The Northeast Passage.

The Northeast Passage,

A very interesting account of the Northeast passage by the steamer Vega, which has brought su h renown to Professor Nordenskjold, is given in a recent number of Blackwood's Magazine by Lieutenant Palander, who commanded the Vega. There is no doubt the Vega would have made her entrance into Behring strait the same season in which she started on her voyage, but for the exceptionally unfavorable condition of the ice. She had passed the real points of difficulty and danger, and was within 130 miles of Behring strait on the twenty-eight of September, 1878, when the ice closed in upon her, and she was unable to move until the eighteenth of the following July. The region in which she passed the winter is well-known to explorers and whalers, many of whom have passed through the same waters, encountering no ice, even as late as the first of November.

Now that the passage has been shown to exist, the question whether it can be made commercially useful is the next in interest. If vessels can get through in two months, as Lieutenant Palander

interest. If vessels can get through in two months, as Lieutenant Palander says they may, if no unanticipated obstructions intervene, considerable commercial use may be made of the passage in trading with the natives along nearly 4,000 miles of habitable coast. But this question of an open passage is one that Lieutenant Palander is not prepared to answer. That open water near the coast does exist during the summer and autumn months admits of no doubt in interest. If vessels can get through in strumn months admits of no doubt in s mind. The difficulties to be met ith at and around the northermost ope of the Siberian coast—Cape Tehelaskin—and Taimyi is and, are such as make it doubtful whether ships can et through without wintering over. That a passage is to be found there once in twice Lieutenant Palander does not oubt but it may occur so late that inter will set in before Behring strait reached. In summing up Lieutenant slender says: nder says:

"The Northeast Passage can not, "The Northeast Passage can not, herefore, in its entirety be made availabe or the purpose of commerce; but still an unual traffic might easily be carried in from the westward to the Obi and tenisei, and from the eastward to the ena. Unquestionably the way now less open to Siberia's three greatest ivers; and that land, so rich in mingrals, timber and grain, whose expose. rals, timber and grain, whose export and import trade has hitherto been conucted by means of caravans, ought ow to obtain a practical route as a conecting link between the old and new yorld."

Vessels designed for this hazardous raffic will have to be specially contructed to push their way through elds of drifting and newly-formed ice, and coaled and provisioned for an ice lockade lasting from eight to nine the der of the der

ckade lasting from eight to nine

Laws That Are Not Enforced.

H. H." (Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson) 'H.H.' (Mrs. Helen Bunt Jackson) s made a little collection of the laws ating to the Indians which are not forced, and embodies it in one of her ters to the New York *Tribune* on the Indian Problem." The following the list as she gives it:

LAny citizen or resident of the United

tes entering any territory secured by ty to the Indians for the purpose hunting or grazing therein—fine hin \$100 and imprisonment within

months.

Entering the territory secured to Indians south of the Ohio river, for purpose whatever, without a pass-t from the proper authority—half

bove penalty.
Entering the Indian Territory with stile intention and committing any se against the person or property of friendly Indian which would be ricindly Indian which would be itshable if committed upon a citizen hin our jurisdiction—fine within a and imprisonment within one year; property be taken or destroyed, renerative in double value; and if rder be committed, death. (Suppose is law was carried out in regard to murderers of the chief Big Snake autumn, at Reno, in Indian Terroy, how many men would be hung ides the soldier who fire: the first s the soldier who fire: the first

Surveying or settling upon any land inging to Indians, or attempting to o-fine within \$1,000 and imprison-

Attempting to trade among the lass as a trader, without license from government—fine within \$100; imsonment within thirty days and for-

are of merchandise.
Furchasing from Indians any utenfor hunting or cooking or any article
clothing, except skins or furs—fine
hin \$50, and imprisonment within

Purchasing a horse from an Indian nout a license—fine within \$100; im-coment within thirty days and for-

An Indian agent being concerned any trade with Indians on his own ount—fine within \$1,000, and impris-nent within one year.

Treating with Indians for the pur-

of land without authority from government—same punishment.

A toreigner going into the Indian itory without a passport—same pun-

. Any Indian or other person com-Any indian or other person con-ting within the Indian Territory any mse which would be punishable if mitted within places of exclusive eral jurisdiction—the same punishas is there provided for.

Whence Come the Birds?

long in cherry-time one wonders to to many robins in the orchard and by the hedgerows; to the thorns hich droop branches deeply bended the bits of red ripeness. Where nich croop branches deeply beaded a the bits of red ripeness. Where he birds come from in such flocks? Den in one tree, a score in another, even a hundred cutting the air and like arrows that are all throat. I do they discover the cherry trees? isn't it surprising they should come leagues after them? But where the cherries the birds do flock, this remembered it is not strange, 13,000 emigrants, mainly from the this remembered it is not strange, this remembered it is not strange, the solution of the stricts of Silesia and agary, should have landed in New k during the last three weeks. With ad scarce and bayonets plenty, the er class Europeans turn to the New rid. They know there is a strong real in our prosperity—that America's tries are once more ripe—and twice hany of them are coming this year ame last—Philadelphia Times.

Philadelphia commercial editor, was once a small boy with a fer who knew the value of a slipper ses of emergency, cannot to this day a about "a movement in leather" tout hitching uneasily in his chair.—adelphia News.

A Would-be King-Killer's End.

A Would-be King-Killer's End.

The execution, at Madrid, of Otero Gonzales, nineteen years old, for attempting to assassinate the King of Spain, is described by the New York Herald thus: The prisoner was attired in a black and violet robe, a round cap, a scapularium on his shoulders, his fettered hands grrsping an image of the Virgin. Several of the priests and brotherhood entered the prison van with Otero, while others headed the procession, with a crucifix borne aloft. The crowd, which was still composed chiefly of women, pressed around the escort, and when it arrived at the Plaza, where the scaffold was erected, it could not have numbered less than ten thousand. In front of the gibbet, which stood on a low platform, was the bench upon which the convict sits. Death is caused by the pressure of an iron bar, which causes instant terrance. which stood of a low platform, was the bench upon which the convict sits. Death is caused by the pressure of an iron bar, which causes instant strangulation. Two executioners from Valladolid had preceded the arrival of the regicide. The ground was guarded by a strong force of cavalry, infantry and gendarmes with fixed bayonets. The morning was beautiful and the sun gilded the wooded mountains in the distance. When the regicide ascended the scaffold he was deadly pale and his hands trembled. The troops formed a large square round the scaffold. The executioners seated the regicide on the bench and covered his head. At four teen minutes to nine the signal was given and the prisoner was garroted, life seeming to be almost instantaneously extinguished.

The second attempt on the life of thing Allorse was part out the life of The second attempt on the life of

The second attempt on the life of King Alfonso was made on the 30th of December last. The day was unusually mild and the streets of Madrid were crowded with vehicles and spectators. The king and queen had been out since three o'clock in a small phaeton drawn by a pair of rather fiery horses which Alfonso had some difficulty in managing. Toward dusk the king drove back by the Puerta del Sol and down the Calle Mayor, to debouch by the Armory square, at the principal entrance of the palace. Just as he neared the armory his animals grew uneasy, and he pushed palace. Just as he neared the armory his animals grew uneasy, and he pushed on to enter by the Puerta del Principe. Behind him were two servants in plain royal liveries, and ahead a single outrider. Slackening the pace of his horses, the king wheeled them to enter under the portice slowly on account der the portico slowly, on account of the bystanders. Just as the horses had come abreast of the large sentry box and while the sentinel was sentry box and while the sentinel was presenting arms, a man sprang out from the narrow space between the box and the wall of the palace, and leaning on the carriage, fired his first shot at the king. His majesty stooped slightly, and, gathering his reins firmly, dashed the carriage under the portice as the queen uttered a cry, clasping her partner's arm as a second bullet whizzed past, singeing the hair at the back of the head of one of the servants behind the queen. Then, in his turn, as he pulled up, King Alfonso leaned down to see if his youthful bride was hurt. Though shocked and alarmed her majesty was able to alight, and he her majesty was able to alight, and he slowly assisted her up the great staircase. The would-be assassin, who was immediately seized and ironed, proved to be a youth of nineteen named Gonzales. zales.

Grain Production at the West.

The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal publishes the following interesting exhibit of the production of corn and wheat in the United States for the year 1879, prepared by Dr. James Williams: CORN.

Rank.	Bushels.
1. Iliinois	309,000.000
2. Iowa	185,000,000
3. Missouri	142,000,000
4. Indiana.,	135,000,000
5. Ohio	105,700,000
6. Kansas	90,000,000
7. Kentucky	65,000,000
8. Nebraska	62,009,000
9. Tennessee	51,000,000
10. Pennsylvania	44,000,000
11. Wisconsin	39,900,000
	1,228,600,000
WHEAT.	
Rank.	Bushels.
1. Illinois	
2. Indiana	43,700,000
3. Ohio	
4. California	. 35,000,000
5. Iowa	. 32,787,000
6. Minnesota	. 31,887,000
7. Michigan	. 28,800,000
8. Missouri	. 25,800,000
9. Pennsylvania	. 22,300,000
10. Wisconsin	
11. Kansas	

341,474,000

The whole country produced 1,545,000.000 bushels of corn, of which eleven States produced 1,228,600,000, while twenty-seven States and eight Territories produced 316,400,000. Of wheat the whole country produced 449,000,000 bushels—341,500,000 in eleven States, and 107,500 in all the other States and Territories. The eleven States enumerated above produced seventy-six per centum of the entire wheat crop, and ninety-nine per centum of the corn crop.

Professional Rivalry.

A man who had his coat on his arm and his hat in his hand, yesterday, entered a butcher shop on Woodward avenue and began:

"Say, sir, one of your blamed carts knocked me down on Park street half an hour ago, and I'm going to have satisfaction!"

"One of my carts? I ware and William was the satisfaction of the satisfaction o

an hour ago, and I'm going to have satisfaction!"

"One of my carts? I guess not. William! William!"

William! made his appearance from the back room and the butcher said:

"William, this man accuses you of running him down with the cart this morning on Park street."

"I don't think it," was the reply.

"Well, I know it!" shouted the man, as he drew down his hat.

"Whereabouts on Park?"

"At the corner of High!"

"Ah! then, it couldn't have been," said the driver. "Here is the route I took: I first went up Woodward avenue, and ran over a boy at the corner of Alfred street. Then I went down Charlotte and took a wheel off a carriage. Down at the corner of Cass I run down a boy and a velocipede. I came down Cass to Sproat, and out again to Woodward, where I expect I ran over two women and a horse, and then came directly here. It couldn't have been me, sir."

"Then who was it?"

me, sir."

"Then who was it?"

"Indeed, I couldn't say, sir; but a few doors above this is a butcher who has three carts. If it was him he'll own up and be glad to see you, for he's keeping a record of the killed and wounded, to show off the rest of us. You'd better try him, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

A Menagerie Lion's Dinner.

A Menagerie Lion's Dinner.

One of the most attractive places out at the Zoo is the lion house, not far from the main entrance. One of the most favorable moments to visit this lion house is four o'clock in the afternoon, as the lions, tigers, cougars, panthers, leopards and hyenas are given their dinner at that time of the day. They are given one meal a day only. "Poor fellows!" perhapslyou may exclaim, but it must be remembered that in their native wilds these flesh-eating beasts go without food for several days. It is a very interesting sight to see this four o'clock dinner. As early as three o'clock visitors begin to crowd into the promenade in front of the row of cages and by the time the keeper brings out his buckets the house is well filled. Of course the animals know that dinner-time is approaching. They pace up and down their cages with uneasy steps, the lions roar and the tigers growl, showing very plainly that they are hungry. Every now and then a little boy will go close up to the lion's cage, bu will leap away again in an instant, for the terrific roar that makes the floor shake frightens Johnny out of his shoes. When the keeper appears with a bucket full of meat "Commodore Lawrence," the biggest of the panthers, bounds around the sides of his cage like a cat, for, as his cage is nearest the provision-house door, he gets the first food. Having received his big "hunk," as the keeper calls it, the commodore cats away with great relish. The tigers are almost wild with delight when their cages are reached. Perhaps the most interesting part of the sport, however, is the feeding of the male lion. Noble fellow that he is! Here comes the keeper; gleam with plensure. Now, really, isn't that a smile stealing over his face, unaking his beard twitch and his ears point forward? It looks very much like it anyhow, and if that isn't a lion's smile, then no lion ever did smile. He is not as impatient as the other animals, though he shows that he is hungry. He has a native dignity about him that every one must admire mals, though he shows that he is hungry. He has a native dignity about him that every one must admire. See, the keeper approaches with a piece of beef—horse beef—weighing fifteen pounds, on the end of a pole. The keeper holds the beef up over the lion's head and close to the cage. Now is the most delightful moment. "Just look!" "How nice!" "Dear old boy!" may be heard on every side, and the crowd surges up against the iron rail. Still the keeper holds the beef up above the lion's head. The lion looks up at it with a "please-do-drop-in-my-mouth" expression. His paws are crossed and his head elevated. Suddenly the keeper thrusts the beef between the bars, the lion seizes it and with a "thank you" look begins to eat as quietly as any good little girl in the United States.—Philadelphia Times. delphia Times.

A Historical Relic.

A Historical Relic.

A recent letter from Washington to the Boston Advertiser says: The Honovable Robert C. Winthrop in the course of the centennial oration delivered by him on the fourth of July, 1876, in Music hall, Boston, exhibited to the audience there gathered the writing desk upon which the declaration of independence was written, and the thoughts suggested by this interesting historical relic formed one of the most eloquent passages of his oration. He concluded his allusion to this desk with these words:

whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city in May, 1776, and the identical one on which he wrote the declaration of independence. Politics as well as religion has its superstitions; these gaining strength with time, may one day give imaginary value to this relic for its association with the birth of the great charter of our independence." It is probable that this desk will be de-posited in the fireproof library of the State department, where is kept the original draft of the declaration, written on this desk. on this desk

Trained to Dance.

In foreign countries there are many kinds of schools with which we in this country are unacquainted. In Italy, for example, there are schools in which boys and girls are trained, from early childhood, as dancers for the stage. These are said to be the hardest and severest schools in the world.

The children begin to prepare for entrance into them at the age of six years. At eight years a large number apply for admittance, and submit to a competitive trial of their skill. Out of two or three hundred applicants, the royal

or three hundred applicants, the royal academy of Italy selects every year twelve boys and forty-lour girls for ad-

mission.

The training in this school lasts eight

The training in this school lasts eight years, during which the pupils receive small salaries from the government. They are kept practicing from seven in the morning until noon, and they are required to perform many painful and extremely difficult exercises.

The training is so severe that the legs of the pupils are apt to grow large and clumsy. Some of them run to leg in the most extraordinary manner, so that they are spoiled for the stage. Occasionally, during their eight years' schooling, they are required to perform in the public theater. After all this expensive and laborious and worse than useless training, a really beautiful dancer, like Taglione. is very rarely produced.— Youth's Companion.

Wild Fruit in the Black Hills.

Wild Fruit in the Black Hills.

A correspondent, writing from the Black Hills country to the Chicago Western Rural, says: We will begin with the strawberry, by saying that they are found here in liberal abundance, the quality being a little above the common wild strawberry in the Western States. Then the grape comes in about the same proportions. They are of the same variety as those of the West, with a noticeable prolific vigor a little in advance of those of the States. The wild plum is very common in the foothills, and of several varieties. The Oregon grape is very abundant in the mountains and some places in the foothills. It is a small plant or shrub not much larger than a strawberry plant, the roots being much larger than the top. It holds its leaves in winter the same as evergreens. It is not prized so highly for its fruits as for its medicinal qualities. The roots, when steeped in water, yield a tonic which, though very bitter, is powerfully invigorating. The June-berry is quite common though not abundant. It grows on a shrub from one to four inches high, is about the same size as the gooseberry, is black when fully ripe and very palatable. We have two kind of currants, the black and the clove currant. These I believe are only found in the valleys among the foothills. The gooseberry is very common, embracing three varieties, the leading one being exactly the same as was introduced throughout the Western States twenty years ago for cultivation and which proved a success. The only disparagement that I know as to growing tame fruits here is that the apple is not represented in its wild state (that is the crab apple.)

There are several other varieties of fruits in a small way that I shall not

to growing tame fruits here is that the apple is not represented in its wild state (that is the crab apple.)

There are several other varieties of fruits in a small way that I shall not mention now, but the crowning fruits of this region is the raspberry and buffaloberry. The raspberry is very abundant and of the finest quality, superior to anything of its kind that I have ever seen under cultivation. The vine is a moderately fair grower, the berry red, of fine flavor and uncommonly large. Although they are pleanteous and free for all, yet we have known pickers earning from three to four dollars per day gathering them for the market. Then comes the buffaloberry. Perhaps you think he is going to be a lusty fellow, but I can best describe it by saying it is in size, shape, color and appearance (when gathered) nearly exactly the same as the common rid currant. It grows on a bush or shrub, is in size and appearance very much like the crab apple, which begins to bear at three years old, and remains in bearing for many years. The berries are of fine flavor, very asciduous and excel the red currant for table use. They are a very prolific bearer. A bush not larger than an ordinary wild crab apple bush will yield from two to six quarts of these berries.

the formation of many similar associations of liferent parts of the country. The concluded his allusion to this deak with these words:

"Long may it find its appropriate and appreciating ownership in the successive generations of a family of whom the blood of Virginia and Massachsetts is so auspiciously commingled. Should it, in the lapse of years, ever pass from the hands of those to whom it will be so precious an heirloom, it could only have its fit and final place among the choicest and most cherished treasures of the nation, with the above title deeds of independence it so proudly asserted."

This evening the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, who is now in Washington, took the occasion of a call at the executive mansion to deliver personally to the President, as a gift to the United States, this little mahogany desk on which Mr. Jefferson wrote the declaration of independence. It was presented in the name of the children of the last Joseph Coolidge, of Boston, to whom it was given by Jefferson himself in 1825, whose granddaughter Mr. Coolidge had married, and it was an autograph inscription as follows: "Thomas Jefferson gives this writing-desk to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., as a memorial of his affection. It was made from a drawing of his own, by Ben. Randall, cabinet-maker, of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrivalin that city in May, 1776, and the declaration of independence. Politics as with the country. But the formation of independence are represented in the name of the children of the last Joseph Coolidge, Jr., as a memorial of his affection. It was made from a drawing of his own, by Ben. Randall, cabinet-maker, of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrivalin that city in May, 1776, and the declaration of independence. Politics as with the first longer of the country, but the formation of these societies is a constant of the formation of the succession of a family of the work performed by these societies is a region of the set of the country. From the returns made to Colone the decla

The organization of these societies is a very simple affair, as the less ma-chinery and formality to them, the easier they are organized and the better they do their work.—N. E. Farmer.

Peruvian Temples of the Sun,

Of the early history of the Peruvians we have but little knowledge, owing to that barbarian policy exercised by the followers of Cortez and Pizarro, in destroying everything belonging to the tribes which they conquered. Like the Mexicans, the Peruvians had advanced in art serious and learning rander the tribes which they conquered. Like the Mexicans, the Peruvians had advanced in art, science and learning, under the administration of successive wise rulers, and their state archives contained histories of their country, from the dawn of civilization among them, to the period of the conquest. But the superstitious Spaniards committed these works to the flames, because of their heathen origir, and we are obliged to depend almostexclusively on the truth of tradition for the knowledge we possess of the history of this people during the Inca dynasty. The most magnificent of all the Peruvian temples was that of the sun at Cuzzo. The mode of worship in this temple was similar to that of Heliopolis in Egypt, where this great luminary was adored. His golden image occupied a large portion of one side of the interior of the temple, and before this the worshipers prostrated themselves with rich offerings in their hands, which were received by the attendant priests. Two or three virgins, selected from the first families in their kingdom, were in constant attendance, whose duty it was to make oblations of wine to the deity, and chant hymns of praise to the great Father of Light. Like other aborigines of this continent, the Peruvians were nomadic tribes and gained a subsistence by hunting and fishing. Superstitious in the extreme, their objects of the Egyptians.

Salt and Its Value.

All our readers know the value of that familiar and useful substance, salt, which enters so largely into our daily wants, and is so essential to our existence. Formerly prisoners in Holland were kept from the use of salt; but this deprivation produced such terrible diseases that this practice was abolished. The Mexicans, in old times, in cases of rebellion, deprived entire provinces of this indispensable commodity, and thus left innocent and guilty alike to rot to death.

left innocent and guilty alike to rot to death.

This mineral is frequently mentioned in the Bible. The sacrifices of the Jews were all seasoned with sait, and we read of a covenant of salt. Salt was procured by the Hebrews from the hills of salt which lie about the southern extremity of the Dead sea, which overflow the banks yearly and leave a deposit of salt both abundant and good.

Among ancient nations salt was a symbol of friendship and fidelity, as it is at present among the Arabs and other Oriental people. In some eastern countries, if a guest has tasted salt with his host, he is safe from all enemies, even although the person receiving the salt may have committed an injury against his entertainer himself.

Among the common people all over

may have committed an injury against his entertainer himself.

Among the common people all over Scotland, a new house, or one which a new tenant was about to enter, was always sprinkled with sait, by way of inducing "good luck." Another custom of a curious nature once prevailed in England and other countries in reference to sait. Men of rank formerly dined at the same table with their dependents and servants. The master of the house and his relations sat at the upper end, where the floor was a little raised. The person of greatest consequence sat next, and all along down the sides, toward the bottom of the table; the servants were placed according to their situations. At a certain part of the table was placed a large salt vat, which divided the superior from the inferior classes. Sitting above the salt was the mark of a gentleman or man of good connections, while to sit beneath it showed a humble station in society.

Salt is found in greater or less quantities in almost every substance on earth, but the waters of the sea appear to have

they are pleanteous and free for ail, yet we have known pickers earning from three to four dollars per day gathering them for the market. Then comes the buffaioberry. Perhaps you think he is going to be a lusty fellow, but I can best describe it by saying it is in size, shape, color and appearance (when gathered) nearly exactly the same as the common red currant. It grows on a bush or shrub, is in size and appearance very much like the crab apple, which begins to bear at three years old, and remains in bearing for many years. The berries are of fine flavor, very asciduous and excel the red currant for table use. They are a very prolife bearer. A bush not larger than an ordinary wild crab apple bush will yield from two to six quarts of these berries.

Village Improvement Societies.

In his report, lately issued, Colone Wright, chief of the bureau of statistics of labor, gives some interesting statements concerning the work of village improvement societies in Massachusetts, of which the Laurel Hill association, located at Stockbridge, is the parent. The object of this society, as set forth in their by-laws, is to improve and ornament the streets and public grounds of Stockbridge, by planting and cultivating irrees, cleaning and repairing the side-walks, and doing such other acts as shall its end to beauty and improve said streets and grounds. Its work has been the subject of many newspaper articles, and its example has been the incentive for the formation of many similar associations in different parts of the country. During its existence it has expended \$4,000 in carrying forward its work, planted more than 1,600 trees and hedges, and built mities of sidewalks, foot-bridges, ter.

From the returns made to Colone Wright's bureau, it appears that 216 of the work performed by these societies are given, to show in what directions are given, to show in what directions are given to not return the country in large quantities.

Rescued from a Watery Barrel. The Voltage improvement societies, having a members of the coun

The Toronto Mail tells the following remarkable yarn:

"What in the name of goodness is that?" said a fisherman to his companion, as they strolled along the beach at the eastern end of the bay about 5:30 the other morning.

"What do you mean?" inquired his companion.

"What do you mean?" inquired his companion.

"Why," said the other, "you blind fool, don't you see a barrel on the beach yonder, with what looks like a pair of legs sticking out of it?"

Both instructively ran as fast as possible toward the object of their attention, and sure enough, there was a barrel bumpli g in the surf, with a man stuck head first into it up to the hips. The sai ors were not slow in hauling the cargo ashore, and upon shaking the contents of the barrel upon terra rilma, they were still further surprised to discover were still further surprised to discover that although the poor fellow was inthat although the poor fellow was in-sensible, life was not extinct. The bar-rel was quickly utilized, and the body rolled upon it till the water was pretty well-pumped from the stomach. Then by rubbing and applying restoratives, the man finally recovered, but he gave such a confused account of himself that nothing definite could be ascertained as to his reason for being thus baryled nothing definite could be ascertained as to his reason for being thus barreled up. Some hinted that he might have been crammed into it and chucked overboard from some schooner, while others cugaested that perchance he might have srawled into 't in search of shelter from the stormy blast and had been blown into the water. His escape, however, from death was miraculous, because if he had been allowed to remain in this curious hiding place a few minutes curious hiding place a few minute-longer the vital spark would have for-

Light, Not Noise.

Idames, because of their heathen origir, and we are obliged to depend almostex-clusively on the truth of tradition for the knowledge we possess of the history of this people during the Inca dynasty. The most, magnificent of all the Peruvian temples was that of the sun at Cuzzo. The mode of worship in this temple was similar to that of Heliopolis in Egypt, where this great luminary was andored. His golden image occupied a large portion of one side of the interior of the temple, and before this the worshipers prostrated themselves with rich offerings in their hands, which were received by the attendant priests. Two or three virgins, selected from the first families in their kingdom, were in constant attendance, whose duty it was to make oblations of wine to the deity, and chant hymns of praise to the great Father of Light. Like other aborigines of this continent, the Peruvians were nomadic tribes and gained a subsistence by hunting and fishing. Superstitious in the extreme, their objects of worship were as numerous as those of the Egyptians.

Some writers shine best when they are blacking their shoes.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The Baptist Home Missionary society appointed in February twenty-three missionaries, and in March fourteen

more.

It is estimated that 2,400 persons were converted at Moody and Sankey's meetings in St. Louis. Mr. Moody spoke 168 times, and addressed 197,000 people.

A census of the Society of Friends shows that it has about 88,000 members, of whom 65,850 are in the United States and Canada, 14,725 in England, 3,948 in Scotland, and 3,500 in other countries.

Sydney Smith once said, at the close of a Sydney sermon: "Do not imagine that talls sermon is mine—I cannot do such things; it is by an American, Dr. Chauning."

Of the 14,000 Methodist Episcopal

Channing."

Of the 14,000 Methodist Episcopal ministers in America there are, according to the Methodist, only eleven who have blots on their names, and three of these have been condemned unjustly.

The V inia Bible society has commenced a canvass of the entire State, with a view of supplying every family with the Bible. Nearly fifty active Christians are employed for the work, at a salary of \$25 per month and expenses.

penses.

The Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary society, organized in 1869 has now 55 560 members, and an annual income of \$60,843. It supports 141 day schools, four orphanages, three hospitals, five dispensaries, nine boarding schools, and 150 teachers in heathen lands. lands.

A clergyman recently said that many a man while apparently singing with all his might the lines, "Were the whole realm of nature mine, that were a present far too small," was diligently engaged with one hand in his pocket in scraping the edge of a three-cent piece to make sure that it was not a dime.

Mesers Moody and Sanker reached.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey reached this city November 21, 1879, and left April 8, 1880. They were here twenty weeks. Mr. Moody held in that time 255 services and preached over 240 times Mr. Sankey sang at over 300 services. The evargelist's sermons, as published in the Globe-Democrat, aggregated nearly 500 columns.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Frandulent Tront.

Among the present fictions is the gen-

Among the present fictions is the general belief that from now through the season Fulton market will display on marble slabs, on ice, and even alive in tanks, genuine brook trout.

These spotted beauties are popularly supposed to be drawn by experts from their lurking places in small swift streams on Long Island, or up in New England, or down in Pennsylvania, or far away in the Adirondacks. But the mass of them are taken by much milder. England, or down in Pennsylvania, or far away in the Adirondacks. But the mass of them are taken by much milder, not to say meaner, methods. And the most of them, considered as brook trout, and sold as such at one dollar a pound, are simply fish frauds. There is nothing wild, or gamy, or brooky, or trouty about them. They are an artificial pond production, hand raised, liver fed, fat, flabby and almost tasteless, and their tameness, as Selkirk puts it, is so shocking that the boy who perambulates the pond edge with his panful of cold chopped liver can lift out the fish with his hands and throw them into the bucket or basket, to be carried to market.

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These tame and wholly artificial trout, thus bred and fed and fattened, are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring, and the bigger and fatter they are, the worse they are, the biggest and best ranking in insipidity with the common pond sucker. From the pond to market, from market to gridiron, from gridiron to table, and from table to stomach, all the way through, and all the way down, they are unmitigated frauds.

the way down, they are unmitigated frauds.

What some people are very fond of calling "culture" is alike fata, to the favorite brock fish and to the Boston female. While we highly approve of fish culture in general as a means of producing cheaply a greater abundance of solid tood, of its sort, it is folly to suppose that trout so raised will retain the wild, gamy flavor and delicacy that distinguish the real and natural brook trout. The literally artificial specimens differ from the genuine fish as the seedling monstrosities do from wild strawberies. The preponderance of pulp and water can never compensate for the lost sweetness and flavor. When nature feeds, it furnishes the natural flavor. Quail and partridge eggs hatched under a hen, with the birds brought up in barnyard fashion, with barnyard feed, come to the table with only a barnyard flavor. On the other hand, when a hen has hid away her nest in the woods, and her chickens have raised themselves on wild buds and berries, when subsequently shot and cooked, they have been wild buds and berries, when subse quently shot and cooked, they have been quently shot and cooked, they have been found to possess a positive game flavor. Even preserved game, as in England, yearly degenerates, as it becomes tamer. The venison becomes more and more muttony, and the grouse greasier and less gamy. These preserves rank with real wild wood shooting pretty much as the housewife's preserves rank with the housewife's preserves rank with fresh fruit.

fresh fruit.

People who imagine that they are epicures are welcome to pay a dollar a pound for artificially bred and fed pond fish, but if they fancy they are enting the delicate, gamy, genuine brook fish, their error is as wild as the trout are tame.—New York Sun.

Suits at law are brought nowadays for every reason, and no reason. especially in some of the new States, whose inhabitants are often of a very litigious disposition. Recently a resident of Crete, Neb., was arrested for non-payment of a bill long due for groceries, while he was courting a young woman in her father's parlor. He was held to bail, and when he appeared in court to defend himself, the judge promptly discharged him, declaring that he had been arrested without adequate cause. He has, in consequence, brought suit against his creditors, who had the legal process served on him, and he claims \$25 000 damages. He had, he alleges, borne a good financial reputation, which is now seriously affected; he has been disgraced by his arrest in the parlor of his sweetheart, injured socially and morally, and on account of what had happened then and there, he has never had the courage to visit his lady-love since, and considers his connubial prospects, so far as she is concerned, forever blighted. He thinks that \$52,000 would be a moderate sum for the stock to his sensibilities and the harm to his good same, and avers that he will have justice, if there be justice in the land. It is possible that his arrest may have saved him from an unhappy marriage, but he flatly refuses to look at that side of the question.