

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The rose gardens of Adrianople cover 14,000 acres.

An Alabama whirlwind whisked up a cow and carried her 250 yards.

Nepoleon thawed his frozen soldiers by flagellation.

The Chinese monarchy has existed with few changes for 4,000 years.

The Chinese tallow-tree produces a substance which answers the same purpose as our tallow.

The inventor of the submarine telescope, a woman, has received \$10,000 for her invention.

Galen said that all animals born when the moon is at half quarter are feeble, weak and short-lived.

In Denmark a diet of bread and water for a month was formerly considered equivalent to a punishment of death.

The Laplanders are subject to blindness, brought on by the dazzling snow without and the smoke inside their huts.

All people of fashion in China cause their coffins to be prepared and their tombs to be built during their lifetime.

Among the Assyrians and Babylonians clay was used as a writing material. Over 2,000 clay books of the Assyrians have been discovered.

A German professor of the seventeenth century boasted that he had a cryptograph incapable of being deciphered. No one succeeded until a French refugee did so after eight years' effort.

Silhouettes may be traced to the eighteenth century, when Etienne Silhouette was minister of France. He advocated economy so strongly that anything simple, like these profile portraits, was satirically called by his name.

A boy at Baregnat, N. J., eighteen years of age, can talk, but no person excepting his two sisters has ever heard him speak. He will not converse with them in the presence of others, and even his father has never heard him utter a word.

War's Horrors.

The *Herald*, a newspaper published in Chili, contains the following description of one of the most terrible scenes witnessed during the war with the Peruvians:

The Peruvians fired from the private houses at Miraflore with the object of driving them out. The Chileans applied the torch. When the progress of the flames made it impossible for those within to remain, the Peruvians began their exodus. When they were out they had to meet the enemy's soldiers, who were watching for them in order to shoot them down. The corpses of the Peruvians were laid in piles before the doors and walls of the burning houses, and actually added fuel to the conflagration in progress.

If any one of the besieged was happy enough to escape from the place of the struggle, he was soon hunted for and killed like a rat, and sometimes several prisoners were kept alive by the intervention of the officers and commanders, and were put under the charge of a certain number of officers, more to be protected than with an object of being escorted. But as soon as any Chilean soldiers were slain or wounded by those who continued the struggle, the prisoners were formed in line and shot without mercy by those who were escorting them. At other times, before setting fire to the house, they tried to blow up a part of it with torpedoes, in order to reach the immured Peruvians, and to kill every one who could be found, without listening to their piteous appeals for mercy.

While the commanding officer, Duval, was exhorting several Peruvians who were sheltered in a building to surrender themselves, he was slightly wounded. It is impossible to give an idea of the fury with which the Chileans were seized when they saw the way in which the enemy answered their propositions of a surrender in order to save their lives. The building was immediately set on fire, the soldiers carrying everything they could lay their hands on to assist the flames. In a short time the building was surrounded, and there was no escape left for those who were inside. The smoke commenced to suffocate the prisoners before the fire had begun to do its work.

In that situation the Peruvians tried to find a way to free themselves from such horrid death, but every door, every window, and every part of the building which could have afforded any chance of escape was barricaded with the corpses of those who had been butchered. Many of these unfortunate Peruvians became crazy, and many tried to free themselves from such a death by crossing the fire which surrounded the building, but in vain. Others jumped from the top of the burning buildings into the streets to meet death at the hands of the Chileans, who threw those who were alive into the fire.

Caffeone, the aromatic principle of coffee, is so strong that an almost imponderable quantity is sufficient to aromatize more than a quart of water.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Heat and pressure applied to light colored horn render it transparent.

The muscular flesh of animals of the higher orders is moistened with an acid liquid.

Many kinds of glass when heated become crystalline and more or less opaque.

Caoutchouc is the product of trees, and is a milky sap which exudes from the trunk.

Wood charcoal and other forms of carbon have the property of absorbing large quantities of gases.

Wood has been preserved three thousand years in Egyptian tombs where it has been exposed only to dry air.

Nut-galls are excrescences on the leaves and stalks of the oak, made by the gall wasp to deposit her eggs.

A manufacturer of chemical instruments in Paris has made ivory flexible for probes and tubes by steeping it in oil.

The petals of flowers still inclosed in the bud are mostly green, and only acquire their distinctive color by contact with the light.

Yeast loses much of its fermenting power by pressure or being washed with water. It becomes inactive when heated, either alone or with water.

The loss of weight in an egg during incubation is found to be the same in a given time as that of an egg if left to itself, so that it would seem to result from simple drying.

The ancients manufactured cloth from the asbestos to wrap about the bodies of the dead on the pyre. In modern times one use of it is for gloves with which to hold red hot crucibles.

The ashes of feathers of birds that live on grain contain much silica. The feathers of old birds contain more than those of the young, and the wing feathers more than those of the tail and breast.

Large quantities of electricity are developed by the friction of water in minute globules against solids. If one hand be held in a stream of vapor from a boiler and the other brought near the metal a spark may be obtained.

Henry Clay's Courtesy.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes as follows: I think I never saw a more perfect gentleman than Henry Clay. He was always considerate of the feelings of his brother man, and even when sorely tried never said or did anything which could possibly offend the lowliest of them. I recall an instance of this. There lived here in former years a man named Garbard, who, though a rough fellow, was an ardent admirer of Mr. Clay and a personal acquaintance.

During one of Mr. Clay's visits Garbard came up to the Springs, arriving at night in a sad state of intoxication. He wanted to be shown where Mr. Clay was, and insisted upon seeing him. With some difficulty we persuaded him that he must wait until morning, and he finally said: "Well, just let me see his foot tracks; that will do me to-night."

The next morning I started with a friend to Mr. Clay's house and found him surrounded with distinguished gentlemen, both of this country and abroad. There were senators and judges and foreign ambassadors present, all engaged in discussing, I believe, some intricate question of foreign policy. The gentlemen present would throw out some problem or other, like a tub to a whale, for Mr. Clay to play with, as it were. Mr. Clay was seated at the end of the room furthest from the door, when who should come marching into the room but Mr. Garbard. He had with him, too, an Italian dwarf in fantastic dress, with bells on his hat, who was a ventriloquist and a mountebank generally. Of course the appearance of such a couple in such an assemblage created no little commotion.

Garbard pulled his hat off, and marching up to the man of Ashland, said: "Good-morning, Mr. Clay."

"Good-morning, Mr. Garbard," said Mr. Clay.

"Well, Mr. Clay," continued the other, "I know you are a good judge of men and fond of music, so I brought this man up to amuse you. He can imitate any man or animal in the world, and I'll have him go through his programme for you."

Everybody else in the room was abashed at the man's forward manner, but Mr. Clay arose and stepped forward as though he was interested in the extreme.

Then the fellow began his imitations. I could not stand it and went out of the room, as did many others. Finally Mr. Clay went up to the fellow, and, taking a \$5 bill from his pocket, said:

"I appreciate your efforts, but I know you must be extremely fatigued from your exercises, and trust you will not attempt anything further," and the man went off.

The discussion was never resumed, and the party all came down on to the grounds after that, but it was the finest exemplification of "a step from the sublime to the ridiculous" that I ever witnessed.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

While the total property valuation of the United States is below that of France or Great Britain, the annual accumulation of wealth in this country is greater than that of any other modern nation. In Germany it is \$200,000,000, in Great Britain it is \$325,000,000, in France it is \$375,000,000, in the United States it is \$825,000,000. In other words, this country is growing rich at the rate of \$2,300,000 a day.

The East Indian Prince of Gondal is about to marry—possibly ere this has married, for the precise date of this event is not named in the report—seven maiden daughters of men who are high in favor at his court. Seven days will be consumed in the several ceremonies, and each bride of the preceding day will be present at the wedding festival of her rival. Each bride receives the same presents in jewelry and dresses, and has her apartments arranged like those of her companions. None of the seven has yet completed her fifteenth year.

Miss Robinson, the English philanthropist is trying to establish "Army Coffee Taverns," places of recreation and refreshment for soldiers, where no malt or alcoholic liquors will be sold. In a book on coffee taverns by Hepple Hall, it is stated that the first coffee house in London was opened in 1652, at St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. In 1715 there were about 2,000 registered coffee houses and shops in the British metropolis. They were open to all classes. A penny was laid down at the bar on entering, and the price of a dish of tea or coffee seems to have been twopence. It is reported that in one square mile in London, where the poorest people congregate, \$2,000,000 a year is spent in drink.

At the closing meeting of the national conference of charities held recently in Boston the report of the committee on imbecility and idiocy was presented by its chairman, Dr. H. B. Wilbur, of New York. He traced the promoting causes of idiocy, and showed that it is the immediate result of defects of the brain or nervous system. The number of idiots and imbecile persons in this country was estimated at about one in every 1,000 of the general population. There are about 2,500 pupils at present in the schools for idiot and feeble-minded children. He set forth the advantage of physical education and the development of the control of the nerves and muscular action. Close training, he asserted, is found more effective than mere individual training. The next annual session of the conference will be held in Madison, Wis., the latter part of July, 1882.

National and race prejudice is curiously illustrated by the recent movement of a representative of the Celestial empire to break up the Chinese educational mission at Hartford, Connecticut. While the hoodlums of San Francisco were stoning inoffensive Mongolians in the streets, while the Kearneys were asserting with rhetorical vehemence and virulence that "the Chinese must go," and were urging the adoption of means, by law and beyond the law, to that end, comparatively little was heard in the way of imperial remonstrance. At all events no order came from home to the Chinamen on the Pacific coast to empty their wash-tubs, quit their quarters and return to their native land. Perhaps a reason for this apparent indifference may be found in the fact that the persecution of the Mongolians did not make them any less Mongolian. On the contrary, it separated them from the rest of the population and confirmed them in the habits of a peculiar people. Whatever this explanation may be worth it is certain that the ill treatment of the Chinese in San Francisco caused no such excitement at home as has their good treatment at Hartford. The breaking up of the educational mission is ascribed to the discovery that the students were losing their national and race characteristics, or to the fear that they would lose them. Some of them had gone so far as to cut off their queues, to wear Caucasian garments, to eat, drink and behave like Western barbarians. It looks as if the empire does not care much how grossly its subjects are abused so long as they hold fast to their peculiarities and continue distinctly and indomitably to be Chinamen; while it will not tolerate even a temporary way of life which tends to merge their identity with that of a strange people. "The effect of their sojourn," the imperial commissioner said in substance, "was to alienate the boys from their country and its customs, to undermine the most sacred traditional principles of government and society, to implant and foster seditious ideas, which would become the germ of social if not civil and religious troubles among their own people."

It costs \$13 to lick an editor in Osage county. It is much cheaper to buy him out than to clean him out.—*Kansas City Times*.

MILK as an Aliment.

An English physician, Dr. Duckworth, of the Royal College of Physicians, has recently put forth an important paper in the *Practitioner* on the insufficient use of milk as a diet, and shows the serious effect of the neglect of this indispensable nutrient on national health. His warning is most timely in an age when so many artificial viands tend to destroy the appetite for nature's simple and normal food supply. An eminent physiologist has pointed out that while "all other matters appropriated by animals as food exist for themselves or for the use of the vegetable or animal of which they form a constituent part, milk is designed and prepared by nature expressly as food, and is the only material throughout the range of organization that is so prepared." Pure milk in sufficient quantity is as necessary for the body as pure air, but, as Dr. Duckworth shows, its use among those who can afford to buy it has so decreased even in the rural districts of Great Britain as to amount almost to a milk starvation. The minimum quantity required for the preservation of health, he calculates, is five quarts per diem to a family of ten, and not less than a quart daily to each child. "If this, or anything approaching this, were the rule instead of the exception," he is confident that the disease of "rickets," in its manifold phases, would be completely banished from this country, and a much higher standard of health and robustness would unquestionably prevail.

If this conclusion holds at all true for Great Britain it will hold much more so for the United States. The humidity of the British isles insures a comparatively equable climate, which makes few heavy drains on the human system, while in America, especially in the West and Northwest, the ceaseless and extreme alterations of temperature and the aridity of the atmosphere, which induces a great waste of the body by evaporation, makes heavy demands upon its store of energy. That store can only be kept up by good nutrition, which milk, combining as it does the four great staminal principles of human aliment, is so admirably fitted to supply. The prejudice which some entertain against it, or the fancy that it disagrees with them, may be removed in many cases by adding to the milk a little carbonate of soda or of lime water, which will enhance its digestibility, and when drunk for health purposes in large quantities it is rectified by adding a little pepsin.

There can be no question that a large number of men and women, inclined to strumous and scrofulous habit, anæmia, catarrh and consumption would be saved from premature decrepitude or wasting disease by resorting to a generous milk diet. The increasing amount of food adulteration, through the multiplication of glucose and oleomargarine factories, ought to have the effect of popularizing a dietetic article which nature has provided and which cannot be tampered with without exposing the fraud to easy detection. Bone and sinew will not make a nation, but the grave nutritional loss growing out of the disuse of this elementary article of food will ultimately make a hardy race a nation of dwarfs, and it is well known that the hardiest race on the globe, the Kirghiz, of Central Asia, under the most terrible climatic extremes, have little else to live on but the milk of their herds.—*New York Herald*.

Two Brave Women and a Bear.

Mrs. G. W. Marshall and Miss Lu Taylor, of Fire Hole Basin, were surprised one afternoon by some large cinnamon bear on the roof of the root-house, endeavoring to make its way to the succulent viands contained therein. They tried to scare him away by throwing such missiles at him as were in reach, but brain didn't scare worth a cent, and continued to tear off the roof of the house as though they were not in the vicinity. Fearing they would be left foodless and famine stricken, they decided upon trying other means, and getting a Sharp's rifle which hung in the house, they overcame their feminine aversion to such weapons, loaded the gun, and getting to the corner of the house took good aim and fired, with such effect that the bear came tumbling off the roof and made a bee line for his tormentors, who, woman-like, dropped the gun and ran into the house as fast as they could go and securely barred the door. Unable to get at them, the bear struck for the timber, and the ladies, seeing him going off, went out, picked up the gun, reloaded it, and followed him. They had not proceeded far in the timber when they heard the bear groaning heavily, as if much hurt, and cautiously seeking their opportunity, they rested the gun across a log and again let drive at it, this time with such good aim as to shoot it through the heart, killing it almost instantly, and lest it might come to life again, they gave it another shot for luck, then left it. The skin now hangs in the hotel as a trophy of the pluck and marksmanship of these national park Nimrods. The bear, when dressed, weighed about 400 pounds.—*Benton Record*.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

A zealous man always finds more than he looks for.

Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them.

One-half of the world must sweat and groan, that the other half may dream.

Good homes are like good apple trees—they propagate after their kind.

Preserve the privacy of your house, marriage state, heart, from relatives and all the world.

Gratitude is the throwing out of our hearts in the light of another's kindness.

Work to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow.

If every year we rooted out one vice we should soon become perfect men.

Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none.

He who respects himself will respect others.

The evils of the world will continue until philosophers become kings, or kings become philosophers.

Kindness is stowed away in the heart, like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around.

Real friendship is a slow grower, and never thrives unless ingrafted upon a stock of known and reciprocal merits.

No man is born wise; but wisdom and virtue require a tutor; though we can easily learn to be vicious without a master.

Strong minds, like hardy evergreens, are most verdant in winter; when feeble ones, like tender summer plants, are leafless.

The modern majesty consists in work. What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.

There are truths which some men despise because they have not examined, and which they will not examine because they despise.

Native-Born and Foreigners.

Some persons may be surprised to learn that the proportion of foreign-born to the native population is not greater in this country—it is 6,677,360 to 43,475,596; but, of course, the descendants of the foreign-born rate as among the natives. The largest number of foreign, 1,211,438, is, of course, in this State; Pennsylvania stands next, with 587,533; Illinois third, with 583,592; Massachusetts fourth, with 443,063; then Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan, with 405,417, 392,743 and 388,346 respectively. California has 292,680 foreign and 572,006 native. In the Northeast various manufactures and coal and iron mining have drawn emigration, mainly Irish, German and French Canadian, with some Welch; in the Northwest agriculture has been the attraction, and it has been mainly felt by the Germans and Scandinavians; in the extreme West and the Territories, mining has been the great moving force. Nevada has the largest number of foreign to 100,000 native, 70,016; then Arizona, 65,613; then Dakota, 62,112; then California and Minnesota, 51,167 and 52,172. A group of eight States and five Territories, headed by Wisconsin, with 44,548, and ended by Colorado, with 25,686, have twenty-five to fifty per cent. of foreign to native. A group of ten, headed by New Jersey, with 24,356, and ended by the District of Columbia, with 10,662, have foreign equal to ten to twenty-five per cent. of native. Nine States and one Territory have two to ten per cent., and eight have less than two per cent. In 1870 Arizona and Idaho had 150,922 and 110,838 of foreign to 100,000 native; these were the only sections where the native population was outnumbered. [These figures represent proportions merely, as the entire population was only 9,658 in Arizona and 14,999 in Idaho—4,274 of the last named being Chinese.] This has changed since, Arizona having now about two-thirds as many foreign as native, and Idaho having less than half as many. There is now no State or Territory where the native-born population does not largely outnumber the foreign; in the United States the number per 100,000 of native is but 15,359 against 16,875 in 1870. In thirty-five States and Territories natural increase—of course, of foreign as well as of native born—has gained upon the native. Of these twelve Dakota stands first, then Oregon, Colorado, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maine, Massachusetts, Florida, Arkansas and Washington. Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Utah, where the proportion of settled emigrants was largest in 1870, show the largest rate of decline in this respect now. The factories of New England, the wheat fields of Dakota and Oregon and the mines in Colorado and New Mexico account for the relative increase of emigrants in those sections.—*New York Times*.

The man who can exquisitely cut his piece of pie with a fork is not deserving of all the praise at the dinner-table. He who can most quickly shove his plate over the grease spot that appears on the tablecloth when he spills that gravy, is entitled to wear laurels.

To-Day.

Don't tell me of to-morrow! If we look upon the past, How much that we have left to do We cannot do at last! To-day! It is the only time! For all on this frail earth; It takes an age to form a life— A moment gives it birth.

Don't tell me of to-morrow! Give me the man who'll say, Where'er a good deed's to be done, Let's do the deed to-day; We may all command the present, If we act and never wait, But repentance is the phantom Of the past that comes too late.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The combing man—A barber.

"Sleeping out loud" is the latest child definition of snoring.

"This is a fit time and place," as the mad dog said when he saw the river.

If the tide waves are breakers, it is no wonder the loose waves smash things.

Why is a turnpike gate like a dead dog's tail? Because it stops a waggin'.

All the policemen in New Orleans quote Shakespeare. He is the mayor of the city.

A great many men are like a rocking-horse. They are always on the go, but never go ahead.

The people on the stage love to be called artists. Why shouldn't they? Don't they paint?

"Organ-grinders are allowed in the streets of Chicago between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. only. A man who demands more than twelve hours of such music ought to get employment in a boiler shop.

A Detroit doctor says people with light eyes and hair are those who have warts. Now if some savant will tell us what color of eyes and hair denotes snoring, many unhappy marriages will be prevented.

Women often speak disparagingly of men's judgement. But the feminine mind, when the supreme moment of decision arrives, always leans upon a man, if there is a man within leaning or clutching distance.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines says she tried for ten years to find a flaw in her husband's character, but was unsuccessful. Wonder if she tested him as they do a steam boiler—tried to blow him up and found it wouldn't work?

Probably the meanest man on record keeps a boarding-house in San Domingo. Last winter an earthquake turned the edifice upside down, and the very next morning he began charging the garret lodgers first floor prices.

The publication of weather predictions is of great benefit to the community. It enables the mean man to appear generous by promising to take his wife on a pleasure trip the day he is certain that a heavy rain will postpone the trip.

In speaking of a newly-wedded pair a gentleman said of the husband: "The trouble with John is he has no mind of his own." "Oh, that will make no difference; Sarah will always be ready to give him a piece of hers!" responded the lady.

A correspondent should always make it a point to add to a newspaper communication, "If too long, please cut down to suit yourself." This reassures the editor and suggests a way out of a possible difficulty which might never have occurred to him.—*Rochester Democrat*.

It was a youth of modest purse Said soft unto a maid: "Which would you rather tackle next, Ice cream or lemonade?"

Across the maiden's rosy cheek Fast flits a winning smile: "I'll order some of both," she said. Heaven help the young man's "pile."

"Ah, my love, what a love of a lovely new costume you have on?" "Do you think so, love?" "Yes, my love, and I'm real glad." "Are you really? You are so kind!" "Yes, dearest, I was beginning to feel sorry for you, after you'd worn that old black silk three years and turned it twice."

THE MATERNAL MOAN.

Fond friends tried vainly to cheer her, To stop up the tears that fast fell; And she clasped her daughter still nearer, And in agony uttered farewell!

The groom with his bride has departed, To journey far off in strange lands, And the mother cries out broken-hearted: "Well! I'm glad that girl's off of my hands."

A Japanese newspaper, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, gives an account of the embarrassments of journalism in Japan. On the 26th of April last Mr. Saionji, ex-editor of the *Toyo Jiji Shinbun*, was summoned to the procurator's office in the Tokio Saibansho, and "Mr. Matuzawa, of the editorial staff of the same journal, was arraigned there in handcuffs and tied up with a rope round his loins." The report adds: "It is very sad to see journalists thus treated who have worked for the benefit of their country." Mr. Matuzawa's sole offense is said to be that of publishing a statement that the mikado had instructed the minister of the imperial department of the household to order Mr. Saionji to resign the editorship of his journal.