The Survival of the Fittest.

the end is that single book, part poetry, part prophecy, the Book of the Revelation of St. John.

Now, how came these 66 books to be com

bined into this library? How came they to come down to us to-day—just these books and no others? How do we come to have

them? The answer is a very simply one.
The whole secret is the familiar phrase,
"survival of the fiitest." These books have

lasted, just as the great classics have lasted in all literature. There were hundreds of poets in the days of Milton, but we remember Milton. There were scores of biographies of Christ. St. Luke at the beginning of the gospel tells us that many had taken

in hand to set forth a recital of what the Lord had done and said; but four of them

all have survived, because these four were best. Thus has this library, the Bible,

rome to us.

The Bible is a library. But what is the

ase of emphasizing this fact? What is the practical meaning of it? Why, this first of all: This knowledge of the character of the

Bible is a defense against ignorant criticism of it. The Bible being a library, being composed of different books, written by different men, in different places, and at

different times, and after different manners, stands each book by itself. Each book must be criticised by itself; each book stands or falls alone. Suppose that it were possible to prove that four books of the Old Testament were utterly false from the beginning what affect would that have upon

ginning, what effect would that have upon

would have just as much to do with the gospel of St. John as a discovery of a mis-

take in the Angle-Saxon chronicles would have to do with the sermons of Frederick

The Way to Read It.

Anowledge of the Bible as a library will also affect our reading of it. A great many people go to the Bible as they go to no other library in the world. Imagine a man going to his book shelves every morning and taking a book at random—this morning this, another morning that, reading a page and putting it back again, and you have the way in which a great many people read the Bible. One morning a charter written

the Bible. One morning a chapter written ages ago for a nation of slaves, another

morning a chapter written in the full light of the Christian revelation, and all esteemed

as being upon the same religious level, be-cause the Bible is thought of as a book.

Why, there was a time when men believed that every letter of the Bible was equally

sacred, no matter where it was, a theory which would lead us to account those dreary lists of names in the Book of Chron-

icles as equally important and valuable with the last words of our Lord before His

passion, as recounted in the gospel of St.

The Bible is a collection of differen

books, and it must be read, if we would read it intelligently, book by book, reading

each volume through as we would read an

other volume. The Bible is the most interesting book, the most interesting selection of books in the world. But it is

no wonder that many people fail to find the interest of it, because they read it unintelligently. Read in this library, the Bible, just as you would read in any other

library, the books that suit you best, the books which you find to be most helpful to you. I would not advise anybody to read the whole Bible, but I would advise every-

body to read at least these parts of the Bible: The gospels for the great example,

the last chapters especially of the Epistles of St. Paul, fortheir practical help in every-

day Christian living, and a great many of

the Psalms, as the utterance of religious devotion. Besides these, out of this great

religious library, select whatever helps you most. But read the volumes book by book

THE WIDOWS OF INDIA.

After Their Husbands' Death They Are

Subjected to Much Worriment.

Among the many sad things connected

with the lives of women in India, nothing

is more pitiable than the state of the poor

little widows. A child-wife, only 6 or 7

years old, is regarded by her husband's

family as the cause, more or less direct, of

his death. She is treated at best with dis-

like, and often with great harshness and

severity. Therefore the death of a young

wife before her husband is the cause of

great rejoicing among her friends that she

They are convinced that the gods have

favored her, and that she has been advanced

a degree in the great series of births and

deaths through which every Hindu passes

on his way to final perfection. The prayer

of every little girl before marriage and of every little girl and woman after marriage

is that she may never become a widow.

The preservation of a husband's health is

a matter of the greatest importance, and on

a certain day of the year a special religious

ceremony is observed with this end in view.

It is emphatically the "Women's Day," and occurs about the middle of January, when the sun is believed to turn northward.

Offerings are made at the temples, money is given to the priests, pilgrimages are undertaken, fastings undergone, and vows performed for the preservation of a husband's health and life. When he is ill, the

wife removes her jewels, puts on coarse

elothing, and devotes herself to prayer and austerities. If he dies, her woe begins.

FRANCE'S GREAT CANAL SYSTEM.

It Is Practically Free From Tolls an

Covers Fully 8,000 Miles.

Interior navigation has long held a promi-

nent place in the traffic of France and it is

not surprising to learn that the length of

navigable waterways in that country is

8,000 miles, of which 650 miles are returned

as tidal, 2,100 miles navigable without

works, 2,250 canalized rivers and 3,000 miles

The State looks out for all but 7 per cent

of this network, which is therefore practic-

ally free from tolls. This system of inland navigation has cost about \$300,000,000 for construction and purchase and \$25,000,000 for consessions. The annual cost of maintenance is about \$2,600,000, or \$325 a mile,

which covers all expenditures whatsoever. The number of vessels employed on the

saterway is between 15,000 and 16,000

about 26 per cent have a capacity of 300 tons or more, while more than half have a capacity exceeding 100 tons. Moreover, about 2,000 foreign boats use the French

The motive power is now almost furn-ished by draft animals, although a few

Rt. Louis Globe Democrat.

canals.

canals each year.

has thus escaped widowhood.

GEORGE HODGES.

each volume by itself.

Youth's Companion.]

Knowledge of the Bible as a library will

Robertson, and no more.

our estimate of the gospel of St. John? It

Queer Facts About the Cellar Life of a Large City Full of Tenements.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

People Live Below Ground, and Even Seem to Flourish There.

A CONTINUOUS RISE IN RENTS.

There is One House in Which Over 1,500 Persons Regularly Sleep.

PUBLIC KITCHENS AND CHEAP MEALS

fists and the people here are crowded almost as much as the Chinese are in San Francisco. There are tens of thousands ple living within the city limits only about this vast population there are less than 5,000 who have a whole house to themselves, and there are more than 500,000 who have only one room in their tenements which can be heated. The people swarm, and they become more crowded every

You see no little houses here. The cottage system is practically unknown, and the rich and the poor are crowded together in the same building. The difference lies in the location and the character of the room.

as they are in the heart of the city they are

A FAMOUS CALIFORNIA CAVE.

It Was at One Time a Lion's Den and Afterward a Robber's Stronghold.

the lava that has since its early day been known as the 'lion den.' It was so named from the fact that for years it was the lair of a band of ferocious California lions that, sheep raising, made mighty depredations upon the flocks and caused the owners the animals would seek refuge in this den, and no hunter would dare to enter it. The ground about the entrance was covered animals. With the increase of population the lions have gradually disappeared, al-

animals were seen to enter the cave. "No man has ever penetrated this cave to its fullest depth. The mouth is about 4 or its fullest depth. The mouth is about 4 or 5 feet high and 3 feet wide, and the opening descends with a sharp decline for about 200 feet. Further than this, it has never been explored. Now, however, a party of young men have made arrangements to explore it, and if possible penetrate to its bottom. That it is of great depth is certain, for one can stand at the opening and have great stones down the dealights, and heave great stones down the declivity, and the sound will gradually die away in the distance. The young men have procured several hundred feet of rope, torches and la lders, and will thoroughly explore the

tain were at one time the base of operations of the famous highwayman, Joaquin Murietta, and his band of followers. From there they would swoop down on the miners, and then, laden with gold dust, remight the officers could never locate them. It has been supposed by many that it was in this cave that the bandit secreted himself." treat to the mountain. Search as they

esting Trip From Winnipeg. Travel in the far North has hitherto been attempted only by men, but the year 1892 has witnessed the breaking up of this mo-

Mrs. Peary accompanied her husband to a point further north than any white woman has ever before penetrated, and early last summer Miss Elizabeth Taylor started from Winnipeg for the McKenzie river delta, and from this expedition she has just returned. Miss Taylor is by nature a traveler and by education an artist, and is greatly interested in natural history. She started on her trip alone, and made it alone successful to the end. She is the first woman explorer that has ever ventured into the polar regions on her own account, and with an amount of pluck and steadfastness that would have done credit to a strong man she has carried out her programme and completed her round trip to the far north-ern forts of the Hudson's Bay Company,

made a considerable collection of natura history specimens, and when her results are n shape for publication an unusally interesting contribution to our list of works of the great lone land will have been made.

LORE ABOUT THE BEARD.

wages of common laborers throughout Ger-many range from \$1 50 to \$4 a week and the mass of working men here, both skilled and unskilled, do not get more than from 25 cents to \$1 a day.

When one-fourth of this is paid for house rent and the food of the family purchased The Mohammedans Have Preserved or Hair of the Prophet's Whiskers.

Illustrated Magazine.] The aucient Hebrews considered it the greatest insult that could be offered to a man to pluck his beard, which may account in part for the wonderful state of preservation that tradition has connected with the

It was a notion of the Mohammedan that, though Noah reached his 1,000th birthday, no hair of his blessed beard fell off o became white; but the Mohammedans had no more authority for that than for their belief that the devil has but one solitary long hair for a beard. It was, as some say, in order to distinguish themselves from the ancient Israelites that the followers of Mohammed cropped the beard; but Mohammed, as we know, sanctioned the dyeing of the beard, and preferred a cane color, because

Mohammedan oath, "By the beard of the Prophet," as well as the supplication, "By your beard, or the life of your beard?" And then look at the veneration paid in Asia to even a single hair of the beard of Mohammed. This precious relic is en shrined in a monument erected especially for it in 1135, 500 years after the Prophet's death. Where it had reposed during the long interval is as great a mystery as that connected with the holy coat of Treves. But at any rate, there it is now a precious "heir"-loom kept in a box of gold and crys-tal, in which small holes have been bored for the purpose of admitting water to float the blessed hair, which is done at an annual festival when the faithful from all part

ONE OF NATURE'S PREAKS.

An Imprint on a Babe's Hands Is the

A very strange freak of nature is reported from Roseburg, S. C. It is a three-weeksold baby, whose right hand bears the imprint of a human face. The face occupies the entire palm, and is as clearly outlined as though painted on porcelain. It is the countenance of a little child about 3 years old lying asleep, with the eyelashes drawn in fine dark lines on the full cheeks. The mouth seems to be slightly parted, and the lips are delicately tinted.

lar portraiture is the child of Clarke Osborne, a merchant of Roseburg, and Mrs. Osborne declares that the face in the infant's palm is that of a little girl she lost about three mouths ago. Relatives and intimate friends profess to be able to see a strong resemblance to the dead child.
When the baby was first put into its
mother's arms she looked at the hands, and
with a loud cry fainted away, but on coming to herself exhibited the little creature's

Mrs. Osborne was at first much frightened microscope. As he did so, he asked me if not be I did not want to see what kind of cheese I bad been eating. I held it up to the light and I saw in it through the is that hat the light and I saw in it through the microscope a dozen hundred-leg bugs as big as the largest potato bug, each one of which

manner is the Old Testament constructedhistory and poetry and prophecy. History is the account of what men have done, poetry the record of what men have thought, prophecy the teaching of what men ought to do and ought to think.

Rev. George Hodges Regards It Not as a Book, but as a Library.

We come to the New Testament and here is the same diversity of manner. The New Testament begins with history. Here are tour biographies of the founder of the Church. Here is an account of the first beginning of the Church. Here are letters written by enjoyer way. St. Paul. St. HISTORY, PROPHECY AND POETRY. Some of the Mistakes That May Be Made in Reading Therein.

IT IS THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] There are a great many possible answers

Now, the word "Bible" means book: and the Bible is a book in one sense-in the booksellers' sense. In the literary sense the Bible is a library. It is a library inclosed between two covers, but a library for all that. Suppose you were to take from off your shelves 66 books and get a binder to put them all into one; they would be 66 books all the same. The two covers would

Between the first and last books in this library, the Bible, there passed an interval of more than 1,500 years. That is a space as long as from the days of King Alfred to the days of Queen Victoria. Select now, out of English literature, 66 volumes beginning with the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" by way of history, including portions of the poetry of Chaucer, Bacon and Shakespearc, and closing by way of prophecy or preaching, with the sermons of Frederick Robertson and Phillips Brooks. Bind these all

The books were written at many different times—an interval, as I said, of more than 1,500 years between the first and the last of

Written in Different Manners, manners. We are familiar, all of us, with the great division between them, putting them into two parts, corresponding to the two great divisions of history—the birth of Christ at the center, some before Him, some word testament means a covenant, and the word covenant expresses a relation—a re-lation with God. Some of these books were written in the old days, when men were under a certain relation with God, others in the later days, wherein men are brought into a closer relation with God through the revelation and ministry of Jesus Christ His Son. Beside these great divisions are many subdivisions. The Old Testament, for example, falls into three distinct parts.

follows the Book of Joshua, describing their conquest of the Land of Cansan, and, in the latter part, the dooms-day be Hebrew literature, a description of the distribution of the land among the chie's of the conquering tribes. The Book of Judges

which very naturally set in. From History to Poetry. Chronicles, we have an account of the rise of the monarchy; Saul, its first king; David, the second, Solomon, the third; then after Solomon the great civil war, causing a separation of the kingdom into two parts; at last the coming down of the great powers of

the East, carrying away first the northern portion and then the southern into cap-tivity.

Then follows poetry. And this poetry is just as genuine poetry as the other is history. Hebrew history is just as much history as Macaulay's "History of England." Hebrew poetry is just as much poetry as Milton's "Paradise Lost." It is not in militon's "Paradise Lost." It is not in rhyme, it is not in meter, but it is in a form which was just as poetical to the Hebrews as these melodious forms are poetical to us. The poetry begins with the Book of Job, a great drams, just as truly dramatic in its feeling and form as the plays of Shakespeare, the drama of human destiny, the peare, the drama of human destiny, the Hebrew answer to the great problem which has perplexed man from the beginning, the problem of the meaning of pain. Next the Book of Psaims, the great hymn book of the Hebrew people, and this in five volumes. When you read the Psaims, and come to one which ends with a particularly jubilant burst of alleluiss, as at the and of the Allet and the and of the Text your end of the 41st and the end of the 72d, you may know that you are at the last of one of these five volumes. Some of these psalms were written by David, some by others whose names we know; many by persons wholly unknown. After all, what differanthor's name? What difference does it make whether the plays of Shakespeare were written by Shakespeare or by Bacon? The settling of that question one way or another, or the leaving of it unsettled, has no effect whatever upon the value of these plays. The Book of Proverbs is didactic Ecclesiastes is the soliloquy of a poetry. Ecclesiaste sceptic. Canticles shape of a cantata. Canticles is a love story in the

Prophecy and Prediction. Prophecy follows poetry. Prophecy is taken to-day in a very limited sense to mean prediction. Prophecy does some-times mean fore-telling. But more often in the Holy Scriptures it means for-telling; a prophet is a man who speaks for God. Or forth-telling; the prophet is the man who utters forth the truth that burns in his heart. Prophecy, accordingly, is

reaching.
The last 16 books of the Old Testament are books of sermons. Four of them, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel, we Issiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel, we call the major prophets, or the greater, simply because these books are longer. The others we call the minor prophets. The prophets were the Hebrew preachers, who uttered such strong, true, helpful sermons that people could not forget them. Such was the impression that they made that they lingered for centuries in the memory of the race. After this diverse

MET ONE EMERGENCY

Fielding Brews Coffee and Trouble in His Home at the Same Time.

HE GOT A WINTER OVERCOAT By Faying Himself the Servant's Wages written by eminent men—St. Paul, St. Peter, St. James and St. John—some of them to churches, some to individuals, some to the Christian Church at large. Here at Three Months Ahead.

THE STILE OF PEMININE CRITICISM

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The average man is never so surprised as when he suddenly discovers that something he has been told from his youth up by parents, teachers, pastors, newspapers, funny men, cartoonists and other high authorities is true. To take the very commonest illustrations, do you, gentle reader, really believe that an ice man's scales will rise and testify against him at the last day; or that a Jersey mosquito can bite a man's wooden leg so hard that it will itch? But



To Dive for the Gun.

the day may come when these things will besmade clear to you. I was once equally incredulous myself. I did not believe that there was anything in these stories of the trouble which comes to's man when he tries to show his wife how to cook. Ninety-nine out of a hundred men who will read these lines do not believe it. Fate is waiting till they are ripe, and then she will shake the tree, and they will fall, as I did.

We had never had any trouble with cooks, and I had filed the servant girl stories away in the pigeon-hole marked "lies." But our girl went out to view the Columbus parade, and she was so impressed by the record of the great discoverer that she immediately discovered a new place to work and did not tell us anything about it.

How He Secured an Overcost Then Maude assumed the responsibility of the cuisine, and I paid myself the servant's wages for three months in advance and bought a winter overcoat with it. I did no other work in the culmary department during the first week of our girl's absence; but on the following Tuesday morn-ing I made the coffee. It seemed a very simple matter. Coffee is among the most surely fleeting and ephemeral of our earthly joys. I could not suppose that a pot of it would become immortal in our family just because I made it. But I am

now certain that it will never die. We were to have Sam at our house Monday night. He had come to the city to at-tend an important business meeting, so he told his wife. He was right. The meeting between "Judge" Lynch and Billy the Kid was strictly business. They did not ham-mer each other three hours for fun. Sam is a good judge of coffee and several

amber fluid, if made by a competent person, would be especially grateful to his palate on the morning after the important business in the range. Half an hour after I built another, because the fire had gone out. Then I prepared the coffee. I had made barrels of coffee in my day, but never before within the confines of civilization. I had brewed it over driftwood fires on half the islands off the Maine coast. Hot and strong I made it in those days, so that a single cup, drank standing, would draw , the salt water out of the linings of my rubber boots,



So I Arose Early and Built a Fire and the steam from the spout of the coffe pot would wrestle with the sea fog and 'down" it. I could not feel quite at home in a kitchen, but vet it was with consideradose, and broke an egg into it for richness. The Feminine Style of Criticism.

Maude had appeared upon the scene by this time, and she began to criticise me in that feminine fashion which never does the victim any good, but leaves vast oppor-tunities for "I told you so!" afterward. On such an occasion woman does not wish to convince. It would break her heart if one followed her advice. She would much bet ter he should go his own way and tall, and 'I wouldn't put that egg in," Maude had

said, "it will taste." said, "it will taste."

Then I hesitated, and she, for fear I wouldn't do it and would make good coffee after all, had hastily added: "Oh, put it in if you want to. Here's another one; we've plenty of eggs, but"—and now the egg was irretrievably in—"remember that I told you not to do it." you not to do it.'

The coffee did not cook very fast. There's a difference between a stove lid over a feeble, struggling coal fire and the blazing hearth of a cord of driftwood. My theory of coffee is that it should come to a boil in a hurry, but this remained calm and threatened to simmer for an hour. However, I opened all the draughts, and then called "Give it to him, Billy; hit him on the

point of the jaw," he was muttering in his sleep. "Hello, Howdy; is it time to get I told him that it was, and added that some real old-inshioned coffee was awaiting him. Presently we three were seated at the

breakfast table and ready to taste any stim-"Howdy made this himself," said Maude, as she lifted the coffeepot. "It is different from mine."

Different From All Others.

Yes, it was very different from hers; it was not like any that I had ever seen be-fore; but I was the architect of it and I didn't propose to go back on it. When Maude started to pour it she found that the spout was plugged with about lour ounces of egg, cooked to the consistency of dried mucilage. I took the coffee pot into the kitchen and removed this obstruction with the thing which we use to clean lamp chimand was tempted to throw the whole busi-

waiting for ducks that have an engagement in some other part of the country,"

Sam and Maude tasted it.

"You remember the coffee we had on Western Island," I continued; "the morning when you dropped your shotgan over-board and we had to dive for it in ten feet | Cabinet Officers Say They Were Goof ice water. That's the sort of experience that teaches a man how to make coffee. I've never been satisfied with the mild, pale product of civilization since then." "I told you not to put an egg in it," said

Maude.

"Nonsense," I rejoined cheerfully; "that gives it flavor. Of course," I continued, turning to Sam, "we don't get quite so good a quality of coffee here. When a fellow goes out into the wilderness he depends upon his coffee, and the storekeeper who sells it to him realizes his responsibility. He knows that if he puts up an inferior article, the hunter will return with a double-barreled gun full of duck shot and reason with him. You can't shoot a groceryman with him. You can't shoot a groceryman here in Brooklyn without exciting re-

"I knew the egg would taste," said

Making a Good Bluff. "You don't know good coffee when you get it my dear," said L "Fill up Sam's

eup and give me another. This is a treat
we don't get every day."

"I told Howdy not to put in a whole
egg," said Maude, "but he would do it."

"This has the real strength," said I.
"You remember the coffee I made at the
head of Deed divers?" head of Dead river?"
"I made it that time," said Sam, "and

Johnny Brooks got the wood."

This savored of treason, but I could not believe that Sam would go back on me and make his old friend's whole married life wretched for the sake of a little coffee.
"If you hadn't put that egg in"—Maude

"That gives it body and color," said I. stirring the muddy fluid. "I'll take another cup, my dear. I seldom driuk more than two, but this reminds me of old times. Have some more, old boy. Don't be back-

"Howdy," faid Sam, with that solemn deliberation which marks his most impor-tant utterances, "your coffee tastes likes an underdone ham omelet with gravy on it." "There!" said Maude, "I told you not to put that egg into it."
So I was alone, and my old friend had

So I was alone, and my old friend had turned against me; but I was not to be 'defeated so easily. I railed at them. I told them that they had no appreciation of a good thing. I accused Sam of falsely siding with a lady through a stupid and mistaken notion of chivelry.

"No," said Maude," it's that egg. I told

Rather Too Enthusiastic

I would not let her proceed. I called for another cup of coffee; and so we finished the breakfast somehow, and Sam and I went to town. But the coffee began to take hold of me. It is always very trying to my nerves when taken in excess. I remembered too late that I had just put the same amount into the coffeepot that was considered a full dose for six hardy hunters, and that I had drank it almost all alone. My hand shook so by 11 o'clock I couldn't eigar into my mouth without risk of poking it into my eye. We went over to the races in order to complete Sam's business in the city, and I was as nervous as if I had been losing my own money instead of Sam's.

That night as I lay staring up to the dim obscurity of the ceiling, counting a thou-sand or trying to remember an old dream, or using some other of the hundred tricks which are said to bring sleep, and never do it, I heard a murmuring beside me, and a drowsy voice said: "It was that egg, Howdy, I told you..."

HOWARD FIELDING.

THE MIXED BACE OF INDIA.

The Inclinations of the People Are More European Than Native.

Eurasia has no boundaries. It lies, varying social fact, all over India, thick in he great cities, thickest in Calcutta, where he conditions of climate and bread-winning are most suitable; where, moreover, Eurasian charities are most numerous. Wherever Europeans have come and gone these people have sprung up in weedy testinony of them—these people who do not go, who have received somewhat in the feeble inheritance of their blood that makes it possible for them to live and die in India, says Sara Duncan in Popular Science.

Nothing will ever exterminate Eurasia; clings to the sun and the soil, and is marvelously propagative within its own bordera. There is no remote chance of its ever being reabsorbed by either of its original elements; the prejudices of both Europeans and natives are far too vigorous to permit of much inter-marriage with a jat of people who are neither one nor the other. Occasionally an up-country planter, predestined to a remote and "jungly" exstence, comes down to Calcutta and draws his bride from the upper circles of Eurasiathis not so often now as formerly. Occa sionally, too, a young shopman with the red of Scotland fresh on his cheeks is carried off by his landlady's daughter, while Tommy Atkins falls a comparatively easy prey.

The sight of a native with a half caste

wife is much rarer, for there Eurasian as well as native antipathy comes into operation. The whole conscious inclination of Eurasian life, in habits, tastes, religion and most of all in ambition, is toward the European and away from the native stand-

A MAP OF ARIZONA

All the Prehistoric Views From the Valleys to Be Seen at the Fair. New York Evening Post.]

In connection with the Arizona exhibit a the World's Fair, a work of unusual magnitude and interest has just been arranged for in Phonix by the construction of the largest relief map ever made to show accurately and in detail all prehistoric views of the valleys of the Salt and Gila rivers.

The map will give a bird's eye view of nearly 1,000 square miles, which, it is estionce supported an ancient population of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 souls, and whose passing into oblivion without leaving a tradition as to whence they came and why they disappeared constitutes one of the reatest mysteries of the human race. Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard College is directing the work, and when completed, the map will show, in addition to remains of cities whose population is estimated to have at one time exceeded 100,000 souls, old canals and reservoirs with water flowing through them as in the days of their original construction.

The great antiquity of the views to be shown is demonstrated by the fact that in many cases the canals are covered with lava and volcanic ashes of a very remarkable eruption, while the best engineering skill of Europe and America has been unable to find any delect in their construction. The old canals in many instances cover thousands of scres that the present irrigators cannot

Taking Care of Chinese Papers

Along the upper border of Chinese newsapers, where we usually find the fitle and date, is written the exhortation, "Please respect written paper; the merit is boundless," an exhortation which is generally heeded, for the papers are carefully filed in shop and office, and are read and re-read until they fall to pieces. Then a man from the society that takes written paper for its special care comes and takes away the well-thumbed printed rags and tatters to be reverently burnt is a crematorium attached to the Wen-Mo-Mjan-the Literary and Military Temple.

A scientific writer says that if people on the star Sirius have telescopes powerful enough to distinguish objects on this planet and are looking at it now they are witnessing the destruction of Arusalem, which took place over 1,800 years ago. Of course, the reason of this is that the light which the world reflects, traveling, as it does, at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, would take over 18 centuries to reach the nearest fixed SOUR GRAPES, MAYBE

ing to Resign Anyhow.

OFFICE HOLDING DOES NOT PAY According to Those Who Are in a Position

THE ONE FEATURE MOST UNPLEASANT

to Speak Positively.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Secretary Trace lives in a modest three-story house, one of a row on the north side of K street, near Fourteenth street. It is furnished handsomely but not luxuriously. The Secretary at first hesitated to express an opinion about the desirability of office holding. Finally he said: "It is altogether a question of a man's willingness to make personal sacrifices to his country. The salary of a Cabinet officer-\$8,000 a year-is beggarly. A poor man cannot afford to accept a Cabinet position. Of course, there is great honor connected with the place. But there is great loss. The cost of living in Washington is very great. Do you know that story about the Cabinet officer who wanted to rent a house in Washington? No? Well, as the story goes, he went to see the house, and the lady who was showing it to him told him that the rent would be \$6,000 a year. He pondered for a moment, 'I assure you, Mr. Secretary, that it is not unreasonable, she said. 'Oh, I do not question that,' he replied. 'I wasn't thinking of that. I was just thinking what I would do with the other \$2,000.""

"You were one of the seven Cabinet off. cers who intended to resign?"

He Intended to Resign. "Were there seven?" said the Secretary. 'Who was the eighth? I have not made any canvass of the Cabinet. It does not make much difference, though, since the election. Yes, I intended to resign. I could not afford to stay here for eight years. It is not so much my expenses here as the

loss of business in my profession."
"You are going back to the inw?"
"Yes, I shall return to practice, That is definite a plan as I have made." "And the story that President Harrison was going into partnership with you..."
"Was made out of whole cloth," said the
Secretary. "I have always known that the President would return to Indianapolis to

ractice law."
"Can you give me an idea what it costs Cabinet officer to live here?" "It has cost me a great deal more than \$15,000 a year," said the Secretary, "and since the burning of my house I have lived very quietly. We did not go out for a year, and after that I knew that my stay here would be short and media. would be short and we did not attempt any thing. The expenses of a household though are not everything. A Cabinet officer is expected to contribute to all sorts of things —politics, charity—there are continual de-mands on his purse. No, I could not have stayed here after March 4 even if the Presi-

dent had been re-elected. The Most Unpleasant Feature.

I found Secretary Rusk seated at his desk in the Agricultural Department. When I asked it office holding paid, he said: "You will find it pretty hard to get satisfactory answers to that question, I fear. You see there are a great many things to be said on both sides, for and against, and people are liable to get these two turned around. One of the unpleasant things, for instance, about a Cabinet life is that the salary is incommensurate with the unavoidable expenses, and a man has to draw a little too heavily on his other resources, which is all very well when these resources are pretty good, but rather vexatious when they are but mederate. But inand the Secretary thoughtfully stroked his beard, "the most unpleasant feature to me of nolding high office like this is the necessity of telling people you can't give them places. The pressure for appointment is constant, and I am often obliged to say, in cases, too, where I know the applicant can do the work, and that he or she is in want, perhaps with no bread in the house that I have no place to give. We have 150 employes in the seed department, mostly women, whose work is not skilled and whose places do not come within the civil service rules. They work during a part of the year only, and draw a per diem pay. The applications are most numerous for these places, and I have had as many as 100 in a single day.

"The attractive feature of this department was the fact that there was something new to be done here. Under the Commissionership, this office had gotten into a rut. Indeed I was inclined to doubt whether it would be possible for me to lift it out of the rut and for that reason I hesitated about accepting the place; but I finally made up my mind that I could accomplish something, and so I came here. I have had, on the whole, gratifying success, though there are still some things which I should like to finish up and I have other things in view which I should like to get started and put on a good footing before I leave. Of course I came here with the advantage of many

advantage, I can tell you. Still a Great Deal of Work. "As I said, while I have the gratification of feeling that I have been able to accom-plish something while in this office, some-thing insuring tangible results to the class this department represents, there is much done yet and there is a broad field here for a man who takes my place, provided he be the right man in the right place and that his heart be in his work. Postmaster General Wanamaker has been

years' experience in public life-no small

busy with his annual report for two weeks and he has been denied to all visitors. So has Secretary Elkins. But their views on the subject of office holding are well known. But their views on Mr. Wanamaker made up his mind some time ago that he would return to Philadelphia to resume the supervision of his enormous business there as soon as he could do so. He would have resigned some time ago if he had not been under fire from the par-tisan press, and it he had not a strong interest in pushing the plans for a postal tele-graph, for a house-collection and for other improvements in the postal service which he has laid before Congress from time to time. Mr. Elkins has had the honor of serving in the Cabinet, and he wants to free himself from the restrictions of official life and get back to his home life and his business interests in West Virginia.
GEORGE GEANTHAM BAIN.

A VALUABLE HINDOO GOD.

Enormous Sum for It.

A Rich Englishman Owns It and Paid an Philadelphia Press. 1 The famous Hideo god Lingam is now owned by an English gentleman of culture,

who paid a sum equal to \$13,000 for it at an auction sale of East India relics in 1888. This sacred image stands but 121/2 inches high, but small as it is, it is well worth its weight in first water diamonds. The base of the figure is of pure hammered gold, and around it are set nine gems

-a diamond, ruby, sapphire, chrysoteryl, cat's eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthine, garnet, emerald and moonstone. The apex of the figure, which is in the shape of a pyramid, is encircled with a plinth set with small but very fine diamonds.

The pinnacle of the pyramid is a topas one and ten-sixteenths of an inch in length

one and ten-sixteenths of an inch it length and nine-sixteenths of an inch in depth, this in shape of a horseshoe, the center being a cat's eye of exceeding brilliancy.

When the "Bad Shah," last king of Delhi, was captured and exiled to the Andamun islands, his queen secreted this idol and it was never seen again until recent research brought it to light, whereupon it was taken to London and disposed of to Mr. Spencer, as above related.

drainage is very littie. these unheated cellay room

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 19 .- Berlin is a city of who live in cellars, and of the 2,000,000 peo. 80,000 have more than seven rooms. Of



The buildings are usually of five or six stories. In the basement you will find cobblers, butchers and grocerymen, while back around the courts every imaginable trade goes on and families live in narrow quarters and work at something or other to make a livelthood. On the first floor, if the street is a business one, there will be firstclass stores, restaurants or heer halls, and above these you may find a German Colonel

The Poor in Every Block. On the same floor in the back rooms will be cheaper quarters, and as you near the top of the house the character of the tenants falls and their numbers increase. There is a difference in rate according to different parts of the city, but there are cheap tenements everywhere and you find the poor in



every block. I visited the other day a single house which contained 400 familie and in which lived more than 1,500 people. It was a building of about 100 feet fro dirty courts paved with cobbleston passageway in the middle. At the door of this as I came in I saw two young women

a young girl and an old man were trying to teach a buby to walk, and as I stood there an undertaker came through with a little coffin, containing a baby under his arm and with its weeping mother following behind as its sole mourner. This building is known

as "Meyer's Hof," and it is one of the largest tenement houses in Berlin.

Rents Are Continually Rising. Rents are, I am told, continually rising in Berlin, and the smaller the income the bigger the proportion of rent. The most of laboring people like to live near their work, and a large majority of the people engaged in the different industries here live within 20 minutes of their places of employment. The most of them pay more than one-fourth of their income for rent police regulations require that the rooms shall be of a certain size, and within the last few years the new houses have been doing better as to their cellar lodgings.

The older parts of the city, have many rooms which are not at all sani-tary, and it is astonishing how many people here underground. There are mor than a hundred thousand men, women and bildren who are living in cellars in Berlin to-day, and a number of these have roor heated. It must be remen that the

Live in One Room and Take Boarders. Think of it?

Here are 1,500 people sleeping every night on an area of less than one-balf acre of ground. Some of the rooms contain more than one family and not a few of the peorest of the renters take roomers. I visited some of the tehements. They seemed to be clean, but they were very small and there were a couple of beds in nearly every room. There were about 100 families living around each court and these families living around each court and these courts were not as large as the average city back yard. At the entrance to each court there were billboards like those you find in large office buildings in America, upon which were registered the names of the tenants and the numbers of their rooms.

Upon the ground floor there were little stores and I dropped into a barber shop at the corner of one of the courts and chatted with the barber. His room was about 5 feet wide by 6 feet deep, and he had a sign on the outside of it stating that his prices

leet wide by 6 feet deep, and he had a sign on the outside of it stating that his prices for shaving were 5 pfennigs or a little more than a cent, and he cut hair for about double this rate. He told me that he had often 100 customers a day and that he had double this number on Saturdays. He sold matches and cigars and made wigs as well as barbered, and he said that his rent for this room was \$2 50 a month and that he slept here at night. Business in the Cellars.

cities of Germany and I find that this flat system prevails in all the large towns. Hamburg, which has been so badly hurt

It is wonderful how much business is done in cellars in Berlin. About one-third of the immense manufacturing of Germany is done in the shape of house industry, that is by people taking their work from factories to their own homes or making some product of their own in them. A great many of these cellar rooms form the great many of these cellar rooms form the working places of the people by day and their sleeping places by night. Many of them are so made that a draft cannot be sent through them, and when it is remembered that some of them are six feet below the sidewalk it will be easily seen that they are not fit for the residences of human beings. I have visited quite a number of the

by the cholera, is a whited sepulcher. It has beautiful buildings, but the streets are so narrow that you could hardly drive a

find in them.

Well-Dressed on Low Wages,

Nearly all the vegetable stores of Berlin

are in cellars, and there are numerous fish

stores, especially those which sell dried fish, below ground. I am surprised to see

what well-dressed people come out of these cellars and how well the people dress on

the low wages they receive. The average

there is little lett, and it is a wonder to me

how the people buy any clothes at all. I am

told, however, that many of the people

have several trades and that they do work

at home outside of their hours of labor and

all the members of a poor man's family do

something to increase the family income. There is a law against children being em-

ployed in the factories, and they have here a compulsory system of education, but

these are evaded to a considerable extent and children are hardly able to walk before

they do something. Little girls are taught to sew almost as soon as they can handle the needle, and good sewing girls who make button holes here consider themselves wel!

paid when they make from \$3 to \$4 a month. Girls who sew upon shirts get

about these same wages, and the greater

Revealed by a Microscope.

Speaking of the Berlin street sights

there is no place in the world where the people work so hard for a penny and where

both women and men give you so much for

part of such sewing girls work at home.

IN MEYER'S HOP. wagon load of hay through them, and there are thousands of cellar tenements. There are a number of houses there which have hundreds of families in them, and the same is true of Leipsic and Dresden. More than Iralf the people in Leipsic pay less than \$100 a year for rent, and these people live in quar-ters where they cannot have more than two heated rooms. The city has good building regulations, it

or a General, or a rich business man.



running back, perhaps, for 200 feet and built around five great courts. There was in these hollow-eyed children swarmed and old men and women sat against the walls trying to catch the sun. The building consisted of six stories and it was entered by a

standing with babies at their breasts, and the children playing in the rear were of all As I looked at them and the people about them it struck me that the building was typical of the world. Every variety of life was going on among them. On one side I saw two women laughing. In another part

than one-fourth of their income for rent and landlords find it pays to build big houses and crowd them rather than erect small ones. The people here get so little that they cannot think of building homes for themselves, and they expect to pay rent from their birth till their death. The police regulations require that the rooms

so little. At every corner you find men same rate. There are flower peddlers every-where and there is the old fellow with toys

who sells turkeysand monkeys made of wood and painted in ridictions colors. While visiting the stock exchange the other day I dropped into a beer hall for lunch and was getting away with a great mug of beer between my bites of cheese and ye bread when one of these fakirs came up eside me and laid down on the table a had norrible horns and great teeth. He laughed as I shuddered and pushed the cheese back and then offered to sell me the microscope for 12 cents, but I was disgusted at having my meal spoiled and refused. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

This is a tale of mountain lions, great caves, and bold banditti. It was told at

the Palmer by Harry Graves, of Los Angeles, to a Chicago Inter Ocean reporter.
"On the north side of Table Mountain," said he, "and near its top, is an opening in when the country was largely devoted to such annoyance and loss. When pursued with bones and remnants of sheep and other

cavern.

ANOTHER WOMAN ARCIIC EXPLORER. Miss Elizabeth Taylor Made a Very Inte

nonoly.

says Forest and Stream.
Of the results of her trip we can as ye know only in a general way. This much may be said, however: Her sketch-book is full of drawings, which are not only of great historical and topographical interest, but also of a very high order of artistic merit. In spite of great disadvantages and actional suffering trees. The city has good building regulations, it is true, but the people manage to get around them, and this is so in nearly every German city. Part of the Leipsic regulations are that every living room shall have at that every living room shall have at the control of the sir and that the control of the results achieved by this indefatigable girl results achieved by this indefatigable girl continual suffering from coarse food, in-cessant attacks of insects, ill-health, sleep-lessness, induced by-the perpetual daylight, she has averaged over a drawing per day. the cellar rooms must be at least nine feet high. But the houses are crowded and the Greely. Her diary is as full as her sketch ook, and her notes on the different aspects poorer the quarters the more people you

of nature are full and of great value. The are, moreover, admirably corroborated and amplified by some hundreds of photograph aken by herself.
In addition to all this Miss Taylor has

beard of the Old World male.

that was the traditional bue of Abraham' More than that, have we not the commo

Picture of Her Dead Sister. Philadelphia Times, 1

The baby whose hand contains this singuhands to the attendants, who saw at once the strange likeness to the dead and gone

o the question "What is the Bible?" The question is not a very long one; there are only four words in it. But the answers are so long and so many that it would take four large volumes to contain them; yes, even four pretty good-sized libraries. I ask you to think of only one of the many answers to this question. Concerning the profound subject of revelation and inspiration I have at present nothing to say. Concerning even the interesting subject of Biblical criticism, which Dr. Smith and Dr. Briggs have of late come into peril for discussing, I have nothing to say. The one answer to which I desire to call attention is this: The Bible is a library.

make no difference. The Time of Preparatio

nto one volume and you will have a collection of writings corresponding in one sense to the Bible. The books of this scripture library were written by very different writers; one by agreat Statesman; another by a great General; another by a great King; another by a poor man who carned his money by herding cattle; still another by a poor man who earned his money by catching fish; some by priests; ome by preachers; one by a skeptic; many by writers whose names are altogether undifferent places—one in the far East beside the River Chebar; another in the West beside the River Tiber; many in the little Province of Palestine; others in the classic lands of Greece and Rome.

them. That is a long space. That is time for great changes of opinion. That is time enough for men to grow a great deal, to learn a great deal. The books were written in many different

after Him-called the two Testaments. The word testament means a covenant, and the revelation and ministry of Jesus Christ, His

It is made up of three distinct kinds of writings—history, poetry and prophecy. The record begins with history. After a recounting of the Hebrew story of creation and of the great catastrophe of the account of the emigration of the great forefather Abraham, of his settlement in Canaan, of the going down of his family into Egypt. The story of their bondage there is told, and of their deliverance out of it under the leader-hip of Moses. It is recorded how they wandered in the wilderness until they came to the borders of the land of promise. This is the contents of the first five books of the Old Testament. Then

follows, recounting the days of anarchy, In the Books of Samuel and Kings and

The books of Ezra and Nehemiah recount the return of these exiled Hebrews into their own land again.

steam tugs are used on the Seine, the Oise and some other rivers and steam cargo boats are occasionally met. Cable towing and tow locomotives are also used in a lew places. The average cost of moving a ton of freight one mile is stated to be .064c on rivers and 25 per cent less on canals. Features of Antipodean Papers. An English contemporary complains Antipodean "newspapers are almost unintelligible to the English@reader on account

and was tempted to throw the whole business out of the window and call it an accident, but my pride withheld me. Sam was sure to like it for politeness' sake, and then I should have the laugh on Man-le.

"This is the sort of coffee," said I, returning, "that puts new lite into a man after he has lain for hours in a awamp.