The fact that the municipal authorities of Mattoon, Ill., directed that women who appeared on the streets in an unbelted Mother Hubbard should be sent to jail, is a fruitful topic of dog-day editorials in most of the leading newspapers of the country. Some of them denounce the order, but in the main, the subject is treated in a style of humor that vastly increases the lassitude of the season.

Recent figures show that the consumption of liquor in the United States has far outstripped the growth of populaion. The number of gallons of liquor consumed yearly has increased as follows: 1840, 71,000,000; 1850, 94,000,000; 1860, 202,000,000; 1870, 293,000,000; 1880, 506,000,000; 1883, 655,000,000. While the population has only trebled in the last forty years the consumption of liquor is nearly ten times greater than it was in 1840, and the amount of money expended in its purchase shows a still greater proportional increase. The annual expenditure for liquor now exceeds \$800,000,-

The gold reserve in the United States treasury is drained down very near to the legal limit of the reserve; and when that is reached the Treasurer must make his payments in other funds, which means silver. If the Sub-Treasury here has to pay its balance at the clearing house in silver the banks must take it; but it has been said that thirty days thereafter they would suspend gold payments. The fear of this has already given rise to speculative contracts te "call" gold at a given figure for the rest of the year. As soon as the banks suspend gold payments, gold commands a premium, and depreciated silver becomes the common standard currency. A "bank president," name not given, is quoted as saying: "There is more danger from a discussion of the falling off of the gold in the hands of the Treasurer, as it is likely to cause a panic, than from the operation of any law of finance it may set in motion. He referred to the propensity for hoarding, which inevitably follows the appreciation of metals over paper or one metal over another used as calculating mediums,

The present agitation in Great Britain over the extension of the electoral franchise will form one of the most important epochs in English history, whatever be the result-and a brief statement of the question at issue will intarest readers of foreign news. The franchise in Great Britain is limited to cortain described classes. In 1832 the number of voters was less than a million, which was increased by the franchise bill of that year, to about 1,200,-000. In 1866 the total number of vot was 1,364,000, which was raised by the franchise bills passed in 1867-69 to 2,-450,000. The present number of voters is about 3,000,000. Under the present law only a few of the farm laborers of the United Kingdom are permitted to vote. For parliamentary purposes all of Great Britain is divided into boroughs (the populous town) and counties (which include the districts outside the towns). In the counties only those who own property or pay an annual rent of \$60 can vote. Small as this sum is, it is very high rent in Great Britain, where the majority of farm laborers pay from \$15 to \$25 a year rent for their dwellings. The object of the bill which is the occasion of the iexsting excitement is to give the country people the same privileges which the town people enjoy. The provisions of the bill were outlined at length by Gladstone in one of the greatest speeches of his life delivered the last day of Febuary last. In that speech he declared that the bill, if it passed, would add to the English constituency over 1,300,000 persons; to the Scotch constituency-Scotland being at present rather better provided than either of the other two counteries -over 200,000 persons, and to the Irish constituency over 400,000; or in the main, to the present aggregate constituency of the United Kingdom of 3,000,000 it will add 2,000,000 morenearly twice as much as was added since 1867, and more than four times as much as was added in 1832. The manifest justice of the bill caused it to pass the House of Commons by an almost unanimous vote, most of the Conservatives apparently favoring it as enthusiastically as the Liberals. The only obstruction to its passage was in the

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### Washington News.

Lieut. Powell, of the signal service, says here is no doubt of the Greely cannibalism. Louisa M. Alcott advises her young lady friends never to think of attempting to receive a place in the departments at Washington.

Work of putting the White House in order for the most brilliant winter ever known in Washington society is progressing under President Arthur's instructions.

Postmasters commissioned: Daniel F. Mason, Scranton, Dak. New offices, Dollie A. Tracy, Brainerd, Brown county, Dak: Hugh Cameron, Sahara, Meagher county, Mont; Be-linda Hopkins, Truly, Meagher county, Mont,

Postmasters commissioned: George W. Turrow, Carson, Iowa; James F. Parker, Parkersburg, Iowa; Franklin J. Denmarsh, Perlee, Iowa. New Offices: Hans Jacobs Hanson, Hansville, Polk county, Minn.; George W. Parker, Terro, Clark county, Wis.

The secretary of the interior has affirmed the practice of former secretaries to the effect that after the assignment and location of a military bounty land warrant, issued by the commis sioner of pensions, the secretary of the interio can not refuse to protect the location of the innocent purchaser upon the ground of a discovery of fraud practiced by the warrantee in the original procurement of the warrant.

### Casualties of the Week.

Grenada, Miss., sympathizes with Anoka. Loss\$300,000.

Mr. Dodd, living on Buck creek, Mont., was ran over by his wagon and killed.

Fire at Greenville, Tex., destroyed the new court house and forty buildings.

A fire at Pomeroy, Ohio, destroyed forty two buildings. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

Frank Austin was killed by lightning near Bear Butte, Mont., his horse being killed by the same stroke.

The dead body of G. P. Tyler, treasurer of the Boston Bijou Theatre company, was found in the water at Hull, Mass. At Roseburg, Or., a fire destroyed an entire

block of buildings, including the Metropolitan hotel, United States signal office and instruments. Loss, \$100,000; insured for \$73,000. Jessie Gover, a well known merchant of

Baltimore, died suddenly while engaged in singing in a serenade in company with a party of ladies and gentlemen prominent in social cir-John Brown, a farmer, living a few miles

from Kingston, N. Y., became so frightened when the earthquake shook his house that he took to his bed and died Saturday. He is said to have been literally scared to death.

At Carthage, Mo., C. L. Crocker's factory burned early Sunday morning. An explosion occurred during the fire, and the roof was hurled thirty feet into the air, demolishing adjoining buildings as it fell. Total loss, \$30,-

At Virdenweek., Manitoba, on the Stephen farm adjoining the town, a boy named James Sanford, who was cutting hay, with a wild span of horses, went to look tor a fresh place to cut, allowing the knife of the mower to remain in the gear. The horses became unmanageable, run away, upsetting the machine, the knife catching the boy's clothes. The poor fellow was found with his face to the ground, one hand cut off, both arms fearfully gashed and his scalp to the ears literally torn off. He was not conscious afterwards and died in a short time.

## Rail and River News.

The Manitoba reports a surplus of \$610,677 for the fiscal year ended June 30.

## Crimes and Criminals.

Near Mattoon, Ill., Farmer Hubberts was

Dickinson, cashier of the Wall Street bank, lost \$160,000 in speculation.

O J Baker formerly of M es City, was sho and killed by Marcus Wallace, a cowboy, near Grey Bull, Wyo.

At Vincennes, Ind., an incendiary fire destroyed the Riverside lumber mills. Loss \$30,000; fully insured.

Alice Errett, daughter of a prominent Methodist minister at Pottsville, Pa., is under arrest, charged with infanticide

Slugger Sullivan is repentant over his drunken fiasco in New York, and wants to spar Mitchell, for the benefit of some charitable institutio

J. E. Shaver, was arrested at Miles City by Detectives Jansen and Casey, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He is charged with embezzlement of \$400 from the Milwaukee road at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in July last.

Wilbert Plumb, a Toledo, Ohio, street car driver, while at the lower end of the road last night, was shot and killed by a robber with the intention of securing his money box. The mur-derer escaped, Plumb was single, forty years old and the sole support of his mother.

Charles Baker, alias Charles Brown, formerly of Washington, an old pension swindler, whom the detectives have been searching for a year past, was arrested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently, on information of George D. Sidnis, pension examiner, Pittsburg, who happened to meet Baker in a hotel.

A letter received by Sheriff McDevitt at Helena, Mont., bearing date Aug. 2, from John S. Galbraith, states that he has recovered thirtytwo head of the horses stolen, and has heard of thirteen more, now on the Little Horn. He will go down the Yellowstone, and then after the thirteen head. He has the names of the Indians who did the stealing, and wants to have it explained why they cannot be arrested.

## Personal News Notes.

Jonathan Deplidge, who died at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 17th, fought under Wellington at Waterloo.

It is claimed that Thomas B. Connery, late managing editor of the New York Herald, will be appointed chief of the bureau of labor statis-

Miss Maud Banks, daughter of Gen. N. P. Banks, will try to be a star next season in "East Lynne," "Leah," "Adrienne" and "Romeo and

Abraham R. Eno, the aged father of the ab sconding speculator, is still morgaging his property in New York to cover losses of about \$3,500,000 spent in trying to save his son.

Hon. John Poole, of North Carolina, died House of Lords, and the result cannot be doubted. The Lords must acquiesce eventually, for fear of comsequences. suddenly of approplexy in Washington. He was elected United States senator in 1865, but not admitted. In 1868 he was re-elected and served until 1873.

Mr. Nicholas Anchorena, who died two months since at Buenos Ayres, was propably the richest farmer in the world. His exectuors report his rural estate as follows: Land, 1,710 square miles; cows 152,000; sheep, 410,000. He also owned much house property in Buenos Ayres, and his assets have been valued at £2,400,000. He inherited \$200,000 from his father thirty years ago.

### General News Items.

Speculations in the navy department, it is estimated, will reach \$100,000.

The Loan Association of Ashtabula, Ohio, has closed its doors, with liabilities of \$50,000.

The Maori king, who used to paint towns red, has been initiated into the order of Good Tem-

Joseph A. Stone & Co., coal operators and one of the largest firms of Pittsbourg, have announced their intention of asking an exten-tion from their creditors.

Andrew B. Hannaford, who deserted from Company K, Second cavalry, in the West, on April 4, 1873, was arrested Saturday afternoon in Boston on information furnished by his

The Indians at Fort Berthold have excellent corn, and the wheat cultivated in their own peculiar style is enormous, standing over five feet high promising at least thirty-five bushels Capt. E. P. Ewers, Fifteenth infantry, has

received a telegram from the commissioner of Indian affairs, placing \$3,000 at his immediate disposal for the relief of the destitute Chey-ennes near Fort Keogh, Mont. An effort will be made by the Prohibitionists

at Lawerence, Kans., to procure the indictment of fifty persons who have been selling liquor contrary to the prohibitory law. There is no diminution of drunkenness at Leavenworth.

Lewis Herbst, of Camden, Pa., on Saturday completed the fifty-fourth day of a remarkable diet, nothing but skim-milk having passed his lips during that period. He began his peculiar diet seven weeks ago, under the advice of Dr. Wood, who is treating him for kidney affection. When he began his weight was 196 pounds, since which time he has lost ten bounds.

The mercury stood at 100 Monday, 18th, at Dover, N. H., and several citizens were pros-trated. It is said that no rain has fallen at Plymouth since May, and that the smaller streams are drying up. Complaints of a severe drought also come from Southern Ohio and Indiana. The temperature in Chicago Tuesday reached 88 deg. The death of a farmer from sunstroke is reported from Freeport,

The body of Wm. Whistler, one of the dead of the Greely expedition was disinterred at Delphi, Ind. All the flesh had been cut from the arms and legs. The limbs were perfectly bare of muscles. The right foot, which had been frozen, was not touched by the knife, and the left hand was cut only to the wrist. The breast was not touched. But every particle of flesh was stripped from the back.

### Something of a Killer.

A telegram received at Omaha from Ogallala states that Johnny Keyes shot and instantly killed a man named Lame Smith, who was dealing a monte game, and with whom Keyes had some dispute. Keyes was formerly sheriff of Sherry county, and killed an outlaw there while in the performance of his duty. Keyes then went to Texas and killed a man there. Beturning parth, he became a bartender at the Returning north, he became a bartender at the Buckingham Variety theater in Omaha a few months ago, and one night during a general shooting scrape in the barroom of the theater he shot and killed Jim Nugent, brother of the proprietor. He was indicted for murder in the second degree and was out on bail, which explains his presence in Ogallala at this time. He is a desperate character.

# Death of a Noted Physician.

Dr. Woodward, U. S. A., one of the physicians who attended President Garfield in his last illness, died near Philadelphia. Dr. Joseph S. Woodward was made an assistant surgeon in the regular service at the beginning of the war, being appointed from Pennsylvania, his native state. At the close of the war he was brevetted lieutenant colonel for faithful and meritorious services. His rank at the time of death was major. Dr. Woodward has been on duty in Washington ever since the war, in conthe excellent systematic arrangement of that in-stitution is largely due to his intelligence and skill. He became familiar to the public as one of the physicians who attended so faithfully upon President Garfield.

#### Serious Patality in Van Buren County, Iowa-Is it Gray Plux or Cholera?

A Keosauqua, Van Buren county, special says: Our people are considerably excited over reported cholera at Contril, a town of about 250 inhabitants, eight miles northwest of here, in Van Buren county. There were three deaths last night, two being children and the other an old lady. There have been eight deaths within the past few days, and when the mail carrier left Contril this morning for Keosauqua there were five that it was thought could not live throught the day. Thirty-two are were five that it was thought could not live throught the day. Thirty-two are down, and thus far the deaths have averaged one to every four afflicted. The attack is first a violent cramping in the the stomach, followed by a discharge from the bowels, sometimes of a bloody nature, and spasms frequently follow. Persons who had been well during the day were taken that night, and in a few hours were corpses. Some of the physicians pronounce it cholera, while others say it is the old-fashioned flux. There are hardly enough well persons to nurse the sick. The excitement is reported intense. One of our physicians was called there to-day, and he thinks it is gray flux, but pronounces it very fatal. The cause is not known. For a couple of weeks past the disease has been gradually increasing, and about the middle of last week broke out with terrible effect. At Milton, five miles west of Contril, there was a death yesterday that the physicians say was genuine cholera.

## Market Reports.

St. PAUL —Wheat. No. 1hard, 95; No. 2, 70a. Corn, No. 2, 52c; No. 3, 48c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 3 white, 27c.; Barley, No. 2, 55c; No. 3 extra 45c; No. 3;

Rye, No. 2, 54c. Baied Hay, wild, \$7.00; timothy, \$12.00. MILWAUKEE. - Wheat, No. 2, 78c.

MILWAUKER.—Wheat, No. 2, 78a.

Corn, rojected, 41/0/50c.
Oate. No. 2, white, new, 34c; old, 37a.

Rye, No. 1, 62c.
Barlev. No. 2, old, 55a.
Mess Pork. \$15.50.

Lard, \$7.40.

Butter, choice creamery, 20/0/22c; fair to good, 17/0/19c; best dairy, 15/0/16c.

Eggs. 131/6/14c.

Eggs, 131/2@14c. CHICAGO. - Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring,

CHICAGO.—Wheat, N 78@781/c. Corn, 50%/@513/c. Oats, 24%/@25c. Rye, 57c. Barley, 65c. Flax Seed, #1.34. Pork, \$18.50/@\$19.00. Lard, \$7.40@\$7.45. Butter, creamery, 17@ Butter, creamery, 17@18%c; dairy, 14@14%c. Eggs, 13@14c.

## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Seventh Annual meeting of officers representing the army of the Tennessee, was held at Lafayette Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota. There were many prominent men present, among them Gen. Sherman, Gen. Belknap, and Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin, and Gen. Chetlain of Chicago, and a host of others more or less known to the public. The hotel was handsomely decorated. On the walls of the rooms were potraits of Gens. Sherman, Grant, Thomas and Logon, and also the national shield enclosed in evergreens bear-

the national sheld enclosed in evergreens bearing the inscriptions: "Corinth," "Nashville," "Savannah," "Jackson," "Donelson," "Belmont," "Shiloh," "Chickasaw," "Port Gibson," "Raymond," "Champion Hill," "Big Black River," "Vicksburg," "Kenesaw," "Atlanta," "Missionary Ridge," and "Iuka." At the business meeting held on the first day Gen. Sherman presided, and Col. 1.

M. Dayton acted as recording secretary. In calling the meeting to order Gen Sherman delivered the opening address and read a letter from Gen. U. S. Grant, stating that he was unable to be present, on account of his recent injury, and conveying his best wishes. Gen. Sherman then stated that Ex-Gov. C. K. Davis, on short notice, had consented to deliver the address. The roport of the treasurer was read, showing the financial transactions of the society for the past year, and its present financial condition was reported good. Gen. Sherman explained that a monument was being erected for Frank P. Blair, and one had been erecteed for Gen. Ranson by his friends. After the transaction of some routine business, the guests had an excursion on one of the fine steamers on the lake.

In the evening, after the assembly, by the

on the lake.

In the evening, after the assembly, by the drum corps, Gen. Sherman introduced Gov. Hubbard of Minnesota to the audience, who delivered the address of welcome in which he delivered the address of welcome in which he stated that Minnesota felt an especial pride in its record, as she regards it a part of her own. She had a much larger representation of her stalwart patriotism in this array than in any other similar organization. Gen. Sherman responded, and in announcing the piece, "Marching through Georgia," General Sherman said it was a piece which had followed him around the world and he hoped the audience would enjoy it better than he did. After its rendition he introduced ex-Gov. C. K. Davis to the audience, and explained that Gen. Grant had been expected to deliver the oration, but he was not able to attend. Gov. Davis delivered an elaborate and able address, closing as follows:

follows:

I have endeavored to show the mission of I have endeavored to show the mission of war in general, and this war in particular; that its end is not mere conquest, nor personal glory; that its consequences are never ending; that in the great average of human concerns beneficent; that it extirpates error; that it establishes what is good; that it makes nations. I have said little of your battles, nothing of your personal glory. The battles are known to the world; your glory is secure. It was a sublime conception of the German poet Zedlitz, that before the statute of the great Napoleon in the Place Vendome the hosts of the empire and before the statute of the great Napoleon in the Place Vendome the hosts of the empire muster for review. While Paris sleeps, the disembodied cohorts of the dead conqueror break the marble calm of death and are marshaled upon the fields of air. The armies of twenty years stand embattled on that aerial plain. They come from the slime of the Nile, from the saids of Archie from the sum of the more the state. twenty years stand embattled on that aerial plain. They come from the slime of the Nile, from the sands of Arabia, from the snows of Russia, from Alpine ice, from German plains, from the fields of Italy, from Spanish sierras, from the waves of Trafalgar. The imperial marshals are there: Murat, with his squadrons; Davoust, with the victors of Auerstadt; Massena, with the famine stricken defenders of Genoa; MacDonald, sword in hand, and on foot at the head of the 18,000 immortals who broke the Austrian center at Wagram; slaughtbroke the Austrian center at Wagram; slaughtered Ney, with the apparition of the despairing guard which broke in vain in bloody surges upon the English squares at Waterloo. The apon the English squares at Waterloo. The specters of auxiliary kings, their brows gold-bound with phantom crowns bestowed by him, career before their shadowy legions, and far off upon the confines of the night the phantasma of vanquished armies in full retreat is dimly seen upon a hundred fields. Martial music is faintly heard beneath the stars, and upon the approximate the phantage of the pullid and evanseent as rainty heard beneath the stars, and upon the spirit banners of the pallid and evanescent host, as it sweeps in dark review before the brouze emperor, who has also taken a ghostly life, gleam the words, "Ave Imperator! Morituri te salutant," and then the armes of a lost cause melt into the air, and the emperor becomes bronze again.

comes bronze again.

The applause which followed the oration was long and loud. Miss Alice S. Mitchell, of Chicago, sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and received round after round of applause for the rendition. Following the song by Miss Mitchell was improporting speeches by Bishop Fellows. s impromptu eches by Bishor of Chicago, and others, interspersed with mu-

On the second day was chiefly given to pleasure. The breif business session in the morning simply disposed of the routine business, the most important features of which was the selection of Chicago as the next place of meeting, a result fully anticipated and the election of officers as follows:

President—Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Recording secretary—Col. L. M. Dayton. Corresponding secretary—Gen. A. Hicken-

Treasurer—Gen. M. F. Force. Treasurer—Gen. M. F. Force.
Vice presidents—Col. John S. Cavender,
Missouri; Gen. W. T. Clark, Dakota; Lieut.
Col. Rood, Iowa; Capt. W. McCrary, Minnesota; Gen. Schuyler, Hamilton, New York; Capt.
C. Riebsame, Illinois; Lieut. S. Stillwell, Kansas; Capt. George H. Heaford, Wisconsin;
Maj. Edgar T. Muller, Ponnsylva; a; Capt.
Josiah Barber, Ohio; Capt. Logan M. Roots,
Arkansas.

Arkansas.

The feast was ended at half past ten, at which hour the hall was ordered cleared of the servants and the speaking was commenced. Gen. Sherman introducing each speaker in a pleas ant and characteristic way. The following were the toasts, and the names of speakers: First Toast—"The President of the United States." Response by Colonel C. P. Dyer. In the absence of Gen. Gresham, P. M. General,

States." Response by Colonel C. P. Dyer. In the absence of Gen. Gresham, P. M. General, Thirmew said the committee was obliged to take the most good-natured man they could find—Gen. Dyer from Pike, Mo., and of course all old soldiers knew of that locality.

Second Toast—"The State of Minnesota." Response by Governor F. L. Hubbard.

The third toast was the "State of Wisconsin," to which Gov. J. M. Rusk was to have responded, but was not present. In lieu thereof Gen. Sherman expressed his regret at his absence, and bore testimony to the gallantry of the soldiers of Wisconsin, many of whom were members or the Army of the Tennessee.

Fourth Toast—"Our Country." Response by General A. L. Chetlain, of Chicago.

Nifth Toast—"The men of '10—their spirit inspired the men of '61." Response by General Schuyler Hamilton.

Sixth Toast—"The Victories of Peace—no less renowned than those of war." Response by Mgr. Capel.

Seventh Toast—"The Army of the Tennessee." Response by General W. W. Belknap.

Eight Toast—"The Unreturning Dead. Green be their memories. They did not die in vain." Response by Capt. Henry A. Castle, of St. Paul.

Ninth Toast—"The Golden Northwest." Re-

Ninth Toast—"The Golden Northwest." Response by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland, of Minneso-

Eleventh Toast—"The Thinking Bayonet—A Product of Universal Education." Response by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. Twelfth Toast—"The Loyal Governors of Twelfth Toast—"The Loyal Governors of 1861," Response by Hon, Alexander Ramsey. Thirteenth Toast—"The Loyal Volunteers" Response by Gen. John W. Noble.
Fourteenth Toast—"The Rank and File." Re-

Prof. O. V. Tousley.

## MAI KAUN.

## The Ecmantic Story of a Young Siamese

Troy Correspondent of the New York Tribune. Nai Kaun, the young Siamese nobleman who has been afraid to go home for four years past, because he was in danger of being beheaded, is now passing his summer vacation at the home of Rev. Dr. Samuel House, in Waterford. He was recently graduated with great honors at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. Just before the Siamese Embassy sailed for home from New York on July 5, Dr. House went to the king of Siam, who was at the head of the embassy, and received assurances from the Prince that Nai Kaun would now be safe in returning to his native land. The former regent of the kingdom, the implacable enemy of Nai Kaun's family, recently died, and the present King is liberal in his views, and inclines to foster education and the sciences. It is hinted that Nai Kaun will take a course in engineering at the Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, and then return to Siam, where he will superintend the opening of a system of railrods and thus restore the fortunes of his once brilliant family.

The story of Nia Kaun is like a page from an oriental romance. His father, a member of the King's private council, feil in love with a daughter of the English Consul four years ago, and ran away with her in a steam yacht. For this he was arrested and first flogged by order of his implacable enemy, the Regent. who was the Prime Minister at the time. The English Consul thought punishment had gone far enough, and threatened Bang Kok with a gunboat from Singapore. A Siamese envoy was sent to England to protest against the threat of the consul. He was gone eight months, and in the meantime the imprisoned nobleman was beheaded and every member of his family who could be reached either suffered the same fate, or was imprisoned. The property of all his relatives was confiscated, and his chief wife, the mother of Nai Kaun, was put to work in a rice factory. Now, in consequence of royal favor, she enjoys an honorable position as an attendant upon the Queen. Nai Kaun at the time was studying in the United States, but the Prime Minister made an effort to compel the American Government to give up the boy, so that he could do vith him as he chose. Nai Kaun's grandfather became insane on account of the brutal treatment that he had received. The English Consul was recalled by his Government and was knighted in order to heal his wounded feelings, His daughter made a narrow escape from the country.

The new order of things which allows Nai Kaun's return home is described as solely owing to the enlightenment of the present King, who, among other changes, has abolished the rule compeling every inferior of whatever rank, when in the presence of a superior, to get down on his hands and knees and crawl.

## The World a Thousand Years Ago.

A thousand years ago, and for a long time after, the world was not all the geologized, botanized, zoologized and mapped-out earthly ball it is now. There it lay, according to the imagination of the men and women of those days (or rather according to the ideas of monks; for the men, and far less the women, of those distant times troubled themselves very little about matters of this kind, but left it to the church-men to meddle with such dangerous booklearning), a flat plain, full of things mysterious and unknown; and out of the four corners, through the gaps of four mountain ranges, which placed there to keep it steady, blew the four winds of heaven! Of course, the center of it all was the little town. or county, parish, manor, barony or kingdom where they dwelt; but outside of that was no man's land. It was looked upon by our remote forefathers in much the same light as it is by the Chinese, who, while making maps of the flowery land on a scale so large as to show the ground plan of every town and village, mark all the countries outside of that magic boundsry of theirs as "inhabited by barbarians." "It was the land of the infidel," the people said, as they piously crossed them-selves at the thought. All mysterious to the travelers of that age. The unknown lands were full of dragons and giants, rocs, orcs, witch-whales, griffins, chimeras, enchanters, paynims, Saracens, emirs and sultans. kaisers of Constantinople, of Ind and Cathay and Cipango. What a choice was there then for a young traveler, a good knight and a proper man withal! If he had a mind, he could steer his way to Lapland, where (as all the world knew) dwarfs forged chain-armour of magic links, and where witch-whales and ice-mountains roamed about the chilly sea; or go south, and join the Varangiad Guard in Constantinople, or beard the Turk in Palastine; or into Egypt, and win the prince's daughter by killing a great dragon, as did St. George; or down to Cordova, where there were dire magicians; or into the forests of Brittany, where beauteous faries sported-kindly immortals who loved to be wedded to mortalitywho emptied his water-jars at night and filled them with good Rine wine ere dawn of day. He might even marry one, as did Sir Thomas, and pass a few years in fairyland!—Countries of the World. sponse by Col. August Jacobson.

Fifteenth Toast—"The Ladies." Response by