SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1890. PITTSBURG DISPATCH. THE



sleigh.

setting sun.

Helga looked with delight on the tall

green trees, draped in white, and on the small b bes hung with icicles, which shown like diamonds in the rays of the

"How beautiful," exclaimed the Princess,

Frolic then led the way to a large pond, where countless forms could be seen gliding

swift as the wind over the smooth, frozen

surface. On the shore, w-re happy children,

some busily making th: snow into balls, and pelting one another, while others formed a snow mag and danced in delight around

the grotesque figure. Joyous shouts and gay laughter were heard on all sides, and

pleasure and enjoyment were pictured in

"It is beautiful!" cried Helgs, "and I

'I should like to live "ere always."

There was a time, although it has been so

long since that no one now living remembers it, when continued summer reigned on the earth. The skies were always blue, and no dark clouds hid the sun behind their black wall. Even the untilled land was fertile, bringing forth abundant fruit, and the delicate flowers and the tender vines were never breathed upon, nor deprived of life by the blasts of winter. There ruled at this time a great King, whose wealth and power were known throughout the whole world. His palace was one of the most beauti'ul ever built, and his treasure rooms were filled with untold Tiches.

riches. But dearer to the King than all his wealth, than all his jewels, was his only Frotic, "Have you anything like it at your daughter, the fair Helga, renowned for her beauty and her kind ways. The King's should so like to be with those who seem to be flying over the ice." Fralic again blew her silver whistle, and love for his daughter was so great that for her happiness he would willingly have made

any sacrifice, even to giving up his king-dom. But in spite of the care and tender-ness lavished upon her, Helga was not con-



IN THE LOCK WAS & SMALL RUSTY KEY.

tent: yet she knew not why. Her every the two princesses were with the merry

wish was granted almost before it was spoken. The choicest flowers bloomed for her, and the most precious gems were show-ered upon her. One day, as the Princess wilke through the broad avenues in the wide park, she thought: "Why are the walls of frozen snow. When he two Irie had passed under the archway and entered the wide hall, Helga was again filled with astonishment at the sight before her. The room was lighted with hundreds of candles, and on a wide hearth blazed great pine logs, making the air as warm as that in Helga' In the middle of the room was the throne on which sat the King and Queen listening to the conversation of their courtiers who were telling all kinds of interesting stories. When Heiga had been presented to the King and had told of her wish to return home King Winter said: "I am sorry, my dear child but it has been decreed that whoever enters my kingdom must remain one year. We shall try to make your stay with us a pleasant one, and when the year s gone you shall again return to your These words brought great sadness to the child, and she wept bitterly when she thought how her father would mourn for The Winter King and his people took every care of their guest, and did not allow her to want for amusement. The 12 months soon passed, and a messenger was sent to Helga's father to announce the return of his daughter. The old King could scarcely believe that his dear child, whom he had so long mourned as dead, was about to return there she 18:0_8 Preparations were made for a grand festival, and people came for miles around to see the beautiful Princess, who had spent a year with the Winter King, And what a sight the people saw as the great procession came to the palace. The Winter King, with his wife, Frolic, and Helga, sat in the crystal sleigh, drawn by the white bears, courtiers of the Winter realm followed in smaller sleighs. What a jingling of bells and flourishing of trumpets, and in the presence of the large assembly the Princess Helga was again restored to her loving athe And now every year King Winter pays a visit to Helga's home, and at that time the grass is hidden under a cover of snow and the caks and maples shed their old leaves to make room for new ones. When the Queen Iceheart accompanies her husband, then the ponds and rivers are covered with ice and the people must stay indoors and build great fires to keep themselves PAYSIE.

with a — — tell me that Brown had met with heavy losses. Ans.-Candid, can.did.] 1. Here is a — In your book of etiquette that I want you to remember. It says that you should never — — in the street without a DRIVING IN WHALES

2 Old Mr. Simpkins is still able to — his business affairs. With such a — doesn't make much difference with his capabilities, 2. I am sure it is the work of a —, They will — — times as many vegetables as many a larger animal **Exciting Battles of Shetlanders With** Monsters of the Deep. WOMEN HELP IN THE BUTCHERY. a larger animal. 5. Was that --- under the table ---

1351-CONUNDRUM ILLUSTBATED.

made by hand. 5. That is the --- that was shut in with the 5. That is the _____ days ago. carpenter's _____ days ago. 5. I told the ____ if he would make my _____ ___ and shiny, I would give him two dimes. _____ ETHTL Pretty Little Shetland Ponies in the Land

They Love Best.

MAKING KELP OUT OF THE SEAWEED

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] LEBWICK, SHETLAND, Dec. 15 .- Whatever their condition in the past, it would be difficult to find any lowly people more generally prosperous and comfortable than are the Shetland Islanders at the present time. Their industries are kelp-gathering and burning, sheep raising, hand-making of hosiery and other goods, whaling and the

The mineral wealth of the islands has so far been of little importance. At Sandlodge, opposite Mousa Island and its famous Pictish tower, there is an abandoned copper mine with idle and rusting machinery. Over against grim Fitful Head 1 found another abandoued mine, where, in search for copper, thousands of tons of iron pyrites had been thrown into the ses. Chromate quarries at Baltasound, in the North Isles, have remained untouched for years; while in Bressay Island are slate quarries, but the slates are too heavy for modern houses, and the thicker states are builded for pying the thicker strata are utilized for paving stones, Lerwick being paved with "Bressay flags." The manufacture of kelp was tormerly carried on extensively, and still is a means of subsistence by many. This kelp-gathering and burning, which is still a source of livelihood on the Arran Islands, Ireland, on the west coast of Scotland at Tiree, in the Argyleshire Hebrides, and in many places on the Shetland coast, is dan-

Though the word "kelp" is often applied to seaweed, it is really the product from the burning of seaweed, from which the alkali soda ouce so largely used in the manufacture of glass and soap was obtained, and from which iodine is still secured. The seaweeds are called by natives "tangles." They are de-tached from the sides of rocks, and frequently great storms sweep fortunate piles of the clammy stuff in upon the ledges of the glos. They are gathered, stacked, thatched and dried for several weeks, and in the autumn are burned in rude open pits or ovens along the shore, the ashes fusing into a solid substance of the density of freestone, which is broken up before being sent to the market. Kelp gathering furnishes many picturesque scenes along the desolate abores, as women and children are largely employed.

ome from the hands of Shetland women are famous. They are as ceaseless knitters as those of Connemara and Donegal, in Ire-land, and produce fabrics of wondrous delicacy of texture. The preparation of the yara has much to do with the lightness and softness of their work. Fleeces are never shorn. The cruel practice of "rueing," or removing the wool from sheep by pulling it out by the roots, in handfulls, is still prevalent. The finest wool is thus procured. The finest collection of knit goods ever produced in the islands was presented to the Princess of Wales on her marriage in 1863. This season a large shawi was sold at Lerwick for

\$75. It only weighed 2% ounces.

Of late years Shetland's interest in whaling has been principally confined to driving ing has been principally conined to driving the monsters ashore. This exciting work is often tremendously profitable. In 1845 a shoal of 1540 "ca"ing" whales were driven ashore in Quendale Bay, the southernmost hay of Shetland, lying between Sumburgh and Fitful Heads; and in June of the pres-ant year a shoal of several hundred was more all blocked on the cert more line budged on the successfully landed on the east coast. Until quite recently these shore whalers were illy requited for their captures. The financially omniverous landlord, called the "laird" here, true to his octopus instincts, claimed

WONDERS OF NATURE. quired for use. These ponies are of course

quired for use. These ponies are of course used in all manner of carrying capacities like the little donkeys of the Azores, but one irresistibly connects them in the thought with peat-carrying. You can hardly turn your eyes upon any road or pathway in Shetland without somewhere seeing a Shet-land pony half hidden under great straw panniers, or "maysies," as the natives call them, going for or returning with peat, while the Shetland guidwife or maiden jogs along in company, knitting with an almost The Stages of Frogs' Growth as Tersely Put by P. T. Barnum. HOW THE TOADS CATCH FLIES.

Comets Have the Highest Records in the

salong in company, knitting with an almost savage sedulousness and energy. But there is another carrier here that does almost the work of the Shetland pony. That is the Shetland woman. All the manure for the crofts, comprising thousands of tons of gathered seaweed, the millions of fish in the operations of landing and curing, THE ETHER THAT FILLS UP SPACE

and a large portion of the peat, is carried not on ponies' backs, but on the backs of women in the universal "kashie" of the WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.

When P. T. Barnum was in the museur business in New York one of his most jovial triends was Gaylord Clark, a famous litterateur in the days of our fathers. They were a well-matched pair o' practical jokers. One day when Mr. Clark dropped in at the museum, as was his enstom, Mr. Barnum, apparently much excited, hurried his friend into the private office and said: "Gaylord, I was about to send for you. I want your

advice. I have a chance to purchase the most wonderful of all zoological freaks. It's at first a perfect fish, then it changes to a four-legged land animal, then it climbs trees and-

"Bah, you're joking," interjected Mr. Clark.

World's Speed Class.

"On my honor, I am not," impressively replied the showman; "but the expense." "O hang the expense," interrupted Mr. Clark, brimful of enthusiasm over the busi-

winter use, as on the Scottish mainland. The stranger will still find many curious left eye, "it belongs to the batrachian fam-ily of animals, and in the veenacular is called and interesting relics of olden days and ways in Shetland. The ancient village or "toun"

the—the—tadpole." Of course most people know that frogs and toads are evolved from tadpoles, but there are some very strange things about these batrachians that possibly you don't know. Because this changeling is so well known to nearly search body it may be dismissed by nearly every body it may be dismissed by saying that it is born with gills and lives entirely under water until it reaches the transformation period; then lungs appear in place of the gills, the tail, drops off, legs sprout out and an animal fitted to live on land is the result.

THE TONGUE OF A TOAD.

The toad, which is one product of the tadpole has some wonderful perculiarities. Did you ever see this clumsy and rather lazy-looking hopper in the act of catching a fly? He darts his tongue out several inches, so quickly that you can hardly see it, and with all its activity the fly hasn't the ghost costumes are yet common in some quarters. You will still find men clad in jackets and trouser, reaching a little below the knee, of roughly-tanned sheepskins, the large blue bonnets of the Tam O'Shanter variety on of a chance to escape. How does the toad do this? You may have heard the saying that a termagant's tongue is hung in the middle and thus wags at both ends. In the their heads, and their feet encased in "rivlins," the "pampootas" of the half-naked wretches of the Irish Arran Islands, case of the toad the tongue is hung exactly the reverse of the human tongue, that is to say, the fastening is at the front of the jaw, while the loose, end hangs backward to the throat. Now when the lazy toad sights a fly he works his way up to it slowly, until he gets within range for his tongue shooter. Then he suddenly opens his mouth, the ton-gue flies out like a line from a fishing-pole, it strikes the fly, and a glutinous substance on the tongue holds the victim until it is with the fisil, and winnowed by being

dumped into the toad's capacious mouth. Another strange thing about the toad is that if its mouth be kept open the animal will suffocate. This is because it has no ribs and no means of dilating its chest, and therefore it must swallow air as it swallows its food. It its mouth be forcibly kept open the air will pass to the stomach instead of entering the lungs. There is one variety of toad that has no tongue at all. It inhabits dark places in Guiana and Surinam. The way in which the eggs of this animal are

hatched is as wonderful as its lingual pecu-liarity. The male toad places the eggs in little puts on the back of his spouse and affixes a lid for each pit. Then the female goes about her household duties something in the style of an Indian squaw with a papones stranged upon her back. After teachers and students just like other institupapoose strapped upon her back. After some days little toadiets are hatched from tions of learning, and any fond parent who

Out in the depths of space in the whole

Out in the depths of space in the whole illimitable universe there must be an ele-ment of transportation for the rays of light to pass as they do to enable us to see the stars. What is it? We call it ether, for want of a better name, but we really know nothing about the nuatter, except that there must be something there pervading every inch of space from star to star. The best speculation on the subject, and speculation is all that we have thus far, is that the sub-stance is akin to our atmosphere, but of such excessive tenuity, or rarity, that it is about as near to nothing at all as we could imagine. We know that atmospheres are evolved in the making of plaueta, as well as the solid spheres which they enclose. If in

the solid spheres which they enclose. If in the great workshop of nature there is ma-terial out of which to make the solid parts of a planet, like our earth, there must also be the stuff out of which atmosphere is made, and this universal ether may be the raw material out of which courses are breathing at this moment. J. H. WEBB. material out of which comes such air as we

HOW A FORTUNE WAS MADE.

A Child Captured by Indians Escapes and Finds a Silver Mine.

When I was 8 years old, said a bonanza king to a Chicago Times reporter, I ran away from home and came out west. In time I drifted into Arizona, was captured by the Anaches, and lived among them several years. One day I saw the opportunity to escape and I took advantage of it. I came to Tombstone and for a number of years mined all through that country. At odd times I would stroll out among the hills. It was while on one of these excursions that I dis-

ness prospect of his friend; "if you can get any such freak as that your fortune's made. But what's the thing called?" "Well," replied Mr. Barnum, with just the faintest suggestion of a twinkle in his bet are "it before to the batterphan family of the set of the s until finally I struck what was the best

thing in the country. I was a young fellow then and some of the rough-shods thought they'd eachro me out of it. They notified me to vacate, but I paid no attention until one day a band of six or eight men came up, took me outside, and actually strung me up. Then they let me down and told me if I would leave the country they'd let me alone, and if I wouldn't they'd string me up again. I told them to go ahead, until finally one of the leaders said: "Well, boys, that's a pretty nervy fellow we've got. We need just such nervy fellow we've got. We need just such men as he out here. Better let him go," and they let me go.

A SHIP GOES A FISHING.

Dolphins, Sword-Fish and Halibuts Tran fixed on Masts.

Our ship was, on one occasion, for the space of 15 months becalmed in mid-ocean, During this time we had not advanced ten miles nearer to the port of our destination, writes an old salt to the Toronto Mail. Our provisions were all gone, and nothing but starvation appeared in prospect for us-that starve we must-when we encountered a fearful storm. It came so suddenly upon us that we hadn't time to take in a single sail. The squall striking the ship, rolled her clean over, her masts going down one side and coming up on the other; and so quickly did she perform this revolution that no one

was even wetted. When she righted, our astonishment was great at beholding a monstrous dolphin vio-lently kicking, transfixed upon the foretopmast, and a huge swordfish, in a similar condition, upon the maintopmast. Also transfixed upon the jibboom, kicking and flopping like one possessed, was as fine a halibut as you ever laid your eyes on. We had an abundance of provisions, and I was all right, save a bad cold, which I took during the gale.

HE PLEADED HYPNOTISM.

GLORIES OF AGES PAST.

Cities Found in Yucatan.

3

TEMOR

and man with

VADA A.

14/17:

Ruins of the Royal Palace at Uzmal.

and a height of but 25 feet. It is entirely of

Gabrielle Bompard Not the Only One Who Used That Defense. Down at La Porte, Ind., they have what is known as a horological school. It has

strongest terms. CONTESTS IN LON wants his boy to know all about horology Samson recently set all London agog over will find that a good place to send him, says feats of strength. He is a rather smallthe "Kaleidoscope" man in the Detroit Journal. It wasn't so a week ago, but it is sized man, and appears to weigh not more than 140 pounds. After a time other strong men appeared on the scene, and one of them accepted Samson's challenge to bet £100 against nothing that the feats of his pupil, a young German called Cyclops, after the strong one-eyed creature of mythology, could not be done by any other person. The acthis is ceptor was a powerful young fellow named Herr Eugen Sandow, who hailed from Konigsberg. Cyclops put up a 250-pound ball with his right hand above his head, and then slowly lowered his arm until the enormous weight was held at right angles to his body. Sandow did this. Then Cyclons raised a cell, said to weigh 300 pounds, above his head with his right hand, stooned and lifted a 50-pound bell with his left, which he put up in the air three times. Sandow did the same, but did better by putting up the 50pound bell seven times. Each man also litted with one finger a stone weighing 300 pounds. Sandow wits given the \$500, and then Samson, the master, offered him another \$500 it he could accomplish his feats. of the Splendid Ruins of Ancient The rival strong men met on another evening, and Samson was vanquished. Samson beat a piece of steam piping over his breast, strightened it back over the muscles There are between 60 and 70 ruined cities in Yucatan, so far as they have been disof his arm, bent it once around his leg, and then broke it in two. All these were accom-plished by Sandow. A bracelet made from covered. Within a radius of 100 miles from Merida are such magnificent examples as au iron chaiu was put on Samson's arm, and Mayapan, Ake, Chichen-Itza, Kabah and he snapped it by contracting his bleeps. Sandow put one on his left and two on his right and broke them all in the same way. Labna; but none is more interesting and grand than Uxmal, about 76 miles by road SANDOW DEFEATS SAMSON. Then he took the lead. He tossed up a the completeness of its preservation, is the bar bell weighing 150 pounds and caught it Royal Palace, otherwise known as the Casa on his arms as it came down. Then he de Gobernador, in Spanish. It stands ou the topmost of three terraces of earth-once, threw it up again, caught and balanced it in his right hand, lay down on his back and perhaps, faced with stone, but now crum-bled, broken and in a state of heterogeneous raised himself, with the weight, to his feet again. Samson could not do that, and so forfeited £100. Sandow parted a steel chain which was said to resist a strain of 40,000 decay. The lowermost and largest is 575 feet long; the second 545 long, 250 wide and 25 leet high, while the third and last is 360 pounds, by one powerful blow of his fist in the center. Maxime Dantes, a strong man feet in length, 30 in breadth and 19 in eight, and supports the building, which has of Arizons, does a similar trick of breaking in two a plece of wood 3 feet long and 5 inches a front of 322 feet, with a depth of only 39, wide and thick, placed across two chains, and Bostonians have seen Sebastian Miller break cobbiestones with a single blow of his fist at the Howard Athenmum. The measurements of the arms and chests of some of these mighty men may be of inerest. They are given in the following

that earth water and air are conductors of THE MEN OF MUSCLE

19

Modern Samsons Are Nothing Like the Ideally Perfect Man.

NONE ARE DEVELOPED NORMALLY.

Astonishing Feats of Cyr, the Greatest Lifter in the World.

THE RECENT CONTESTS IN LONDON

Who is the strongest man in the world? There are at least a dozen before public notice to-day who claim to be that man, and each performs certain feats of strength which would seem to warrant his right to that title. It is difficult to determine, however, which one of the lot is superior in physical strength, because, invariably, each is able to perform some particular feat which another

cannot. The Samsons of modern times are men who have been naturally endowed with

great muscles and enormous strength, but who have increased and added to both by constant training and practice. Attention is given particularly to their strongest muscles, and these eventually become abnormally developed. Other muscles are neglected, so that few of the "strong men" of to-day are physically well proportioned. CYR, THE GIANT LIFTER.

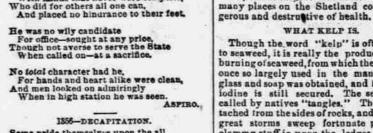
Undoubtedly the most remarkable of all the strong men is Louis Cyr, of Quebec, He is only 27 years of age, but he weighs 323 pounds. The tape showed his physical dimensions to be as follows: Height, 5 feet, 1014 inches; chest (inflated), 58 inches; waist, 48 inches; chest (innated), 58 inches; waist, 48 inches; biceps, 21½ inches; thigh, 32 inches; calf, 24 inches; neck, 32 inches, Cyr scarcely knows his own strength. He lifted a dumbbell, weighing 265 pounds, with one hand from the ground to the shoulder, and then slowly pushed it up from the shoulder to arm's length, using only the one hand. There is probably not another man in the world who could do this. Another time he tied a pair of bells together, which weighed 440 pounds, attached a string

three feet long, and then lifted this great weight from the ground with one finger. His greatest display of strength was made His greatest display of strength was made about a year ago in Montreal. On a small platform weighing 140 pounds were placed seven dumbbells, weighing 789 pounds, a barrel of flour and seven heavy men. Cyr put his giant arms around the platform and lifted the lot. The aggregate weight was 2,328 pounds. In another way he lifted 3,356 pounds of pig iron at Berthirville, Can., on October 1, 1888. The iron was placed on a plank, which rested on a trestle. Cyr got under the plank, and pushing up Cyr got under the plank, and pushing up with his back, arms and legs, raised the weight clear of the trestle. No other man in the world has been able to approach this

A PITTSBURGER'S STRENGTH.

Charles P. Blatt, who was born in Pittsburg, is another strong man. His arm is larger than Sullivan's. His lower limbs, however, are deficient, and consequently he is far from a well-formed man, judged by the standard of perfect physical proportions. He is naturally gifted with strength. His principal test of strength is that of pulling apart horseshoes. Prof. Robert J. Roberts, the body builder

Prof. Robert J. Roberts, the body bulker now connected with the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston is the best proportionately developed man in the country. It is his hobby, so to man in the country. It is his hobby, so to speak, to train and cultivate every one of the muscles of the body and on each side. There is but slight difference in the strength of one arm, leg or side in his anatomy, something that is rarely found in an athlete. Few men can be found to-day who can show such a splendid set of back muscles. Compared with men who do startling feats of strength, he is not a "strong" man, yet, in fact, all around, he is really stronger than most of them. Heavy dumbbell work and heavy weight lifting he condemns in the



Some pride themselves upon the all That they can fuo a monstrous mes But if their stomachs are not small? Their heads essential lacks reveal.

Why may the above be taken as a symbol o ternity? EDITH ESTES.

1355-CHARADE

I had two one-a generous man, With hands that never were complete,

To swallow eggs, a score or more; Or oysters, by the dozen, raw, But proves the boasting one a bore-Who cares for his capacious maw?

The only recompense, for ac, In the recurring issue lies, That he who vaunts his courage thus, Sometimes, through his imprudence, dies. BITTER SWEET.

1857-LETTER ENIGMA. By sound.

Construct a sentence (in the potential mode) meaning possibility of effort, out of the following article: 1. A part of the face. 2. A body of water.

3. An exclamation. 4. A tree. 5. A mean ure. 6. Name of a river. 7. A plant. 8. A verb. 9. Converging tracks of a railroad. AIDYL.

1358-CONUNDRUM.

If you were striving to remove From out its place a contempte From out its place a rusty screw And all your efforts vain should prove, Though all was done that one could do;

Why does this screw, firm as a rock, Beem like a treasure with no move To guard it but a broken lock Upon a safe or office door? CHARLES I. HOUSTON.

1859-ANAGRAM.

I am unto a mustard seed No relation-moue, indeed: For mustard, though it has a sting. May be called a harmless thing: Not so with me; if me you swal ow, Most serious harm will Hicky follow. Yat doctors use me for some ills. beir sugar i

universal fishing.

of Sound, two miles from Lerwick, is a veritable nest of odd, old folk and things. The inhabitants pique themselves on possessing the exact spot of ground on which their an-cestors dwelt for more than 1,000 years. They show fine scorn for "copstart Ler-wick" in the oft-quoted couplet: Sound was Sound when Lerwick was nane; Sound'll be Sound when Lerwick is dune!and the "Sound wives" still visit Lerwick on Saturday with their "kashies" on their backs, the knitting in full swing, and their noses high in lofty contempt, waiting on one another until all are done with their er-rands or shopping, and then returning to Sound the embodiment of haughty toleration.

DRIVING WHALES ASHORE.

The hosiery and other knit woolens which

tied over the feet with thongs. The hair is next the foot; and the sole and sides only are covered. The ancient "clivius" or fire-tongs frequently weigh 20 pounds. Grain tossed in the breeze. The old wooden harrow is common; crooked wooden ploughs are still seen; many households possess the quern or stone hand-

islands. Shetland women step off nimbly with from 70 to 80 pounds weight in their "kashies," but kuit, knit, knit forever and forever. Peat is the principal burden, for there is no wood-fuel in Shetland. Nearly all the high interior surface of the islands, consists of wild, dreary scattalds or peat-mosses, common for pasture as well as for peat; and from these nine-tenths of the Shet-lauders secure their fuel supplies.

CUTTING THE PEAT. For peat cutting in Shetland, a long, narrow spade with a sharp iron edge, and an iron plate some seven inches long, placed at right angles, is used. Peat banks or beds are generally three peat lengths in depth, and the size of the "toysker," as the peat spade is called, determines the size of the peat. When cut each block is about 1 foot long, 6 or 7 inches broad, and about 3 inches thick. The peats are then laid in rows on the bank, like unbaked brick, for the first drying. After lying for three weeks they are then "raised," that is, stood on ends in small piles, for complete drying. "Leading the peats" is taking them home in the "may-sies" on the ponies' backs, or in the "kash-ies" on the women's backs, when they are usually "stacked" alongside the cabins for minterest the Schule backs.

THEY CLING TO THE OLD.

The old implements of labor and ancient

consisting of oblong patches of rawhide,

is universally cut with the sickle, threshed

mill as old as Aryan history; and little huts of water-mills, where larger querns are

whirled about by rude wheels against which water from little rills is shot horizontally,

and where the grain is fed into the upper stone by hand, are numerous in the islands.

The Shetlanders as a people are most frank, engaging and courteous, though underneath it all there is a wise canniness of reserve far exceeding that of the main-

land Scotch. A genuine charm to the stranger is their softness and almost liquid-

ity of speech; although it is at first difficult

for even a Scotchman to wholly understand the language. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

A WONDERFUL PARISIAN CLOCK.

skies always so blue, and why do the trees and grass continually wear that tiresome dress? I wish that some fairy would come and by her magic art would change this scene, which is always the same, and give some other color to the leaves, and add some whiteor gray to the blue of the sky.

Thus musing, Helga continued her way through the park without noticing that she was wandering farther than usual, and in paths she had never seen before, until finally she spied a wicket gate, almost hidden by the bushes, and in the lock of which was a small, rusty key. Curiosity prompted the Princess to open the gate. When she had done so she discovered a narrow, densely shaded path, from which many steps led into what seemed to be a cave. Fear was unknown to the Princess, and de lighted at the thought of an adventure, she holdly advanced. But as she descended the steps the air became so chill that Helga in her light lace dress shivered from cold, and almost wished that she had not come. In the dim twilight about her, she could see nothing else than high walls, which enclosed the narrow steps on both sides As the Princess continued her way, the air became colder and colder, until Helga could feel the blood freeze in her veins, and unable proceed farther she sank exhausted on he ground, How long she lay knew not, but she was aroused by a gentle shake, and starting up she found herself covered with warm furs and lying under a pine tree. A bright face with merry, laughing eves was bending over her, and sweet voice said: "Are you better now? I was afraid when I found you that you were but I have wrapped you in furs frozen, until I think you are warm."

Helga now saw that the voice belonged to a little girl-no larger than herself, and she answered: "Oh, I am better now; but pray tell me where I am. What has become o the green grass and the flowers, and what is this white covering spread over the

At these questions, the stranger laughed merrily and said: "You are in the king-dom of the Winter King. Have you never heard of his beautiful, snow-covered realm?" "I know nothing of the Winter King,"

replied Helga, "I thought my father was the only king, and yet you do not seem to know him. "No," answered the little girl, "I have never seen him; but I have heard of his kingdom, and know that where he reigns,

there is continual summer. But come, and let me show you the beauties of our home, and see if our people are not just as happy as yours." "I shall come again," said Helga, "but now I must return to my father, for already

I have been away too long." "I am sorry," said the little stranger, "but whoever enters this realm canno

leave without the permission of the King. am the King's only daughter, and am called Frolic, because I am always so gay and happy. I shall take you to my father, but I lear that it will be some time before you can reach home, for the palace is at the other end of the kingdom, and the distance is great."

Frolic then drew a silver whistle from her pocket, and when she had sounded it. to Helga's great astonishment, a sleigh mad wholly of crystal ice and cut in the form of a large flower, and lined with the softest furs, appeared. Instead of horses, there were four polar bears, around whose necks were strings of silver bells, which rang merrily with every motion. As Helgs and her friend sped over the hard surface of the frozen snow, Frolic told of her home, and of her mother, who was called Queen Ice heart, because through her power the lakes

and rivers became solid masses of ice. In the beginning of the journey, Helga saw only a wide plain covered with snow; but soon all kinds of strange animals, suc as she had never seen belore, appeared. Then sleighs filled with gay parties went by and Helga noticed that everyone bowed with respect as the royal sleigh passed. When they reached a large forest of pine trees, Frolic said: "Now we must go on foot for

SOME ENIGMATICAL NUTS.

Puzzles for the Little Folks That Will Keep Their Brains Busy for Most of the Weel if They Solve Them Correctly-Home Amusements.

e E. R. CHADBOURN, Lewiston, Maine, 1352-PASSE,

Last year, O moon in Hoaven, what friends -Swinburne

Last year my lady seemed so true, She sought me day by day, And in the summer time she drew My inmost heart away. My words controlled her tongue and pen,

So intimate were we, She never wrote a letter then, Without consulting me.

Gone, gone are all my happy days, And I'm a wreck; no doubt Another now is in my place. Alas! my time is out. M. C. S.

1858-TRANSPOSITION.

In youth we are first to put forth in our bark, To venture on life's stormy ses; Nor heed we the billows, nor heed we the dark, Our sourgs are both joyous had free, But storms come upon us, and hard must we

row, The depths of the sea to escape; And then upon this we can nezd, well, we know, Toward some haven our course we must shape, And when by the threatening storms we are

pressed, We look toward the heavenly haven for rest. H. C. BURGER.

1354-BLANKS. [Example: To be - with you, that man

a narcotic, and they say n efficacious in that way You'll find me growing in the sod, And recognize me by my pod, For I am no production rare, But of my deadly bane beware NELSONIAN.

1360-WHAT DID I KILL!

In Africa I saw a brute, And, ch, it was a beauty! It seemed a shame to take its life; I did it, though, from duty.

I took its head, another gave. While on my work I pondered. It seemed a river on whose banks This wild beast had wandered.

ANSWERS. 1341-1. "Paradise Lost." 2 "Paradise R.

Jained."
Jained."
Jaiae-A pillow.
Jaiae-Sailed. ladies.
Jaid-Furnacc: I. Cur. 2 Ace. 8 Fur. 4
Fan. 5 Face. 6 Fern. 7. Mace. 8 Urn.
Coal-bin: L Coal. 2 Cob. 8 Coin. 4 Cab. 5
Cabin. 6 Caiu. 7. Can. 8 Oil. 8 Bin. 10.
Loan. 11. Bon.
Jai5-Samuel Weller.
Jai6-Creadinger. Jate-Greediness, 1346-Greediness, 1347-Christmas Tree: 1. Tarts. 2. Steam.
 Steamer. 4. Trash. 5. March. 6. Mast.
 Stars. 8. Team. 9. Sister. 10. Mate. er, reined. 1348-Denier, ro 1348-Life like.

tion

ADOPTED TWO COLORED BOYS. The Philanthropic Deed of a Handson

California Young Man. A queer scene was witnessed in one of the Pullman coaches attached to the easternbound overland train last night, says the Sacramento Bee. It was a well-dressed young man of good appearance, who had in his charge two little colored boys, the elder not over 5 years of age.

The young man said his name is Harry Carlock, and that he was en route with his He told a story that has in it more or less romance. He says that many years ago, when he was a little boy, a colored man named Snaden came to Missouri and married a colored girl, then about 16 years of age, who had been his (Carlock's) constant companion and nurse since infuncy. The Snadens came immediately to California, and about six years ago Carlock

also came to this State and engaged in busi-ness at Fresno. He had heard before leaving home that the Snadens resided at Chico, and, as he was about to return to "old Missonri." he determined to take a run up to

that village and see the colored woman who Address communications for this departmen was his best friend during his tender years On arriving at Chico, however, he found,

upon inquiry, that both Snaden and his wife were dead, the latter's death having occurred recently, and that she had left two little boys, who had been placed in a school ounded by General Bidwell.

Young Carlock went to see the little "coons," and determined to give them a home on the farm where their mother first saw the light, and where she spent her youth. Permission was received, and they on vesterday started on their long journey. When seen lear night of called a bard

When seen last night, Carlock was engaged in tucking the little colored boys into a bunk. They are bright and polite, and Carlock says the old folks will give

them just as good a home as they will him. The Latest Booze.

New York World.]

Somebody has mixed brandy and green mint with crushed ice and sealed it with an approving nod, and now one-half of the men in town are endeavoring to burn out as much of their interior mechanism as pos-

sible by a combination of fiery liquids which it would be difficult to equal in the whole world of spirituous torments. Suspicious Silence.

the right, up to 1839, to tax the poor Shet lands one-half of the entire proceeds of all whales driven into shoal water opposite, or upon the shores of their domain riparian right on the Almighty for what was sent to save man from starvation on ac count of rents and other burdens imposed by the 'laird' himselt," an old Shetlander ex-

plained to me. As the value of the blubber will average \$30 per ton, the "laird" often thus secured from \$2,000 to \$5,000 as his "right" in single catch. From 1839 to 1888 the "lairds' were considerate enough to rob the whalers of but one-third. In September of that year the claim was resisted in the courts; the whalers won their cause; and the "lairds' have since been compelled to content them-selves with the meager enjoyment of witnessing, rather than profiting by the hazard-

GETTING READY FOR A DRIVE.

ous work.

When a drove of "ca'ing" whales appear on the coast, the news spreads like oil drops on marble. As the whole town of St. Ives, Cornwall, goes mad when a shoal of pilcher is sighted, so does every live Shetlander de sert every other vocation, even to a wedding, to join in the "drive." A rush is made by the men for the boats while women and children wildly collect guns, ammunition, harpoons, scythes, lances, knives and even bags of stone, indeed anything portable which may assist in the hoped-for destruc-tion. The whalers make all haste and splendid cunning in getting between the whales and the open sea. Their fleet of all manner of craft then gradually closes in upon the "pack"tor "drove," directing by the splendid madeuvers of the different bo the course of the whales to a shallow bag. So expert are these Shetland whalers in driving that a shoal of whales is seldom

lost, if time is given for forming the "drive" well outside the "drove." If the whale once enter the chosen bay, their pursuers come to close quarters, and then the conflict Carlock, and that he was en route with his "pets" to Dadeville, Dade county, Mo. shallow the terrified whales endeavor to make for the open sea, but are met at every point by a perfect walls of boats, altogether filled with hundreds and sometimes thou sands of men seemingly desperate in their efforts at capture; and the howling, shout-ing, screaming, lashing of the water, discharge of fire-arms, stone-throwing, and rushing to and fro of the equally desperate whales, form as exciting a scene as one ever witnessed outside a genuine field of battle. BUTCHERED BY THE WOMEN.

Occasionally a few break through the

line and escape. As a rule the school is doomed. Once driven into shoal water where they can only flounder in mighty struggles, or high aud dry on land, where they often toss themselves in their mad e-forts to escape, their butchery, which is always a savage and sickening sight, pro eeds with wonderful dispatch. In this loody work the hardy and powerful Shetland women take a gleeful and almost frenzied part. The chief industry of the Shetlanders must always be that of fishing. Cod, ling and herring are taken.

The "truck" system, that barbarous piquity still prevalent in some portions of our own country, which formerly kept Shet-landers in precisely the same abhorent condition of slavery as that suffered by the miners of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, having a few years since been ex-tirpated from Shetland by the same British public seutiment which fixed "fair rents"

or Scottish crofters generally, the Shetland fisher-crofters are prosperous and conten-upon their bits of land, as the result of their labor upon the crofts and in fishing; for every Shetland peasant is both fisher and crofter. At each croft-home will be found a few sheep, great flocks of geese, often a cow, and always the stumpy little Shetland

ony and cart THE FAMOUS SHETLAND PONIES.

Chicago Herald.) Tennyson has been very quiet of late and apparently busy. The worst is feared,

A Timeplece That Plays a Different Tun Every Hour.

Another marvelous piece of mechanism, recently exhibited in Paris, is described by

smithers.

an exchange. It is an eight-day clock, which chimes the quarters, plays 16 tunes, playing three tunes every hour, or at any interval required, by simply touching a spring. The hands go as follows: One once a minute, one once an hour, one once a week, one once a month, and one once a year. It shows the moon's age; rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low tide, be side showing half-ebb and half-flood. A curious device represents the water, showing ships at high-water tide as if they were in motion; and, as it recedes, leaves them high and dry on the sands. The clock shows the hour of the day, the day of the week, the day of the month and the month

of the year. The michanism is so : rranged as to make its own provisions for long and short months. It also shows the signs of the zodiac, equation and the difference between sun and railroad time for every day in the year. BALTIMORE'S NEW FIRE BOAT.

The Handsome Little Craft That Might De for Pittsburg's Use.

Baltimore is soon to have a fire boat. Though it may not be as large as those of some other cities, it will be just as useful and complete, serving every purpose the same as if it had cost much more money than \$34,000, the contract price. The trimlooking addition to the city's fleet is now upon the ways in Brustar's shipyard, Canton. It will be launched in a short time. When orbits. finished, the vessel will resemble very



much many of the larger tugs to be seen about ocean harbors. It will be 85 feet long over all, 191/2 feet beam, depth 11 feet 10 inches, deep-load draught 7 feet 6 inches, and displacement 134 tons. There will be

but one deck. A house extends almost the entire length of the deck. It is scarcely three feet above the deck, and only about 11/2 feet above the bulwarks, thus enabling the fireman to work with freedom and with out obstruction at the pumps. A pilot house 18 feet long and about 10 feet high is forward. Just below the pilot house is a storeroom. There is another in the after part of the hold. Clapp & Jones' fire pumps will be used. There are two sets of these. They are of the ver-tical duplex double-acting type. Each will have two steam cylinders 16 inches in diameter, with nine-inch water cylinders. The pumps will have a common stroke of 10 inches, and will be capable of working at 160 pounds pressure up to 200 revolutions a minute against a

water pressure of 160 pounds. The squirting apparati will be on each side of the boat about midships. They will throw very heavy streams. The hose reels, two of them side by side aft the smokestack, will be five feet in diameter. Just aft of these will swing a metallic lifeboat 12 feet in length. The engines are compound, with 14 and 16-inch cylinders. Baltimore's fireboat has materials used were white oak, yellow pine

they are strong enough they force the lids off the pits and hop out,

the ergs on the maternal back, and when

THE TAIL OF A COMET. now. You see, for several months, the young It is a wonderful sight to see a woman of gentlemen who are delving after the secrets average height with hair so long that it reaches to her feet; but what would you of horology have been losing their tools and appliances, which seemed to be wafted away think of a hair switch 200,000,000 miles long? Those erratic celestial adventurers called by spirit hands, as it were. The losses b came so frequent and annoving that the police were set to watch. Whe comets are so named because the ancients thought they resembled the flowing hair of a woman. These switches in the sky have done it usually means that it is a desperate

Well, on Thursday one of the prominent been seen 100 degrees long, which is more than the distance from the zenith to the poifcemen saw Samuel Newman, a horolog, porizon. In the olden time the appearance emerge from a vacant building, and when of a comet was a dreadful event. The strange the young man had completed his emerging visitant struck terror to the hearts of ignothe officer made a search and found a cartrant and superstitious people because it was thought to be a sign of the wrath of Jchovab, load of plunder secreted in the house. Newman was arrested, of course. He claims and that it presaged war, pestilence or famine. It was also a thing of dread behypnotism, but the State's attorney calls it theit, and the student will be given the full cause of fear that it might run into the benefit. The thief belongs to one of the best earth and knock all things terrestrial into families-of Cincinnati.

But, thanks to scientific research, in these latter days we know that the flaming comet is as harmless as a snowflake. The constituents of a comet are practically the same that are found in all the nebulus matter in space. St. Louis Globe-Demoerat.] In fact, it is not far out of the way to say that comets are simply masses of nebuiæ moving in orbits around our sun, and it is quite probable that the other millions of sups or stars are similarly visited by the strange specters. . The fact that stars can be seen through the nucleus or head of a comet clearly demonstrates that it is not a solid body. It is thought by astronomers that the travel from Merida. By far the mass of a comet is so light that its weight is far less than that of the earth's atmosphere. building in the city, both from its com-manding position on a lofty eminence and t is probable that the extreme tenuity of comets accounts for the eccentricity of their

THE RACERS OF THE HEAVENS.

They don't pass around the sun at a really uniform distance from it, but they often approach very near in rounding our great uminary, and then reach away into space to far that some don't return in hundreds and even thousands of years. But when it comes to fast traveling the couet has no successful rival. Our earth is a pretty lively traveler, covering a good deal more than a million miles a day in its journey around the sun. But a comet, when paying its respects to the sun, would travel at a rat that would make the carth's gait relatively abeut like that of a weary tramp whe passed by the "Chicago limited" on th on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the year 1843 a comet visited the solar

system sporting a tail 200,000,000 miles long. It was heading straight for the sun and astronomers with betting proclivities were willing to wager that the pretentious visitor would at least pass near enough to old Sol to get its tail scorched. It got uncomfortably near the sun, but it merely whisked its wealth of tail and sailed around at the rate of more than 1,250,000 miles an hour, pass ing from one side of the sun to the other in about two hours. This is one record, made in the days of our fathers, that hasn't been beaten in our fast-going generation.

THE CONTENTS OF SPACE.

Not long ago a well-known astronome was asked this question: "Is there any air in outer space?" He replied this: "That question belongs to the domain of natural philosophy-I am only an astronomer." By this evasive answer he didn't mean

stone, without ornament to a height of about 10 feet, where there is a wide cornice, above By this evasive answer he didn't mean that he had no opinion of the subject. As-tronomers proudly regard their field as nearly what we call exact science; that is, susceptible of demonstration, while the question propounded was rather in the line of speculative philosophy. But natural philosophy is something of an exact science, too. The expert in this science tells the astronomer that the rave of light from that which the wall is a bewildering maze of which the wall is a bewindering maze of sculpture. The roof was flat and once cov-cred with coment, in the opinion of some travelers, but is now covered with tropical plants, trees and verdure. There are three large doorways through the eastern wall, about 8 leet square, giving entry into a se-ries of unartunents the largerst of which is 60 astronomer that the rays of light from that star up there in the heavens, some trillions the first of the year or shortly thereaftershe will be natrolling the harbor, ready to pro-tect property along the water front. It is stated by the constructors that the beat will be one of the best in the country. may once have been covered with cement.

Age, Inches Inches tuble: iches, 55 440 % 2158 10% Apollo. ·Infiated. 11 - ANT.

A Novel Ceremony Performed in a Subarb of Kansas City.

James Cummings, and Miss Sue Howard adopted a novel way of getting married at Independence yesterday, says the Kabsas City Times. After procuring a license from Deputy Recorder Packard the young people drove in a buggy to the First Bap-tist Church, on North Pleasant street. Here the young man got out of the buggy, and entering the study room of the church and showing the license, told the pastor, Rev. Mr. Maiden, to tollow him. The minister did so and was somewhat as-

tonished when the young man got up in his buggy and told the reverend gentleman to proceed with the ceremony. Mr. Maiden asked the young lady if she understood what

about steet square, giving entry into a se-ries of apariments, the largest of which is 60 feet long and 27 deen, divided into two rooms by a thick wall. The ceiling of each room is a triangular arch, capped by flat blocks, at a height of 25 feet above the floor. The latter, like the walls and jambs of the doorways, is of smooth-faced stones, that may come have here over ad with a comet. tide."

constructed entirely of wood. The and locust. Work was begun upon the little ship about two and a-half months ago. By