

How the Esquimaux Dress.

In the fur of the reindeer nature has provided the best possible protection from the cold with the least amount of weight to the wearer. It might be possible to cover one's self with a sufficient quantity of woolen clothing to guard against the coldest weather of the North, but it would require a man of immense muscular power to sustain the load. Two suits of reindeer clothing, weighing in all about five pounds, are quite ample for any season and are worn in the coldest weather. At other times one suit is all that is necessary. The inner coat is made of the skin of the reindeer killed in the early summer when the hair is short and as soft as velvet, and is worn with the hairy side next to the bare skin. It is at first difficult for one to persuade himself that he will be warmer without his woolen undershirts than with them, but he is not long in acquiring the knowledge of this fact from experience. The trousers are made of the same material, as are also the stockings that complete his inner attire, or, so to speak, his suit of underclothing. This inner suit—with the addition of a pair of seal or reindeer skin slippers with the hair outside and a pair of sealskin boots from which the hair has been removed, with soles of walrus or okejoik skin and drawing strings which fasten them just below the knee—comprises his spring, summer and fall costume. The boots have also an additional string passing through loops on the side, over the instep and behind the heel, which makes them fit comfortably to the ankle.

In winter sealskin is entirely discarded by the native Esquimaux as too cold, and boots of reindeer skin, called mit-coo-lee, from the leg of the animal, are substituted, and snow-shoes of the same sort of skin, with the hair inside, and a false sole of skin from the face of the buck, with the hair outside, complete the covering of his feet. This hairy sole not only deadens the sound of his footsteps upon the hard snow, but makes his feet much warmer, as it has the same effect as if he were walking upon a carpet of furs instead of upon the naked snow. In cold or windy weather, when out of doors, the native puts on another coat called a koo'leevlar, which is made of skin with heavier fur from the animal killed in the fall.

The winter skins with the heaviest and longest fur are seldom used for clothing if a sufficient supply of the fall and summer skins has been secured. They are principally used for making what might be called the mattress of the bed. Sometimes, however, in the severest weather, a coat made of the heavy skin is worn when the hunter has to sit by a seal's blow hole for hours at a time, without the least motion, waiting for the animal to come up and blow. In cold weather, when out of doors, he also wears an outside pair of trousers, called see-ler-par, which are worn with the hair outside (all trousers are called kok'e-lee, the outside see-ler-par and the inside ones e'-loo-par). The inside coat is called an ar-tee-gee, and is made like a sack with a tail attached and a hood, which can be pulled up over the head at pleasure. The kok'e-lee are both made with a drawing string at the waist, and only reach a short distance below the knee. They are very wide there, so that when the wearer sits down his bare knee is exposed. This is not as disagreeable to the wearer, even in that climate, as one would naturally suppose, but is really more unpleasant for the spectator, for he not only sees the bare knee but the film of dirt that encases it. The coats are very loose also, and expose the bare skin of the stomach when the wearer reaches his hands above his head.

The coats of women differ from those of men only in having a short tail in front and a much longer one behind. They also have a loose bag on each shoulder and the hood is much longer than the men wear. The women's outside coats are always made of the short hair, the same as are their ar-tee-gee. Their trousers reach further below the knee, fit closer to the leg, and are worn with the hairy side out. Women never wear but one pair in any weather. Their stockings and boots are made with a sort of wing extension at the ankle and coming up over the bottom of the trousers have a long strip, by which they are fastened to the belt that also sustains their trousers at the waist.

To secure the necessary amount of skins for his family taxes the skill of the best hunter, for they must be secured in the summer and fall. Each adult requires six skins for his outfit, besides the number for the bedding. Take, then, an average family of a hunter, two wives and three children, and he must have for the adults eighteen skins, eleven for the children, three for his blanket—one blanket is enough for the entire family to sleep under—and about five for the mattress—a total of thirty-seven skins. This is more than many of them can secure during the short season of good fur, but others may kill many more, now that they are supplied with fire arms, and those who have a surplus will always supply the actual needs of the

more unfortunate; but often much suffering occurs before their wants are met.—*New York Herald.*

How Oil-Cloth is Made.

All the burlaps on and of which oil-cloth is made is manufactured in Dundee, Scotland. It is made from an India grass. It is sized first, when it is ready for painting. It isn't painted with brushes, but with a knife. A great long knife. The end of the burlaps is passed under the blade. When paint is laded on the burlaps by the gallon, machinery takes hold of it and draws it between a roller and the knife, and the blade scrapes off all the superfluous paint as it passes through. No brush could lay the color on so evenly. They paint sixty yards of burlaps in a minute. Then when it is dry it is sand-papered by machinery and other coats of paint go on. From four to nine coats of paint are put on, according to the quality of the oil-cloth. All the blocks from which oil-cloth is printed in these—and, with few exceptions, all the manufacturing in the United States—are made in Hallowell, Me. The block is about eighteen inches square, and is made of three pieces, the inside block is pine and outside blocks are maple. The printing surface is sawed across at right angles with very fine saws, which work automatically, and don't need any superintendence after they have been started. When it reaches the factory the surface of the blocks look like a box of matches; the designer then paints his design on paper, lined out in tiny squares, a perfect duplicate of the block. In copying the design on the block the operator works one block for each color, and the copying is done with a chisel, the operator cutting away all the little squares made by the saws, except those covered by the pattern. It is like worsted work, "four squares to the right, three straight up, five to the right, three down and four to the left." The same old "three greens and then a brown" business. The designer is limited to few colors, and has to make the most of his combinations. These blocks are then fitted with handles, and the printers go to work. The palette is a great revolving table with pads of the different paints laid upon it. Two men work at each table, and the operation of printing is like stamping letters at the mailing-table in the postoffice. The printer slaps the block on pad, then strikes it on the oil-cloth. First the white, say. And there is a scattering meaningless picture of little white squares. Then the red is struck on, more little white dots that look like nothing. Then the green, and you think you can see something like a leaf. Then another shade, and other, until you see a cluster of leaves and birds in a figure, outlined by a very distinct color, and the printing is ready for the "masher," which is a block just like the others, only all the squares left on, not one struck out. This is pressed down on the figures by a hand-press, and the printing is pressed down evenly and smoothly. If the printer wants to give a square or "pegged" appearance to the finish of the oil-cloth, the masher is sawed both ways, in the bunch of matches style. If he wants to "line" the finish, the "masher" he uses has only been sawed one way, and the oil-cloth has a "lined" appearance on the surface. This work is all done by hand, guided only by gauges, but so perfectly is it done that the figures never lap, and you will have hard work finding where the blocks join on the oil-cloth. They print each day at each table 120 yards of oil-cloth. Then the cloth goes into the "ice-house" to dry. The ice-house is frozen by steam. Superintendent Dan very kindly told me to put on my overcoat before I went in. I put it on, and when I got in there the thermometer marked 175 degrees above, and still a going. I took off my overcoat. The cloth is then ready to varnish. This is done with brushes, fourteen brushes, which a man works with a crank. Here in these works they varnish fourteen thousand yards a week. And if you want to know any more about oil-cloth, write to Salem, I can make it myself, but I haven't time to write any more about it.—*Burlington Heralder.*

In Timbuctoo.

Dr. Oscar Lenz, the Austrian explorer, has returned to Europe after an expedition to Central Africa which few Christians have ever rivaled. He penetrated the Saham desert, from Morocco to Timbuctoo, the Mecca of Ethiopia. This is a feat attended with as much danger as the well-known journeys of Captain Burton and Palgrave to the sacred city of Arabia. The adventurous Austrian passed by a Turkish doctor in his travels in North Africa. Dr. Lenz saw enough to convince him that the mystery which enshrouds Timbuctoo is maintained for other than spiritualistic reasons. He found that the slave trade is carried on there upon a very large scale. There are groups of immense huts, which form whole quarters of the town, and in these the slaves are lodged, while they are also used as warehouses for ivory, gold dust, ostrich feathers and wares.

A TRADE IN RIDDLES.

How a New Englander Won a Number of Quarter Dollars.

Nine persons sailed from Brattleboro down the Connecticut river. Among them was a shrewd New Englander who wished to go to Hanover, upon condition that he would give the captain one dollar for his passage. Now it is true something jingled in the New Englander's pocket when he had struck his hand against it; but the only money there was a twenty-five-cent piece, for the other was a brass button.

Notwithstanding this he accepted the offer with gratitude; for he thought to himself, "Something may be earned, even upon the water. Who can deny that many a man has grown rich upon the Connecticut river?"

During the first part of the voyage the passengers were talkative and merry. But as the vessel sailed onward the passengers one after another grew silent and gaped, and gazed listlessly down the river, until one cried to the New Englander:

"Come, now; do you know any pastime that will amuse us?"

"Now is the time," thought the New Englander, "to shear my sheep."

He then proposed that they should sit around in a circle with him. Those who could not answer the questions any one proposed should pay the one who propounded them a twenty-five-cent piece, and those who answered them pertinently should receive a twenty-five-cent piece.

This proposal pleased the company, and hoping to divert themselves with the New Englander's wit or stupidity, each one asked at random whatever chanced to enter his head. Thus, for example, the first asked:

"Who prolongs his work to as great length as possible, and completes it in time?"

All said it was impossible to answer that question; but the New Englander said:

"The rope-maker, if he is industrious."

And the others paid him twenty-five cents.

"Wait," thought the second; "I will try you at the Bible, and I think I shall win my piece."

"Why did the Apostle Paul write the second epistle to the Corinthians?"

"Because he was not in Corinth," said the New Englander. "Otherwise he would have spoken to them."

So he won another piece.

The third tried him in a different way:

"There are two brothers, and still only one of them is my uncle."

"The uncle is your father's brother," said the New Englander, "and your father is not your uncle."

A fish now leaped out of the water, and the fourth asked:

"What fish have their eyes nearest together?"

"The smallest," said the New Englander.

The fifth asked:

"How can a man ride from Hanover to Brattleboro in the shade, in the summer-time, when the sun shines?"

"When he comes to a place where there is no shade he must dismount and go on foot," said the New Englander.

The sixth asked:

"When a man rides in the winter-time from Brattleboro to Hanover, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his hands shall not freeze?"

"He must make fists out of them," said the New Englander.

The seventh asked:

"How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man will receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

"The last man must take the dish with the egg," said the New Englander, "and he can let it lie as long as you please."

The eighth, who was the last, asked:

"In what month do the people of Hanover eat the least?"

"In February," said the New Englander, "for it has only twenty-eight days."

But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep, so he began:

"How can a man fry two trouts in three pans, so that a trout may lie in each pan?"

No one could answer this, and one after another gave him a twenty-five-cent piece; but when the eighth desired that he should solve the riddle, he rocked to and fro, shrugged his shoulders and rolled his eyes.

"You see, I am a poor man," said he at last.

"What has that to do with it?" cried the rest. "Give us the answer."

"You must not take it amiss," said the New Englander, "for I am very poor."

At last, after much persuasion, he thrust his hand into his pocket, took out one of the pieces he had won, laid it upon the table and said:

"I do not know the answer any more than you. Here is my piece."

When the others heard this, they opened their eyes and said it was scarcely according to the agreement. But as they could not control their laughter,

and were wealthy and good-natured men, and as the New Englander had helped them to while away the time on their voyage, they let it pass, and the New Englander took with him—let us see. He had eight twenty-five-cent pieces by his answers, eight with his own riddle, one in his pocket, to start with, one he gave back and four he gave to the captain.—*Golden Days.*

The American and English Cabinets.

In both the United States and England the cabinet, as a body, is unknown to the constitution, and is not officially recognized by the law. The name "Cabinet" never occurs in formal documents; it has gradually come into use, from the fact that in England the king's advisers were wont to meet and consult him in his private cabinet.

Each cabinet officer, however, is officially recognized in both America and England—not as a cabinet officer, but as the chief of one of the great departments of the executive administration.

In this country such an officer is known as "secretary"—the secretary of state, of the interior, and so on. In England the title of secretary is used for the five highest administrative officers, those of foreign affairs, home affairs, the colonies, India and war.

The office corresponding to our secretaryship of the treasury, on the other hand, is in England divided between two high officials—the first lord of the treasury and the chancellor of the exchequer; the officer known to us as the secretary of the navy is called in England the first lord of the admiralty.

In England, moreover, there are several cabinet officers unknown to our own cabinet. These are the lord high chancellor, the president of the board of trade, the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the president of the council and the lord privy seal.

In the United States the members of the cabinet are nominated by the President, and are approved or confirmed by the Senate. The President can also remove any one of them at any time. But in England the cabinet is really selected by the prime minister, subject to the approval of the queen; and, though he can remove them, the English cabinet usually comes in and goes out of office in a body.

There are other notable differences between the two cabinets. In the United States no cabinet officer can sit in either house of Congress. In England no man can sit in the cabinet who is not a member of either the commons or lords.

With us the cabinet officer has two, and only two, functions—as the chief of an executive department and as an adviser of the President on matters of general policy. With the English the cabinet officer adds a third function to these two, for he is a parliamentary leader, and in the commons or lords defends either the policy of his own department or the general policy of the ministry of which he is a member.

While in the mother country a cabinet always goes out of power in a body when the house of commons casts a vote adverse to its proceedings, in the United States the position of the cabinet, as a whole, is quite unaffected by any vote of either or both houses of Congress.

Each English cabinet officer has his own rank and dignity, while the American secretaries are officially equal. The salaries of these officers, moreover, differ widely in the two countries. Our secretaries get \$8,000 a year. The English prime minister receives \$25,000 a year; so do the chancellor of the exchequer and the five secretaries of state. The lord high chancellor has \$50,000 a year, and a pension, when he retires, of \$10,000 a year for life. The lowest salary received by an English cabinet member is \$10,000, which is the sum received by the president of the council, the lord privy seal, the president of the board of trade and the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

From these differences some idea may be derived of the contrasts which appear between the institutions of the ancient monarchy of England and our own still youthful republic.

Origin of "Yankee."

The origin of the word Yankee is now difficult to trace. The old spelling was Yankey. Some have said that it was coined in Europe and used to designate all persons in the American colonies. Others have argued that it could be traced to the Indians in their attempts to pronounce English, and called them Yamghees. The learned Dr. Thatcher declares it was first used by one Jonathan Hastings, a farmer of Cambridge, Mass., as a cant word to express excellence, as a Yankee good house or Yankee good cider—just as the people of Louisiana, when recommending any article for sale at New Orleans, declare it is real Creole butter or Creole eggs. At any rate the word Yankee has become a famous word, and while our Southern brethren point indiscriminately to all Northerners as Yankees, nevertheless the genuine Yankee will continue to be found "down-East," where he was first discovered. When he is found in any other quarter of the country he may be recognized, but he is away from home.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Englishmen regard with much interest the recent successful experiment of shipping frozen mutton from Australia. The meat was delivered in good condition in London after a voyage of sixty-five days, and was found to be of excellent size and flavor. It is said that there is no meat of which England stands more in need of foreign supplies, for the home supply is rapidly diminishing. During the past year there was a falling off in sheep and lambs of 1,500,000 head in England and Wales, exclusive of Scotland and Ireland.

If any one still doubts the necessity of the government's taking some action to protect the forests of the country let him read the statistics given recently in the *Northeastern Lumberman*. A careful compilation shows that the actual quantity of pine wood cut in the three States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan—the chief lumber States in the country—is close on 8,000,000,000 feet a year, while the total resources of the same States are but 81,000,000,000 feet, or a little more than ten years' supply at the present rate of consumption. A timber famine is, therefore, by no means an improbability before another decade passes, unless very energetic measures are taken to keep the ruthless work of destruction now going on within reasonable bounds.

The South Seas have of late proved fatal to many sailors. The massacres by the islanders include those of the crew of a Hong Kong trading vessel, the captain alone escaping; the captain and seven of the crew of the *Annie Brooks*; the master and all the crew of the *Esperanza*; the master and some of the crew of the *Ripple*; the crew of the *Borealis*; the master and two men of the *Lodia*; the crew of the *Zephyr* and the crew of the *Prosperity*, whose heads were cut off and sent about to the villages, while their bodies were smoked and put in the mission house astrophies. Nevertheless, says a New York paper, it is beyond question that white voyagers were the original aggressors; and although some of these victims apparently had no evil intent in landing they paid the penalty of the crimes of others who were guilty of great wrongs and cruelties to the natives. After being maltreated by some white men the savages knew no way of self-protection but to attack all visitors of the same color.

There lives in Vinton county, O., a most remarkable family. Mr. Benjamin Reynolds, the father, was born in Martinsburg, Va., August 22, 1790, and in the year 1811 he was married to Miss Susan Shriver, who was born in the year 1793. Mr. Reynolds, with his family, started West in 1818, and in December of that year settled in Ohio, and has since that time lived on the same farm. The most remarkable part of the history of this family is their longevity. Mr. Reynolds is in his ninety-first year; Mrs. Reynolds is in her eighty-eighth, and both are well preserved. They have fourteen children, all of whom are living. The oldest, Henry, is sixty-nine years of age. The youngest child is forty-three years of age, and the average age of parents and children is sixty-one years. Age of the father, ninety-one years; age of the mother, eighty-eight years; combined ages of the children, 800 years; total of all, 979 years. There are over fifty grandchildren, many great-grandchildren and not a few great-great-grandchildren.

Those who have believed that the Sahara desert is the bottom of a long dried up sea; that it is considerably lower than the surface of the ocean, and that to convert it again into a big sheet of water all one has to do is to dig a canal, say to the Atlantic coast, had better read the lecture recently delivered in Paris by Dr. Lenz, who traveled through the desert from Morocco to Timbuctoo. He reports that the Sahara really forms a great plateau which has an elevation of about 1,100 feet above the level of the Atlantic—a fact that makes the idea of flooding it ridiculous. There is nowhere a depression below the level of the ocean, and it is not a dead sandy waste. There are rocks and sandy plains and oases covered with grass and stagnant sheets of water. Fresh water fossils are found in abundance—another proof that it is not a dried up sea. The climate, Dr. Lenz says, is not nearly as hot as he expected to find it, and wild beasts are rare, the most dangerous inhabitants being the tribes who a short time since massacred the French Trans-Sahara expedition. The doctor may be accused of "bulling" the Trans-Sahara railway scheme which has been talked about a great deal of late in France, but as his story is also that of recent scientific explorers the probabilities are that he does not exaggerate the good points of the desert.

The wolf's sense of smelling is peculiarly strong. He can smell carrion the distance of nearly a mile.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Just the Difference.

Some men move through life as a band of music moves down street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their presence and sweetness as orchards in October days fill the air with perfume of ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses, like the honeysuckle over the door, yet, like it, sweeten all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. There are trees of righteousness which are ever dropping precious fruit around them. There are lives that shine like star beams, or charm the heart like songs sung upon a holy day.

How great a bounty and a blessing it is to hold the royal gifts of the soul so that they shall be music to some and fragrance to others, and life to all! It would be no unworthy thing to live for to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy; to scatter sunshine where only clouds and shadows reign; to fill the atmosphere where earth's weary toilers must stand with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves, and which they long for, enjoy and appreciate.—*Christian at Work.*

Religious News and Notes.

The synods of New York and Philadelphia of the Reformed Episcopal church have been united under one council and bishop.

The Rev. Joseph Cook, who is lecturing in Ireland, receives a great deal of attention. He recently dined with the Archbishop of Dublin.

The 382,920 Congregationalists in the United States gave last year for their religious work \$3,692,922.24, or an average of nearly \$10 per member.

The American Baptist Missionary union closed its financial year with a debt of less than \$20,000. The Home Mission society will carry over a debt of \$30,000.

The Rev. J. S. Inskip, who is on an evangelistic tour round the world, is holding, so recent advices say, a remarkable revival meeting in Galle, Ceylon.

A church and Sunday-school congress will be held at Ocean Grove, N. J., July 18-28, under the direction of the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut. The annual camp-meeting takes place in August, opening on the 16th and closing on the 26th.

In a certain Western conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church a presiding elder was suspended from the ministry one day, expelled the next, restored to the ministry on the third day, and made presiding elder again on the fourth day.

King Metsa, of Uganda, in Africa, is the most capricious and unreliable of all heathen monarchs. His renunciation of the Christian religion he had professed and his repudiation of the missionaries were some months ago reported. Since that he has accepted, and in turn rejected half a dozen different and conflicting faiths. The latest accounts from him is that he has turned Mohammedan. This is said to be in consequence of an awful dream which vexed him one night.

Mr. Moody being asked in Denver, Col., whether the meetings in San Francisco were satisfactory, replied: "No, they were not satisfactory, for nothing less than the conversion of every man in the city would have satisfied me. But the results were gratifying—very gratifying." He expressed dislike for the title "revivalist." "Revolutions rest solely with God!" he exclaimed. "I can only do my best to aid in it."

Animals Before an Earthquake.

An Italian writer on the recent catastrophe on the island of Ischia mentions those prognostics of an earthquake which are derived from animals. They were observed in every place where the shocks were such as to be generally perceptible. Some minutes before they were felt the oxen and the cows began to bellow, the sheep and goats bleated, and rushing in confusion one on the other, tried to break the wicker work of the folds; the dogs howled terribly, the geese and fowls were alarmed, and made much noise; the horses which were fastened in their stalls were greatly agitated, leaped up and tried to break the halters with which they were attached to the mangers; those which were proceeding on the roads suddenly stopped and snorted in a very strange way. The cats were frightened, and tried to conceal themselves, or their hair bristled up wildly. Rabbits and moles were seen to leave their holes; birds rose, as if scared, from the places on which they had alighted; and fish left the bottom of the sea and approached the shores, where at some places great numbers of them were taken. Even ants and reptiles abandoned, in clear daylight, their subterranean holes in great disorder, many hours before the shocks were felt. Some dogs, a few minutes before the first shock took place, awoke their sleeping masters by barking and pulling them, as if they wished to warn them of the impending danger; and several persons were thus enabled to save themselves.