

SOLDIERS COLUMN.

THE 55th IND.

Short History of a Short Lived Regiment by a Boy Member.



I HAVE noted two or three references to the 55th Ind. recently, all of which are true as far as they go; but as you say you can secure no other information as to the regiment, I will, as one of them, give a brief history as my first enlistment. As you have stated, the regiment was organized "at large," but what you have not said, it was enlisted for prison-guard service, as we each were assured, or our parents were. Most of the regiment, or the seven companies of it rendezvoused at Camp Morton, were youths and old men who would not pass muster into the three-year service at that time—June 1862. While acting as prison guards at Camp Morton, and less than a month after our enlistment, the Governor of Kentucky—then trying to be neutral—called on Gov. Morton to send troops to defend the archieves at Frankfort, as John Morgan was marching on the Kentucky Capital with avowed threats of destroying it. A courier was sent to our camp at the northwest corner of old Camp Morton, and shortly we were in line to listen to a proposition. After the request from Kentucky was announced, we were asked to vote upon whether we would go, and the vote was made by all who would go taking two paces to the front. Nearly all came to the front, and we were hustled off to Frankfort, muchly enthused, where we arrived about an hour ahead of Mr. Morgan, and found a bountiful repast spread for us on the blue grass in the Statehouse grounds, the which we were heartily investigating when the alarm was sounded.

Well, when the alarm was sounded. Morgan came, saw, but did not conquer; although I fear he could have done so notwithstanding our four to one superiority. He ran and the 55th followed, and kept following until the last of August. Our seven companies of the 55th Ind. and several other regiments and batteries were drawn into the Richmond (Ky.) battle, where we met with the losses mentioned in issue of July 20. The number of wounded was not given, and as many went home and never reported to Surgeon, it is unknown. The Union forces were badly whipped by Kirby Smith, and the time of our regiment being out, we tarried not until we reached our mothers. Most of our men were captured, but immediately paroled, and overtook those who escaped before arriving at the Ohio river at Maysville, where we embarked, very tired from our all-night forced march.

Of the history of the three other companies belonging to the 55th I know nothing, except the report that they were organized after we left the State, and served out their time doing at Paducah or in that neighborhood, and were not, of course, mustered out with us.

As a comrade remarked about us in reference to the Saunders raid, we were "not in it," yet the 55th's brief life was not unglorious.—A Boy of Co. B, 55th Ind., in "National Tribune."

A Ride For Life
B. Fitzpatrick, Corporal Co. D, 91st Ill., Syracuse, Neb., tells how in the Spring of 1865, after the capture of Mobile, his command followed Gen. Taylor's army some 150 miles up the Tombigbee River. The Second Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Corps, under Gen. Benton, was in the advance, with one battalion of 2nd Ill. Cav. as scouts. The troops were about one day's march in the rear of the rebels and the cavalry had many a skirmish with them. The writer was in charge of the corral in the rear of the moving command, and the foraging was always poor, because the advance got the best that there was. So Comrade Fitzpatrick and the trainmaster decided that they would go ahead and try to get something good for once. Early one morning they started out. They went about 15 miles before finding a place that the rebels themselves had not "cleaned out." There the lady whom they saw gave them a good dinner, so on leaving they bought a corn pone and some chickens of her. They started on the back track, on a road that the lady said would bring them to about where the Union army would camp that night.

"Everything went well until we reached the main road," says Comrade Fitzpatrick, "when, to our surprise, we struck the rebel's rear-guard. As soon as they saw us a squad of cavalry wheeled and took after us, and we found we had a race on our hands. The Trainmaster was mounted on a brown mare, and soon left me in the rear, but I could see the rebels were not gaining on me yet. After we had gone about two miles they commenced to gain, and had got so close that their bullets whistled past me. Then I concluded that my corn pone would lighten my mule's load so I pitched it out side of the road. But they still gained, and I could hear their commands to halt, and their bullets came thicker and closer. I thought I was a goner. Suddenly my mule gave a Bray, and I looked up just in time to guide my mule out of the road to let a squad of the 2d Ill. Cav. pass. When I got my mule stopped and turned around,

our boys had met them and were using the saber on them. They did not let one get away.
The trainmaster had met our boys and told them of the circumstance, and it did not take them long to save me. I lost my corn pone, though the Trainmaster saved his chickens, and we had a chicken stew for supper."—National Tribune.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

PREPARING THE BLANKS.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLERKS KEPT BUSY BY THE COMING ELECTIONS.
HARRISBURG.—The clerks at the state department have been busy preparing the forms of blanks made necessary by the Baker ballot law as amended at the last session of the legislature. The forms sent to each board of county commissioners on Saturday are as follows: Official ballot (ballots for the same voting place must be bound together in convenient numbers in books in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately); specimen official ballot; certificate of nomination; nomination paper, letter to county commissioners and sheriff certifying nominations; letter of transmittal to sheriff; voters' certificate; card of instructions containing directions to voters, card containing penalties.

GRASSHOPPERS EAT MONEY.
HUNTINGDON.—There is a grasshopper plague in Trough Creek valley. They have destroyed much of the grain crop and vegetables. A farmer hung his coat, which contained several \$5 bills, on a fence post outside of his house. The insects took possession of the coat and bored hundreds of holes into it, literally tore the bank bills into shreds. The farmer forwarded the fragments of the bills to Congressman Mahon with the request that he have them redeemed at the national treasury.

BROTHERS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.
CLARION.—A sad accident happened here. Martin and Malchi, the 13 and 13 year old sons of M. C. Graham, were drowned in the Clarion river. It seems that the boys were out picking berries and thought they would take a bath. A party of fishermen noticed them struggling in the water and ran to their aid, but were too late. The bodies were recovered.

A SUCCESSOR TO TYSON.
HARRISBURG.—William Findlay Shunk was appointed by Governor Patton to succeed Colonel A. Harvey Tyson, removed, as engineer of the State forestry commission. Mr. Shunk is a son of ex-Governor Francis R. Shunk and a grandson of ex-Governor William Findlay.

A GOOD PRICE FOR COAL.
GREENSBURG.—D. D. Miller, of Mt. Pleasant township, has sold the coal underlying 113 acres of his farm to the H. C. Frick Coke Company for \$61,000. The price is the highest ever paid in Westmoreland county.

ONE THOUSAND MORE IDLE.
BELLEFONTE.—The large furnace of the Valentine Iron Company was blown out and the entire plant including rolling mills and mines will be closed down indefinitely. About 1,000 men are thrown out of employment.

PRESENT STANDING OF THE STATE LEAGUE.
W. L. Pet. Harrisburg 15,500
Easton 11,111
Johnstown 11,111
Alienstown 15,141

The list of pensions granted at Washington contains the following for Pennsylvanians:—Increase—Daniel Ryan, of Pittsburgh; Jacob Boyer of Allen Mills; John Stauffer of Lindsay and Stephen W. Morse of Havfield. Eastern Ohio—Increase—Victor Roman of Freeport and David Skene of Carrollton. Reissue—William H. Boor, of Howerston.

THOMAS METZ, of Lawrence Junction, and a Miss Bender were walking on the track near New Castle and did not see a train until it was upon them. Metz shoved Miss Bender from the track but was struck the next instant and horribly mutilated. The young lady is frantic with grief and may lose her mind.

During a storm Saturday night, Farmer Coy's large barn at Huntingdon was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Farming implements and much of this year's crops were consumed. The loss is several thousand dollars.

THE W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia, has raked up an old section of the blue laws imposing a fine of 50 cents for every curse uttered and proposes to enforce it against the profane.

On Saturday fire destroyed the building of the Erie Fish association on the Loomis dock, causing a loss of \$15,000. The fish tug Annie Laurie was burned to the water's edge.

MADGE SMITH, a child of 4, was killed at Bellwood, Blair county, by her brother-in-law, Adam Peltier, who was shooting at a target.

At Bedford, the Everett Furnace was blown out by several hundred men out of employment indefinitely.

PAUL SMITH, of McClintockville, near Oil City, accidentally shot and killed his brother while they were out camping.

The drought is said to be so bad around Uniontown that the farmers are selling off their cattle.

ROBERT DUFF, of near New Castle, died of blood poisoning caused by being gored by a bull.

Two of Uniontown's water reservoirs are dry, and the third nearly so.

Eighteen People Drowned.
During a terrific gale at Halifax, N. S., a number of vessels were wrecked on the coast. The tug Dorcas and barge Etta Stewart were sunk and all on board, 17 men and one woman, were drowned.

A PANTHER broke into a Mexican's house in the mountains near Tombstone, Ariz., and stole the baby from the cradle. The mother, awakened by the noise pursued the animal, hurled a boulder at him and killed him. The child was badly scratched by rocks and brambles, but otherwise unharmed.

The outlook for a gradual resumption of work in the Pennsylvania coal regions is more hopeful than it has been for some time owing to the starting up of a number of Pittsburgh mills. The indications point to a large trade in crushed coke during the fall and winter.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.

31. "And as the snailmen were about to flee out of the ship, when they had let down they would have cast anchors out of the foreship. I feel glad to begin this lesson with the treachery of these snailmen, when such rich food for the soul is in verses 22 to 25, so strangely omitted by the lesson committee. 31. These men were the snailmen, and to the soldiers. Except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved." Paul was only promised the lives of those with him in the ship (verse 24); if they should stand off in the boat, they themselves, he could not be responsible for them. Noah was given those with him in the ark, and Rahab those who were in the house. Only those can be saved who are in Christ, and abiding in the evidence that we are truly in Him (John x., 27, 28; 1 John ii., 19).

32. "Then in the darkness, of His ship, who controls the winds and the seas (Mark iv., 39) had for His servant's sake sent a message of peace." 34. "This is for your health, for there shall not an hair fall from the head of any of you." This is a common Old and New Testament illustration of perfect safety. See 1 Sam. xiv., 45; II Sam. xiv., 11; 1 Kings i., 52; Math. ix., 30; Luke xii., 7; xx., 18. Even concerning Daniel's friends who were cast into the seven times heated furnace it is written that when they got out, not a hair of their heads singed (Dan. iii., 27).

35. "And when he had thus spoken he took bread and gave thanks to God in the presence of them all, when he had broken it, he began to eat." Thus he glorified God, whose he was and whom he served. Thus he magnified Christ in his body (Phil. ii., 10). He testified before them that he knew God, that he trusted in God, and that he had dealings with God. He gave thanks for deliverance when it was not yet visible except by faith.

36. "Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat." He not only exhorted them to be of good cheer, but being of good cheer himself, he invited others to do likewise (verse 25). Compare Acts xxiii., 11; Math. ix., 2, 23, and John xvii., 23. If we steadfastly believe God, we will be filled with joy and peace, and we shall be able to do much as it is impossible for any of us to live only unto ourselves (Rom. xiv., 7) we must of necessity influence others to be cheerful also.

37. "And we were in all in the ship two hundred, three score and sixteen souls." Think of 275 people saved from a watery grave of death and destruction. How many have saved Sodom from its fiery overthrow. How many thousands have been saved from eternal death by such men as Spurgeon, Moody, May, and others. How many are influenced by their influence in the world? Does it tend to the health and safety of others, or are you a troubler and a dishonor to the Prince of Peace?

38. "And when they had eaten enough they lightened the ship and cast out the wheat into the sea." The angel had told Paul, and he had obeyed it (verse 22). There was therefore no object in attempting longer to preserve the cargo. The life is more than meat, and to lighten the ship would tend to its safety. Some Christians would unload some of their wealth for the good of others, and for Jesus' sake, it would be better for them, both for this world and for the next.

39. "And when it was day they knew not the land." How welcome the daylight would be, and also the sight of the land, since they knew that all was lost. They reach it in safety. The storm was still on, and on a sea shore as they were there would seem to be more danger than when they were ever. But the word of God has been given that no life will be lost. How happy and peaceful should those be whose anchor is within the vale, sure and steadfast (Heb. vi., 19).

40. "And when they had taken up the anchors they made toward the shore." Now came the greatest trial of their faith. They might not be dashed to pieces. No, for the word of God was pledged on their behalf. One who trusts in that word can say, "The Lord will not allow me to be lost: he will take care of me, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea" (Ps. xlv., 2).

41. "And falling into a place where two seas met they run the ship ashore." Thus part remained immovable, while the rest was soon broken by the waves, and the vessel broke to pieces. They were saved by the help of the sea and kept them from going to the bottom was now a hopeless wreck. It came to pass as Paul had been told—the ship should be broken.

42. "And the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out and escape." It was because of one of these prisoners that the soldiers were glad enough to listen to his words of encouragement in the storm, but now they would ruthlessly take his life if permitted. Ah, Paul, thou hast much fellowship with thy Master, for those whom He came to bless actually took His life. When shall we learn the lesson that the servant is not greater than his master, and he will content to be as He (John xv., 19, 20)?

43. "But the centurion, willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose." The records of the centurion show that he used to accomplish His purposes or who were led to know Him as their Lord is most instructive. The name of this one is given in verse 11. Compare chapter x., 15, and see also Math. viii., 5, 6, 10; xxvii., 54.

44. "And so it came to pass that they escaped all safe to land." What God can do, He will do, and He will do it in His own way. "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, surely as I have thought so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed so shall it stand" (Isa. xlv., 23). May the fulfillment of the words of this angel lead us to believe firmly the words of some other angels who said, "This same Jesus shall so come in like manner." And also the words of Gabriel, that "the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of His father David, and He shall reign over the house of Jacob forever, and His kingdom shall have no end" (Luke i., 11; Luke i., 32, 33).—Lesson Helper.

Out of Sight of Land on a River.
Were it not for a decided difference in the color of the water you would never know when the Atlantic is left and the Rio de la Plata entered. The high-rolling, white-capped billows are the same, and no land is visible, for the great river which James Diaz de Solis discovered is 125 miles wide at its mouth, though with an average depth of only 27½ feet. Sebastian Cabot, who arrived in the year 1520, sooner after the natives had murdered poor De Solis, dubbed it River of Silver, not account of its color, which might have won for it the more appropriate name of Golden River or River of Chocolate, but because he had wrested quantities of silver from the Indians who swarmed its banks, and naturally imagined that an abundance of precious metal remained in the vicinity.—Philadelphia Record.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Absolutely fine gold is said to be twenty-four carats fine. The horse has a smaller stomach in proportion to its size than any other quadruped.

France has more persons over sixty years of age than any other country; Ireland comes next.

A recent invention converts waste paper into kegs, barrels and vessels of various kinds. Even racing boats are made from it.

The greatest average height in any European army is found in the Norwegian, sixty-nine inches; the least in the Italian, sixty-five.

In the cholera plagues since 1848 the death rate has been tolerably uniform, about forty per cent. of the cases terminating fatally.

Castiron melts at 3479 degrees Fahrenheit, copper at 2548 degrees, gold at 2590 degrees, silver at 2233 degrees, lead at 617 degrees and cast-iron at 442 degrees.

An artesian well at Pierre, South Dakota, spouts a combination of water and gas at the rate of 400 gallons a minute. The water blazes for a time when a light is applied to it.

A female codfish will lay 45,000,000 eggs during a single season. Piscatorial authorities say that were it not for the work of the natural enemies of fish they would fill all the available space in the seas, rivers and oceans.

Taking the earth as the center of the universe and the polar star as the limit of our vision, the visible universe embraces an aerial space with a diameter of 420,000,000 miles, and a circumference of 1,320,742,000,000 miles.

Scientific analysis shows that nervousness in a cow increases the percentage of butter-making qualities in the milk. The percentage under normal conditions is about 41, but under excitement it sometimes rises to twelve per cent.

In view of Chandler's discovery a year or two ago of an invisible third orb about which the star Algor and its dark complexion revolve, it is interesting to know that the late William Ferrel, the eminent meteorologist, suggested in 1855 the existence of such a body.

When dogs are kept for six hours at a temperature of 107 degrees Fahrenheit, the white corpuscles in their blood diminish to half the normal amount, but the number of red corpuscles is unchanged. When their temperature has fallen to normal, the number of white corpuscles increases beyond the usual limit.

The ocean contains several fish which clothe or adorn themselves, the most conspicuous of them being the antemarian, a small fish frequenting the Saragosa Sea, which literally clothes itself with seaweed, fastening the pieces together with sticky, gelatinous strings and then holding the garment on with its fore fins.

The shellfish known as limpets form a very interesting group, of which there are many species having a world-wide distribution. Through their ability to cling closely to the surface of rocks by suction, they are well protected from their enemies. The species which live on the leaves of marine grasses, as many of them do, have their sides parallel, and in this way fit exactly to the leaves.

Professor Bell thinks the time occupied by inventors in working out the problem of aerial navigation by the use of inflated gas bags and methods of steering them is wasted. He thinks a feasible means of propelling and directing an air ship would be by a kind of trolley system where the rod would hang down from the car to the stretched wire, instead of extending upward. He recommends the idea to inventors.

Even a Tax on Death.
In the history of taxation there is nothing more curious than the impost to be found in the laws of the early days of Holland. The most curious tax of all was one imposed in 1674 on boots and shoes, says the Shoe and Leather Review. In order to prevent the impost from being evaded, each of those articles so essential to human comfort had to be conspicuously marked on the upper leather with the stamp of the maker, and also that of the taxing officer. The sum to be paid was regulated by the size of the boot or shoe. So, apart from the question of beauty, in those days it was a real advantage to have a small foot. In 1666 a tax was imposed on all passengers traveling in Holland by land or water. In 1791 this tax was still in force. In 1674 a duty of five cents was levied upon each person who entered a tavern before noon. The tax was increased for afternoon visits. Persons who assembled in a private house after 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of amusing themselves had each to pay a certain sum, and those who entered a place of public entertainment were likewise taxed. There was a duty on marriages and deaths. The amount of the tax varied according to the social position of the parties; while in the case of a person buried outside of the district in which he had lived, the amount payable by his executor was doubled.

Gigantic Shoes.
Ben Sapp is having "put up" at his shop a pair of shoes for a colored man of this city that are larger than anything of the kind ever on exhibition in the Southwest, unless it is Vanciel's election boots. The shoes are No. 14 and one of them measures eighteen inches around the top. They are for the colored giant, Evans.—Joplin (Mo.) News.

Coal mines were begun in Pennsylvania in 1784.

WAR TROPHIES.

SOME GHASTLY POSSESSIONS OF SAVAGE TRIBES.

Necklaces of Human Fingers and Teeth Worn as Ornaments—Sacks of Human Skin to Hold Aboriginal Medicines.

MORRORS in the shape of war trophies have recently afforded a subject for investigation by the Bureau of Ethnology, says the Washington Star. Perhaps the most remarkable specimen secured is a necklace of human fingers. It represents eight lives. There are only as many fingers, each individual slain being represented by the middle digit of the left hand alone. They were subjected, after amputation, to a careful and elaborate antiseptic treatment in order to thoroughly preserve them. Each one was split lengthwise on the inner side and, after the bone had been extracted, the skin, both inside and out, was washed with a kind of earth containing oil. The bones were not replaced, but sticks were inserted to keep the fingers in shape.

The necklace was formerly the property of High Wolf, who himself slew the eight men, belonging to rival tribes. He was a big chief of the Cheyennes, who were for a long time desperately hostile to the whites. General Crook conducted a long and arduous campaign against them and the Sioux, which ended in the surrender of 4500 of the allies in 1877. On the morning of November 25, 1876, the fourth cavalry surprised and destroyed the main village of these fighting savages on the headwaters of the Powder River, Wyoming. The red men were forced to flee with nothing save their arms and ammunition. More than half of their great herd of ponies were captured or destroyed. The cold was so intense that on the night after the fight eleven papooses froze to death in their mothers' arms.

This blow, the most severe ever inflicted upon the tribes of the plains, resulted in the surrender of the Cheyennes, and later on of the principal chief of the Sioux, the renowned Crazy Horse. Among the most lamented losses of property suffered by the defeated foe on this occasion was that of two necklaces of human fingers, together with a small buckskin bag filled with the right hands of slain infants belonging to the tribe of the Shoshoni. The latter are deadly enemies of the Cheyennes. These trophies of war were picked up in the deserted village. The one already described is now in the National Museum; the other was buried.

The necklace that was preserved is a round collar of buckskin, incrustated with blue and white beads, and further adorned with bits of shell wampum of native manufacture. Pendant from it are five stone arrowheads, as well as four "medicine bags." One of these latter contains some sort of vegetable powder, the second is filled with tobacco, the third with small garnet-colored seeds, and the fourth with a yellowish vegetable substance not identified. Likewise attached to the trophy are several artificial teeth, carved out of soft stone in imitation of the teeth of fossil animals which are found abundantly in the bad lands of South Dakota.

Such a trophy is kept by the savage not only as a proof of personal prowess, but also on account of a deeply rooted belief in the talismanic power possessed by all parts of the human body, especially after death. It was such a faith that impelled the Aztecs and other American tribes to preserve the skulls of their dead, and especially those of victims sacrificed in honor of the gods. The Zuni Indians take care to offer food at stated periods to the skulls of their enemies. Necklaces of human fingers are found in many parts of the world. Sometimes the whole arm is utilized, and in other cases only the nails.

The Cheyennes did not always restrict themselves to fingers; they generally made use of the whole hand or arm of the slaughtered enemy. In a picture painted by one of themselves is represented a scalp dance, in which the squaws are seen carrying the arms of foes elevated on poles and lances. This practice of cutting off the arm or hand presumably gave rise to their aboriginal name of "Slashers," or "Wrist Cutters," just as a corresponding peculiarity of the Dakotas caused them to be called "Throat Cutters." Necklaces of human fingers are made and prized by other tribes. In Eastman's "Legends of the Sioux" a squaw named Harpstannah is mentioned as wearing a necklace composed of the hands and feet of Chippewa children.

In New Zealand the natives used to wear necklaces composed of several rows of human teeth. Captain Cook speaks of seeing fifteen jawbones of men attached to a semi-circular board at the end of a house on the island of Tahiti. They seemed to be fresh and not one of them wanted a single tooth. In the same place he saw a mode of a canoe about three feet long, to which were tied eight familiar jawbones. It was learned that these were trophies of war. The wild Andamanese, who live on the fruits of the forests and on fish, so far revere their progenitors that they adorn their women and children with necklaces and other ornaments made out of the finger nails and toe nails of their ancestors.

The aborigines of California did not usually scalp, but they cut off and kept the hands and feet and head of a slain enemy. They also had a habit of plucking out and preserving the eyes. The Ojibwas have made it their custom to cut off fingers from the hands of their foes, preserving these ghastly relics for use in their dances. Sometimes the warriors become so excited that they will break off and swallow a finger. They also use necklaces of human skin to contain their medicines, fancying that something is thus added to their efficacy. The principal war fetiches of Uganda, in Africa, are dead lizards, claws of animals, beaks of birds and human nails. The explorer Stanley saw such charms displayed before King Mtesa.

The women of some Australian tribes preserve the hands of dejected relatives or friends for souvenirs. They also utilize the skulls of their dead for drinking vessels. Thus a daughter would utilize the skull of her mother. For the same affectionate purpose females in Gipsland wear around their necks human hands, which are beautifully prepared. One of the most extraordinary of the laws among Australian natives is that a widow for every husband she marries after the first, is obliged to cut off a joint of a finger, which she presents to her spouse on the wedding day.

The Sioux Indians make puzzle games out of the finger bones of men and women who have fallen beneath their tomahawks. The bones, after being freed from the flesh by boiling, are strung. Such practices are very ancient. It is related that Adoni-bezeh cut off the thumbs and great toes of seventy kings of Syria. The necklace of human fingers is not a particularly horrible thing as the ornaments of human bones to be seen in the cemetery of Capuchins at Rome at the present day. Indians of several South American tribes wear necklaces of human teeth. Stanley says that the natives of the lower Congo country are frequently adorned with necklaces of teeth of men, gorillas and crocodiles. When a king of the Wahuma dies—at the head of the Nile—his lower jaw is cut out and preserved. The explorer Schweinfurth speaks of having seen piles of "lower jawbones from which the teeth had been extracted to serve as ornaments for the neck" by the Monbutoes of Africa. The Sandwich Islanders used to keep the jawbones of their enemies as trophies. King Tamaahmaha had a "spit box which was set round with human teeth." It had belonged to several of his predecessors. Among some Australian tribes the women wear about their necks the teeth which have been knucked out of the mouths of the boys at a certain age. The North American Indians usually take their teeth as they fall out and carefully bury them under some tree or rock. The fierce Araucanians of South America, after torturing their captives to death, made war flutes out of their bones and used the skulls for drinking vessels. According to Captain J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., desperate Caylonese gamblers often play away the ends of their fingers.

Sealing in the Antarctic.

It was with the produce of seals that we were destined to fill our ship, and till February 17th we were literally up to the neck in blood. All the sails are stowed; the captain sits in the crow's nest from early morning till late in the evening; the two engineers, relieving one another, take charge of the engines; the cook or the steward is on the lookout on deck or on the bridge; and the doctor takes the helm. Unless he can manage to get away in the boats, in which case some other noncombatants has to take his place, all the rest are away after plunder. Now a full boat is making its way to the ship. We steam toward her. As we near, the engines are stopped and she glides alongside. The cook or the steward rushes from the lookout, the doctor from the wheel, one working the steam winch and the other unswitching the skins, while the boat's crew swallow a hasty meal. The boat being unloaded, they are off again for another fill. The greatest rivalry exists between the boats' crews, each endeavoring to get the greatest load for the day. Another boat is seen approaching, and away we go again, dodging this piece of ice, charging that piece with our sturdy bows, boating away where the ice lies closely packed, rounding this berg, and on to the next until we reach the boat, which is down to the gunwale in the water, with its crew cautious, plying their oars as they lie crunched upon their bloody load. It so goes on from day to day; hay is made while the sun shines, and the pile of skins and blubber rises high upon the ship's deck. Then comes a gale of wind, accompanied by fog, sleet and snow, and we lay to under the lee of a stream of ice or a berg. The deck becomes busy with life, the blubber is "made off" and put into the tanks, and the skins are salted. When the gale is over, at the end of two or three days, the next few days of calm weather are again taken advantage of in the boats. Thus the periods of gales and calms which alternate in this part of the world come in quite conveniently for sealing, the produce obtained in the calm weather being "made off" during the gales. We never experienced much swell, being sheltered by the land, our work lying only a little east of Erebus and Terror Gulf.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Gallant Remark.
It is said that this is not an age of chivalry. There is much evidence in hand to prove that, whether the days of knighterrantry have passed or not, this certainly is an age of gallantry. There was much of this quality, for instance, in the young man who had but recently been married to a young girl, who, though short of stature, was a person of great beauty, who is reported to have said, "she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that nature could not afford it."

This man would seem to have the qualities of mind and disposition to make any woman happy, if he does not permit time to dim the lustre thereof.—Harper's Bazar.

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The Sandwich Islanders used to keep the jawbones of their enemies as trophies. King Tamaahmaha had a "spit box which was set round with human teeth." It had belonged to several of his predecessors. Among some Australian tribes the women wear about their necks the teeth which have been knucked out of the mouths of the boys at a certain age. The North American Indians usually take their teeth as they fall out and carefully bury them under some tree or rock.

The fierce Araucanians of South America, after torturing their captives to death, made war flutes out of their bones and used the skulls for drinking vessels. According to Captain J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., desperate Caylonese gamblers often play away the ends of their fingers.

Sealing in the Antarctic.
It was with the produce of seals that we were destined to fill our ship, and till February 17th we were literally up to the neck in blood. All the sails are stowed; the captain sits in the crow's nest from early morning till late in the evening; the two engineers, relieving one another, take charge of the engines; the cook or the steward is on the lookout on deck or on the bridge; and the doctor takes the helm. Unless he can manage to get away in the boats, in which case some other noncombatants has to take his place, all the rest are away after plunder. Now a full boat is making its way to the ship. We steam toward her. As we near, the engines are stopped and she glides alongside. The cook or the steward rushes from the lookout, the doctor from the wheel, one working the steam winch and the other unswitching the skins, while the boat's crew swallow a hasty meal. The boat being unloaded, they are off again for another fill. The greatest rivalry exists between the boats' crews, each endeavoring to get the greatest load for the day. Another boat is seen approaching, and away we go again, dodging this piece of ice, charging that piece with our sturdy bows, boating away where the ice lies closely packed, rounding this berg, and on to the next until we reach the boat, which is down to the gunwale in the water, with its crew cautious, plying their oars as they lie crunched upon their bloody load. It so goes on from day to day; hay is made while the sun shines, and the pile of skins and blubber rises high upon the ship's deck. Then comes a gale of wind, accompanied by fog, sleet and snow, and we lay to under the lee of a stream of ice or a berg. The deck becomes busy with life, the blubber is "made off" and put into the tanks, and the skins are salted. When the gale is over, at the end of two or three days, the next few days of calm weather are again taken advantage of in the boats. Thus the periods of gales and calms which alternate in this part of the world come in quite conveniently for sealing, the produce obtained in the calm weather being "made off" during the gales. We never experienced much swell, being sheltered by the land, our work lying only a little east of Erebus and Terror Gulf.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Gallant Remark.
It is said that this is not an age of chivalry. There is much evidence in hand to prove that, whether the days of knighterrantry have passed or not, this certainly is an age of gallantry. There was much of this quality, for instance, in the young man who had but recently been married to a young girl, who, though short of stature, was a person of great beauty, who is reported to have said, "she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that nature could not afford it."

This man would seem to have the qualities of mind and disposition to make any woman happy, if he does not permit time to dim the lustre thereof.—Harper's Bazar.

The women of some Australian tribes preserve the hands of dejected relatives or friends for souvenirs. They also utilize the skulls of their dead for drinking vessels. Thus a daughter would utilize the skull of her mother. For the same affectionate purpose females in Gipsland wear around their necks human hands, which are beautifully prepared. One of the most extraordinary of the laws among Australian natives is that a widow for every husband she marries after the first, is obliged to cut off a joint of a finger, which she presents to her spouse on the wedding day.

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