48,000 HUNS IN COAL MINES.

How the Tariff on Coal Has Affected Labor.

Pressurer. Pa., Sept. 12 .- In industrial activity there is scarcely a rival anywhere in Pennsylvania to the great bituminous coal interests. No protected industry in the State shows more clearly the insincerity of the protectionists' plea for tariff to protect the wages and interests of the workingmen With a tax of 75 cents a ton on bituminous coal, the wage worker, taking the region over, obscarcely enough to provide for the

Last year there was mined through. out the entire bituminous coal fields of the Sate 30,866,000 tons, which was worth on the cars at the mines fully \$30,000 000, and which, shipped to destination, was worth more than \$50 .-600,000. This coormous wealth was produced by 45,000 of the poorest paid and most carefully "protected' workingmen in the world. The miner. themselves are not as well paid as the same class of labor in the English and Continental European mines, and rents for poor houses, which are furnise to the English miner for nothing; and in order to hold their places at the mines must submit in almost every district to the exactions of be

THE AVERAGE MINER'S WAGES. In 1885, when the State Department of Internal Affairs gathered som · valuable statistics bearing upon labor compensations in the bituminous coal fields, it was found that the 44 -000 persons employed in the region were paid in wages \$14.240,774, when the output was 20,647,720 ton- of coal and 3.588.876 tons of coke, the value of which, at the mines, was not an average for the region of about coal fields of Pennsylvania. \$324 a year, or less than \$6,25 a week. In the same year the average for the anthracite region was \$6.67 per week. Last year there were mined 30,866, 000 ton of coal, which was dug out by 37,000 miners, who in some plac s were daily in peril of their lives. The average vield per miner was 834 tons, and the average price paid throught the region was not more than 45 cents per ton, which shows an average weekly wage of less than \$7.25 for the miners who are supposed to do the skilled work of the coal product-

WAGES

It is not extravagant to estimate the rent overcharges and the 'pluckme" store overcharges at 10 per cent. of the wages paid throughout the region. The Bureau of Statistics of the me', store system amounted to a reduction of 15 per cent. in the men's wages. The exactions of these establishments have been toned down somewhat by the results of strikes and other recent events, but only a percentage of the evil which existed in 1884 has been lopped off. There is Scarcely a mine or a coke plant in the entire bituminous coal country where the company house is not a feature. and there are very few instances where the rents are at all reasonable, and at most of the operations the rentals demanded almost amount to robberv. The average rent throughout the region is above \$5 a month, or \$60 Fa year, and the average cost of the ouse is not above \$200. Where, then, is the protection for wage workers who average less than \$7 a week. and who are compelled to pay \$5 a month for the rent of a \$200 house These men must also buy at the company store, and pay as much per ton for coal, freight deducted, as fhe coal is worth in the market.

A STRIKING FEATURE OF THE LAND

SCAPE. Some of the bouses in the Clearfield regior, about Asllitzin, in the coke regions and other parts of the coal field, are so old and weatherbeaten that they let in the rain in summer and the cold blasts in winter, and it is a marvel how the people who inhabit them keep from freezing. At some places the company houses rival in wretchedness and discomfort the goat sheds and dog houses inhabited by the Italians at Honeybook and other toreign labor-cursed sections of the authracite coal region. One of she striking features of almost every laudscape about a bituminous coal mine in this State is the inevitable eluster or hamlet of small, two-story, unpainted and roughly built houses, when the wageworker of the district less than \$20 worth of clothing. He makes himself a home. Rows of such dweil ogs obtrude themselves even in 1 . filth which cannot be adequately the large towns, and the comfortless described. It is this ability to exist char eter of the dwellings generally throughout the region, whether on the tions utterly repulsive to any self-retowns of considerable importance, which has enabled the cheap foreign makes an immediate and unpleasant impression upon the visitor who seeks to explore the interior of the bitu- bluminous and anthracite coal re-

It has been shown that nearly 40 per cent. of the labor in the coal fields in such districts as Clearfield, Beech pression to the miner.

the Centre Democrat. Creek and Galitzin consists of the cheap-living and cheap-working foreigner who cannot speak the English language, and who have flooded the coal fields in recent years, and that fully 65 per cent of the miners and c ke-workers in the Connellsville region are of the same class. Satistics from the other dist icts indicate that over one-third of the workers to-day in the birnminous country are Hungarians, Poles and other recently 'induced" immigrants from Continental Europe. At some places these people are still welcome, although in many of the districts the operators have found two disadvantages, which, even in their value as a cheapener of labor, almost balance the profit. They are wild and dangerous, sparing neither life nor property when they seek to force their employers to terms and they spend very little of their earnings at the company store. But these people are still coming into such regions as the Clearfield district where they are gradually forcing all English-speaking labor out.

BULLETINS OF IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS. At Philipsburg, on the corner of she most prominent street in the town at the door of the largest bank in the place, is always kept posted an anthey are compelled to pay extravagant nouncement of the date and time of the arrival of the latest European steamer, with a statement when the immigrants bound for the coal country may be expected at Philipsburg or Tyrone. The station at Tyrone, where the Clearfield-bound foreigners change cars, is often filled with these people and their baggage, and the railroad officials there say that it is a wonder where all of them find homes, The statisticians of the Knights of Labor estimate the number of these foreign laborers in the bituminous coal fields to-day at not less than II.-000 or 12,000. As there are 37,000 'induced' laborers in the anthracite region it will be seen that there are less than \$26,000,000. This shows over 48,000 pauper laborers in the HANDICAPPED BY THE BAILROAD

COMPANIES. This entire element could be eliminated from the labor supply of the coal fields, and the English-speaking workmen who would remain could handle the output ef coal as at present restricted by the transportation companies and the operators. In addition to the evidence of the mining inspectors themselves, that if the miners were supplied with cars millions of tons in addition to the supply now sent to market could be shipped, the Western papers a'most daily contain

AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF REDUCING pertinent information as to the method by which the supply is limited, which indicates a concerted purpose on the part of the transportation companies to keep the coal back by refusing cars to the miners. The resu t is that the mines are running on short department of Internal Affairs in 1885 time, that they are overcrowded with declared that the results of the "pluck. men, labor is cheapened, the foreign miner, who can live on \$125 a year, crowds the English-speaking miner to the wall, and the tariff-protected operator and monopoly-protected transporta ion companies grow richer and more prosperous every day, while the workingman, for whose sake the Government is asked to keep up the tariff, is left to his hovel and the tender mercy of the "pluck-me" store, Within a week two Pittsburgh papers have published articles complaining that the railroad companies are not furnishing cars to the miners, al though the coal trade is brisk and prices are stiff. One of these articles tells the story in its head lines, which read: "Coal and cokemen complaining of scarcity of cars," and the other

declares that the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad Company is not furnishing

the necessary number of cars for

Western shipment.

PAYING A BONUS TO OUST AMERICANS. This state of affairs throughout the bituminous coal country but increases the difficulty of the Fnglish-speaking miner and coke-drawer to cope with his Hungarian competitor. The Hun is glad to get a place in the mines where a native miner would starve, and if he can make \$250 a year begins to become a customer at the nearest bank of deposit. So numerous and so greedy are these people, and so sharp their competition, that in some cases they actually pay the mining bosses or superintendents to give them places already filled by American citizens, Charges, with affidavits to sustain them, have been published in the labor papers of the region, showing that this has been done, and it but adds another to the evils of the cheap foreign labor competition. A Hungarian, taking the entire coal region over and striking an average, pays less than \$100 a year for his lodging and board and buys lives in the most squalid poverty and upon a pittance, to live under condilabor to debase and degrade the condition of American labor in both the minous coal country, where the tariff, the company store and the house rent are all high and the wages only are wind, White & Co. indicate will be

ALMOST EVERYBODY SWEARS.

Careless Expressions Which Are Really In vocations of the Deity-Bad Taste. When we come to think of it, almost everyhody swears. Not a downright, up and up, out and out swear, to be sure, but some sort of a makeshift for an oath falls now and then from almost everybody's lips. There are times when what are popularly known as "cuss words" seem the only thing to fill

the bill—the masculine bill, that is. Many oaths have lost their original significance and evil virility, and survive merely as more or less innocent explctives for the relief of feminine feelings. How many of the women who a dozen times a day ex-claim, "O dear!" or "G dear me!" stop to think-or would know if they did thinkthat these careless expressions are invocations of the Deity? "O dear!" comes from the Italian, "O Dio!" meaning "Q God!" and "O dear me!" from "O Dio mio!" "O my God!" while "I vum!" quite a common expression among New England country folk, both male and female, is doubtless a corruption of "I vow to Him!" There be who say that "Dear suz!"-a favorite old fashioned feminine expletive-means, or once meant, "Dear Jesus!" and who does not know that "Gracious!" and "Goodness!" mean "Gracious God!" and "Eternal Good-

ness!" if they mean anything?
The rustic evades the oath with his "I swan?" "By mighty!" and similar expressions, which serve as a safety valve, without to his thinking-violating the decalogue. Yet "I swan!" can be traced to "I swear to One," and "By mighty," of course, means "By the Almighty." That atrocious bucolic concatenation, "I snum!" defies definition, but who can doubt that it originally meant nething it ought not to mean?

My good and devout old grandfather, who would as soon have taken a life as the name of his God in vain, would have been horrified to hear that his semi-occasional "Zounds!" was but an abbreviation of "God's wounds!" while his brother, who in ergent moments was given to shouting "S'death, sir!" would have been equally scandalized to know he was swearing by

"His (Christ's) death." While there can be little question that swearing was resorted to in the first instance to emphasize men's meaning, there can be no sort of question that the promiscuous profanity of today utterly defeats its own object. It emphasizes nothing but the speaker's lack of meaning and of taste. Remonstrate with any habitual swearer, and he will say he "means nothing by it." But, if he doesn't, why constantly violate not only the decalogue, but the sensibilities of those about him!-Mary Norton Bradford in Boston

Peculiarities of the Jail Bird. The liberated jail bird is a study for the close observer of human nature and character. He looks nervously over his shoulder at every step, as if suspicions of being fol-lowed, and is half inclined to break into a run or te dive into the first secure alleyway that presents itself. It is apparent from the sion on each man's face that he can hardly realize that he is free once more. His independence actually oppresses him and makes him ill at ease. There is something about his clothes, too, that he cannot seem to forget. However old they may be, they have at least a certain feeling of newness to him, and he keeps constantly looking down at his wrinkled trousers, gives his coat sleeves a straightening pull every thirty seconds, or brushes some particularly dirty spot that he observes on his vest with the palm of his hand. Then he takes off his hat to make sure that it is not the striped one he has worn for the past six months, and when he upon his shaven bead again with grim satis-

The chances are that the jail bird will have a friend awaiting him outside the gate, or perhaps the wife whom he a short time ago almost murdered will be there with a baby in her arms, forgetting how he abused her and ready to welcome him back again. On the other hand, if no one comes to receive him he will, as soon as he reaches the first crossing, come to a sudden halt, with uncertain resolve which way to go. There are only three directions to choose from, that is certain; but which to take it is not a little difficult to decide. Had he a coin in his pocket it would be a toss up; but he is, unfortunately, not overburdened with wealth. Suddenly, however, he will hurry down down town, and in a moment is lost in the crowd, on his way no one knows where. That same evening you may, perchance, see him sitting on one of the Battery Park benches, where if he happens to fall asleep be will be arrested for vagrancy, and next morning the same little high pressure tug that brought him to the city will carry him back for another sojourn among the granite quarries and produce gardens of Blackwell's Island.—John Preston Beecher in New York News.

He Filled the Vold.

John Drummond, of the Richelieu hotel, is one of the best natured clerks that ever registered a guest or assigned a room, tered a guest or assigned a room. He is popular and deserving, and is a great favorite with the ladies, who he delights to honor with the true chivalry born of his Kentucky birth and education. The other evening a party of ladies and gentlemen were dining in the case of the hotel and John was introduced to them. One of the young ladies had a beautiful black and tan dog with her, and John was remarkably solicitous for the diminutive canine's comfort.

diminutive canine's comfort.

"What do you call him?" asked John.

"Pag," said the young lady sweetly.

"That's strange," said John. "Why, I had young lady friend once who called me bug."

Pug."

"How was that?" inquired the young lady.

"Oh," said John with a smile, "she once owned a little pug dog that she loved more than anything else in the world. I was introduced to her when she was in sorrow for his loss. I seemed to fill the aching void in her young heart, and she called me Pug for-ever afterward. Pathetic story, isn't it?" And the young ladies all agreed that it was indeed very, very, pathetic. - Chicago

Women as Dramatists. "Why is it, Mr. Boucicault, that so few comen have achieved success as dramatists?"
"Because they have not the power of invention. It is in intellect—as in almost everything else in this world—that the male ng is creative. And then the woman has not the logic of events or the mechanism of truction. She cannot put toget construction. She cannot put together slowly piece by piece with one single afm and end in view. Her intellect and nature are discursive and episodic. She walks for a while on a straight road, but is tempted from it by some pretty winding lane, or she dallies too long in some shady nook."

"Yet in novels weapon have shown inven-

"Yet in novels women have shown inven-tion, and some of the situations conceived by them have been remarkably effective on the

"Admitted! In narrative form the woman feen succeeds because the tendencies I have jointed out do not then become or appear as lefects. In the very few instances in which a woman has made a success as a playwright he has been like Mma de Girardin or George hand—of a masculine temperament."—New York Tribuna Interview.

TAKING ANESTHETICS.

TERRIBLE HOLD OF THE HABIT ON NERVOUS AMERICANS.

What Chicago Physicians Have Observed in the Course of Their Practice-Peculiar Temperament of the American People-Appalling State of Things.

Dr. B. S. Arnulphy, the heart and lung specialist, was the first physician appealed to for information on the subject. He said: 'My practice in America only extends back two and a half years, but in that time I have, I think, seen sufficient of the use of anæsthetics to enable me to speak intelligently. I have practiced extensively in Russia and France, and in the latter country society women, as a class, are somewhat devoted to the morphine and chloral habit, But so far as I have been able to observe, there is more resorting to anaesthetics in this country than in any country I have resided in. It may be due to the peculiar sensitive-ness and excitability of people inhabiting this part of the world. The people here are more susceptible to emotions of pain and pleasure than those of other lands. The system of the average educated American is wrought up to a pitch of nervousness which I have observed nowhere else, and this craying for relief from pain and sleeplessness which in its turn produces the desire for an ansesthetic, is the direct outcome of this nervousness of temperament.

"My observations teach me that morphine the drug most commonly used by these nervous men and women, and the extent to which it is used is enormous. There are, however, some new agents that have lately come into practice which are claimed to produce the effects of morphine and partake of none of its dangers."

"And what are the symptoms that show a woman to be a slave of anzesthetics, and that show her she is breaking down?

"There are hardly any symptoms at first. Perhaps there may be a little heaviness of the head, a bitter taste in the mouth and an absence of appetite. Later on, of course, the nervous system gets more excitable, as larger doses are required. Those who have been in the habit of using injections for any length of time soon grow habitually restless and uneasy, and only able to find relief a good while after taking the injection. During what physicians call the "first period" of morphine taking the injection will be followed by instant relief from pain or sleeplessness; but before long the relief is not to be had except by increasing the dose considerably, and after having acted as an ansesthetic, the drug at length acts as a stimulant. I knew people now who have gone so far that they are unable to accomplish any ordinary taskread, write, or work-without their injection of morphine. It raises the tone of their intellect; they would be wrecks except under the inflyence of a stimulant.

"A young physician whom I met not long ago had attained a stage when he could hardly be aroused from a sound sleep except by an injection of morphine. Having thereby nieved the fullness of his faculties, he could drive out and see his patients. But he would come home tired, worn out, and straightway fell into a sound sleep, from which he could, of course, only be aroused by a repetition of the injection. He, of course, is a door

"It is a well known fact that English omen, particularly in London, during the fashionable season there, are great consumers of ether. They simply drink it, as you would convinces himself that it is not he replaces it stimulation, bringing a flush of red to the a cocktail. It creates in them a kind of cheeks and a sparkle to the eyes-which alone is sufficient to make a woman use it. I have not observed any indication of ether asumption in Americans; it seems to be-

long exclusively to English society women. "Dr. J. Adams Allen's remarks, divested of terms and phrases peculiar to the medical profession, may be epitomized as follows The rage just now among the women of Paris is for anti-pyrin and anti-febrin, two eparations that are analogous and manuctured from various chemicals. They are claimed to be the best known cure for headache, and are used in large quantities by women in society. The latest production which is used here, and which will therefore interest you more, is 'sulphonal,' a new agent, claimed to be a perfect substitute for morphine and also claimed to be absolutely without injury to the system. Sulphonal, according to my observation, is used very generally. People carry anti-pyrin and sulphonal around with them now as they did ether when it was first introduced. It is a peculiar fact that whenever anything new in the way of an amesthetic is introduced, the claim is advanced for it that it is entirely harmless. It was this way with chloroform

cocaine, chloral, etc., and now it is true of anti-pyrin and 'sulphonal.'
"Old, conservative doctors who have watched the introduction and use of these agents say 'Wait and see.' Time is sure to agents say 'Wait and see.' Time is sure to prove the accuracy of their judgment. Every agent that is capable of producing a powerful effect on the system is capable of doing injury if improperly administered. The chemists are now making a host of compounds, in behalf of which the no danger claim is advanced. These compounds are dangerous in just the proportion that they contain these powerful ingredients. That they are sold to and consumed by somebody in Chicago stands to reason, or city chemists, would not produce them. There are a dozen substitutes for chloroform and ether that go by different names. A young friend of mine, a doctor, and an excellent fellow, killed himself with a whiff of chloreform. He was in the habit of coming home tired out, and treating himself in this way to produce sleep. He took too powerful a dose one day and I was sent for. But it was too late then; he was dying.

"In a woman, the habitual use of anasthetics makes itself manifest in interference with the subject's digrestion, neuralgic pains, irritability, and so on. The continuous use of chloral in order to procure sleep, necessi-tates a continued increase in the dimensions tates a continued increase in the dimensions of the dose in order to procure the desired effect. Continued adherence to the practice produces gradual paralysis of the heart. Some women grow fat, and others emaciated, on ansesthetics. Women who take morphine and chloral do it to obtain sleep. When they wish to arouse drooping spirits and energies in order to fortify themselves for a possibly arduous engagement, they take bromide. I have met women repeatedly in the course of my practice, who are in the habit of drinking cologue, but who would think it a disgrace ne, but who would think it a disg to have a bottle of ordinary spirits in the house. There are many chemical substances that produce a substance like chloroform, and there are many perfumes that, if taken in sufficient quantities, will act as ansestheties. But many ladies who are unsuspected of the morphine habit are drinkers of neat cau de cologne."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In what months do people marry? A country minister in New England has married 68 couples. Of these 17 were married in December, 14 in September, 9 in January, 8 each in June and October, 7 each in March, April May and November, 6 in August, and 4 each in February and July.—Chicago Herald.

THE FAN IN JAPAN.

DETAILS OF THE PROCESS OF DE-SIGNING AND MANUFACTURING.

A Great Variety of Colors Applied by Means of Blocks of Cherry Wood-Fans for Gentlemen of Taste-The Fan's Many Uses-Etiquette.

Among the scenes of unique interest which arrest the eye of the traveler in Japan one finds one's self well repaid for a visit to the fan makers. Few of those who visit the curios shops to purchase these gaudy trifles have any idea of the meaning of their picturesque designs or the method by which they are made. Yet this handicraft does really more to advertise Japan than any other manufacture. Fans are made by thousands of independent laborers, centralized capital and labor for the manufacture of works of art and handicraft being as yet little known in Japan. The principal workers in this trade are found in Tokio, Kioto, Nagoya and

We have have watched the operation from beginning to end—the splitting of bamboo, the cutting and pasting of delicate rice paper by the girls, the artistic dainty picturing, the finishing and packing. They are some-times inscribed with classic quotations, poetry, statistical tables, almanae lore, maps, pictures of noted places and congratulations. Often these are made to depict life, customs, architecture in Europe, or even Yokohama, that city being the immediate link between the Japanese and foreigners. Thus are the fans in the household, of which there are many, made to educate the family.

The design for the pictures on an ordinary flat fan is first drawn on thin paper, then pasted on a block of cherry wood and engraved; afterward printed from this by laying the fan paper on the block and pressing smoothly. Japanese books have been printed in this way for centuries prior to the late changes in the empire. The variety of colors are put on with not infrequently as many as twenty blocks. Often the picture papers have the choicest of perfumes laid between them before being pasted on the frame, then finished with ivery handles, inlaid and gold

FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE. Gentlemen of luxurious tastes have large collections of these refreshing trifles, with autograph inscriptions and pictures from celebrated artists. A very dainty custom in rogue is to exchange fans as we do photo-

graphs.
We, as foreigners, are supposed to do hings upside down. In this country the large, flat fans are for the use of gentlemen, but in Japan it would be a dire breach of etiquette, as these are used exclusively by women. The gentleman always carries a folding fan in his girthe or bosom, usually elegantly decorated. When is a schola author, when he invites his literary friends to his house they must go prepared to in-scribe this dainty bit of refreshment offered them on arrival. A rack of silver hooks, or a tubular fan holder is found in every house of the least pretention.

Japan uses the fan for a great variety of purposes; made of stout paper to winnow grain, for dust pans and charcoal fire blowers; of waterproof paper for dipping in water and as a vaporizer, for producing extra coolness to the face. There are double winged fans for the juggler, who makes a butterfly of paper flutter up the edge of a word, for the judges at wrestling matches and for the dancing girl, who makes her fan a part of her own graceful motion and classic pose. In charming grace of manner the Japanese are unequaled, and secret though decorous love is often expressed in artistic use of the fan till consummated by openly avowed attachment.

As tokens of good feeling and polite attention Americans are not infrequently the recipients of costly fans from their Japanese friends. On a certain special occasion, ac companying an invitation to dinner, tied with daintiest silk corn on perfumed paper, was a tray of confections and sponge cake in a lacquered box of exquisite make and a case of three rare, painted fans, each tied in silk

On leaving the empire, a family with whom delightful relations had been established, sent as a parting gift a beautiful gold lacquered cabinet, in one of the drawers of which was found a number of perfumed fans of elegant manufacture, which will be lifelong keepsakes in memory of the esthetic Japanese,—Helen H. S. Thompson in Good Housekeeping.

Russia's Stalwart Soldiers.

The Cossacks are closely connected with Muscovite history. They conquered Siberia and kept the Turks in check in the south; and kept the Turks in check in the south; they crossed the St. Gothard under Souvaroff and entered Paris with Platoff; they excited the admiration of Napoleon I, and later on, in the last war, they crossed the Balkans, led by Gen. Gourko, and performed wonders of valor and recklessness. As a reward for their glorious services this heroic population enjoys special privileges. In 1870 the Cossacks were declared proprietors of the lands they had cultivated and the "Black Country" became their fatherland. The Cossack is a soldier at 17 and wears the uniform till he is 50. He is ever in readiness to obey any is a soldier at 17 and wears the uniform till be is 50. He is ever in readiness to obey any order, to start as an escort on a recomnois-sance or as the bearer of dispatches. When he returns to his home he tills the land, raises cattle, breeds horses, works salt mines, or fishes. The steppes of the Don are the hunter's Eldorado.

hunter's Eldorado.

Stalwart, strong, active and abstemious, the only exception to the Cosack's frugality is his inordinate passion for the alcohol he calls vocki, of which he imbibes enormous quantities. Their Cosack capital, Novo Teberkask, situated at the entrance of a broad, deep vailey, resembles a chess board with straight avenues intersecting it of such unusual width that whole regiments can easily managers between the rows of houses. easily maneuver between the rows of houses.

The nobility entertain during the winter, and even the modern improvements of tram cars and telephones have been introduced. The country is a mine of glory, wealth and power for Russia, and the Cossacks are her beet soldiers. The Emperor Alexander draws all his cavalry from the territory of the Ukraine.—"M, de 8." in New York Sun.

"Send for Kelly."

"Send for Kelly," was an expression that was sometimes used by the late Gen. Sheridan when he was provoked into impatience by the discovery of some extraordinary set of foolishness on the part of an overzealous or idiotic person. "Kelly" is the name in the army for "the fool killer," and the tradition is that when "Kelly" was sent for and let loose he would cause fearful slaughter in the ranks of the blunderers and stupid people, on whose account his services were invoked, singling out his victims with an unerring intelligence and dispatching them without quarter, — Washington Cor. New York Times. "Send for Kelly."

The season wanes; we spon shall see
For whom the pennant was designe
And happy will the umpire be
Who then alive himself shall find.

SECRET OF MEMORY.

No Royal Road to Strength of Mental Powers-Exercise and Practice. Superstition knows no bounds. Fyer since men began to be civilized there below been theorists who have made a living-and some of thern a very handsome living-by professing to impart some wonderful secret which should increase the beauty or prolong the youth or strengthen the memory of the credulous disciple. All men and some women like to be thought young and beautiful; and the advantage of being able to say

at any moment when Queen Elizabeth died and who stabbed Egion, king of Moab, is obvious to the meanest capacity. Teachers of memory will always find occupation, but those who think of employing them should think twice. There were distinguished professors of the art in antiquity, Greeks for the most part, omniscient and shifty, and ready, as Juvenal says, to undertake anything, from rope dancing to scaling heaven, for a consideration. Metrodorus, it is said by Pliny, could repeat literally anything that he had once heard. Like astrology and divination, mnemonics has just that sufficient air of relation to reality which is sure to mislead the unthinking and the uncritical; and with the revival of learning in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries this fantastic science came again into notice. It has never

quite lapsed into obscurity since that time.

It is to be hoped that not many readers can recall, as part of their personal experience, the career of M. Gouraud, who created an excitement in this country forty years ago with his system of "phreno-mnemotechny," the idea of which was an application of the Arabic numerals. The syllables, se, te, ne, me, re, le, she, ke, fe, pe, represented the nine figures and the cipher, and by the combina-tion of these syllables the mind was to lay hold at once on any fact, or date, or passage,

and reproduce it without error. Part of the charm in all these systems lies in the abracadabra, the unintelligibility of a formula which affects the mind of the neophyte with its cadence, just as the old woman found that it did her good all over to bear that "sweet word, Mesopotamia." The formula and the readiness to believe in anything that promises to do away with the ob durate law of hard work will account for much; but how does it happen that no one of the thousands who have wasted substance and time on these bollow deceits has left a record of his experience? That experience has been, by the nature of the case, uniform. No man has ever yet been found who suc ceeded in acquiring strength of memory by any other process than continual practice and effort. Those who seem to improve by following a system of mnemonics, improve only because they than first seriously give the memory work to do. The law for this is the same as the law forevery power, mental er physical, as well as for every organ: give it exercise and practice, and it improves and gathers stronger, nariest it, and the organ or the power dies. Frank Leslie's

Marrying the House Servant.

Apropos of matrimony, a curious masia seems to have broken out among the scions of our first families to marry the servants of the house. There have been half a dozen cases during the last twelve months of these model examples of dudedom converting their mothers' waiting maids into their m daughters-in-law. Only a few weeks since another case of this kind was reported. In this instance the fortunate bride was the French maid of one of the best known women in society in New York. The son, be it said to his credit, although he is a decidedly sappy young fellow, professes an honest affection for his wife, and has positively refused to allow his family to cast her off. Between the fear of public scandal and humble station the family have not hesitated. They have accepted the situation with the understanding that the son and his bride shall travel about the world for a year or two, until the odor of her inferior condition has blown away, when they may receive her

As a rule these marriages do not end so happily. The bride is generally bought off or forced into accepting a separation and divorce. Indeed, there was quite a row early last winter, occasioned by the refusal of a well known and opulent family of Knickerbocker antecedents to pay a servant girl, whom their son had married, the amount promised her in consideration of her permitting him to be divorced. The oddest part about these curious matches is the ease with which they are kept quiet. If the daughter of the house runs away with the coachman, the papers will, to a moral certainty, be full of it; but I suppose a superior interest attaches to the eccentricities of the fair sex. It is such a common thing for a dude to make a fool of himself that when he does it no one gives it any particular attention.-Cor. Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Boy with Two Hearts.

The patient was again anæsthetized. An incision was made in the neck over the tumor. The cartilaginous cyst was corru-gated slightly and resisted the knife strongly. The surgeon had to proceed with the greatest caution and be on the lookout for the slightest puncture of the artery. An opening was finally made through the cartilage, and it was extended for about three inches. The hemorrhage was only ordinary.

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Within this hard sac there was a small body covered with a membrane. Dr. Wyeth had never seen anything like it before. To facilitate further cutting, as well as to find out what the bodg was, a strong light was reflected into the cavity. The surgeon canced within and turned away in dismay. And well he might, for there in full view was a miniature heart beating with great energy. The venous and arterial systems were perfectly developed, though on a small scale, and as far as could be judged extended through the entire body independent entirely of the heart in the chest. Dr. Wyeth did not cut any further, though he would certainly cut any further, though he would certainly liked to have seen what effect the removal of the auxillary beart would have had on the stient. A photograph was taken of the eart with a detective camera before closing

In examining the cartilage it was discovered that the irregular formations of its surface was due to the existence of small ribs, which nature had thrown around the heart which nature had thrown around the heart for protection. The wound was sewed with silk, and beyond a slight inflammation has not given any trouble. The swelling in the neck, of course, can never be reduced, but there is nothing to indicate that it will ever prove detrimental to the boy's health.—New York Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Missionarks in Big Luck. "My friends," shouted a frenzied temper-ince crator, "Boston sent last year to Africa 1,000,000 gallons of rum-accursed rum-while the missionaries on that dark and be-nighted continent can almost be counted on