Over Two Hundred Shot Down in Cold Blood.

A dispatch from Port au Prince, Hayti, says: For the last two or three weeks there have been rumors that a revolution against President Hippolyte was imminent in this capital, and these having reached the ears of the Chief Executive, he caused the arrest of about eighty suspected persons, dragged them from their homes and put them in irons. Among the suspected was a General Sully, who, hearing he was "wanted," hid himself. Failing to secure the General himself, his wife was taken instead and thrown into prison.

corpus Christi Day was the national holiday, and it was reported that on that date Hippolyte, in order to effectually terrify the populace, had ordered a Gattling gun to be taken down to the prison and the eighty prisoners to be summarily executed. The prisoners of the prisoners when the prisoners were when friends of the prisoners, among whom was General Sully, met in council, and while the President was in the Cathedral they forced open the prison doors and freed all the prisoners—about two hundred and fifty in all. Then, by order of the President becam a series of assessing. the President, began a series of assassina-

The first victim was Mr. Ernest Rigaud.

a respected merchant.

He was sitting on the balcony with his wife, when the President passed, ordered him out, and sent him to the cemetery to be him out, and sent him to the cemetery to be shot. He asked to be allowed to take his hat the was uncovered) and the President's own words were: "You won't require a hat long." His nephew, a boy of about sixteen, followed him to the place of execution, and returned with the news to the wife, who was still hoping to bring influence to bear to save her husband. He told her: "It is useless: my poor uncle has been foully mur-dered." These words were re-ported to the President, and twenty minutes later the boy was brought before him. Being asked if he had made the above statement, he did not deny it, but said: "President, I have never conspired against you by word or deed." The boy was shot at

About the same time Alexis Rossignol, an inoffensive and highly esteemed man, was executed in the streets; another man was put up against the Cathedral wall and shot. seventeen were executed in a batch; and even at this date an occasional volley tells that another poor wretch has been sent to his doom.

There is no fighting in the streets to excuse this massacre. Every execution is carried out in the most cold-blooded way, the executioners being soldiers of the most degraded type. It is estimated that from May 28 to May 31, at least fifty persons have been put to death and the figures are placed as put to deate, and the figures are placed as high as 200. No one can say how long this state of affairs will last, or what the result

## FATAL WATERSPOUT.

Loss of Life and Property on the Texas Border.

A terrific waterspout, accompanied by a windstorm, has visited the vicinity of Frazier, Greer County, Texas, causing heavy loss of life and property. Rain had been falling several days, and at eleven o'clock in the night a waterspout burst and in a few minutes the streets were four feet deep in water, presenting the appearance of a rag-

water, presenting the appearance of a raging torrent.

All the business houses were flooded. The
men with great difficulty succeeded in removing the women and children to places of
safety. Three persons were drowned in
Turkey Creek—Pomp Poindexter, a young
farmer, his sister and a young man named
Albright.

The dwelling house of Captain Phillips was

The dwelling house of Captain Phillips was The dwelling house of Captain Philips was lifted from its foundation and carried nearly a mile, when it was hurled against a tree and wrecked. Phillips and one of his daughters caught some floating debris and were washed ashore half a mile from where the house was demolished. Mrs. Phillips and her babe caught a plank and were washed into the branches of a large tree, where they remained till next day, when they were rescued in a-boat.

rescued in a-boat, A large number of houses were blown down and many others washed away. Dug-outs were filled with water and hundreds of people rendered homeless, and all their live people rendered homeless, and all their live stock, crops and other property swept away. A young farmer named Burdone, who was trying to reach the shore in a ferry boet, was thrown from the boat and drowned.

Near Leoni, thirty miles from Gainesville, on Red River, the dead bodies of a man, woman and little child were found in a drift, they having been drowned during the late overflow. The bodies have not yet been identified. W. W. Lynn, a farmer residing on Hickory Creek, was drowned in

Some startling disclosures in relation to the seemingly endlesses litigations over A. T. Stewart's millions are promised in relation to the suit brought by the Irish claimants. It is said that the syndicate has been selling stock at the rate of \$1500 for every \$50,000 that may be recovered if the will is broken.

### THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

Milch Cows, com. to good @42 50
Calves, common to prime 4 00 @ 6 00
Sheep 4 00 @ 5 75
Lambs 6 10 @ 8 3714
Hogs-Live 4 50 @ 5 25
Dressed 51/6 71/4
Flour-City Mill Extra 5 00 @ 5 25
Patents 5 40 @ 5 85
Wheat-No. 3 Red 1 08%@ 1 09%
Rye-State 88 @ 93
Barley-Two-rowed State 90 @ 93
Corn-Ungraded Mixed 68 69 69
Oats-No. 1 White 61 @ 62
MINOR IT CHOOSE SELECTION
LIMY THE OF GOODALLESS
DRBH-TNIE Telecorrection
Table (1. Old) Choosing
Dutter Course Creamon J
Dairy, fair to good. 16 @ 19
West, Im. Creamery 13 @ 17
Emount J
Chestan Caron a money 1
Skims-Light 4 @ 7
Western @ 8
Western — @ S Eggs—State and Penn 16% @ 16%
Western

Straw-Good to Prime...... Butter-Firsts.....

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. sef-Dressed weight..... 4 @ neep-Live weight..... - @

PHILADELPHIA.

Northern....

OFF FOR THE FAR NORTH.

Departure of Lieutenant Peary's Expedition for Greenland.



LIEUTENANT PEARY.

A thousand people stood on the pier at the foot of Baltic street, Brooklyn, on a recent afternoon at three minutes of five o'clock and frantically waved farewell to the stanch little barkentine Kite as she started away for

All day the Kite was surrounded by a crowd of people, who curiously looked at her crew as they hurried on board boxes and bales of merchandise to be used in the Arctic voyage. Then there were many people in the crowd who came down to the ves sel to say goodby to friends, and as a result no great European steamer ever had a more enthusiastic departure than did the little Kite as she bore away the members of the North Greenland exploring expedition of

The party of scientists, of which Professor The party of scientists, of which Professor Angelo Heilprin is in command, were on board the ship early in the morning. They were assigned to bunks aft, and soon had their goods stored away. They comprise Professors Benjamin Sharp and J. F. Hall. zoologists; Dr. W. E. Hughes, ornithologist; Z. W. Mendel, entomologist; Frazer Ashurst and Dr. Robert N. Keely.

The immediate party with Lieutenant Peary, aside from himself and his wife, con-sisted of Dr. Coak, Professor Astrop, John M. Verhoef, Matthew Henson and Lieutenant Peary's colored valet.

A party of twenty ladies came to the pier to wave farewell to Mrs. Peary and to compliment her on her bravery in going on an Arctic expedition. Mrs. Peary enjoys the distinction of being the first lady representa-tive of civilization to brave the ice and snow

You will not see many roses in the frozen North," said a lady to the brave Mrs. Peary as she handed her a magnificent basket of roses, "so we thought we would give you a parting floral tribute."

The floral gift was carried into the little six feet square cabin, in which Mrs. Peary will try to do without the usual feminine boudoir, and as the gift was gigantic in its size it quite filled all the space that was not

occupied by luggage.

His crew was a picked one. Every man was a splendid specimen of hardy manhood and they "gave way" with a will and soon had the ship cleared for the trip.

"All ready," at last shouted Skipper Pika, the trip of the

"All ready," at last shouted Skipper Fike, as he took a position on the bridge of the ship. He was accompanied by Filot James Gibbons, who took the Lieutenant Greely party out of port in 1831 on the Froteus.

Three long blasts from the Kite's whistle were sounded. A fat little tug responded with a shrill scream, and then towed the little Kite out into the East River, where she were headed for the Sound by way of she was headed for the Sound by way of Hell Gate and thence for Greenland.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE heavy batting continues. OLD Joe Hornung is Buffalo's pet player. THE Detroit Baseball Club has been dis-

Davis, of Cleveland, was the first League player to make fifty hits. THE Boston League infield is playing a particulary brilliant game.

DENNY's first game with the Cleveland Club was marked by a victory.

THE New York Club won ten straight games before suffering a defeat. STIVETTS, of St. Louis, is one of the best batting pitchers in the profession. THE Washington Club has twenty-five

n under contract thus far this season. BIERRAUER, of the Pittsburhs, has sprained his ankle and can't play for weeks. PITCHER KILROY, of the Cincinnati Association, is laid up for the season with a lame

Gore is doing remarkable work for New York in fielding, batting and base-run-

THE New Yorks made only five errors in the Cleveland series of four games. Quite a

Ir Rusie, of the New York's, had judg-ment in proportion to his speed he would be simply invincible. NASH, of the Boston League Club, can

beat any man in the country throwing un-derhand from third base. PITCHER RHINES, of the Cincinnati League,

is gradually recovering the tremen speed he showed last season. It is claimed that McPhee, of the Cincin nati League, handles a ball in a double play as fast, if not faster, than any second base-

PARTISANS of Pitcher Galvin, of Pittsburg, are making invidious comparisons. They say he gets \$65 a game and wins them, while "Silver" King gets about \$130 and

JOHN WARD, of Brooklyn, was received with ovations wherever he appeared in the West. He and Kelly, of the Cincinnati Association, are the most popular players on the diamond.

Bowman, the University of Pennsylvania pitcher, who was tried by the Philadelphia leaguers last season, has won forty-one games from college teams in his career with-

out losing one. THERE are three runners with the Chicago team on whom it is almost impossible to make a double play, no matter how hard they hit the ball to the infielders. They are Cooney, Wilmot and Carroll.

It is rarely a catcher is seen who can mystify an umpire as effectually as Harrington, of the Cincinnati League. He is up to all the tricks of his position, and his alertness in "pulling a ball down" caused the umpire to call many a ball a strike when it should be a ball.

should be a ball.

"POET PETE," "Lyric Peter," "Major Pietro," "Old Horse Pete," "Kangaroo Pete," "Old Pete," "Pete, the ex-Colonel," "Hard-Headed Pete," and "Peter, He of the Red Eye," are a few of the names by which Browning, of Pittsburg, is known to his admirers on the ball field.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ERCORD

Wom, Lost. et.
New York, 26 16 619 Philadel. . . 21 23 . .
Chicago. . . 25 17 . 595 Cleveland . 21 24 .
Boeton . . . 22 31 . 512 Pittsburg . 18 23 .
Brooklyn . . 21 23 . 488 Cincin'ati . 18 26 . AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

ant 2000 horses are in training in 1 States and ready to race at an ice, and over twice that number

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 21.

Lesson Text: II Kings xxv., 1-12-Golden Text: Hosea vi., 1-Commentary.

1. "Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, came, he and all his host, against Jerusalem, and pitched against it." As we saw in the last lesson Josiah's turning to God and great revival reached but a few comparatively, while the nation as a whole continued in sin. "They mocked the messengers of God, and despised His words and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people, till there was no remedy. Therefore He brought upon them the king of the Chaldees to fulfill the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah." "According to the Word of the Lord." Al-

though Jeremiah, the prophet, was hated, persecuted and all but slain for the Word of the Lord which he uttered, yet he was right and the Lord was with him, and all others were wrong. It is grand to stand with God ard leave all results to Him.

2. "And the city was besieged unto the seventh year of Zedekiah." Jeremiah had at this time been a prophet forty years, for he began in the thirteenth year of Josiah, after which Josiah continued eighteen years, and the eleventh of Zedekiah was twenty-two years

later.
3. "The famine prevailed in the city, and there was no bread for the people of the land."
The God who fed their fathers for forty years with bread from heaven, and who cared for Elijah three years and a half at Cherith and Zarephath, still lived, and His arm was not shortened, but they had turned their backs upon Him who alone could lift them above their surroundings, and now because of their sins they must be subject to their circum-

stances.
4. "And the city was broken up, and all the 4. "And the city was broken up, and all the men of war fled by night, and the king went the way toward the plain." And yet this is the city which God had chosen to put His name there—the city of the Great King, beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth (Ps. xlyiti, 1, 2; cxxxii, 13, 14). But now "God had given the dearly beloved of His soul into the hand of her enemies" (Jer. xii, 7), just as He had said (I Kings ix, 6-9). When there is sincere trust in the Lord He will show Himself strong on behalf of all such, and no power on earth or in hell can touch a people an individual thus encompassed by God; but if we forsake God, and rely upon our own wisdom or any comesel of flesh and blood, there will surely be a breaking up and a spoiling, to the great grief and damage of the disobedient.

"And the army of the Chaldees pursued after the king and overtook him in the plains of Jericho, and all his army were scattered from him." This also was made known to the captives at Babyion by the prophet Ezekiel (Ezek. xii, 13, f. c.). Contrast the safety of Hezekiah when besieged by the great army of Sennacherib, and the wonderful deliverance God wrought for him in answer to the prayer self and Isaiah (II Chron, xxxii, 20-22; Isa. xxxvii, 36).

Isa. xxxvii, 36).

On the other hand see how Jonab, fleeing from the Lord, was overlaken by the storm, arrested, imprisoned and only released that he might do the will of God. No one can disobey God and finally prosper, but all who obey Him are His special care, and no real evil can befall them

6. "So they took the king and brought him up to the king of Babylon to Ribiah; and they gave julgment upon him." At the same place, just twenty-two years before, the king of Egypt had put bands upon his brother Jo-hoahaz and took him to Egypt, where he hoahaz and took him to Egypt, where he died (II Kings, xxin, 33, 34). But no amount of warning was of any avail with Zedekiah. Read how again and again God had warned him by the mouth of Jeremiah (Jer. xxi, 1-9; xxvii, 12; xxxii, 3-5). But he only gave Jeremiah imprisonment for his good advice, and hardened his heart yet more, preferring to believe the lies of the false prophets who prophesical amount hims.

prophesied smooth things, 7. "And they slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes, and put out the eyes of Zede-kiah, and bount him with fetters of brass, and carried him to Babylon. Jeremiah had said, "Thine eyes shall behold the eyes of the king of Babylon, and he shall speak with thee uth to mouth, and thou shalt go to Baby lon" (Jer. xxxiv, 3). The same spirit had said through Ezekiel, "I will bring him to Baby-lon, to the land of the Chaldeans; yet shall he not see it, though he shall die there" (Ezek.xil, not see it, though he shall de there (Lzes. M., 13). See how these somewhat difficult, and in a measure reemingly contradictory, prophecies were literally fulfilled, and all made plain in the fulfillment. He saw the king of Babylon; the fulfillment. He saw the king of Babylon; they looked upon each other and spoke to each other. He also went to Babylon, but he never saw Babylon, for after seeing the sing of Babylon at Riblah, and after being compelled to witness the death of his sons, his eyes were put out. How fearfully sad the consequences of unbelief!

of unbelief!

8. "Nebuzar-adan, captain of the guard, a servant of the king of Babylon." several times is this man mentioned by name, and more times simply as captain of the guard, not only in this chapter but also in the parallel accounts in Jer. xxxix and iii. Among other things, he was commissioned by Nebuchadnezzar to take Jeremiah and look well to him and do him to have better the service of the service and do him no harm, but let him do as he pleased about going to Babylon or staying in the land (Jer. xxxix, 12; xl, 4, 5). The literal meaning of the Hebrew phrase here trans-lated "captain of the guard" is "chief of the slaughtermen or executioners" (see the margin

len. xxxvii, 36).

And he burnt the house of the Lord, and the King's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and every great man's house burnt he with fire." The people could now truly say, "O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance; thy holy temple have they defiled; they have laid Jerusalem in heaps" (Ps. Ixxix, i). "Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, is burned up with fire, and all cur pleasant things are laid waste" (Isa. Ixiv, ii). This magnificent building, costing hundreds of millions of dollars, and which stood less than thirty-four years in its original splendor (I Kings xiv, 25, 25), is now completely destroyed and all the city burned with fire; and sin did it all.

But there is something more to be dreaded "O God, the heathen are come into thine

completely destroyed and all the cuy burned with fire; and sin did it all.

But there is something more to be dreaded than the fire which burns up earthly things. There is a lake of fire which is called the second death, and it is written that all whose names are not in the Book of Life shall be cast into that lake of fire (Rev. xx., 15).

10. "And all the army of the Chaldees, that were with the captain of the guard, brake down the walls of Jerusalem round about." And thus they continued until the return of Nehem'ah, many years after the return of the 50 000 under Zerubbabel (Neh. i, 3), and amid the greatest opposition and hatred was the wall rebuilt (Neh. iv, vi). To burn and destroy and slay is the work of the adversary; but to create and build and restore, to give life and health acid peace, is the work of God.

11. "Now the rest of the people that were left in the city did Nebuzar-adan, the captain of the guard, carry away." Some were slain (va. 18-21); at three different time: 4,600 were carried captive (Jer. iii, 28-30), while some were left in the land. Some were carried captive for their good, that He might bring them again, and build them and plant them in their own land, and give them a heart to know Him; while others who were disobedient were taken to be consumed and destroyed because of their sins (read Jer. xxiv). The same events or series of events may happen to both the rightseries of events may happen to both the right-sous and the wicked; to the one it means bless-

eous and the wicked; to the one it means blessing, to the other carsing.

12. "But the captain of the guard left of the poor of the land to be vine dressers and husbandmen." Thus was the land desolate "To fulfill the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremian" (II Chron. xxxvi, 21). Mark the last four verses of the books of II Kings and the prophecy of Jeremiah, then read Jer. xxiii, 5-8, and believe that the God who raised up Jehotachim out of prison after thirty-seven years, is just as able to raise up Israel after 3,700 years after the promises to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and, dear reader, I entreat you to believe God and be subject to Him.—[Lesson Helper.

# HIGH PRICES FOR SONGS. Donna Anna and Zerlina, was engaged

EARNING OF FAMOUS SINGERS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Small Prices First-Fifteen Thousand Dollars Received by a Singer for One Performance.

A common complaint among musical managers on the Continent is that the compensation of the great singers of the day is beyond all reasonable proportion to their service. That for the single performance of a role in an opera, or for a song or two in a concert even, a Patti should command thousands of dollars, is regarded as an abuse which is becoming ruinous to the reputation of the musical art. The wide gap between the rewards her salary. In 1833 she was engaged for of the best three or four and the ten or eleven next best is described as the result of musical caprice or popular inability to correctly estimate relative merits. "The favorites," said a Continental critic recently, "are the cancers of the modern opera."

When Catherina Gabrielli went to St. Petersberg in the latter part of the last century she demanded 20,000 roubles \$120,000. salary. "Twenty thousand roubles!" cried Katharine II. "For that I could support two Field Marshals."

'your Majesty may then have them to

sing for you. Complaints of the extravagance of the demands of musical artists have an ancient history. Early in the sixteenth century the citizens of Wurtemberg protested that the expenditures of their sovereign for musicians were ruining the land. In 1516 Duke Ulrich gave his lords the assurance that their complaints had been heeded, and that in the future he would cut down as low as possible his budget for singers and trumpeters. His successor, Duke Christoph, however, was guilty of the wild extravagance of engaging several new singers at salaries of from \$15 to \$25 each for the season. Generally in those old times the salaries of singers were in figures which seem ridiculously small. The Italian Pergamin received at the end of the sixteenth century from Landgrave Moritz, in Cassell, about \$150 annually and his board and lodgings. His salary was, however, giver. equal to that of a high Minister of State. No Under Duke Eberhard Ludwig (1677-1733), three singers in Stutgart were paid by the court. Magdalena Sybilla Beck got \$450 annually, and was regarded as unreasonably high-priced. In Dresden, under Johann George III., who died in 1691, the most famous songstresses in central Europe, Marguerite Salicola and Rosana Santinelli, had annual salaries of \$1100 each. Charles VI. in Vienna, early on the eighteenth century, paid each of several soloists \$2400

a year. The more the Italian opera, with its virtuosos, spread to the Northern courts and thence to the Northern audiences the larger became the rewards of the great artists. England is supposed to have been responsible for the enormous and sudden increase of salaries which gradually raised prices on the Continent, as America is supposed to have caused the corresponding phenomenon in the operatic world of to-day. Cuzzeni, in 1725, refused the offer of \$48,000 for a Continental tour from an Italian in because she could do better in England. She died, however, in the most abject misery after having squandered a dozen or more fortunes. Gertrude Elizabeth Mara, whose maiden name was Schmeling, was for some time content with \$2200 annually as court singer of Frederick the Great in Berlin. In 1780 she received an offer of \$8000 and \$12,500 travelling expenses for half a dozen concerts in England. The great Hohenzollern, angered by this foreign competition, refused to grant her a leave of absence, so she simply broke her contract and hurried off to London, where for many years she got ten times the income which

the German stage could give her. After Catalani had sung twice before Napoleon I, she was rewarded with \$1000 cash, a life pension of \$2400 annually, and two benefits which brought her \$10,000 more. Nevertheless, she was not satisfied. After hearing her in St. Cloud, the Emperor went to her

dressing room and inquired: "Where do you go from here, madam?" "To London, sire.

"Remain in Paris and I will give you \$20,000 and two months' leave of ab-

sence annually.

Catalina bowed and went to London, where she got \$50,000 from an engage-ment and \$50,000 from concerts during her leave of absence. She sang "God Save the King" at receptions for \$1000 a time, and she was worshiped there as no singer before her and few since. Her parsimony was abnormal, and rendered her the subject of innumerable curious anecdotes. Among the "divine Angelica's" most fervent admirers was the Marquis of Buckingham. He entertained the singer and her husband, M. de Valabregue, at his country place for several weeks. Numerous receptions were given there in her honor, and at each she responded to the urgent requests of the guests by singing one song. At the end of the visit M. de Valabregue, in bidding the Marquis good-bye, pressed in his host's hand a paper bearing the bill of Catalina—"for singing seventeen songs, 1700 sovereigns." The Marquis looked at it, wrote out his check for 1700 sovereigns for seventeen "working days" of Mme. Catalina, and remarked dryly: "I regret exceedingly that I did not before know that M. de Valabreque was the cashier of the Catalina firm. This incident injured Catalina greatly in England, as it had injured Mara in Berlin, that she refused to sing at a benefit for widows and orphans, in 1803, unless one-half of the proceeds were assured her. Although all great singers of today are not quite free from such eccentricities, few persons acquainted with their histories will deny that, as a class, they are open-handed and soft-hearted to a degree altogether unknown to their predecessors in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
In 1827 Virginia Blasis, who, in "Don

for the Paris opera with a lifelong salary of \$7200 annually. Eleven years later she died of inflammation of the lungs. Gloslop, a singer, whose name and fame seem to have died with her, had a similar contract for \$5000 annually in the Paris opera. In three years she appeared but once, thus by one evening's performance earning \$15,000, about the highest price ever paid to a singer for a single appearance. Henriette Sontag's highest compensation for an evening was \$10,000,

don. Her earnings for the London season of 1849, were \$100,000. Malibran received in Paris \$15,000 salary, a benefit, and a leave of absence which brought her in fully as much as the Drury Lane Theatre in London for \$10,000 and two benefits with a guaranteed profit of \$12,000, or, altogether,

received by her from a benefit in Lon-

\$28,000 for ten weeks' work. In 1834 she made a tour of Italy. She appeared during it 185 times and received \$144 .-000. Shortly before her death she signed an engagement for another tour, for which her compensation was to be

Russia is the country in which great artists get pecuniary rewards nearest to the English and American standard. This "Very well," answered the singer, fact is due not only to the immense wealth of the nobility and royalty in that country, but also to the profligate generosity of high bred Russien's and their cosmopolitan enthusiasm for the fine arts. Toward the end of the forties Viardot earned there \$38,000 for an engagement of a few months. She got, moreover, an \$8000 benefit, and was overwhelmed with diamonds, tiaras, wonderiul bracelets, and many other similar presents. Rubini took in from a single concert in the Russian capital \$37,500. -New York Sun.

## WISE WORDS.

A lie never stops to put on its hat. Many good sawlogs have knots on

People like to travel in cheerful com-

The only real giver is the cheerful No wealth is real that can be taken

There is no virtue in doing what you have to do. No man can go straight ahead who

looks backward. It takes a good many trials to make some folks faithful.

try to carry ourselves. No one can suffer in any good cause without being a gainer.

The only heavy burdens are those we

Faith fears nothing. Faith and trial are the best of friends. The poorest man on earth is the one

who has the fewest trials. The flax has to be broken before its real strength can be known.

There is a brick in every clod, but it takes a hot fire to tell it so. It is better to kill a snake in a clumsy way than not to kill it at all.

Great victories can be enjoyed by those who fight great battles. The man who is true to the best he

knows will do to trust anywhere. The roots of a tree are of more consequence than its highest branches.

The only people who are discontented are those who are not doing their whole The hardest thing to do is to get peo-

ple to think of the things that concern

The poorest man is not the one who has the least, but the one who has the

There is nothing for which a man has to pay so dear as he does for the privi-

lege of being stingy. The only reason why sliding down hill is so nice is because it is such hard work to pull the sled up. -Indianapolis (Ind.) Ram's Horn.

Drum Language of the Cameroons. Perhaps nothing more remarkable has been the subject of recent investigation than the "drum language" of the natives of the Cameroons, on the West African Coast. By means of this wonderful system of transmitting sounds the most complicated messages can be conveyed to villages in the most distant parts. In practising this unique system of sound language a peculiarly shaped drum is used. By dividing the surface of the drum-head into uneven portions, the instrument, upon being struck, may be made to yield two distinct notes. these and shortening or lengthening the intervals between each note a code is established with a regular sequence of taps, strokes and intervals capable of ex-pressing every syllable in their primitive language. All of the natives understand this code, and so elaborate is it that a chief can by its means summon to his presence any villager whom he desires to see, intimating to the latter at the same time the purpose for which his presence is required. In this way, too, messages can be sent from village to village over wide stretches of country, the drummer in one hamlet transmitting to the next the signals he hears, and that with the most extraordinary rapidity .- St. Louis Republic.

## Progress in Dentistry.

One of the great discomforts of artificial dentures where all the teeth have been lost and much absorption of the gums has taken place is the constant tendency for them to slip forward. To overcome this difficulty a Scotch dentist has developed a method of fixing den-tures by means of two or more gold ping attached to the under surface, wh enter holes either made by drilling the inwhope or left after the extraction of a tooth. In other words, when nec an artifical tooth can be riveted to the jawbone. This method of treatment has In 1827 Virginia Blasis, who, in "Don been adopted with great success.—New Just" took with equal ability the roles of Fork Commercial Advertiser.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

A HINT FOR HOME DECORATORS. For the decoration of the panels of dados and doors and portions of wall surfaces apply a smooth three-stranded cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, gilded or bronzed, representing any fanciful form, such as spiral figures, which are just now so fashionable with designers. Irish or Catholic interlacing work may be done in a wonderfully striking way with it. It lends itself well to the tracing of the outlines of bold designs. The cords are coated with glue, then with gold-size, after which the gilding is laid on. They are fastened with short, brass headed nails .- Chicago News.

#### THE "HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND."

The "Housekeeper's Friend" is a new device for the prevention of the mysterious evaporation of the contents of certain bottles which form an integral part of most domestic establishments. The solution of this hitherto apparently hopeless problem is embodied in the use of a bottle-locking apparatus of much simplicity. A circular band of metal closes on a hinge around the neck of the bottle, its ends, which project at right angles, being provided with holes. Over these a padlock hasp is placed, and when the padlock is locked the cork defies any attemps of extraction short of picking the lock, or breaking off the neck of the bottle. It has been remarked that a padlock keeps out only "honest thives," but it is precisely that class who abstract glasses of wine or spirits or spoonfuls of tea, and these can now be made secure. It has been suggested that this lock will be specially serviceable to travelers. In cases, too, where dangerous medicines are being used such a method of distinguishing them and possibly preventing their being administered indiscreetly would seem a wise preaaution .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

## LACE CURTAINS-HOW TO LAUNDRY.

Many housekeepers who can but ill afford the expense send their lace curtains to the laundry to be done up for the summer, from the mistaken idea that they cannot be properly laundried at home; yet if they would take the trouble to oversee the work, they would be surprised to find how satisfactorily and easily it may be done in their own kitchens by an ordinary servant.

As soon as the curtains are taken down they should be well shaken, to free them from dust, and put in tepid water in which a little Pearline has been dissolved, and worked carefully with the hands through several waters, but neves soaked, through a mistaken idea that they will wash more easily. When per-fectly clean the curtains should be rinsed through blue water, and then lay them in starch water, or, better still, in a thin solution of gum-arabic, after which they should be squeezed and not wrung. The greater the speed in drying the work the more saatisfactory it will be, as lace shrinks more than any other goods. When ready to dry they should be fastened in a pair of frames-quiltingframes will answer-on which should be arranged small hooks to fasten the lace with. The curtains should be stretched to their full length when put on the frames, which can be set on chairs to dry. If the frames are not convenient pin clean sheets down over carpets, or on a clean carpet in a vacant room, and stretch and pin the curtains over, being careful to smooth out and pin the edges of the lace in proper shape. The curtains should dry in a few hours, when they may be taken from the frames or sheets, gently shaken and hung up. They will require no ironing, and look as dainty and fresh, from the expenditure of a few hours' time and a little care on the part of the housekeeper, as if done st a professional laundry at a cost of several dollars .- Courier-Journal.

Nice Muffins-Two eggs, butter size of an egg, one cup of sweet milk, one tablespoon of sugar, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder, flour to make a stiff batter; bake in muffin rings or gem pans.

Rye Batter Cakes-One pint of rye meal; to this add enough luke-warm milk to make a thin batter, a little salt just to taste. Beat it well; add a gill of home-made yeast. When they are light, bake them on a griddle as buckwheat

Sour Hash-Cut into dice salt-boiled pork or bacon and add twice the quality of cold boiled potatoes also cut into dice, put into a clean saucepan, with a little pepper and vinegar and a small seasoning of butter: stew quickly and serve very hot; if the vinegar is very strong use part water.

Sardine Sandwich-Remove the skin and bones from six to eight sardines; wash and add one teaspoonful of mustard, mixed smooth with lemon juice, a little Worcestershire sauce; mix thoroughly and add gradually a tablespoonful of olive oil and a little salt; when smooth spread thinly on crisp water crackers or nice home-made bread cut thin; serve with water-cress or fresh lettuce.

Prune Pudding-Stew one pound of prunes until very soft. Let the water oil nearly all away. Sweeten to taste. Remove the stones and mash to a pulp. Add a little cracker dust, enough to stiffen it slightly, and the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff. Bake in a shallow dish about twenty minutes. Serve with a sauce made of the yolks of the eggs, three tablespoons sugar and one pint of milk, cooked like a boiled custard.

Dutch Apple Cake-Mix one pint of Dutch Apple Cake—Mix one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt. Put in one-fourth of a cupful of butter. Then actions well beaten a trained a cupful of butter. Then actions well beaten at an applied drugs a half inch talck is a shallow pan. Pare, core, and cut into ciphts, six or eight large applies; lay there observe the large applies; lay there observe the large applies; lay there observe that we premer ate a little. Sprinkle suggests we premer ate a little. Sprinkle suggests we take top, and bake about twenty noture, in amplicate oven. It may be eaten cold, but we think it delicious right from the oven with lemon sauce.