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A STUDY OF NOSES.

Some Words of Advice as to Feminine Noses and Their Owners.

"Why only the noses of one sex, and why only unbecomingly noses?"

I am not prepared to reply, retorts a writer in the New York Herald, except that as a woman my own sex has been the book most freely open to my perusal, and eccentric features of any sort seeming to suggest certain dominant traits in the possessor. The study of the characteristics of the woman with a nose which is not a thing of beauty has for some months interested and amused me.

Previous to this I had often whiled the time of a protracted horse-car ride in noting the variety of noses, ears and chins that go to make up the features of a careful of the general public, or to mark the unanimity with which blue-eyed or dark-eyed people seemed to have simultaneously decided to go in one particular car to one particular suburb.

But when a desire arose within me to know whether certain characteristics were denoted by a crooked nose or a straight one, I naturally limited my observations to the sex whose mental economy was most accessible for study, and dropped the superficial observance of strangers. I ceased to compare the noses of women of fashion and washer-ladies impartially, and took to scanning those countenances more or less familiar to me among my friends and acquaintances.

The result of my study is in favor of the woman with a crooked nose. The nose that is so little out of drawing as to still be an attractive one must partake largely of all traits, overbalanced on one side or the other, according to the modification of other strong tendencies as shown by other features.

Let the subject of this screed no more sit in ashes, nor have her picture painted as did one foolish maiden with a gauze fan far over her lower face, since there are compensations in an ugly nose.

The woman with a crooked nose is usually the more fortunate in friendships, as she is less likely to be scornful of those less pleasantly situated than herself, either by fortune or favor; while, so far as personal qualities and her purse go, she is more disposed to be gracious and liberal and to swim with the current that is popular.

Yet, in emergency, the ugly nose rises to the occasion with a dignity and promptness at once the delight and terror of her nearest friends.

In matters of business I have found the woman with a delicate, straight nose either too easily advised by any stronger mind that happened to be at hand, or possessed by an utterly inconsequent tenacity of the first idea which she grasped upon the matter of the moment, showing (if I may so phrase it) an unwise wisdom in such a way as to save her pence and lose, eventually, her dollars. For example: Such a nose has been known to sell a valuable lot of stock because of an editorial in her tea-table paper, despite the dissuasions of brothers and lawyer from the sacrifice.

The crooked nose, especially if backed by good, straightforward eyes, is apt to be influenced by environment in a different way. That is, to leave stocks and bonds to her natural protectors, while she has them and they are not proven incompetent. But in the case of such proof, or if suddenly bereft, she is apt to surprise every one by promptly, even though timidly, taking matters into her own hands, and after taking a good cry and quietly thinking over the matter—doing the very best thing possible. The straight nose, similarly placed, would walk magnificently on to financial disaster, or dissolve all hope and spirit in the tears which clear the atmosphere in which the crooked nose scents success.

The same nose will be more patient in planning and awaiting results in life. In love affairs patient, possibly because its wearer is not accustomed to the prompt capitulation of the lovers of the Greek-nosed maiden.

But here comes in the law of compensation. The lover who loves the eyes above, the mouth beneath or the soul in the girl who bears the ugly feature may as well resign himself at once to the sweet bondage, and the more irregular the nose the more useless to struggle.

The happiest homes within my knowledge are those of men whose wives, many of them beautiful in every other feature, have eccentric noses. And of those who are drifting or already out of the home harbor, by legal release or pursuing fame in some one of its enticing shapes, I count from memory, without effect, that unlucky number—thirteen, each with a nose to serve as a sculptor's model.

Another is simply failing in her home life by taking on her domestic cares in addition to those which, as a single woman, she carried, with no injustice to others, instead of displacing the old work with the new. She "keeps" her house exquisitely, but is failing in her home-making, and will perhaps too late realize what her nose has cost her and her devoted husband.

The straight-nosed woman governs and adorns her children; the crooked-nosed woman guides and wins them, mixing up caresses and commandments in a way to make her calling and election sure as the chosen ruler of all their hearts.

One little straight-nosed woman has, however, set all my deductions at naught in this domestic phase, but this, since I am tenacious, proves the general rule. After all, there seems to me but one nose that is to be depended upon in any and all conditions, and that is "tip-tilted, like the petals of a flower." I should advise a son to seek, and, when found, woo and win, if possible, the girl or woman with a dear, delicious pug nose. It is the safest!

ILLINOIS JUSTICE.

An Old-Time Judge Who Regarded Hanging as a Serious Matter.

The judiciary of Illinois has always been held in high esteem, says the author of "Forty Years in Illinois Politics." Nowhere is its history marred with the charge of corruption, and this has given it the universal respect and confidence of the people. A great many anecdotes are related regarding the early courts, but the following from "Ford's History" will serve to amuse the reader and at the same time show the wide contrast between the practice of the courts then and now:

"The judges in early times in Illinois were gentlemen of considerable learning. In general, they were adverse to deciding questions of law. They never gave instructions to a jury unless expressly called for, and then only on the points of law raised by counsel asking for them. I knew one judge who, when asked for instructions, would rub his head and the side of his face with his hand, as if perplexed, and say to the lawyers: 'Why, gentlemen, the jury understand the case; they need no in-

structions; no doubt they will do justice between the parties.' This same judge presided at a court in which a man named Green was convicted of murder, and it became his unpleasant duty to pronounce sentence of death upon him. He called the prisoner before him and said to him: 'Mr. Green, the jury in their verdict say you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. Now, I want you and all your friends down on Indian creek to know that it is not I who condemn you, but it is the jury and the law. Mr. Green, the law allows you time for preparation, and so the court wants to know what time you would like to be hung?' To this the prisoner replied: 'May it please the court, I am ready at any time; those who kill the body have no power to kill the soul; my preparation is made and I am ready to suffer at any time the court may appoint.' The judge then said: 'Mr. Green, you must know that it is a very serious matter to be hung; it can not happen to a man more than once in his life, and you had better take all the time you can get; the court will give you until this day four weeks. Mr. Clerk, look at the almanac and see whether this day four weeks comes on Sunday.' The clerk looked at the almanac as directed, and reported that that day four weeks came on Thursday. The judge then said: 'Mr. Green, the court gives you until this day four weeks, at which time you are to be hung.' The case was prosecuted by James Turney, the Attorney-General of the State, who here interposed and said: 'May it please the court, on solemn occasions like the present, when the life of a human being is to be sentenced away for crime by an earthly tribunal, it is usual and proper for courts to pronounce a formal sentence, in which the leading features of the crime shall be brought to the recollection of the prisoner, a sense of his guilt impressed upon his conscience, and in which the prisoner should be duly exhorted to repentance and warned against the judgment in the world to come.' To this the judge replied: 'O, Mr. Turney, Mr. Green understands the whole matter as well as if I had preached to him a month. He knows he has got to be hung this day four weeks. You understand it in that way, Mr. Green, do you not?' 'Yes,' said the prisoner, upon which the judge ordered him to be remanded to jail, and the court then adjourned."

ABOUT ELECTRICITY.

Twenty Questions Answered on a Subject of General Interest.

1. How strong a current is used to send a message over an Atlantic cable? Thirty cells of battery only. Equal to thirty volts.
2. What is the longest distance over which conversation by telephone is daily maintained? About 750 miles, from Portland, Me., to Buffalo, N. Y.
3. What is the fastest time made by an electric railway? A mile a minute by a small experimental car; twenty miles an hour on street railway system.
4. How many miles of submarine cable are there in operation? Over 100,000 miles, or enough to girdle the earth four times.
5. What is the maximum power generated by an electric motor? Seventy-five horse power. Experiments indicate that, one hundred-horse power will soon be reached.
6. How is a break in a submarine cable located? By measuring the electricity needed to charge the remaining unbroken part.
7. How many miles of telegraph wire in operation in the United States? Over a million, or enough to encircle the globe forty times.
8. How many messages can be transmitted over a wire at one time? Four by the quadruplex system in daily use.
9. How is telegraphing from a moving train accomplished? Through a circuit from the car roof inducing a circuit in the wire on poles along the track.
10. What are the most widely separated points between which it is possible to send a telegram? British Columbia and New Zealand via America and Europe.
11. How many miles of telephone wire in operation in the United States? More than 170,000, over which 1,055,000 messages are sent daily.
12. What is the greatest candle power of arc light used in a light-house? Two millions, in light-house at Houtholm, Denmark.
13. How many persons in the United States are engaged in business depending solely on electricity? Estimated, 250,000.
14. How long does it take to transmit a message from San Francisco to Hong Kong? About fifteen minutes. Via New York, Canso, Penzance, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Penang and Singapore.
15. What is the fastest time made by an operator sending messages by Morse system? About forty-two words per minute.
16. How many telephones are in use in the United States? About 300,000.
17. What war vessel has the most complete electrical plant? United States man-of-war, Chicago.
18. What is the average cost per mile of a transatlantic submarine cable? About \$1,000.
19. How many miles of electric railway are there in operation in the United States? About 400 miles and much more under construction.
20. What strength of current is dangerous to human life? Five hundred volts, but depending largely on physical condition.

A Definition of Larceny.

A Washington lawyer, with a coal-black skin and a deep bass voice, recently said in the trial of a case: "De crime ob larceny consists in de takin' ob a ting f'm whar 'tis an' puttin' ob it whar 'taint. De intent, gemmen ob de jury," he went on, with the most solemn earnestness, "am what makes de crime. Foh instance, yoh looks into a fiel' and yoh sees a horse; yoh says to yoh'se'f, 'Dat's a nice horse, I'd like to hab dat horse.' 'Taint larceny yit. Yoh goes into the field, an yoh puts yoh han' on the bridle. 'Taint larceny yit. Yoh leads dat horse out into de road. 'Taint larceny yit. But de fus' ting yoh knows yoh say to yoh'se'f, 'I se gwine ter keep dat horse foh myse'f an de-privide ownah ob him.' Den it's a larceny."

AN EAST-INDIAN GHOST.

It Proved to Be a Boa-Constrictor Twenty Feet in Length.

Almost every town or village has its haunted house and the little village settlement of Wanda, in India, was no exception. Here a number of English officers and their families live during the warmer months, returning to their respective commands later on. The rumor that Captain Beauchamp's house was haunted was circulated by a servant—a superstitious old Englishman who had followed the Captain all over the world, and was, all things considered, a faithful servitor. Thomas had for some days

heard curious sounds about the house. At first he thought there were rats or mice in the wall. He was awakened one night by a most extraordinary noise. The door-bell was ringing violently, and a struggling, writhing noise in the wall of the house—not in one place, but in several at once. This was followed by a complete silence, and as Thomas sat up in bed, his hair threatening to stand on end, he was positive he heard a long-drawn sigh. This was the last feather. So, leaping from the couch, he rushed to his employer's room and aroused him, avowing that the place was haunted, and a few moments later the entire household was in the room.

The notoriety so cheaply earned became exceedingly disagreeable. First came strangers, natives and others, who stood in front of the house day and night and looked at it with wondering curiosity. Matters stood in this shape for some days, when one morning a party of jugglers passed through the town and finally reached the haunted house. As there were a number of children in the family the performers were invited into the grounds and gave an entertainment. Finally, as a winding up, one of them took out a small oval basket, having an orifice in the top, and seating himself near it began to play a quaint air upon a flute.

After industriously playing for a few moments, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, up through the hole in the basket came the head of a cobra—one of the most poisonous of snakes—up came the hideous head with its hood that gave a malignant appearance to the reptile, and when twelve or fifteen inches above the basket it began to wave to and fro as if in obedience to the measure of the music.

After the snake dance—or the snake "charming," as Europeans are wont to call it—the Indian snake-charmer walked around the house and among the bushes pointed out a hole which might have been made by a rabbit. To one of the native attendants he said that for a small sum extra he would take out a cobra which he thought was in the hole. The English officer did not believe it, but willingly submitted to the experiment, and seating himself before the hole the magician began his mournful plaint.

For fifteen minutes he kept up the noise, and then from the opening there appeared the ugly, hooded head of a cobra. Another hole was soon found, this being directly at the base of the wall of the house. The man examined it a few moments carefully, and then began to play upon the flute.

Hardly had the group gathered about the performer before a most remarkable noise came from the house. First, there was a sound as of escaping steam; then a sound of some great body striking the wall and rubbing against the timbers. Dust in clouds came from the hole and the "charmer" started back in terror, overturning himself he darted at the hole and thrusting his arm in drew out, not a cobra, but the tail of a much larger snake. Astonishment was depicted on the native's face and horror in those of many of the spectators, as he stood holding the tip of the tail, and five feet of the body was visible.

For a second the man hesitated, then regaining his courage he shouted in Hindoostanee for the lookers-on to stand back, and taking a good grip upon the tail he pulled gradually backward. Out it came, foot by foot, inch by inch, 5, 10, 15, 16 feet—18, was there no end?—18 feet of quivering snake flesh as large as a man's thigh.

A quick jerk now and the entire monster was clear—at least twenty feet in length—big enough to swallow a deer, and yet held by a single man. The native was, however, not in the least discouraged. He clung to the tail, and as the huge reptile turned toward him with an angry hiss he gave it a swinging motion by turning slowly. Gradually he increased his speed, turning faster and faster, until he seemed the center of a wheel, the spokes of which were the body of the python. So rapid was the motion that the snake's body was perfectly straight, and it was evident that as long as the motion could be kept up the man was safe, but if the monster could reach him he would in a moment be crushed in the horrible folds of the reptile.

The lookers-on had long since fled, the natives had gone shrieking up the street, the Englishman alone standing by, but even he did not know what to do, as it was impossible to shoot the animal as it was flying around; so he stood a few minutes agnost at the curious position of the man.

It soon became apparent that the charmer knew what he was about. Not far from the house stood a stout flag-staff, a foot and a half through, of solid teakwood, and toward this he was gradually moving, whirling the snake faster and faster. Now he was within twenty-five feet of it, and suddenly it dawned on the few spectators what he was about to do. This was to strike the head of the reptile against the pole. Nearer he came, whirling faster and faster, until the reptile stood out like a whip-lash, and then, with a quick step forward, he brought the head of the reptile against the wood with a crushing sound. He released his hold and the great reptile doubled up in convulsive folds, digging up the earth and sending clouds of dust into the air, finally dropping limp and lifeless to the ground.

A wondering crowd soon surrounded the dead boa, the now brave natives expressing their opinions as to its size. One thing was evident—that here was the "ghost." The big snake had in some way obtained entrance to the house, probably through the hole in the foundation, and had produced the mysterious sounds heard by the men. The snake-charmers had, as is their general custom, placed a harmless cobra in the hole and before they had time to call it out it had encountered the big boa, with the above result.

The Flowers of Europe.

Of the 4,200 kinds of flowers which grow in Europe only 420, or 10 per cent., are odoriferous. The commonest flowers are the white ones, of which there are 1,194 kinds. Less than one-fifth of these are fragrant. Of the 951 kinds of yellow flowers 77 are odoriferous; of the 823 red kinds, 84; of the 594 blue kinds, 31; of the 308 violet-blue kinds, 13. Of the 240 kinds with combined colors 28 are fragrant.

He Had Been Fixed.

A little darkey boy was recently brought before the police court of Richmond, Va., charged with some trifling offense. He asked to have his case postponed for one day, so that he might bring as a witness another darkey boy who would exonerate him. The next morning his friend was in court, but, to the surprise of every body, his testimony was entirely against the accused boy and resulted in a conviction. When the prisoner was asked to explain this fact he remarked, philosophically: "Oh, he done been seen since I saw him."

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The first term of the Collegiate Year 1889-90 begins on the 29th of August next, and the 2nd term on the 2nd of January, 1890.

For further particulars address the President for a Calendar
Sackville, Au. 10, 1889.