

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

WHEN Dickens was last in this country he said the Americans wore themselves out by constantly speaking "words." Writing "words" seems just as useless. George Alfred Townsend estimates that he has written on an average of 30,000 "words" a week for the last twenty-five years.

A NOVEL entertainment was given the other day in St. Louis. It was called a déjeuner d'enfants, and was, as the phrase implies, a children's reception and lunch. But the children were not of the grown-up class. Their ages varied between six months and three years, and the hostess had attained the great age of two.

NONNISTOWN Herald: A Welch poet has written some verses on the Nicolini-Patti wedding. Here is an extract: "Llanwer wynwes hen gwionawo a cherdiol dan." These he hard, but they may be deserved, considering the way Patti and Nicolini have been "carrying on" for some years. Patti is "no chicken," but it is rather ungallant to call her a "wynwes hen."

DR. MARY WALKER, while traveling on a Connecticut railway, alighted from the cars for a little exercise, and becoming indignant at a man whose cigar burned too close to her face, struck the cigar from his mouth. Not being recognized by him, a fight was imminent for a time. The gamins found out who she was, and she was hooted to the car, from the window of which she lectured the entire crowd.

THEY do queer things sometimes in Sunday-schools. In an Eastern Sunday-school not long ago a dramatic performance entitled "Joseph and His Brethren" was given. The "brethren" were noticeable for their gorgeous but impossible costumes, and Joseph, dressed in a crazy quilt, was taken up from a pew which represented a pit. In another Sunday-school recently, a boy was strapped to a bench, and the Superintendent pointed to him as "Isaac just about to be offered up." It would be well for the Sunday-school assemblies this summer to discuss the propriety of these performances.

THE San Francisco Report wants to have commencements abolished on the ground that they are out of place in a country where free education is offered to all. "The college commencement," it says, "is a relic of the ancient time when the scholar was a rarity, and a distinguished person who must be treated with exceptional honor. He generally was compelled to suffer hardships and privation in order to obtain his knowledge, and he was treated with corresponding respect upon winning the battle. But it is absurd for the State to furnish the children of this State with a free education, and then to make heroes of them for accepting it."

A SINGULAR accident happened recently to sawyer named Flynn, employed in a logging camp on the Snohomish River, Wyoming Territory. Flynn was engaged in sawing near a fellow-workman who was using a steel wedge and a sledge, splitting timber. As the latter struck the wedge a blow, a small piece of steel flew off, and flying in Flynn's direction, hit him in the throat, cutting an ugly gash through his windpipe and lodging in the bronchial tube. The effect was that Flynn could not breathe, on account of the obstruction, for a short time. He was seized with a violent fit of coughing almost immediately, however, during which the steel was thrown out and the injured man quickly regained his breath. On examination of the wound it was found that in breathing, the air, instead of coming in Flynn's mouth, entered the aperture made by the steel.

A BOSTON letter to the Baltimore American says: "Not one-third of John L. Sullivan's scrapes have ever been made public. For two years after he gained his fame by vanquishing Ryan the newspapers of this, his native place, gave no publicity to the numerous outrages he committed. It was argued that he was young and inexperienced, and would improve when he grew older. So he kicked on. Finally, one day, when he kicked his wife nearly to death at their rooms in Loring place, Colonel George Eland, of the Globe, wrote a scathing account of the affair, and the Globe printed it. Sullivan said nothing but the Colonel's blood would satisfy him. So, with three or four of his chosen friends, he strode into the Globe editorial-rooms, and demanded either a retraction and an apology from the paper or the production of the man who wrote the offensive article. At this juncture out strode the Colonel, cocked pistol in hand, and asked Sullivan if he desired anything from him. The slugging evidently did not, as he and his cohorts slunk down the stairs. From that day

to the present time the reporters have written up nearly all of the disgraceful actions of which he has been guilty."

SOCIETY items are not always reliable. A St. Louis lady, reported as "spending the summer in Europe," sneaked into the city the other day for the purpose of purchasing some books and maps, and frankly explained to a friend that she was preparing to learn the geography of Europe thoroughly and post herself with the guide books so that she might give a good account of her summer abroad, "which will be the most inexpensive summer I ever spent, as I have only bought three gingham dresses and a ribbon for a rustic hat, and my board is only costing me \$3.50 a week, with washing included. But tell it not in Gath, for all the city papers have sent me to Europe, and given the name of the steamer by which I sailed, and not to disappoint my friends I am studying in Europe. Perhaps I'll save enough and learn enough to make the trip next year." How did her secret get into the papers? The friend in whom she confided was a woman.

IN Berlin, says the Pall Mall Gazette, there is an association of theological students bearing the name of "Wingolites" which has for years observed the Wednesday before Ascension Day the curious custom of divining for the Emperor's destiny. The way of doing this is unique. The members of the association proceed from Berlin to the village of Pichelswerder on the Havel, and here they celebrate the anniversary of the guild at the Wilhelmshöhe restaurant. They immediately climb up an oak tree in the center of the garden and seat themselves upon the branches. Beer is handed up from the ground, and after the third glass has been drained the President delivers the anniversary speech, after which a cheer is given to the Emperor. Then, at the word of command, all glasses are hurled to the ground, and the notion is that the Emperor will live as many years as there are broken glasses. This year twelve glasses were broken, so that the Emperor should yet be a centenarian.

By the recent election in Oregon the Democrats secure another Governor, who takes his seat in January. This gives the Democrats 23 and the Republicans 15. There are 21 Republican and 17 Democratic Legislatures. The Governors and their salaries are given below:

Table with 3 columns: State, Governor, Salary. Lists various states and their respective governors and salaries.

IN these thirteen States the Governor has a house free of rent, in addition to the salary of the office.

Origin of Gold. The question of origin of native gold always has been and is quite likely to remain a disputed question among geologists and mineralogists. Professor J. S. Newberry now contests the theory that the grains and nuggets found in placers are formed by precipitation from chemical solution. He holds that geology teaches, in regard to the genesis and distribution of this precious metal, that it exists in the oldest known rocks, and has been thence distributed through all the strata derived from them; that in the metamorphosis of these derived rocks it has been concentrated into segregated quartz veins by some process not yet understood; that it is a constituent of fissure veins of all geological ages, where it has been deposited from hot chemical solutions, which have reached deeply buried rocks of various kinds, gathering from them gold with other metallic minerals, and that gold has been accumulated through mechanical agents in placers deposited by the erosion of strata containing auriferous veins. According to the report of the Special Agent Clarence King, of the census, based upon information directly from the producers of bullion, a comparison of the annual output of different States shows that the United States produce 33.13 per cent of the gold yield of the whole world, 50.59 per cent of the silver, and 40.91 per cent of the total. Of the aggregate supply of the precious metals, North America furnishes 55.78 per cent.

Queer Names of Postoffices. The Philadelphia Postoffice has been notified of the establishment of the following postoffices throughout the country: Nankippo, Lauderdale County, Tenn.; Wake-ma, King William County, Va.; Fodder, S. C.; Horsefly, Col.; Tornado, W. Va.; Pray, Wis.; Chestnut and Soapstone, Ala.; Sweetland, W. Va.; Stiff, Texas; Joy, Ark.; Shad, Ga.; Honesty, Ky.; Mikado, Mich.; Sandwich, Neb.; St. Patrick, Ill.; Zips, Fla.; and Muckymuck, Tex.

TALKING ABOUT CASH.

Lively Debate in the House on Mr. Morrison's Surplus Money Resolution.

The Financial Record of the Present Administration Shown Up by Mr. McKinley.

[Congressional proceedings.]

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, said: This resolution, coming as it did from the Democratic majority in one branch of the Government addressed to a Democratic Executive in control of another branch, was, to say the least, exceptional and remarkable. It was a proposition coming from the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means which was in political accord with the President of the United States, and undoubtedly would receive the approval of the majority on the other side of the chamber. It was a proposition to compel the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury to do that which they had always had the power to do; to do that which they now had authority to do under Section 4 of the act of March 3, 1881. Yet in sixteen months of Democratic administration that administration had called but \$58,000,000 of Government bonds for redemption. It leaves outstanding \$140,000,000 of the 5 per cents extended, now known as the 3 per cents, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government. In view of the record made by its own Democratic party in the receipt of its declarations in platforms and on the public rostrum in favor of the distribution of the surplus in the payment of Government bonds, in view of its frequent characterization of the Republican party as dishonest for keeping a surplus in the treasury, in view of the record of the first sixteen months of the Democratic administration, it was not surprising that a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, under the leadership of one wing of the Democratic party, should insist that the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury should keep pledges which had been made to the party.

This action was more suggestive when a gentleman took into consideration the record which the Republican party had made on this question. Since the conclusion of the war the Republican administration had paid off \$1,200,000,000 of public indebtedness. It was not surprising that, looking at the record of the Republican party and looking at the record of the first sixteen months of the Democratic administration, the two wings of the Democratic party should flap together and demand that the President shall pay out some of the surplus on the bonds of the country. [Laughter.]

In 1881, with a surplus of \$100,000,000, a Republican Secretary of the Treasury had called in \$121,000,000 of Government bonds, and in 1882, with a surplus of \$100,000,000, a Republican Secretary had called in \$173,000,000 of bonds. In 1883, with a surplus of \$134,000,000, a Republican Secretary had called in \$86,000,000; and in 1884, \$70,000,000. The Republican party has averaged in the last four years \$153,000,000 every sixteen months. While in the last sixteen months the Democratic party has made a record of but \$58,000,000. Why did not the administration of Grover Cleveland pay out the balance in the treasury on the public debt? Some gentlemen on the other side, in the confidence of the administration, ought to explain why the Secretary did not exercise the discretion which was conferred upon him. He believed it to be a wise discretion to permit the officer charged with the administration of the fiscal affairs of the Government to call bonds or withhold a call of bonds when the condition of the public treasury permitted or demanded the one or the other. Therefore, unless the amendment to the resolution be adopted, he would be constrained to cast a negative vote upon the resolution. Of course, Republicans could not prevent the Democratic party from voting a want of confidence in its own administration. They could not prevent it from voting a vote of condemnation upon the President and his Secretary. They could not prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from working an "advance" balance which meant, in effect, a Republican Secretary of the Treasury presided over the fiscal affairs of the Government from 1879 to 1885. During that time the Democratic party controlled the House for four years. The Republican Secretary of the Treasury exercised his discretion, and a House with a larger Democratic majority than the present one never thought of taking that discretion away from him.

Mr. Morrison—The gentleman is mistaken. Mr. McKinley—Did you ever pass a resolution compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out the surplus? Mr. Morrison—I introduced a joint resolution, and sent it to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it never got out of the committee.

Mr. McKinley—Exactly. [Laughter.] Mr. Morrison—And I offered it in the House, and had the support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall), and we were kept from passing it by a point of order from that side of the House. [Applause from the Democratic side.]

Mr. McKinley—But you never passed it. You had control of the Committee on Rules. You could have fixed a time for consideration, as you did now. You had a larger majority than you have now. Whatever you may have done in committee attempted to do on the floor of the House, one thing is certain, you never did adopt a resolution taking that discretion from a Republican President and Secretary.

Mr. Morrison—I was prevented by the cooperation of Democrats with that side of the House. Mr. McKinley—That is, the two wings of the Democratic party were not in harmony at that time [laughter], and one wing, with the aid of Republicans, prevented you from taking the statutory discretion away from the Secretary. But now when you have a President and the Secretary of the Treasury, both wings of the Democratic party unite in denouncing them for not calling in the bonds and absorbing the surplus. [Laughter.] It is not to be wondered at. The campaign of 1884 was waged and won on the howl all over the country that the Republican party had \$600,000,000 of idle surplus in the Treasury, and would not pay their honest debts. Governor Hendricks stated that all over the West. I have no doubt that my Greenback friend from Iowa (Weaver) said it all over his State. I know that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall), in his famous speech at Nashville, when he was making his triumphant march through the South from Atlanta to the sea [laughter], carrying the banner of "I know that there was \$300,000,000 of surplus in the public treasury, and that the administration of Grover Cleveland would take it out and pay the Government debts with it."

Mr. Randall—I am beginning in that direction now. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. McKinley—Yes; you are beginning, but it is sixteen months after your administration has failed to do it. [Laughter.] You have not got very far along yet. Suppose this resolution passes the House. Suppose it passes the Senate. To give it any sort of force it must have the approval of the President of the United States. [Laughter.] You

are asking, by this resolution, that the President shall do what for sixteen months he has refused to do. He will lay down the pen, which to him has been mightier than the sword [laughter], and he will use that pen for another purpose. He will veto your bill, and the surplus will yet remain in the Treasury. If this is mere play of politics, a mere play for position, you are welcome to it, when your own Secretary of the Treasury solemnly tells the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means that if this resolution passes it will impair the public credit, shake public confidence, and destroy the good financial name we have enjoyed so long. And he says another thing—that this resolution means a trenching upon the \$100,000,000 which is kept as a redemption fund for the greenbacks of the country, and he asks you not to do it, and yet you do it. This Congress seems to be given to doing just what the President does not want done. If there is anything on which the majority of the House and the President are in accord I would like to know it. [Laughter, during which the Republican sang, "I know that there was \$300,000,000 of surplus in the Treasury."]

In his annual message the President asked you to do three things. He asked you to retire the greenbacks; he asked you to suspend silver coinage; and finally he asked you to revise the tariff. What have you done? You have not retired the greenbacks, you have not suspended the silver coinage, you have not revised the tariff—at least you have not revised it under the leadership of Col. Morrison. I don't know what you may do under the leadership of Col. Randall. What a delightful situation it is. [Renewed laughter.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania about three or four weeks ago showed his contempt for the tariff bill of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and only the other day the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means showed his positive contempt for the attempt of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to make a tariff bill. [Laughter.] And so it goes. There is not a single thing upon which this Democratic party agrees and is in positive accord, except getting the offices—not one. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morrison—And we are getting along only middling at that. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. McKinley—Yes; and you are getting them very slowly. But the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Indiana (Messrs. Randall and Holman) undertook to break down the civil-service law by a rider upon an appropriation bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and his wing are for the spoils. I was glad to find my honest friend from Illinois standing against that covert attempt. Mr. McKinley then quoted from the letter written by Secretary Manning to the President on May 20, last, tendering the resignation of his office, and from the President's reply thereto. From the latter letter he quoted the following sentence: "I had hope that the day was at hand when the Government would be influenced largely by faith and confidence in you, and in the wisdom of your views, would be quickened in the sense of the responsibility, and led to a more harmonious action on the important questions with which you have had to deal."

That, said Mr. McKinley, was the way the President felt on May 20. How would he feel after this resolution of censure, this resolution of disapproval, this resolution of a want of confidence. He can not resign and go to the country, said Mr. McKinley, but each one of you will go to the country, and each one of us will be the subject of the same resolution. He made up. Cleveland will veto your resolutions, and we will all go to the country on that, and leave the \$400,000,000 Hendricks said was in the Treasury and the \$300,000,000 the gentleman from Pennsylvania said was in the Treasury still. I only want to say in conclusion that I hope the amendment will be adopted. It seems to me absolutely demanded if the resolution should pass. Let us save that \$100,000,000 reserved from encroachment; let us say that the \$345,000,000 of the promise of the National Government shall be kept secure, and if we do that and adopt the amendment, giving to the Secretary of the Treasury a fair working balance which an business man or corporation would keep, then your resolution will be harmless and it will be spared the veto of the President of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said in the resolution a mere political game.

The Shotgun Policy.

In the five Southern States where the colored population preponderates—to wit, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—two Representatives in Congress represent 1,000 voters each; one, 3,000; two, 10,000; four, 11,000; each; seven, 13,000; six, 14,000; each; three, 15,000; each; three, 16,000; each; one, 17,000; two, 19,000; each; two, 20,000; each; two, 22,000; each; two, 24,000; each; and one, 30,000 voters. In these States the average vote in all the districts is 16,214. In the Northern States the average vote is 35,149. Thus we have this result: Ohio, with a total vote of 789,011, is represented by 21 Congressmen, while the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida, with a total vote of but 769,536 are represented by 45 Congressmen. That is, it takes more vote to elect 21 Congressmen in Ohio than it does to elect 45 Congressmen in the States named. And this disparity might be prolonged indefinitely. In the five Southern States which I have named, at the time of the election in 1884 there were 623,392 white voters. The total vote cast, as I have shown, was 769,536, the surplus being 146,144 cast by colored men voted. In these five States there were 1,242,424 voters. Only 586,134 voted, while the non-voting voters were 656,290. But why pursue this investigation? The political power of the South to-day is wielded by a minority of the voting population. These figures show that the effect of the shot-gun policy has been to put an end to the voting tendencies of a large per cent of the population of these Southern districts; for one thing is certain—either these voters in large numbers have stayed at home and refused to vote, or else the system of apportionment is unjust and unfair. —Speech by Congressman Grosvenor.

THE Democratic House of Representatives has passed one of the vetoed pension bills over the President's head. In this Mr. Cleveland roundly lectured Congress for its carelessness in investigating pension claims, saying that the claimant under the act had never applied for a pension to the department. The next day a Republican Congressman exhibited to the House the papers in the case, taken from the files in the Pension Bureau, enveloped in their official jacket. In this instance Mr. Cleveland was a nice person to lecture Congress about carelessness. But he got chance and he said in a speech against a Union soldier.—Indianapolis Journal.

DEMOCRATIC organs are frantically calling upon old soldiers to notice that the President did not veto all the pension bills. Perhaps he was too tired.

BASE-BALL.

Standing of the Clubs in the National League and the American Association.

Notes and Gossip of Interest Concerning the National Game and Its Players.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The week just closed finds Detroit still in the lead, with Chicago a close second. The latter club has managed to drop one game during the week, while the former captured every game they played. New York holds well to the third place, with Philadelphia only a few games behind. Boston is in the fifth position and St. Louis close on its heels. The Washingtons and Kansas City have very little to be proud of, and have probably by this time become fully aware that they are in rather fast company.

In the race for the American Association pennant the St. Louis Browns have a long lead for first place, Pittsburgh a good second, and Brooklyn third. The appended schedule will give the standing of both the League and the Association.

Table with 3 columns: Club, Won, Lost. Lists standings for National League and American Association.

THE REV. S. J. McPHERSON, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, recently preached a very strong sermon against racing and its necessary adjunct, "pool selling," as conducted at the Washington Park Club, his plain, outspoken words caused quite a sensation.

Nothing succeeds like success, and, conversely, nothing fails like failure. At this time last year, when the Chicago Base Ball Club was winning almost every game it played, its praise was on every tongue, but now that it is only winning about five games in seven everybody has some apology to offer for the club's poor playing and a thousand and one excuses are made for it. Of late it has been current gossip that the older members of the club were against the latest acquisitions and would not support them, especially the "colt" battery, Flynn and Moolie. Such talk is arrant nonsense and originated in the pates of those who will not be satisfied unless they are learning to make it a dangerous thing. Flynn and Moolie are quiet, modest and gentlemanly lads, and for those virtues the veterans have taken most kindly to the youngsters, whose excellent work has established for them a good reputation with the base-ball-loving public. Flynn, too, is of the same pattern, and the utter absence of "leading head" and braggadocio has made the three decidedly popular.

Another of the fairy tales was that a combination had been formed between McCormick's particular cronies to freeze out Clarkson and by losing games in which he pitched and winning when McCormick was in the box, to add to "Mac's" reputation at the expense of Clarkson's. To this romance, too, there is no tangible foundation, but there is a sensible and, more than that, a true reason for the slight falling off in this year's playing compared with that of last year.

Several years ago Joe Quest gave the name of "Charlie horse" to a peculiar contraction and hardening of the muscles and tendons of the thigh to which base-ball players are especially liable, from the sudden starting and stopping in chasing balls, as well as the frequent slides in base running. Pfeffer, Anson, and Kelly are so badly troubled with "Charlie horse" there are times they can scarcely walk. Gore had it so bad he had to lay off a few days, and the late pitcher, Fred Herd, of Williamson, too, has had a touch of it. Besides that, Kelly's arm has not been in good shape at any time this season. With so large a number of its old reliables crippled, it is no wonder the boys have not made so good a showing as had been expected, but anyone who lays odds that they are out has just enough base-ball "poor" in pocket to richer in experience at the end of the season.

Notes from the Diamond.

THE Detroit Club claims to be \$30,000 ahead on the season thus far.

It is expected there will be a great rush of ball clubs to California this fall.

LARRY CORCORAN, formerly pitcher for the champion Chicago, is playing short-stop for the Washingtons.

SWERTY, of the St. Louis League Club, has been engaged by the Syracuse Stars.

It is understood that a break may be expected in the American Association before the end of the season.

OLD Deacon White, of the Detroit, gets weekly reports from the overseer of his farm in New York State.

ROGER CONNOR, of the New Yorks, saves Gerhardt, Ward, and Esterbrook many errors by his wonderful one-handed catches of poorly thrown balls.

TO JULY 8, inclusive, the League had made 103 home runs, of which the Detroit had made 21, Chicago 20, Philadelphia 15, St. Louis 11, Boston 10, Washington 10, New York 8, and Kansas City 8.

THERE is said to be considerable foundation in the report that the League and Association clubs of St. Louis are to consolidate the best players of each and form the new League club.

IS 1885 the National League clubs need up 2,480 of Spalding's base-balls. This year they will use over three times as many.

CAPT. ANSON was interviewed in St. Louis, and said that the Browns could not stand higher than fifth place in the League. He says further that the Philadelphia are a better set of players than the Browns, and could defeat them three times out of five. Anson does not believe in mascots, but says little Willis Hahn is a great advantage for the Chicago.

NICHOLS, Phillips, Allen, and Smith, of the Harvard College Club, all graduated recently. They have been the backbone of the team for four years past. Nichols was one of the greatest college pitchers ever known.

MECHANICAL.

A COTTON-GIN manufacturer has shipped ten of the most improved machines to Russia, as the Russian Government wants them to experiment in cotton culture in the Black Sea provinces.

TO REMOVE candle grease from furniture, without injuring the varnish, rub it off with a little warm water: and a rag.

A CALCULATION made of the figures of a mile-long railroad train drawn by a single locomotive, establishes that there were 3,253 tons weight on this train, which was drawn by a single 55-ton engine. This would be more than the weight of many steamships with their cargoes.

REMARKABLE accuracy is now attained by engineers in cutting tunnels through mountains, working from both ends. Thus at the Mason-tong Tunnel, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the alignment tested to 0.01 foot, or less than one-half an inch. In this case levels were run 5,000 feet long.

LOUISIANA claims it possesses the largest area of merchantable timber in America and the greatest variety of woods; it possesses iron ore and coal close together in abundance and they are to be found anywhere else in the world; it possesses water-power to turn all the factories of civilization; fertile lands without limit good for all the products of the temperate and tropic zones.

THE distribution of mechanical motive power is receiving increased attention in Europe. Should the problem once be solved, the great factory would disappear so far as relates to its repelling features. The Paris Temps has just given an account of one method of distribution which is actually at work in the French capital, in the Rue Beaubourg, a locality in which a number of the small industries which peculiarly characterize Paris are carried on. The principle employed is that of rarefied air. By means of a large steam engine a vacuum of seventy-five per cent. is produced in a pipe, from which smaller tubes branch off to each workshop. The workshops are severally provided with small motors, worked, of course, by means of the difference of pressure between the density of air in the tube and that of the atmosphere. Thus the power can be distributed in quantities no greater than may be needed to work a sewing machine, for instance. Each workman is supplied with an automatic registering apparatus, and as he is able to shut off the power when it is not required he is charged only for the quantity actually used. A fixed monthly rent is charged in addition to the installation, the rent being proportionate to the size of the motor in the workman's room. The principle of rarefied air has been adopted in preference to that of compressed air, because there is less danger of accident and the inconveniences which might arise from the chilling consequences of the use of compressed air in small workshops are avoided. The importance of the economic distribution of motive power in fractional quantities in Paris is indicated by the fact that in one municipal division alone there are five thousand persons engaged in small industries who require in the aggregate from ten to twelve hundred horse power per day. Taking the entire population of Paris, forty per cent. are engaged in such small industries.

A Dinner in Islam.

In the Oriental household there are no fixed hours, no fixed habits, no regular sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, bedrooms. The divan which serves as a seat or lounging place during the day serves as a couch at night. Each person eats when disposed to. Sweetmeats, sherbets, and coffee, particularly the last, are partaken of at intervals all day long. When a regular meal is served, it is usually an "occasion" of some sort, and it is served in courses. The greater the "occasion" the larger the number of courses. One dish composes the course. It is served on a large platter of copper, or brass, or silver, or gold, according to the wealth of the host. This platter is placed on a circular table of the same circumference as the platter, and about a couple of feet high. Around this table the guests place themselves either on cushions or—in order to be accurate I must be inelegant—squatting. There are neither knives, forks, nor plates, nothing but the huge platter, which entirely covers the table; and from this huge dish each person helps himself with the first two fingers of the right hand. Never, under any circumstances, must food be touched with the left hand; to do so would be to defile it. A meal served in this way consists anywhere from six to twenty-six courses. Some of them are rather nice, many of them are very nasty. It is hardly necessary to say that no wine is served. The good Mussulman never drinks wine—in public! After every course servants hand to each guest a small basin containing tepid water, delicately perfumed, and a clean napkin. This is very refreshing, and when the manner of dining is remembered, very necessary. There is no lack of liquid refreshment, but as this is made up of sherbets of various flavors, but all extremely sweet, one is apt, about midway of the feast, to long for a draught of cool, clean, comfortable water.—Rose Eytling.

Dictates of Fashion.

Miss Style (to coachman)—"James, your whiskers are not in harmony with Fido's. It mortifies me dreadfully when I go on the boulevards. I wish you to take Fido with you to the barber's, and have your whiskers trimmed to match his."

James—"Mightn't I have the dog's hair cut to match mine, ma'am?"

Miss Style (sternly)—"How can you think of it? Fido is just in style."

"I thar, old chappie, can you let me have your horse to drive in my dwag this aftalnoon?" "Why, of course; but why not drive your own?" "My dear boy, I'm going to take Miss Dwyer driving, and she always wails that dened wad dress. My horse is cewn, y' know, and they don't match."

—Rambler.