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TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Conflicting Reports Concerning This Comparatively Unknown Country.

The group of islands which form the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego have an area of about 80,000 square miles, nearly the same size as England and Scotland. Darwin describes the country as "a mountainous land, partly submerged in the sea, so deep that inlets and bays occupy the place where the valleys should exist. To find an acre of level land in any part of the country is most rare." Don Ramon Lista, however, who has had greater and more recent opportunities of investigation, thinks this description a mistaken one. As reported in Chambers' Journal, he describes Argentine Tierra del Fuego as presenting two aspects. In the north there are valleys more or less extensive, covered with splendid groves, and irrigated by large rivers, some of which are navigable; this region enjoying an agreeable temperature, with very little snow during the winter. South of this he reports that the appearance of the country changes and extended forests appear, where the grass is not as abundant or the rivers so large. The face of the land is in this part something like Switzerland, with small lakes, elevated mountains and valuable timber forests. He seems to think the country capable of great development, for he adds: "On the plains there will yet be planted a great pastoral industry, while I believe the mountains will be found to contain valuable mineral deposits.

Travelers' reports as to the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego have been conflicting. Some visitors have reported the natives to be stalwart, fine-looking men, and others have described them as small and abject beings. Darwin, whose scientific investigations were conkined to the south of the country, says that "one can hardly believe them to be fellow creatures and inhabitants of the same world."

On the other hand, other explorers in the North and Northwest describe the Fuegians as powerful men of large stature and warlike instincts. This apparent discrepancy seems to be due to the fact that the land is inhabited by two very distinct races of Indians. Mr. Brydges, whose long residence in the country enables him to speak with authority on this point, assures us that there are two separate and distinct tribes dwelling in Tierra del Fuego. He calls them, as they call themselves, Oras and Yahgans; the former hving in the North and the latter in the South. The Onas seem to be almost identical in character, manner and language with the Tuehelche Indians of Patagonia. Like them, they use bows and arrows in the chase and are muscular, active and well formed. Their number is now much reduced, an epidemic of measles having been very fatal among them a few years ago, and the whole tribe probably does not now number more than five hundred persons. They are flomadic and live principally in portable tents, covered with guanaco skins. Mr. Popper did not form a high opinion of their intellectual faculties, judging from the primitive nature of their implements. He describes their tools as consisting for the most part of pieces of iron taken from some vessel cast on shore, and tied to pieces of wood by leather thongs. They have no canoes and do not fish, though they pick up on the shore such fish as are left behind after heavy tides. Their only water vessels are large shells, but they display some ingenuity in making arrows and

BIG POKER GAME.

For years gambling on the Mississippi has been a theme written upon and read with interest. says the Chicago Journal. How the ideal planter got through with his patrimony; how sixty or seventy bales of cotton or fifteen colored people changed hands in a few hours; but the gambler is always portrayed as a slender, lithe and wellformed youth, with black hair, dark eyes, high boots and a dirk-dashing cavalier sort of a fellow that would brook no insult. The bluff, good-natured, go-easy man of about thirty-five that did the winning has been ignored. Gambling was heavy and all the large cotton and passenger packets had forward of the cabin a room about twenty by twenty-five feet, called the social hall. This hall was fitted up in the most luxurious style, with a bar, chairs and card-tables. At these tables all day and all night the planters, river merchants and officers were wont to tempt fortune. The favorite game was draw-poker; but in those times the gentlemen would bet on any thing, from what kind of a fish a man would catch on his line to a steamboat race, and the more a man lost the bigger lion he was. Even now gambling is carried on to a great extent on all rivers, especially on the Red and Illinois rivers.

The most successful gamblers in antebellum days were George Brooks and "Bullet-neck" Green, so called from a bullet that was lodged in his neck. The latter gentleman played at and won the biggest game ever played on the Mississippi. It was a game of draw poker between himself and three other planters. Green had about \$20,000 on board the boat, but the other fellows had oversized his pile, and the game was \$100 ante, with no limit. Green held a remarkable hand and had staked his last dollar, but no one would "call" him. So, motioning the captain of the vessel to him, he asked for a loan, as he did not want to be run out of the game. To this the captain assented, knowing Green to be a very wealthy man, and he told the clerk to let him have any amount. When these preliminaries were settled, the players went on raising the stakes until \$200,000 was on the board, when one of the players called, and on the table and said: "Boys, if I win the pot I will never turn another card;" then showed up" four aces and a king-a hand that can't be beat—as a matter of course, winning. It is estimated that this man won over \$250,000 at cards.

The gambler in the days of slavery seldom cheated, and when he did and was discovered at it, he could be found a very few minutes after with a bowie-knife or bullet in him-more likely the former, for then it was a tavorite weapon used with great dexterity, being thrown by experts twenty feet and driven through a mark on a twoinch plank. It was seldom a game was played without every participant having his revolver or bowie on the table, but now the players are on the bunco order, and the ones they swindle less nervy.

Woman (to tramp) - "I don't see how you kin eat in such hot weather. I don't swallow enough to keep a bird alive." Tramp (putting away the last morsel)—"Madam, poor people have to put up with a great deal." Woman—"I s'pose so. Now, can't you saw a little wood?" Tramp (reproachfully)-"Madam, if you think it is too hot to eat, it is, certainly, too hot to saw wood -woman is nothing if not inconsistent."

WIRS. SHODDY'S LIBRARY. She Wants Gorgeous Bindings and Volumes

Made to Fit Her Shelves. The Shoddy family, says the Boston Herald, purchase books because "it is the thing to do." Mr. Shoddy accosts the salesman with: "I want some books!"

"Well, sir; what books?" "O, I dunno. Give me some handsome ones. I don't care what they cost. That's a fine lot over there; let's have a dozen of

Mrs. Shoddy's requirements are more exacting. With her it is "a matter of size" above all things. Her book shelves are only seven inches apart and immovable; she must have "something that fits." She buys many books, but she never buys one that is more than seven inches tall. She has no use for a volume that exceeds that measurement. Her shelves contain half a dozen sets each of Browning, Tennyson, Scott, all put there to "fill up," and to impress her literary friends. It has never occurred to her to change her book-cases for others having adjustable shelves, or if the thought has come to her, she feels that it is not worth putting into execution; therefore, though she has books in plenty, they are all of a size, and the assortment is limited.

The Ornate family buy books for the

splendor thereof. The poets, philosophers, wits, novelists of the ages have no charms for them if not decked out in brilliant leather or cloth of gold. The paper must be the heaviest, the type the clearest, the illustrations abundant, the ornamentation exceed ing that of the golden filigree work of Zamara. Expense is the only consideration, and the greater the expense the quicker will the Ornate family buy. If they ever look between the covers of their many volumes nobody has yet caught them in the act. They are the targets for the publisher who is getting out an edition de luxe. They never buy a book if it is cheap. Lierature is to them a thing with a name, and nothing more. They are of no assistance to authors the harvests they leave are gleaned by the publishers alone. Rare books delight them not, however expensive, unless it can be said of them: "Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." They are in high feather at holiday time, for costly volumes then abound. Ignorant of chapter and verse, the Ornate family seek only. the tomes that come in gorgeous dress.

It is one of the most difficult undertakings to attempt to convince the ignorant buyer that there is any virtue in the "gilt top" of a book. He will have it gilded top, bottom and front, or not at all. He regards a "gilt top" as an imposition, a sham or sly design for cheating his purse. "You must think me a greeny," he says, "if you suppose I'm to be taken in by any thing of that sort. A little gilding won't deceive me, sir. I don't buy a book for that." Nor for rough and uncut edges in the English REPAIRING A SPECIALTY style can others be induced to part with their dollars. "Those jagged, uneven things "betray to them a book half made. They want their "money's worth." Some there are who deem wide margins a waste of space and good paper, while others will have nothing else.

COSSACK OR UHLAN.

Russia's Light Horsemen Compared with the German Cavalry. Following is an extract from Lieutenant

Swift's prize essay in the Public Service: Although it has been customary to speak of all German cavalry as uhlans on account of their success in Prussian wars, these composed of lancers, hussars, cuirassiers and dragoons. The Russian cavalry, with the exception of a few fancy regiments of the guard, may be said to have been completely transformed into dragoons since 1882. The Germans preserve the traditions of the beau sabreur, and affect the headlong charge and the use of cold steel. If they have conceded something to the fire-weapon in allowing some carbines and revolvers to be carried, it has been under a certain amount of protest. They do not propose to use these weapons on horseback, "except as a signal." They feel, however, that sometime it may be necessary to dismount to fight on foot, but for this our German cavalier always feels bound to apologize. The Russians, on the contrary, have discarded cold steel for hot lead. They are armed principally with the carbines and revolvers, which they use well on foot and on horseback. They are the first European natives to acknowledge that cavalry can fight on foot without losing the distinctive attributes of cavalry. They will apply to the fullest extent the cavalry lessons taught by Sheridan and Forrest in this country, and will be the first to give to Europe the idea of a cavalry army moving with celerity, crossing rivers and mountains without a base of supplies, attacking infantry, cavalry, breastworks or gunboats, wherever opportunity occurs. The world may be prepared for a new surprise when the light horsemen of Russia join battle with the ponderous horsemen of

Middle Europe. The Russians can immediately dispose of nearly a quarter of a million of horsemenoutnumbering the cavalry of Germany and Austria combined by nearly a hundred thousand. * *

Imagine 200,000 of such soldiers as Nez Perce Joseph, and White Bird, and Ollicut, Joseph's brother, led across mountains and through rivers for fifteen hundred miles, baffling ten times their number, in 1877. Drill them in advance of modern tactics, give them the confidence of a powerful nation, arms of the latest model, artillery of their own, and educate the chiefs in every phase of the modern trade of war, and you will form some idea of the cavalry that now Green deliberately laid his cards face down , awaits the word of the Czar along the Western border of Russia in Europe.

About Sleeping Alone.

It is very much healthier to sleep alone. The unhealthfulness of two persons occupy ing the same bed very much depends on the physical condition of either or both. If one is diseased, injury to the other is sure to result. The practice is unhealthful because the exhalations from the body of one come in contact with and are absorbed by the skin of the other, and because each one must, of necessity, breathe, some of the air which has been breathed by the other, and consequently rendered impure.

Watching the Heart.

A novel case has been brought to the notice of the Paris Academy of Medicine. A man's breast bone was nearly all removed, with parts of several ribs, in order to stop the progress of bone disease. The experiment resulted not only in saving the patient's life, but has given several physiologists an opportunity for direct investigation of the living heart and great artery, parts of which have been made readily accessi-



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Organist Christ Church Cathedral, Fredericton (late of H. M. Chapels Royal, London England. Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 1887.

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