## THE POLITE PERUVIANS.

## A STRANGE MIXTURE OF GENTLE-NESS AND CRUELTY.

## Exquisitely Polite but Unscrupulous

Exquisitely Polite but Unscruptions in Money Matters-Kind and Yet Heartless-Sheep Flayed Alive. In common with other Spanish Ameri-cans, writes Fannie B. Ward, in the Philadelphia Record, the Peruvians show a strange mixture of gentleness and cruelty, sentimentality and heartlessness. They are excessively nolite to the mincrueity, sentimentality and heartlessness. They are excessively polite to the min-utest detail of an exaggerated etiquette, on all occasions, at home or abroad. Their voices are always low and musical, their vivacious gestures and profound obeisances the perfection of grace, and their every-day manners such as Lord Chesterfield might have envied. If a lady—young or old, handsome or hide-ous—comes into any public place where lady—young or old, handsome or hide-ous—comes into any public place where gentemen are congregated, instantly the buzz of conversation ceases, every man rises to his fect, takes off his hat and re-mains standing until she has passed out or is seated. When a funeral procession goes by, men in their carriages, in the horse cars, on the streets and in the door-ways or balconies of their houses, un-cover and bow their heads; and the same custom is observed whenever the door of custom is observed whenever the door of a church is passed. Their deference to the aged, the obedience of adults to their parents, their tenderness to the young and their toleration of and charity toward

the vast army of beggars, are beautiful to behold and worthy of emulation. They will put themselves to the great-est amount of trouble to serve a stranger est amount of trouble to serve a stranger without expectation of neward. Their hospitality is unbounded, their generos-ity proverbial, and for a point of honor most of them will lay down their laws. Yet the temporarily reduced will resort to a thousand polite pretexts to get money out of you—such, for example, as a dead friend who had recently lost all his property and whose coffin must be bought by subscription. Won't you do-nate \$10 toward so charitable an object? Or a tale of woe about a poor widow and her children, left penniless in the cold world, who are desirous of going to their relatives in some distant place; surely relatives in some distant place; surely the senora will be happy to assist them? etc., etc. I myself subscribed small amounts from time to time for dozens of coffins and poor widows with weeping families until I learned the little game.

Even the Peruvian highwayman will take off his hat to you in the most defer-ential manner before politely requesting your money or your life; and if it comes to the unpleasant necessity of forcibly taking the latter in order to secure the former, he will crave your pardon while taking the latter in order to secure the former, he will crave your pardon while plunging his dagger into your vitals; will compliment your handsome appear-ance in death, and tarry long enough, at whatever risk to himself, to not only bury you decently, but to set up a cross over your grave, so that future passers-by may pause to say prayers for your un-shriven soul. In all the months I have remained in

In all the months I have remained in this country I have never seen a child whipped and have scarcely heard one ery. The poorest among them loves music and poetry, flowers and sentimen-tality, more than his daily meat and drink; yet a vein of coldest cruelty and utter heartlessness runs through the best of them. This is evidenced in many many heartles the built fight the acet with ways besides the bull-fight, the cock-pit and their conduct in war.

Perhaps the most common example is in their treatment of donkeys. No tongue can tell what those patient and tractable little creatures are made to en dure till merciful death at last releases them from torment, overwork and slow starvation. Everywhere we see pltiable examples of beasts bearing heavy burdens upon raw and bleeding backs, which daily press deeper and deeper into the festering flesh until the bone is laid bare, and still no attention is paid to it, nor is the burden in any way lightened. We see them with huge welts criss-crossed

along their backs and flanks, taised by along their backs and lianks, inseed by the merciless whip, which falls unceas-ingly, whether the poor animals travel fast or slow. Some have their ears lopped and broken by blows from cudgels, and many have their nostrils slit up on each side the nose, so that there may be "no nonsense" in the way of difficulty of breathing and consequent loss

ficulty of breathing and consequent loss of speed in the higher altitudes. Not less to be pitied are the street-car mules and horses, which are beaten in-cessantly no matter how hard they pull cessanily no matter how hard they pull or how desperately they exert themselves —lash, lash, goes the long heavy whip over their suffering backs, up grade and down, from dawn till midnight. An ex-

# Chronic

# Rheumatism

serious disorder of the liver and stomach have led me for more than ten years, during which I have used almost every medicine recom-de without finding any relief whatever undil I Hood's Sarasaparilla. This has done me more than anything else that I have ever taken, and pleasure in recommending it in the bighest I has been worth its weight in gold to me. DESIGN MILLER, Limerick Centre, Pa. time I he

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Wooden-spoon making is an extensive industry in Russia, about 30,000,000,000 being the annual product.

Electricity has just been applied to the reeling, weighing and making up into balls of silk and similar woven fabrics.

Iron bolts exposed to water in the bridges over the Thames in England, have in twenty-five years been eaten away one-half.

Silk from paper pulp is made smooth and brilliant, has about the same elastic-ity as ordinary silk, and is about twothirds as strong.

Japan is about to enter the field as a producer of indigo. The soil and clim-ate of parts of the island are stated to be favorable to the cultivation of the shrub.

An Austrian has invented an instrument resembling a piano in appearance, which contains six violins, two voilas, and two violoncellos, and is manipulated by a keyboard.

A machine, said to be a marvel of lightness and ingenuity, has recently been built in Australia for experiments in flying through the air. It is propelled by an engine fed with compressed air.

The group of bodies termed by chem ists the carbo-hydrates—because they are composed of carbon united with oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion in which those two elements combine to form water-contain the well known series of sugars, gums and starches.

A 9.2-inch armor-piercing shell, manu-factured by the British firm of Thomas Firth & Sons, was recently subjected to being fired at a fourteen-inch compound plate. The projectile passed clean through the plate. Further tests with this shell will soon be made.

#### A Balloonist's Fright.

H. Hennequin, of Paris, France, who H. Hennequin, of Paris, France, who has had some experience in aerial nava-tion, arrived in the city yesterday from San Francisco on his way home, and during his stay in Chicago called on Mr. Pennington, of airship fame, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Hennequin was in Fontenay at the time Tissindler and Gower had their startling adventure in a balloon. The traveler is an intimate friend of Gower, and tolls the sto y of their fall of a mile as the balloonist re-lated it to him.

their fall of a mile as the balloonist re-lated it to him. "They ascended from Tissindler's house in Paris, and floated off toward Vincennes, and as the wind was some-what strong from the northeast, the two men soon disappeared from the view of Paris, having risen to a height of about 1500 feet. When they had reached Fontenay, they were fully 6000 feet above the earth. They were sailing along smoothly, watching the scenes be-low, when suddenly they scemed to fall into a hole in the atmosphere and down they went at a terrific rate. Gower glanced at the needle of the verticle scale. It was traveling with lightling glanced at the needle of the verticle scale. It was traveling with lighting speed, A roar filled their ears, and both men thought their time had come. Nothing had happened to the balloon. It was in perfect condition, but there seemed to be no air to hold it up. Tis-sindler desperately threw out sand-bags. They were falling so rapidly that the bags were left far behind and disap-peared above them. The earth seemed bags were refer that before that and thappeared above them. The earth seemed to be rushing at them with the speed of a comet. There seemed to be no atmos-phere left, and they could scarcely breath. As a last resort Tissindler threw over the anchor and the remaining ballast, and the big balloon, after a rush of a mile through the sky recrimed its

balast, and the big balloon, after a rush of a mile through the sky, regained its poise, and they were saved. The earth was but fifty feet below." "This goes to show," continued Mr. Hennequin, "that too much precaution cannot be observed in carrying plenty of ballast. There are in the sit occasional cannot be observed in carrying plenty of ballast. There are in the air occasional rarefactions and when a balloon once gets into one of them it drops luke a piece of lead. Gower and Tissindler sailed into a veritable pit in the air and had they not had lots of ballast aboard they would have been dashed to pieces." — Chiaoa Tribune. -Chicago Tribune.

Indiana's Trees. The forests of Indiana, the fifth lum-ber producing State in the Union, have now been reduced to 2,000,000 acres, or about one-tenth of the total area. They about one-tenth of the total area. They contain, according to Professor S. Coulter, 106 species of trees, belonging to twenty-four orders. The sugar maple, found in every county, is the most uni-formly distributed. Geological formaformly distributed. Geological forma-tions are assumed to have little effect on the distribution of tress over so limited a surface, but the main influences are differences of elevation, the courses of the streams, and the location of the swamps. - Trenton (N. J.) American.

A man who has practiced medicine for years ought to know salt from sugar; re what he says:

what he says: ToLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887. Messrs, F. J. Cheney & Co., Gentlement-I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that 1 could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Ca-tarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have pre-scribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that i have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it accord-ing to directions. Yours truly

Wolld not cure, it they would take it accord ing to directions. Yours truly, L. GORSUCH, M. D., L. GORSUCH, M. D., M. D. GOLSUCH, M. D., L. GORSUCH, M. D., M. M. D., M. D.,

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His Unique Sign. A striking signboard may sometimes be the means of making its owner's fortune. There are plenty of places in New York where old umbrellas are mended, but the west side mender who put up the sign "Umbrella Hospital" struck an idea that none of his rivels had thought of. People laughed at it, took a second glance at it, looked at the place, and told their acquaintances about it, thus advertising the umbrella hospital and sending customers to it. Unless the signs fail, that signboard will yet enrich its inventor.—Detroit Free Press. disease be recent or of long standing, because the makers of it clinch their faith in it with a \$500 guarantee, which isn't a mere newspaper guar-antee, but "on call" in a moment. That moment is when you

A London (England) matrimonial agent boasts of having arranged 40,000 marriages between members of all classes of society.

Dobbins's Electric Boap is cheaper for you to use, if you *faline directions*, than any other songs would be if given to you, for by it use colles are saved. Clothes cost more than song. Ask your grocer for Dobbins's. Take no other. THEBE are in European Russia 223 sugar factories, producing sugar from beets.

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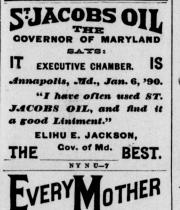
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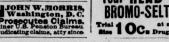
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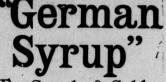
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John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes<sup>•</sup> I have used German Syrup for the past six years, for Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and let me say to any-one wanting such a medicine-German Syrup is the best.

B.W. Baldwin, Carnesville, Tenn. by writes: I have used your German Syrup in my family, and find it the best medicine I ever tried for coughs and colds. I recommend it to everyone for these troubles.

R. Schmalhausen, Druggist, of Charleston, Ill., writes : After trying scores of prescriptions and prepara-tions I had on my files and shelves, without relief for a very severe cold, which had settled on my lungs, I tried your German Syrup. It gave me immediate relief and a perma-It gave nent cure.

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tra man is hired for the express purposes of whipping the animals, who stands be-side the driver and appears to be about the most industrious person in Peru. The most blood-curdling, cruel thing

that has yet come under my observation is the manner in which are obtained the so-called "pig-skins" that so commonly serve for bottles and casks. They are serve for bottles and casks. They are not the hides of pigs, but those of sheep, and, horrible to relate, are pulled off the living animal, the poor sheep being ac-tually skinned alive, or, more correctly speaking, skinned dead, for of course he does not long survive the operation. The modus operandi is as follows: The beasts are driven, one by one, to the appointed place and firmly tied to a stake. Then the hide is neatly cut around the neck the hide is nearly cut around the neck and down the middle, without touching the flesh or serving the arteries or hurting the animal much; after which hooks are fastened into the loosened skin, a rope being attached to each hook; stron men take firm grip on the ropes and pull backward, pulling and pulling, until the hide is torn off clean to the tail. It is that during this frightful torture the crice of the poor sheep are almost human in their expression of agony, and that the bloody, quivering mass some-times lives several minutes. The only excuse for the barbarous practice is that the skins are much more flexible and durable when thus taken off alive than when the animals are dead.

There are six Siamese students at Westminster College, a small institution at New Wilmington, Penn.

At a test of steel manufactured at Reading, Penn., the other day, a one-inch bar broke at a strain of 233,833 pounds, "being about 20,000 pounds in excess of the highest record authoritavely The test was made under the known. supervision of Government officers.

At the Pechiney Works, at Salindres, France, caustic soda is now prepared for the market in leaves or flakes. This is effected by allowing the hot supersatu-rated liquor to flow from a funnel be-tween hollow rollers, which latter are kept cool down to a low point by the circulation of cold water within them.

Clay which is pure white, and that also which is discolored, and has been washed to bring it to a uniform shade of color, is used by the manufacturers of paper hangings to give the smooth satin surface to the finished paper. It is used by mixing it up with a thin size, apply-ing it to the surface of the pieces of paper, and then polishing it by means of brushes driven by machinery. Recent investigations by Professor

Recent investigations by Professor Geddes, of Edinburgh, Scotland, have led him to reject the commonly accepted views of the origin of thorns. He has found that there is a more or less devel-oped general contrast in vegetative habit between thornless and thorny varieties. The thorny varieties or species show a more diminishing vegetativeness than their thornless congeners; in fact, they frequently develop their thorns by the actual death of their germ points.

