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RED SPRINGS, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892,

H. W. TOWNSEND, Manager W. F HARLLEE Editor

Secretary Blaine has consided, learny the New York Advertiser, to send a most interesting exhibit to the Columbian Exhibition. It will consist of the original Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Articles of Federation, the famous protest of the Philadelphia Carpenters' Company to King George III., and other documents which are the heirlooms of the country itself, of our National history. These will not be shown by fac-simile, but by the originals. They will be shipped in steel caskets, and guarded by soldiers while en route an I at the

Mr. Rilf, author of "How the Other Half Lives," in Scribner's Magazine as serts that the lack of small parks and playgrounds in the tenement house district of New York, and the consequent perpetual tussles between the children, at harmless play in the street, and the police, are the chief forces in the development of the "tough." The germ of the gangs, he says, that terrorize whole sections of the city at intervals, and feed our courts and pails, may, without much difficulty, be discovered in these early and rather-grotesque struggles of the boys with the police.

A man to Leeds, England, looked a gift horse in the mouth the other day with profitable results. The keeper of a skaling rink hal advertised "a great funcy costume carnival," and by way of stimulating the invention of his patrons, - he promosed that the wearer of the most riginal costume should be rewarded with | them, without at the same time rejecting a warr's of the value of \$90. The man who won the watch took it to a jeweler, who said the time peace was worth only \$20. The winner, therefore, applied to the courts for redress. The skating-rink proprietor defended himself with the plea that the giving of the prize was a purely voluntary act, and the recipient should not take the giver's estimate too. literally. The malge, however, took a different view, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$200

One of the curiosities of Fron 's logis tation was brought to public notice by a recent incident in the Riviera. An Englishman, who rented a cottage there on the seashore, directed his servant the other day to bring him a pailfull or two of sea water for his bath. The servant informed him that it was a gainst the law, and if done without the special permission of the civil authorities would subject him to various pains and penaltigs. He investigated the matter, and found that the permission was not easy to ol. tain, and was only granted on his making affidavit that the water was to be used for no culinary purposes, and was not to be boiled down for the salt, Nobody can have salt in France, even from the sea, without paying the Government for

It is calculated that the number of immigrants who have come into the United States in the last 100 years is, in round numbers, 16,000,000, or the equivalent to one-fourth the present population of this country. Of this number nearly 5,000,000 were from Germany, 3,500,000 from Ireland, 1,500, 000 from England, nearly 1,000,000 from Sweden and Norway and nearly 500,069 from Italy. Of the 16,000,000 who have come, fully 14,000,000 were from Europe, 300,000 from Asia, over 1,000,000 from British America and about 150,000 from other American countries. The Chinese immigration from 1855 to the time of its prohibition, in 1882, amounted to about 275,000. Since the passage of the Chinese exclu sion act in 1882 the number known to have come in under the law is but about 500, though it is asserted that large numbers have come in by devious methads in violation of the law.

clusion that it is very hard work and does not pay. He made the distance between Los Angeles, Cal., and Albuquer que, New Mexico, in twenty four days, suffering a great deal from hunger, thirst and exposure, and met with adventures that were not always desirable. For instance, the Navaje Indians exhibited a rade and annoving curiosity concerning the reason for the existence of his machine and their ability to ride it themselves. Popping up out of the sandhills they chased him for miles, and if they overtook him insisted on having a mount, which under the circumstances it was hard to refuse. Several nights he was in the desert, and was obliged to sleep on the sands, where his teeth chatted with cold till daylight. On one occasion he broke his canteen, and racked with thirst dared to stop an express train and ask for a drink. He reports that the engineer showed a good deal of indignation, but relieved his sufferings. When the bicyclist arrived at Albuquerque many of the spokes of his machine were broken and twisted, and he himself presented a sorry spectacle.

FACE TO FACE.

Something is dead 1 . . The grace of sunset solitudes, the march Of the solitary moon, the pomp and power Of round on round of shining soldier-stars Patroling space, the bounties of the sun -Sovran, tremendous, inaccessible-The intemperate magnificence of the sea. Possess no more no more.

Something is dead . . . The autumn-rain-rot deeper and wider soaks And spreads, the burden of winter heavier

His melancholy closer and closer yet Cleaves, and those incantations of the spring That made the heart a center of miracles Grow formal, and the wonder-working hours. Arise no more-no more.

omething is dead . . . Tie time to creep in close about the fire

And tell gray tales of what we were, and Old dreams and faded, and as we may rejoice In the young life that rounds us leaps and

fountain in the sunshine, in the pride of the la best gift that to us twain returns, Dear Heart, no more - no more,

-[National Observer.

VISION OF CHARLES XI

TRANSLATED FROM THE PRESCH OF PROS-PER MERIMEE BY FRANCIS J. AMV.

There are more things in heav'n and earth, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
[SHARESPEARE - Hamlet.

People are apt to laugh at supernatral visious and apparitions. Some of these, however, are so well attested that one cannot consistently refuse to believe

all the mass of historical evidences. A report, d awn in due form, and bearing the signatures of four trustworthy witnesses, guarantees the authenticity of the incident I am about to elate. I will add that the prediction ontained therein was known and cited ong before its confirmation by events

courring during our days. Charles XI, father of the famous harles XII, was one of the most despotic, but at the same time one of the wisest, among the monarchs that Sweden ever had. He curtailed the monstrous privileges of the nobility, abolished the power of the senate and made laws to suit himself; in one word, he altered the constitution of the country, which up to that time had been eligarchical, and ompelled the States General to invest him with absolute authority. Aside from this, he was an enlightened min, brave, grougly attached to the Lutheran faith. of an inflexible, cold, positive nature,

wholly destitute of imagination. He had but recently lost his wife. I' ica Eleonora. Though his harshness. owards that princess, it was said, and hastened her end. He had held her s great esteem and appeared more afand his her death than was to be excica of so stern a heart. After this ereas ement he became more gloomy and notose than ever, and devoted himself to work with an assiduity which bespoke the mperious need of dispelling painful

At the close of an autumn evening no as sitting in gown and slippers before tire lighted in his study at the palace Stockholm. With him were his hamberlain, Count Brahe, whom he concred with his good graces, and the physician Baumgarton, who, be it said the way, posed as an asprit fort, and pretended to doubt everything outside of nedicine. He had been summoned that evening to be consulted on some sort of

ndisposition. It was getting rather late, and the king, contrary to his custom, had failed signify, by hidding them good-night, hat it was time for retiring. With his read bent low, and his eyes fixed upon he embers, he maintained an absolute silence. He was tired of his company, and yet feared, he knew not why, to be 'eft a'one Count Brahe could not help toticing that his presence had ceased to b. greeable, and more than once ventured be suggestion that His Majesty might and some rest Each time a gesture of the king had detained him in his chair. u his turn the doctor talked about the

Stav. I am not yet sleepy." And they took up different themes of morrantion, which were wholly exmansted at the second or third remark. It was evident that His Majesty was in one bis gloomy moods, and under such reumstances the position of a courtier was extremely delicate. Count Brahe. A bicyclist who is attempting to ride from his sorrow for the loss of his wife. In loy with a crown-upon his head and a across the continent has come to the con- 'o-ked attentively at the portrait of the | 1 " ptre in his hand, on the left, an old laimed with a deep sigh:

"What an admirable likeness! Ob. serve that expression, at once august and

Bah!" brusquely responded the king. who thought he heard a reproach when er the queen's name was mentioned in is presence. This portrait flatters The queen was homely.

Then inwardly reproving himself for his harshness, he arose and strode thout the room to hide an emotion of shich he was ashamed. He stopped beore the window which opened upon the yourt The night was dark and the moon at its first quarter.

The palace where the kings of Sweden eside to-day was not yet completed, and barles XI., who had commenced it, ived at the time in the old palace, situsted at the point of the Ritterholm, lookng upon Lake Maler. It was a large structure, shaped like a horseshoe. The ring's study occupied one of the exremit es, and, nearly opposite, stood he large hall where the States General net whenever they had some communi-

cation to receive from the throne. The windows of this hall appeared as that moment all aglow with a brilliant ight This struck the King as being very strange. He at first thought it was caused by a torch in the hands of some and seemed the most important of the valet. But what business could any one prisoners, s'opped in the middle of the have at that hour in a hall which had not

But he left the room with a firm step; the chamberlain and the doctor following formula. him, each with a lighted taper in his hand

already in bed. Baumgarten went to solemn tone: awake him and convey the king's order to straightway open the doors of the flow under thy reign here the veice beegislative hall. Great was the surprise rame less distinct; but five reigns after. command. He hastily dressed himself

"Who ordered the hall to be thus decorated?" he asked in an angry tone. Sire, nobody to my knowledge," responded the bewildered porter. "The last time I had the gallery swept, the oak of the ceiling was bare, as it has always been. Surely, these hangings do not

Meantime, the king, walking with a mick pace, had already penetrated through more than two thirds of the galhis heels, while Doctor Baumgarten fear of remaining alone, and that of fac- bot been already too well engraved in his self in such a strange fushion.

"Proceed no further, sire!" cried the porter. 'On my soul, there's sorcery sere. At this hour - and since the death of the queen, your gracious consort - tis said that she haunts this gallery. God defendus!

"Hold, sire!" exclaimed the count in his turn. Do you not hear the noise coming from the legislative hall? Who nows what dangers await Your Ma.

Sire," put in Baumgarten, whose light had been blown out by a current of air. allow me at least to go and fetch twenty of your majesty's trabans. "Let us get in!" said the king firmly stopping before the door of the large

"Porter, open quick! He struck it with his foot, and the sound, repeated by the echoes of the vault, reverberated in the gallery like the discharge of a cannon.

The porter was in such a trepidation that his key rattled againt the lock, and he could not manage to insert it. "An old soldier trembling!" cried the king, shrugging his shoulders "Come,

count, open thou the door for us. "Sire," replied the Count, stepping back, "let Your Majesty command me to march to the mouth of a Danish or German cannon, and I will go without flinching; but this would be defying the

powers of hell! The king snatched the keys from the band of the perter, and said in a tore of contempt

"I see that this affair concerns me And before his suit could prevent it he had opened the thick oaken door and entered the great hall, muttering the

words. "With the help of God." His three acolytes, impelled by curiosity, more powerful than fear, and perhaps ashamed to forsake their king, en-

The large hall was illumined with innumerable torches A black drapers had replaced the antique figured tapes-All along the walls were seep, arranged in order as usual, the German, Danish and Moscovite standards-trophies of the soldiers of Gustavus Adolphus. In the centre were prominently displayed Swedish banners shrouded in tuneral crape

An immense assembly filled the benches. The four orders of the Statenobility, clergy, burghers and peasants - occupied seats according to their respective ranks. All were dressed in black, and this multitude of human faces. inhealthy effects of protracted watch. gleaming against the sombre background. But the king replied between his so dazzled the eye, that none of the four witnesses of this extraordinary scena could recognize any In like manner an actor, tacing a dense audience, only secs a confused mass, where his wandering gaze fails to distinguish a single indi-

I pon a raised throne, from which the king was went to address the assembly. they saw a bleeding corpse, clad in the tuspecting that the king's sadness arose losignias of royalty. Units right stood the mantle of state worn by the old admin strators of Sweden ere vet Wasa had trans ormed it into a kingdom. Facing the throne several grave and austere personages, dressel in flowing black tobes, who seemed to be judges, were scated before a table filled with large folios and somiry parchments. Between the thrope and the benches of the assembly stood a block covered with crape,

and an axe lying hearde it Nobody, in this superhuman concourse appeared to notice the presence of Charles and his three companions. As they entered they heard a confused hum. from out of which no articulate word could be distinguished. Presently the elder of the judges in black robes, who re ned the president, arose and knocked thrice with his fist upon a volume open before him. A deep silence followed several young men of gentle appearance, rehly attired, and with their hands pinrued behind their backs, entered the tall through a door opposite the one harles XI had just crossed. They adranced with head erect and firm look. lichind them a salwart young man, searing a brown i ather coat, held the and of the cord wherewith their hands were tied. The one who walked in front halt, close to the block, which he sur-

from a single torch. It looked more like convulsively, and a frush crimson stream from a single torch. It looked more like a conflagration, but no smoke was to be been; the panes were not shattered; no bound was heard; all had rather the appearance of an illumination.

Charles looked at these windows for a while, without speaking. However, Count Brahe stretched out his hand, toward the string of a bell, and was about to ring for a page to send to inquire into the cause of this singular phenomenon, but he was arrested by the Kinz, who said:

"I will go myself."

As he uttered these words he was seen.

As he uttered these words he was seen.

As he uttered these words he was seen | rue ! He advanced a few steps toward to turn pale, and his countenance ex- the platform, and addressing the figure pressed something like a religious terror. draped in the mantle of administrator, be uttered boldly the well known

"If thou art from God, speak; if from the other, leave us in peace. The porter, who kept the keys, was The phantom replied slowly, and with

"Charles, King! This blood will not

of the poor man at such an unexpected Woe, wee, wee to the blood of Wasa! Thereupon the forms of the countless and joined the king with his bunch of persons composing this weird assembly keys. He first opened the door of a gal- began to grow dim, appearing only as lery which served as ante-chamber, or shadows, and then dissolved altogether. passage to the main hall. The king en. The fantastic torches were extinguished. fered. What was his astonishment when and those of Charles and his companions he saw that the walls were draped in illumined only the old tapestries, softly stirred by the wind. They still heard for a while something like a melodious noise, which one of the witnesses compared to the rustle of leaves, and another o the sound produced by the snapping thords of a harp while being tuned. All were agreed as to the duration of the spparition, which they judged had lasted about ten minutes. come from your Majesty's lumber-

The black draperies, the detruncated read, the spurts of blood staining the foor, had all vanished with the phan-1 ms. The slipper of Charles XL alone lery. The count and porter followed at tetained the crimson blot which by itself would have sufficed to remind him of the lagged behind, struggling between the trenes of that dreadful night, had they

When he returned to his study, the Ling caused a minute report to be written of what he had witnessed; made his companions sign it, and bimself affixed his ignature to it. Despite the precautions liken to keep the contents of this document from the public, they managed in some mysterious manner to leak out. even during the lifetime of Charles XI. The document is still extant, and up to this day nobody has ventured to raise a doubt as to its genuineness. Its closing paragraph is remarkable. Says the

"And, if what I have related be not the exact truth, a renounce all hope of a better life, the which I may have deterved through some good deeds, and, shove all, through my zeal in laboring for the welfare of my people, and the defence of the faith of my ancestors." Now then, if we recall the death of Gustavus III., and the judgment of Antarstroom, his assassin, we shall fin l nore than our point of contact between this event and the circumstances attending that singular prophecy.

The young man, beheaded in the presence of the assembly, poin's to An-

The crowned corpse, to Gustavus III. The boy, to his son and successor, Gustavus Adolphus IV

I astly, the old man, to the Duke of odermanland, uncle of Gustavus IV. who was regent of the kingdom, and af terwards king, upon the deposition of

The Newest Weapons of Warfare.

German in estigators have been figuring upon the probable effect of the newest weapons in the next war. In 1870 the proportion of soldiers wounded on the German side was 14.08 per cent. of the total number in the field. Only 2.2 er cent. were actually killed Since then an immense improvement has been effected in arms of preci-ion, and it is believed that in future engagements the proportion of wounded will be greater than heretofore, but that the wounds will be less severe, as bullets owing to their small size and great velocity, will often pass through bones without splintering them. It is estimated that about 20 per cent of the troops will be wounded in the next campaign, and that a little more than 3 per cent, will be killed. That is to say, that in an army corps of 35,-000 men. 1.200 will be killed, and 5.800 wounded About one-third of the wounds, t is thought are likely to be serious.

The Texan Peccary.

Extermination is the impending fate of the Texan procaries, according to a recent publication of the National Museum ly Mr. Frederick A. Lucas, on animals recently extinct or threatened with exermination. He finds that in nearly every instance the cause is "reckless tlaughter by man." As an instance of the way in which animals may be dequeen, which hung in the study, and ex | hon, or, rather another phantom, leaned stroyed, he refers in the introduction to eccaries. In 1885 these little animals vere so abundant in several counties of Texas that their well worn tails were vers where to be seen, while their favorle haunts could be readily picked out v the peculiar musky odor charactersuc of the creature. Shortly after that date, hogskin goods being in favor, a price of [st] cents each was offered for eccary hides, with the result that by statche peccaries were practically exterminated

Double-Headed Snakes.

Double-headed snakes, have been known to occur, and in a German joureal Dr. Collin, of Berlin, describes and figures a double-tailed earthworm, and pentions four other cases of such mal--rinations. Double headed and doubletailed fishes. Dr. Collins infers that all such cases as double tails are due to abnormal processes of regeneration, after the original tail has been lost

Police Figures.

In New York there are 72.65 policemen to each square mile of territory, in Chicage but 9.08, in Philadelphia 11.01. in Brookly 6 34.01, in St. Louis 8.72, in Boston 19.25, in New Orleans 4.66, and been opened for so long a time? More inyed with haughty distain. At the in Washington 35.64.

LIFE IN THE NEW STATES.

FOUR ANNUAL INVASIONS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Sheep-Barbers From California and Cattle Herders From Texas-Hop-Pickers and Wheat-Harvesters.

ECAUSE it is impossible to pic ture the novelty-to an Eastern reader-of life in the Northwest, and because it nevertheless must be suggested, let me tell only of four peculiar visitations that the new States experience-of four invasions which take place there every year. In May there come into the stock ranges of Montana shearers by the hundreds, in bands of ten or twenty, each led by a captain, who finds employment and makes contracts for the rest. These sheep-barbers are mainly Calfornians and New-Yorkers, and the California men are said to be the more skilful workers. To a layman, all seem marvellously dexterous, and at ten cents a head, many are able to earn \$6 to \$8 a day. They lose many days in travel, however, and may not average more than \$5 on that account. Their season begins in Califorms in February, and they work through Oregon, Washington, and Montana, to return to a second shearing on the Pacific coast in August. Some come mounted and some afoot, and some are shiftless and dissipated, but many are saving, and ambitious to earn herds of their own.

They come upon the Montanan hills shead of another and far stranger procession-that of the cattle that are being driven across the country from Texas. This is a string of herds of Texas two year olds coming north at middle age to spend the remaining half of their lives fattening on the Montana bunch grass, and then to end their careers in Chicago. The bands are called "trails," and follow one another about a day apart. With each trail ride the hardy and devil may care cowboys, led by a foreman, and tollowed by a horse wrangler in charge of the relays of broncos. A cook, with a four horse wagon load of provisions, brings up each rear. Only a few miles are covered in a day, and the journey consumes many weeks. These are enlivened by storms, by pauics among the cattle, by quarrels with settlers on guard at the streams and on their lands, by meals misfed and nights spent amid mud and rain. That is as queer and picturesque

a procession as one can easily imagine, Then there is the early autumn hoppicking in the luxuriant fields of the Pacific coast in Washington, Down Puget Sound and along the rivers come the industrious canoe Indians of that region in their motley garb, and bent on making enough money in the hop fields to see them through the rainy and idle winter. They are not like the Indians of story and of song, but are a squatfigured people, whose chests and arms are over-developed by exercise in the canoes, which take the place of the Indian ponies of the plains, as their rivers are substituted for the blazed or footworn trails of the East. To the hopfields they come in their dug-outs from as far worth as British Columbia and Alaska. When all have made the journey their canoes fret the strand, and the smoke of their camp fire touches the air with blue. Women and children accompany the men, all alike illuminating the green background of the hop-fields with their gay blankets and calicoes, themselves lending still other touches of color by means of their leather skins and jet hair. They leave a tral of silver behind them when they depart, but the hops they have picked represent still more of gold -a million last year, two millions the year before.

Again, a fourth set of invaders appears; this time in Dakota. These are not picture-que. They come not in bouts or astride horses, but straggling of skulking along the highways, as the demoralized peasantry made their way to Paris during the French revolution. These are the wheat barvesters, who follow the golden grain all the way up from Texas, finding themselves in time for each more and more northerly State, until in late autumn, they reach the Rel River Valley, and at last end their strange pilgrimage in Manitoba. The hands and skill they bring to the dense wheat-fields of Eastern North Dakota are most welcome there, and these harvest folk might easily occupy a high niche in sentimental and poetic literature, yet they don't. As a rule, they are not at all the sort of folk that the ladies of the wheat lands invite to their tea parties and sewing bees. On the contrary, far too many of them are vagabonds and fond of drink. In the Red River country the harvesters from the South are joined by lumbermen from Wisconsic and Minnesota, who find that great natural granaty a fine field for turning honest pennies at lighter work than feiling forests .-Harper's Magazine.

Paris Getting Ready For a Siege.

The report just furnished to the French Minister of War states that the amp of Paris, which would include all the ground enclosed by straight lines drawn between the advanced forts, has a population of 3,300,000, which, in the event of a siege, would be reduced by the departure of troops not belonging to the garrison, and by the flight of residents who did not wish to remain, to about 3,000,000. A calculation based upon the average consumption per head, under normal circumstances, shows that the following supplies would be required for a siege of six months. Provisions (in French metric quintals) -corn, 2,-500,000; fresh meat, 1,200,000; sait, 150,000; dried vegetables, 350,000; potatoes, 3,000,000; liquids (in hectolitres)-wine, 3,000,000; milk, 300,000; wood, 600,000 cubic kilolitres; coal, 1,000,000 French tons. The horses in in camp would require 7,000,000 quintals of hay, 700,000 of straw and 600, of oats. The cost of these supplies at the a erige trade prices would be a little over \$100,000,000 .- New York Tri-

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Pearls from Ceylon will be scarce this rear. Violent storms have washed away all the oysters from the famous banks, so

An attempt has lately been made to ultivate oysters in the Baltic. Last summer 50,000 were transplanted from been a failure.

The brain of Schneider, the Austrian ssassin, who murdered eight servant girls, was shown by the post mortem examination to be affected with hydrocephalus so that nearly all moral sense

The volcano of Kilauca is very active at present. The cavity produced by the last breakdown has not filled up, but there is an active lake two or three hundred feet below the general level of the floor and a quarter of a mile in diame-

Doctors maintain that no more favorable medium for the culture of microorganisms can be found than warm sewage. Cases are cited in which hot water and steam introduced into old cosspools have resulted in an epidemic of diph-

The installation of the multiple speed and traction system of platforms which has been in operation at the World's Fair grounds in Chicago for the past six months is now assuming a much more dicative of success.

ultaneously to the same atmosphere of apparently free from danger.

Mr. Yarrow says that the cause of bration in screw vessels when running in smooth water with their propellers well mmersed is mainly due to the forces produced by the unbalanced moving parts of the machinery, such as pistons, piston rods, valves, gear, etc.

The famous clock in Strasburg Cathedral is the only timepiece whith marks the old time in Alsace-Lorraine, now that the whole province has adopted the Greenwich meridian. Experts declare that any attempt to alter the routine of the clock would effectually disarrange the elaborate mechanism.

According to Lord Rayleigh, if the heat engines of the future are at all analagous to our present steam engines, either the water, as the substance first heated, will be replaced by a fluid of less inherent volatility, or else the volatility of the water will be restrained by the addition to it of some body held in

In regard to the various processes proposed for the recovery of metallic iron from slag, a writer in London Iron remarks that, though in very many cases the slay as taken from the furnace will be found to contain a large amount of iron in a metallic state; which will well repay for any moderate outlay in its recovery, an essential point is that all the

work be as nearly as possible automatic. A machine often wanted is a small, heap and efficient water motor for driving small dynamos for laboratory or the evil road"-that is, are witches and trade purposes. Such a motor is now any Indian found with them in his or successfully used and consists of a simple her possession would be officially put to arrangement of force buckets propelled death. Such feathers are used only in under high pressure, house or other secret by those who wish to kill or harm water supply. Inside the case is a thin an enemy in whose path they are laid, drum of considerable diameter, on the with wicked wishes, that ill-fortune may circumference of which are small double follow. - New York Journal. buckets. The water entering by the supply pipe impinges with force on these buckets and drives the wheel with great rapidity and power.

Songs and Their Writers.

"The composition of a really popular song, one that catches the fancy of the erned more by luck than knowledge," recently remarked a welf-known music

"From a literary point of view the majority of successes, in this line are strocious, while their sentiment -- If they are of the sentimental order-is generally inclined to be both insipid and

"A well written piece of verse, condea, would have about one chance in a thousand to succeed. The quality of the entire composition must be moderately bad, viewed from a high-class standpoint, but exactly how bad only the fates can decide. "In comic songs that catch on original

any humorous baltad in which the char-

amples of this type. "Some song writers make a great deal

"But it is like gambling in a way, and the knowledge that some day they may stumble on a song that will bring them fortune if not fame-for nobody ever remembers the author of a popular son; -keeps them at it. And it's almost a certainty that they'll pever be able to repeat their first success."-New York

Commercial Advertiser.

Experiment in Evolution. Professor A. J. Shiddetl, of Lexington, Ky., a disciple of Darwin, got a pair of white mice and cut off their tails. He had to cut the tails off ,the mice, he sars, for two generations, but after that. the tails became shorter and shorter, and at the tenth the mice had no tails at all. Professor Shiddell says he continued his experiments to the ninety-sixth generation, covering a period of eight years, by which time he had bred the tails back on again, the last generation having tails like the first pair .- Atlanta tirely paid for .- St. Louis Post Dis-Constitution.

Reckoning Time by the Stars.

The astronomers at the National Observatory, Washington, do not calculate time by the sun, but by the "fixed" stars, which are so "fixed" on account of being that the annual fishery must be aban- so far away from the earth that in some instances they do not change their retative positions to our little planet in years. This being the case, the ultra-exact astronomer remarks that star time is the the North Sea, but the experiment has only true time to go by. In calculating "star time" the observers use a large sized telescope and watch for a given star to cross the plane of a certain known meridian. As the star crosses the observer records it to the most minute fraction of a second, using a star time clock with a twenty-four hour dial for that purpose. The clock and the star may or may not correspond, but the simple fact makes no difference to the star gazer, who is renowned for his ability for using a half a hundred figures for expressing the distance in miles to his so called "fixed" clock regulators. The error, should one be detected, although it is but the twentieth of a secon !, is corrected later on. In his next calculation, computation and operation, the observer reduces the time as shown by his star clock so that it corresponds with sun time, which is no small mathematical feat, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the sidereal or star year is about one full day longer than the solar or sun year. A "standard" time clock stands near the timepiece whose regulator is the stars, and the amount of variation between the complete form that would seem to be in two is calculated, and the next instant exact time is transmitted all over the Dr. B. W. Richardson states that he land. A Washington writer, who knows has occasionally subjected two snimals of | whereof he speaks, says that it takes the same age, breed and condition sim | twenty-one weeks to properly regulate and test the chronometers used by the chloroform and common air, and has Navy Department of the United States. found one dead and the other alive, and During these tests they are subjected to every known degree of heat and cold with which they are at all likely to come in contact .- St. Louis Republic,

Good and Bad Feathers.

Feathers figure very prominently in the religious customs of most aborigines, and remarkably so in the Southwest. Among Navajos and Pueblos alike these plume-symbols are of the utmost efficacy for good or bad. They are part of almost every ceremonial of the indefinite superstitions of these tribes. Any white or bright-hued plume is of good omengood "medicine" as the Indians would

The gay feathers of the parrot are particularly valuable, and some dances cannot be held without them, though .the Indians have to travel hundreds of miles into Mexico to get them. A peacock is harder to keep in the vicinity of Indiana than the finest horse-those brilliant

plumes are too tempting. Eagle feathers are of sovereign value; and in most of the Pueblos great, dark, captive eagles are kept to furnish the coveted articles for most important occasions. If the bird of freedom were suddenly exterminated now, the whole Indian economy would come to a standstill, No witches could be exercised, nor sickness cured, nor much of anything else

Dark feathers, and those in particular of the owl, buzzard, woodpecker and raven are unspeakably accuracil. No one will touch them except those who "have

The Seven Moons of Sonoma.

Sonoma Valley, in Sonoma County, California, is, in one repect at least, one of the most remarkable spots on the continent. It is the only place in America where the moon may be seen to rise and set seven times in one, evening. The classes and masses, is a feat that is gov- Indians gave the valley the name it bears away back in the misty past, and many have been the explanations offered by the white man to account for it. Even a slight acquaintance with the language spoken by the original inhabitants of the valley teaches one that when the word Sonoms is attached the whole phrase means "Valley of the Moon." But why does this natural sink have Luna's other name attached to it? That was the quasveying an unconventional sentimental tion asked and left unanswered for many years, even though the phenomenon which had caused the observant red man to give the valley its name was regularly witnessed and admred. A year or two ago the editor of the Sonoma Index Tribune visited an Indian who was supposed to be between 100 and 150 years old, In ideas are absolutely necessary, though course of the conversation the old Indian stated that the reason the valley acters are knocked down and dragged | was called Sonoms was because it had out with great frequency appeals strongly "heap muchee moon," meaning many to the popular fancy. "moons. Then he told how between the "Down Went McGinty' and 'Throw town of Sonoms and a certain peak the Him Down, McCloskey' are beautiful ex- moon, when in its full, can be seen to rise seven times in succession in one evening, owing to the peculiar formaof money from their compositions. The 'tion of the mountains. This oddity was author of 'In the Glosming' raved in noticed centuries ago by the Indians, about \$15,000 from it, but the greater who, on that account, called the depresnumber do not realize muc's from their | sion "The Valley of Many Moons."-St. Louis Republic.

A \$6,000,000 Cathedral.

The choir of our new cathedral is soon to be begun, and, it is hoped, will be ready for dedication and the conduct of services by St. John's Day, December 27th, 1895. It will be 150 feet in height and 150 in length, while the completed cathedral will be 250 feet long-as long as the longest English cathedrals, which are the longest in the world, although being very narrow, they do not cover as much ground as some great continental churches. Two contributions of \$20,000 each have recently been received for the building fund. But they do not sound very hopeful when one is told that the choir will cost \$900,000 and the whole church some \$6,000,000. Just whore the money is to come from, or even to be expected from, is not generally divine !, and the site itself has not yet been en-