost his hat, a very fine one which had cost him \$7 or \$8 His hat had been stolen, he charged, and he was excited and angry Would you eve it? It was he who had stolen I discovered a few minutes later that two days before he had taken the hat of another, leaving his own. The one he took was of the same material, but had been worn an entire season, being greasy and soiled; still, he wore it without discover-ing the fact until the time he made the plaint, although his own hat was a fine, brand new one

"It is truly odd how men will behave about hats. Frequently one will come bolding one in his hand and tell me he did not wear that when be came in. I look at the faces of these, and if they have but just been shaved, tell them they made the exchange at the barber's and did not discover their error until they came in here One man made a great ado because, as he said, some one had carried off his hat, when investigation showed that he had worn another man's hat to the restaurant, picking it up as he left the office, but not ecting it until he had eaten. Going out to eat at noon is not an interval of business men, because there They must supply the wants ner man, but they do it without no rest. any rest of the brain. Their occupation is before them all the while, as their far away looks show. They say and do things in the most mechanical manner, and will skip from twenty four to forty eight hours in their computations. A level headed man of business insisted up and down, while holding his own hat in his hand—a nice silk one-that it did not belong to He knew what he had worn down town—it was a white one, he declared. He probably had done so the day before, but would not be convinced of his error until the name on the inside of the inner band revealed it to him. A man picks up a heap of human nature in our business because all sorts of things occur, particu larly at the noon rush, when men do some of the most absurd things in the world. and are often most unreasonable because of their self absorption."—Chicago Herald.

Tarring and Feathering.

Philologists have long observed that many werds popularly known as "Amer leanisms" are really good old Eng-lish terms brought over by the Pilgrim Fathers, the early settlers on the James, etc., and retained here when forgotten in the country of their birth. Similarly not a few Dutch words—boss, boodle, etc. -brought over by the early settlers of New Amsterdam, have spread from their original American habitat, till they have become part of our speech. It is not less interesting to note that certain customs forgotten in their bome land, but retained here, and, therefore, characterized as "American," are really importation

from Europe.

Not one of these customs has been regarded as more distinctively "Yankee" than the venerable one of "tarring and feathering," and yet we learn from the "Annales Rerum Anglicarum" of the venrable English historian Hoveden diving n the Thirteenth century and court chap lain to Henry III that the custom is a least as old as the time of Richard the Lion Hearted. He tells that Richard, on setting out on the third crusade, made sundry enactments for the regulation of his fleet, one of which was that "A robbe who shall be convicted of theft shall have as head cropped after the fashion of a champlen, and bolling pitch shall be poured thereon, and the feathers of a ushion shall be shaken out on him, so that he may be known, and at the land at which the ship shall touch he shall be set on shore." Whether the custom was earlier than this we have no mesus of determining. It is at least close on to 700 years old.—American Notes and

THE LESSON OF THE LEAVES.

Oh thou who bearest on the thoughtful face. The wearest calm that follows after grief, See how the autimin games on a bearened leaf. To aute repose in its own shellows, place.

of will foriamness round the gathered sheaf, Or, hurrying cassard in a rapture brief, Spin o'er the mooriands into trackless space? ome hollow captures each; some sheltering wall Arrests the wanderer on its anniess way: The autumn's pensive beauty needs them all, And winter finds them warm, though serse and They name young bissooms for the spring s

award call.
And shield new leaflets for the burst of May Thomas Wentworth Higgseson in The Century.

Nevada Miners Dyed Green.

A contract has been let on the Martin White mine, at Ward Nev, and work is to be resumed forthwith. A queer phonomenou is connected with the working of the Martin White ore. The ore is very base, and it is necessary to roast the whole of it. During the roasting process no deleterious or disagreeable fumes are observable, yet the hair and the beards of all the men engaged about the works are soon dyed a bright and permanent green. Even the cycbrows of the workmen are as green as grass. In scores of Nevada rologs ores of various kinds are smelted and reasted, but at none of them is either the bur or beards of the workmen banged from their natural bue. It is said there is less arsenic in the ore of the Martin White than in that of many other mines. Old smelters say arsenic has no such effect on the hair, and all declare that the emerald bue imparted to the hair due to the presence of some unknown and invetorious metal or mineral. White, grass green, whereas black or dark brown hair is dyed a deep bottle green. The hair is not injured by its change of color. It retains its original softness and strength.

—Territorial Enterprise.

This is the difference between a noble thought and a merely brilliant thought: The former, like a friend, improves on acquaintance, the latter loses its force on a second meeting, -Ivan Panin

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the same remody. I gladly effer this remody for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."-F. H. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Bock, Neb. · For children sillieted with colds, cough sore throat or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more steady relied

tuan Ayer's Cherry Peotoral, I have found it also, invaluable in cases of cough "-Ann Lovejoy, 1331 Washington street, Bostoo, Mass. "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved re-markably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant Chico-

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