

people seek where to fix the blame. Blaming the Government,

The Government and political system of the country has come in for a good share of abuse, and, though both are doubtless deserving of censure, there are much worse foes to Russian prosperity than either. The other day I came upon a series of printed opinions contained in a symposium of information about the famine. They were violent attacks upon the Government, even going so far as to deny all faith on the part of the latter in endeavoring to relieve the distress. One was written by a Hebrew and the other by a Nihilist.

While both writers are fully entitled to their views it does not follow that either is correct. The Czar and his Government are perfectly sincere and earnest in desiring to relieve their subjects. They are handicapped by the officialism which prevails in the departments and the inadequate means of transportation. The governmental system of Russia is wrong, that I admit, but it is absurd to charge it with indifference during a time like the present.

Primary Cause of the Famine. The primary cause of the famine is the failure of the crops, but

even that misfortune might not have resulted so disastrously had it not been for the existence of a condition among the peasantry soon happily to change for the better. I voice in the following paragraphs the most enlighted Russian opinion



gallant among the fair sex, and the Bureau zakhouchenie, or House of Detention, when of the Interior has been mixed up with he will probably remain for an unlimited several scandals during his administration. Yet his gallantry and love of ease and Meanwhile, patriots shake their heads pleasure might be readily forgiven if they were his only weaknesses. But there is no ominously, and say despondingly that if foreign aid does not prevent the extinction absolution for his persistent neglect of by want of fully two-thirds of the popula-tion of the provinces the maddened surduty. Course of Count Tolstol.

the Governor of the threatened provinces instructing the local police of Nicolaief t attend to the matter.

ARRIVAL OF A RELIEF SLEDGE.

lost no time in sending formal warnings to the Minister of the Interior. One morning Daurnovo arrived in his office in the bureau after a belated night of revelry at a state ball. Among the documents on his desk was a letter from the Governor of Kazan urging immediate action on the part of the Government. The communication was

couched in the most touching language and forcibly portrayed the situation. No reply was sent to the Governor of Kazan, and upon the same afternoon when Daurnovo had left his office, after an un-usually abbreviated tour of duty, a subor-dinate discovered the letter of appeal lying upon the floor. It had been folded longi-undinally converted into use as a trace and

Daurnovo's choice cigar was cast contempt-uously upon the floor as a piece of waste

Methods of a Shylock. Four times afterward - each time in answer to a different complaint-a pristave was detailed to investigate the case pro-sented against Isaac Abramoff, a Nicholaief

sented against Isaac Abramoff, a Nicholaief usurer. Each of these pristaves reported at length that there was nothing whatever in the complaint. The thing was plain enough; Mr. Abramoff had bought off each individual pristave in turn. A fifth com-plaint was made; a fifth mandate for in-vestigation came from St. Petersburg, and a fifth police officer was put on the case a fifth police officer was put on the case. But, unluckily for Abramoff, this latest But, unluckily for Abramon, this latest official was detailed from a different police district of Nicholaief than that to which his predecessors belonged. A jealousy, it ap-peared, existed between the two police dis-tricts and the fifth complaint anyway, landea the usurer in the predvaritelny zakhouchenic, or House of Detention where

tudinally, converted into use as a taper, and after serving to ignite the end of Minister

not only the most favored section of South America as regards elimate, soil and geo-graphical position, and therefore the most desirable as a place of residence for for-eigners, but it is already the most prosper-ous, and destined, by reason of its natural advantages, to become the most important in point of commerce. Let us first get an idea of its physical character and imme-idiate surroundings. diate surroundings. Uruguay's Natural Advantages,

Consulting a map, you will find the little cone-shaped piece named Uruguay cut out, apparently from the big Argentine Bepub-lio, the dividing line being the La Plata and Parana rivers, while Brazil bounds it on the northeast and the Atlantic ocean washes its southwest. Though containing only about 63,000 geographical miles, it has a sea and river coast of 626 miles, with many natural harbors.

Closer acquaintance with this remote re-public continually develops new cause for wonder and admiration. Though compara-tively unknown to the world, Uruguay is

not only the most favored section of South

nstural harbors. No section of the globe is more sbund-antly watered, there being 30 navigable riv-ers, which receive as many as 1,500 tributa-ries, forming a network of streams in all directions; not to mention numerous small lakes and creeks that occasionally swell to lakes and creeks that occasionally swell to considerable size. Yet there is not a swampy spot in all Uruguay, nor an acre of soil where agriculture is retarded by excess-ive moisture. The southwestern corner contains Montevideo and about one-half of the entire population. It is grassy and un-dulating, extremely fertile and diversified by hills. It is occupied entirely by rich

bly remain speechless in their elegant grave. On one of these lounges lay a slender blonde with fine, delicate features and an unnatural transparent skin. She looked like a pale fairy. On an ottoman a weatherbeaten giant, dressed like a hunter, had fallen down and lay with his head thrown The present mixed race of Uroguayans are back. A haggard, angular woman sat in one famed for physical beauty, and also for more energy, perseverence and true courage than most South Americans possess. Their standard of morals is also exceptionally high; corner in an arm chair, her arms dangling to the ground, with head bowed on her breast, while a deathly pallor overspread and for commercial integrity hospitality and refinement and courtesy, the typical Montevidian is surpassed by none. Defor-mities are almost unknown in Urugnay, and there is hardly a mendicant in all the land her features. A divan contained a little boy in a peculiar position as if he had rolled down from a height and met with concussion of the brain. Behind a screen an officer in civil dress was visible on a footstool, with a red gibbon in his buttonhole, and a pointed mustache, revealing him to be a -an agreeable contrast to the loathsome and importunate swarm of the blind and halt, lame and the lazy of other portions of Spanish-America. During the last two or three decades a

pointed mustache, revealing him to be a French croupler. Suddenly the rustling of a silk dress was heard, the door opened and an excited lady, stout, red, and nearly devoid of eyebrows, rushed in with violent contortions. She rushed along like a steam engine threaten-ing to overturn two or three of the sleepers. But she could not get past an ample divan in her way. She sat down with evident repunance: she pressed her hands against repugnance; she pressed her hands against the divan in her efforts to rise, but it seemed stoonger than herself, and very soon she fell into a quiet sleep, looking instantly a picture of peace; the heated blush faded from her face and she even seemed to di-minish in size.

hastened back to Fatheriand to enjoy it. Notable exceptions are the prosperous Swiss and Italian colonists in the province of Colonia, and the thrifty Basques and Canary Islanders whe have carried agri-culture to a high grade in the department of Canelones. Of late years there has been no direct attempt made to induce immigration, Minish in size. A gentleman in a black, closely buttoned coat had accompanied her to the threshold where he stood following her with his eyes. They were peculiar, caim, blue eyes, half closed like those of a shortthe Government wisely preferring volun-tary recruits of the better sort, though their numbers be fewer. The prosperous colonies long ago outgrew the space allotted to them; but, owing to the irregular appropriations of public lands, little remains to bestow on sighted person looking at a distant object. The Master of the Mysteries.

settlers, native or foreign, except at the ex-His oval face was colorless with a dimple chin and a formerly blonde moustach which like his hair was tinged with grey. This was Dr. O. G. Wettenstrand, one of the leading physicians of Stockholm, a serious, highly esteemed personality. His works on "Suggestive Psychotherapy" have been translated into several European languages. He has already several follow-ers in his profession, among them Dr. William Vragossy, a prominent surgeon in England England. Dr. Wettenstrand was much sought after, and entrusted with the most difficult cases before curiosity, six years ago, directed his vacation trip to Nancy to witness with his England, own eyes the suggestive wonders of the school Bernheim-Liebault-Liegnois. He went there a sceptic, but returned a con-vinced man. Under the impression of the successful cures witnessed in Nancy, he be-gun to make trials himself, with such satis-factory results that he adopted it as a pro-fession. Since then patients from all parts come to him and young doctors constantly seek information on the subject.

German. "Look at his work yourself! Fourteen portraits in a row and no two of them manner. Captain Salt-marsh was 60, tall, erect,

powerfully built, with oal-black hair and whiskers, and he had a

portraits in a row and no two of them alike." "Now that you speak of it, it is true; I hadn't noticed it before. It is very re-markable. Unique, I suppose." "I should say so. That's the very thing about Andy-he discriminates. Discrimi-nation is the thief of time-49th Psalm; but that ain't any matter, it's the honest thing, and it pays in the end." "Yes, he certainly is great in that fea-ture, one is obliged to admit it; but-now mind, I'm not really criticiaing-don't you think he is just a trifle over strong in technique?" well-tanned complexion, and a gait and and wrists were covered with tattoo marks, and when his lips parted his teeth showed

echnique?" The captain's face was knocked expres-The captain's face was knocked expres-sionless by this remark. It remained quite vacant while he muttered to himself: "Technique-technique -- poly-technique--pyro-technique; that's it likely--fireworks --too much color." Then he spoke up with serenity and confidence, and said: "Well, yes; he does pile it on pretty loud; but they all like it, you know-fact is, it's the life of the business. Take that No. 9, there, Evans the batcher. He drops into the studio as sober-colored as anything you

mit dem, too, alretty." "I can honestly say I have never seen any-

thing just like them before." "Schon." cried the German delighted. "You hear, gaptain? Here is a chentlemer, yes, vot abbreciate unser sart."

countenance that were full of command,

confidence and decision. His horny hands

up white and blemishless. His voice was

the effortless deep bass of a church organ,

and would disturb the tranquility of a gas

"They're wonderful pictures," said Bar-

"It is very pleasant dot you like dem,"

said Handel, the German, greatly pleased. "Und you, Herr Tracy, you haf peen bleased

row. "We've been examining them."

flame 50 vards away.



which should carry the more weight because it is that of people who have given freely of their goods to the sufferers. The glav is by nature improvident and

careless of the future. The self-helping characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon are lacking in his composition. The knowledge had facilities for mortgaging his crops in advance, and that his small possesons in the shape of live stock and farming uplements could be turned into a sum o how even The presence of the money lenders and sahands of the saloon keeper, in whose estab-

lishment much of the money leaned by the former to the peasants was frittered away.

Hebrews were expelled by the recent de-croes of the Czar, the peasants were con-work of relief he would not enjoy even as



fronted by a situation with which they were much immunity as the latter is favored not familiar; the props upon which they had hitherto leaned being suddenly rewith. There is a disposition at the Govern-ment headquatters to not interfere with Tolstoi, and there are certain reasons for moved they did not have time to fall into line with their altered circumstances before the unforeseen misfortune of a crop failure this, apart from the veneration in which he came upon them with crushing force. They His grandfather was one of the famous genwere in a state of moral disorganization from which under normal conditions re-

covery would be certain. Entire confidence is felt in the ultimate and incalculable benefit that will accrue to and incalculable benefit that will accrue to the bulk of the Bussian rural population from the exodus of the money lenders. Al-ready this beneficent influence would be felt if the famine were not an unexpected factor in the case. The most paternal Gov-ernment cannot claim infallibility, and it is an accepted truth that no great reforms have

In splendid contrast to this despicable self-seeking official is the grand and overshadowing figure of Count Tolstoi, whose efforts to relieve the unfortunate famine victims, have been described by cables. Americans are familiar with the story of devotion which records how the entire Tolstoi family are giving of their time, energy and money to the cause of the desti-tute. The spectacle of this great leader of Russia's intellectual people, forsaking all personal considerations of comfort and con-

venience to save a people from the horrors of starvation is one which the civilized world may well contemplate with admira It is really ludicrons to think of the sur-

veillance by police spies to which his noble actions have subjected bim. Verestchagin. the great painter, told me once of the susnicion that became attached to him in connection with some of his pictures. These paintings were designed to depict the ter ors of war and the horrors of the battle money, how even small, and out field, and dwelt on the dark and practical of proportion to the security it side of the campaign of 1877 rather than on might be, have induced in him a its glorious and heroic aspect. Great offence shiftlessness and want of thrift. was given to the Government in consewas given to the Government in consequence of their exhibition, and for a long loon keepers in the agricultural districts of Russin is justly charged with producing this shadowed and followed about by detectives The usurer played into the as though he was a Nihilistic conspirator.

Subjected to Strict Espionage. At present Tolstoi is dogged by gendarmes

Expelling the Money Lenders. As a necessary sequence, when the Hebrews were expelled by the recent de-crees of the Crur the



vivors will cast away all restraining considerations and plunge into open revolt. Revolution would probably entail a sacrifice of life as decimating as the famine it-self, but whether it would succeed in overcoming the existing constitution or not can be merely conjecture. One thing admits of no argument and

that is the magnitude of the problem whose solution is intrusted to Annenkoff, the great engineer, head of the Central Committee of Relief, who now has a more arduous task before him than when he linked the arid deserts of Central Asia to the domain of Muscovy with bands of steel.

V. GRIBAYEDOFF. SPRING FASHION NOTES.

Journal of Fashion and Tailoring.] Coars of all kinds will be cut longer and rousers smaller.

VESTS will be cut V-shaped; the "opening" n this respect cannot be too pronounced. WALKING-STICKS show little or no metal, the natural wood formations being the avorites. The neglige appearance is particularly

choice and is employed in all the made-up varieties. THE finish of garments will be severely plain, the single narrow stitched edge of coats being the favorite.

PRAEL buttons sewn on to shirt front is s the latest fad, and even the realm of full dress is threatened by it. GRAT will be a predominating feature in

the season's colorings, while tans will still be freely cut in some sections. Round corner-link button cuffs are receiv-

ing more call than the square variety, though the latter are equally correct. THE breast-pocket will, with some excep-tions, be finished with a welt, the flap having "run to seed" in the ready-made trade. INITATION ouffs will, as a rule, be the finish for sieeves, though the real, two or three buttoned variety will be a choice with many. Tax four-in-hand and the ascot will be the leaders in scarfs, the former being 2% and later 5% inches in width. Puffs, however, will not be neglected. The derby hat will have a rather tapering

crown made in three heights, with a moder-ate brim inclining to flat set. The band and binding will be wider than last senson. The chocolate or russet shoe will come back to us with the advent of spring, though undreased calf will be the season's choice for footwear at the seashore and mountains. In fabrics there is quite a tendency to

again introduce fine light-weight worsteds. The long-tail frock, however, will be mostly made of half-rough goods, commonly known as half vicunas.

Is silk hats the bell shape will prevail in an even more pronounced degree than last season. The brim will be wide with a tree and graceful roll, and the crown will be lower, in fact very much lower in some instances.

THE sailor shape will prevail in straw hats, with a low crown and flat brim of very am-ple proportions. The band will be of deep over-shot silk, finished with a flat bow. The mackinaw straw will have its usual run, but the "fancies" will not be selected for the fine trade.

SHIRT fronts will be plain both for dress SHEET fronts will be plain both for dress and day wear, while the edge of bosom, collar and cuffs will be single-stitched very marrow. The percale shirt finished in the same way, with white collar and cuffs stitched on, will be in great favor, while the neglige shirt will not be worn by those who aim at correctness in attire. But the truth is that this erstwhile popular garment has become exceedingly common in spite of the fact that an effort is being made by a well-known firm to infuse it with new hife by in-troducing vest effects. is held everywhere for his great genius. erals who led the armies of Catherine the Great and enjoyed the personal confidence of his sovereign, being trusted implicitly in all things. To-day the most powerful woman at the Czar's court is the aunt of

"PASS" pallistives, "order up" Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the greatest remedy known.

by hills. It is occupied entirely by rich estancias, or ranches, most of them devoted to the raising of sheep and cattle. The orthern portion is the mineral region, with wide valleys, fertile and well-wooded. It has gold, silver, copper, lead, magnesia, amethys, t agate, alabaster and marble.

Mineral Wealth of the Republic.

A corporation, called the - Gold Mining Company of Uruguay, holds a government concession in the district of Cunaperu, and the "Corrales Gold Mining Company," has a concession of 2,500 bectares in the district of Corrales. During the last half year, with less than a hundred laborers, the latter has extracted 2,000 tons of mineral. Two copper mines near the foot of Pan de copper mines near the root of Pan de Azucar (Sugar loaf) mountain are now in active operation; but all the rest remain unworked. There is a good deal of argen-tiferous lead, which the early Spaniards mistook for silver. At the Paris exhibition 60 different varieties of "Uruguay marbles" were shown. In Montevideo every house with any pre

tentions to elegance has its marble entrance, hall flooring, dadoes and grand stairway of the same beautiful material; and a great deal of it appears on the facades of both public and private buildings. Yet, strange to say, it is nearly all imported, though vast quantities of the finest marble lie within a few miles of the city. The great coal fields of the northern provinces are also unworked, and most of that used in Uruguay is imported from Cardiff at an average cost when delivered of \$15 the ton.

It Has a Splendid Climate.

The climate is by no means tropical, the thermometer seldom marking as high as 900. and in mid-winter (June and July), frost are frequent, though never severe enough to injure vegetation. The air is pure and dry, even in Montevideo, situated directly on the sea-and the country is regarded as a sanitarium by ague-troubled Argentines and fever-stricken Brazilians. Since Uruguay hes within the temperate zone, its fruits are much like those of the United States apples, cherries, peaches, etc. Strawberries grow to surprising size, and are sold by the grow to surprising size, and are sold by the dozen, never by measure. "Green gages," too, are enormously large, and, being prized by good housewives for putting up in brandy, they come high in market—15 cents the dozen. "Water pears," maturing in February, retail at 30 cents the dozen, and often average a pound apiece in weight. Lemons, oranges, grapes and other semi-tropical fruits abound. Nowhere do vegetables come to such perfection with so little trouble, and therefore they are cheap; but potatoes are scarce and dear, though limate and soil are admirably adapted t their growth, because the natives have not learned to include them in the daily menu, and therefore do not raise many of them.

Drinking River Water for the Blood. Grasses remain green and succulent the year round, furnishing the best of pastur-age. In Uruguay, as well as in Argentina, the pastoral wealth is due to the fertilizing

the pastoral weathn is due to the fertilizing constituents of "pampa mud," geologically associated with gigantic antediluvian ani-mals, whose remains abound in these re-gions. There are few forests except along giona. There are ten interna have no the sierras have no trees worth mentioning. But every hilltrees worth mentioning. But every hill-side is covered with sbrubs-myrtle, acacia, rosemary, mimosa and the ceibo with its scar-let blooms; while the valleys are fragmant with bay and laurel, and carpeted with crimson verbenas and other brilliant flowers. Medicinal plants are particularly numer-ous, including the poppy, gentian, camo-mile, wormwood, liquorice balsam, corri-anders and sarsaparilla. Some of the rivers are so impregnated with the roots of the latter as to possess sanitary qualities for bathing purposes, and the people who drink their waters are said to be exempt from any skin diseases arising from impurities of the skin diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The great Rio Negro (Black river) got its name from the fact that at certain seasons of the year it is blackened by the

sarssparills growing around its banks. The Trees of Uraguay. Among indigenous trees are the willow, alder, poplar, acacis and alos. The absence

FANNIE B. WARD, SIGNALING WITH MIRBORS.

Semarkable Distances at Which the Flash Can be Reliably Used.

Best Civilization of the Continent.

number of agricultural colonies have been established in different parts of Uruguny,

established in different parts of Oroguny, with more or less success. There used to be a Board of Immigration, and a good deal of money was spent in inducing foreigners to come here, but pine times out of ten, soon as they had realized a little money, they

hastened back to Fatherland to enjoy it.

Few people understand the difference be tween a heliostat and a heliotrope, says an army officer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The former is a mirror moved by clockwork in the path of the sun so as to throw refle tions in a desired direction. The latter is field mirror. The most remarkable thing about both is the distance to which the flashes may be thrown. A mirror of one inch in diameter is distinctly visible with-

out the use of a glass at the distance of eight miles, while two miles away it looks like a very bright star. With either the heliostat or the heliotrope it is possible to signal from one moun-tain top to another 80 or 100 miles distant, and, in fact, experiments have shown that signals may be transmitted from one moun-

tain top to another in the Rocky Menntains, without the least difficulty, a distance of 90 miles.

A Simple Freezing Solution.

t. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Anybody can freeze his own ice cream in five minutes, and for an expenditure of 2 or 8 cents. If the preparation desired to be frozen is placed in a tin bucket or other receptacle, it can be readily congealed by putting it in a pail containing a weak dilution of sulphuric acid and water. Into this throw a handful of common Glauber salts, and the resulting cold is so

great that a bottle of wine immersed in the mixture will be frozen solid in a few minutes, and ice cream or ices may be quickly and easily prepared. CATAERHAL DEAFNESS.

How Roaring, Crackling and Buzzing in the Ear Is Produced.

The custachian tubes are small tubes, about two inches long, leading from the upper and back part of the throat to the middle ear. Their uses are to permit the passage of air inside the drum-head of the ear. An ordinary drum would be worthless unless a small hole is made in the barrel to allow the pressure of air to be equal on both sides of the drum-head. So it is with the middle ear; the atmospheric pressure must be equal on both sides, that the drum-head (tympanum) shall be sensitive to respond to the delicate vibrations of air called sound. If anything happens to ob-struct the custachian tubes hearing is very struct the customian tubes includes much impaired, if not entirely destroyed. Catarrh of the throat most commonly fol-lows up these little ducts to the middle

ear, thickening their nuccus linings so as to completely or partially close them up, producing partial deafness. The roaring and crackling sounds which catarrh subjects so frequently complain of is due to the spread of the catarrh to these tubes. Pe-ru-na is the best, if not the only, remedy that will cure these cases. Taken regularly according to the directions on the bottle the symptoms gradually disappear until a complete cure is the result. In some cases it takes months to effect a cure, while in others only weeks are required, as in the following: Mr. Frederick Bierman, of McComb City,

Miss, had chronic catarrh very badly for many years. The disease fually passed up the eustachian tube into the middle ear, and had almost destroyed his hearing. He has been taking Pe-ru-na but a short time.

and his catarh is very much better, and he hears again as well as any one. Colds, winter coughs, bronchitis, sore throat, and pleurisy are all catarhal sfthroat, and pleurisy are all catarrhal af-fections, and consequently are quickly cur-able by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na fa sccompanied by full directions for use, and is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not already keep it. A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrhal diseases and con-samption sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

He Was Curing Alcoholism.

He walked noisely over the carpet and approached the lady who had just made her entrance.

"Just look here," he began in a soft, somewhat veiled tenor voice. "Look, she is sleeping already. This robust fullblooded woman is the wife of a butcher. Her dis-ease is alcoholismus-whisky drinking. Her ease is alcoholismus—whisky drinking. Her bloated appearance is also caused by the pomicculus alcoholicus. She has had re-peated attacks of delirium, but however dreadfully excited she comes to me each time the redness of skin and bloatedness dis-appeat like magic, her whole system under-going an improvement. What a number of these cases I have already cured! Behind the screen you see an officer on a fair way to recovery. They are big drinkers in the army, and such patients do not like to be seen when under treatment." Then he led me to the other sleepers, ex-plaining the difficult cases. "The results are often so sudden," continued the physi-ciad. "Lately I had a royalty under treat-ment. For ten days she was so changed as to be unrecognizable. That giant in the hupter's costume is a morphinist, and so far cured that he neither feels a desire for mor-phine nor the well-known sensations which torment. The was a new natient. He had the

torment morphinists after a sudden abstin-ence. The boy was a new patient. He had the habit of stealing money, was a mischievous idler and stutterer besides. The doctor stepped up to him resolutely, "Wake up!" The boy moved. Then he passed his hand two or three times over the boy's face and blew on it. The boy rose, his face slightly flushed and turned to leave, with a firm step, the doctor calling after him, "Remember way you came here," as the patient would have completely forgotten why he had been have completely forgotten why he had bee sent there. The doctor expected to mak a new boy of him within a fortnight.

All Sorts of Patients Walting. New patients were waiting for a consultation, consisting of epileptics, drunkards, morphinists, and people afflicted with ery-sipelas, fixed ideas, abnormal actions of the heart, or disturbances of different functions which cease with chronometric exactness as soon as the patient is influenced by hyp-

Suddenly he turned to a French lady who was in the room. "The left eye of the lady is quite insensi-"The left eye of the lady is quits insensi-tive; touch it," and he took a knife from his pocket, opened it and handed it to me. With the pointed blade I repeatedly touched the selerotics of her left eye, which did not move, while the other blinked continually during the experiment. As soon as the doc-tor said: "Now the right eye is insensitive to touch," it happened at once. Yet the marvels of Sturegaten go still further. There was a lady whom the doctor put to sleep for four weeks without inter-ruption, while nourishment took place un-disturbed. On awaking she was cured of epilepsy.

disturbed. On awaking she was cured of epilepsy. Hypnotism is also used successfully in-stead of chloroform in surgical operations. Even cures by correspondence are not rare. A patient from the country, suffering from nervous palpitation of the heart, mentioned his case to Dr. Wettenstrand, who answered with a card on which were written the words:

BUY SIBERIA AND MAKE A REPUBLIC OF IT.

The captain was charmed, and said: "Well, sir, we're thankful for a compliment yet, though they're not as scarce now is they used to be before we made a reputa-ton." "Getting the reputation is the uphill time a most things, captain." "It's so. It ain't enough to know how to nent yet, though they're not as scarce now as they used to be before we made a reputa-

in most things, captain."

reef a gasket, you've got to make the mate reef a gasket, you've got to make the mate know you knowit. That's reputation. The good word, said at the right time, that's the word that makes us; and evil be to him that evil thinks, as Isaiah says."

"It's very relevant and hits the point eractly," said Tracy. "Where did you study art, captain?" "I haven't studied; it's a natural gift."

tion."

Presbyterian." "He is born mit does cannon in him. He tondt haf to do noding, his chenius do all de vork. Of he is asleep und take a bencil in his hand out come a cannon. Py crashus of he could do a clavier, of he could do a gui-

tar, of he could do a vashtub, it is a fortune, heiliger Yohanniss it is voost a fortune." "Well it is an immense pity that the business is hindered and limited in this unortunate way."

The captain grew a little excited himself "You've said it, Mr. Tracy. Hindered?

Well, I should say so. Why, look here. This fellow here, No. 11, he's a hackman-a fourishing hackman, I may say. He wants his hack in this picture. Wants it where the cannon is. I get around that difficulty by telling him the canon's our trade mark, so to speak-proves that the picture's our work, and I was afraid if we left it out peo-

ple wouldn't know for certain if it was a Saltmarsh-Handel-now you wouldn't yourselt-" "What, captain? You wrong yourself, indeed you do. Anyone who has once seen a genuine Saltmarsh-Handel is sate from impositure forever. Strip it, flay it, skin it out of every detail but the bare color and expression, and that man will still recog-nize it, still stop to worship. "Oh, how it makes me feel to hear dose

"Ain't you atraid of sequiring it?" "Oh, no," said the Captain, tranquilly; "no danger of that, I reckon." oxpressions," still saying to himself again, as he has said a hundred times before, "the The artists presently took their leave. Then Barrow put his hands on Tracy's shoulders and said: art of the Saltmarsh-Handel is an art apart: there is nothing in the heavens above or in

the earth beneath that resembles it-" "Py chiminy, nur horen Sie eimal. In my lifeday haf I never heard so breeious

"Look me in the eye, my boy. Steady, steady. There—it's just as I thought— hoped, anyway; you're all right, thank goodness. Nothing the matter with your mind. But don't do that again, even for worts." "So I talked him out of the hack, Mr. Tracy, and he let up on that, and said put in a hearse, then-because he's chief mate of a hearse but don't own it-stands a watch fun. It isn't wise. They wouldn't have believed if you had been an earl's son. Why, they couldn't-don't you know that? Whatever possessed you to take such a irdak? But never mind about that; let's not

of a hearse but don't own it-stands a watch for wages, you know. But I can't do a hearse any more than I can a hack; so here we are, becalmed, you see. And it's the same with women and such. They come and they want a little sweet picture—" "It's the accessories that make it a genre?" "Yes, cannon, or cat, or any little thing iftee that that you heave in to whoop up the effect. We could do a prodigious trade with

ever see. Now look at him. You can't tell him from scarlet fever. Well, it pleases that butcher to death. I'm making a study

"Oh, danke schon!-"

ing ram; and a manner so peculiar and ro-mantic, and extraneous and ad libitum, and heart-searching, that-that-he-he is an impressionist, I presume?" "No," said the captain, simply, "he is a

"It accounts for it all-all-there's some-thing divine about his art-soulful, unsatisfactory, yearning, dim-hearkening on the void horizon, vague-murmuring to the spirit out of ultramarine distances and farsounding cataclysms of uncreated space-oh, if he-if he has ever tried distemper?"

The captain answered up with energy : "Not if he knows himself ! But his dog has, and-"

"Oh, no, it was not my dog."

"Why, who said it was your dog?" "Oh, no, gaptain, I.-" "It was a white dog, wasn't is, with his

tail docked, and one ear gone, and-" "Dot's him ! Dot's him !-der ferry dog.

Wy, py Chorge, dot dog he would eat baint yoost the same like-"""""Well, never mind that now-'vast heaving-I never saw such a man. You start him on that dog and he'll dispute a year. Blamed if I haven't seen him keep it up a level two hours and a half."

"Why, captain !" said Barrow, "I guess that must be hearsay."

"No, sir; no hearsay about it-he dis puted with me."

"I don't see how you stood it." "Oh, you've got to-If you run with Andy. But it's the only fault he's got."