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DEFECTIVE HUMAN SENSES.

Impaired Eyesight and Dullness of Hearing Common Among School Children.

Since 1829, when Massachusetts established in Boston the first American school for the blind, similar institutions have been founded by 35 other states, with a present aggregate of 3,630 pupils. There are only 54 state schools for the deaf, with more than 10,000 pupils. But not until recently has public attention been called to the immense damage inflicted on human interests by the vastly greater number of persons whose eyesight or hearing is merely defective, says the Youth's Companion.

A new law of Connecticut requires that the eyes of all children attending, the public schools shall be examined; and many teachers have noted that desective vision is quite common, and that it is a serious hindrance to the

pupil's progress. It has also been reported that dullmess of hearing is associated with many cases of backward scholarship.

In Europe an examination showed that "out of 82 firemen and engine-drivers, only three possessed perfectly normal hearing." A medical journal suggests that where employes must be guided by sound signals, duliness of hearing may be quite as serious a matter as color-blindness must be in read-

ing color signals. The increasing use of speciacles, mong both children and adults, has been made a cause of alarm; but who would infer an increase of the rainfall from the multiplication of umbrellas? Yet many cases of defective vision are, and always have been, due to avoidable causes. "In what ways do we abuse our. eyes?" asks the New York Times. "In what ways do we not abuse them?" is Mis suggestive reply.

DEWEY IN AN EMERGENCY.

He Has Always Been Resourceful and Prompt in Action-An Instance.

One striking characteristic of the admiral is readiness with which he meets every emergency. He is resourceful as well as prompt in action. An illustration of this occurred during a cruise which Dewey took after the civil war, in the Mediterranean on the old ship Canandaigua, says Leslie's Weekly. The war fever had died out and the men frequently deserted. On men-of-war, boats cannot be lowered without an order, except in a case of a man overboard. Several malcontents in the crew one night, therefore, raised the "man-overboard" cry. lowered a boat, and scuttled off into the darkness. Dewey was executive officer of the ship, and was called from his berth. Though even then particular as to dress, he didn't care about uniforms when there was quick work to be done, and he appeared clad only

in his night shirt. He rushed up to the quarterdeck in half a gale of wind and promptly took command in spite of his curious appearance. He knew his men thoroughly, and acted promptly in spite of the darkness. "Come back here, Jim Brown, Tom Robinson, and the rest of you," he shouted, and punctuated his remarks with three shote from his revolver. The shots, the ghostly figure on the quarterdeck, and the sudden use of their names, startled the men into obedience, and they came sneaking back to the ship, while Dewey and his novel uniform retired once more below.

ATTIRE SHOCKS PASTOR. Thinks a Golf Outfit Has Connection with a Bull-Fight Until Balightened.

A Chicago minister who went out to Oak Park one Sunday to attend church was shocked to see one of his former parishioners attired in most unseemly garments. The man, who was seated on the front porch of a handsome residence, was clad in checked knee breeches and a red coat that was faced in green, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The minister paused before the gate, put on his glasses and gazed in silent artonishment before speaking.

"Say. Brother Brown, why aren't you attending service?" he inquired, when he was sure he had not made a mistake concerning the identity of the man. Brother Brown looked up from a Sunday paper and appeared to be em-

barrassed. He invited the clergyman in to take a rest, and he made several incoherent remarks about the weather. "No, I cannot stop," said the minlater. "There is only one question I

want to ask; Where did you get that emoking jacket? It looks as if you were a matador or something or other connected with a bull-fight." The Oak Park man stood up and

turned round so that the cut of the smoking jacket could be seen. Then

"Smoking jacket! Why, where have you been? This is my golf coat." The minister apologized and passed on to where he was expected to listen to & sermon on "Nineteenth Century Prog-

Italian Mountains to Be Decorated. Italy's mountains are in a fair way of being decorated, should one of the ideas new entertained of commemorating the "holy year" of 1900 be carried out. It is the intention of a special committee just formed to erect 19 statues, one for each century since the birth of Christ, on high mountain peaks in different parts of the peninsula. The statues will all be colossal figures of the redeemed, in gilded cast iron, to be il-

"Burying the Tomahawk," The Sioux and Blackfeet will at parting dig their spears in the earth as a sign of confidence and mutual esteem. This is the origin of the term "burying the tomahawk."

luminated at night.

MEXICAN COURTESY.

People Along the Rio Grande Are Very Polite in Their Intercourse.

The Mexicans observe many little, courtesies that an American rarely, thinks about, writes J. P. Cranke in. Woman's Home Companion. For instance, two gentlemen meeting on the street gravely salute each other by raising their hats. As they invariably extend this same salutation to their American acquaintances the latter must respond in kind, and thus the habit is formed. It is often laughable to see two Americans meet, and with grave dignity doff their hats through the force of habit acquired in their intercourse with Mexicans, and then observe the expression of their faces as they realize what they have done. The only passport to the best society is the culture and character of a gentleman. If a man is not a gentleman, were he a millionaire, he could never penetrate that charmed inner circle that obtains in every border town. The Mexicans are equally exclusive. A letter of introduction from one side of the river to the other will, however, give a stranger instant recognition socially. They are exceedingly careful about these introductions, and a man must be well known to somebody of importance before he can secure one. It is a rule in Mexico that the one who introduces a stranger in this way is responsible even for his bills. The American habit of writing everybody a letter of recommendation does not, therefore, prevail here. But when one does get introduced; the Mexicans never weary in showing courtesies. To the Mexican your friend is the same as yourself and should have equal attention.

PYTHON ABOARD SHIP.

Lively Experience of a Crew on British Steamer En Route from Hayti.

The British steamer Saltram, Capt. Owen, which arrived at this port lately from Port de Paix, Hayti, loaded with logwood, passed through a remarkable thrilling experience on the way, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. On the third day of the outward voyage John Bauks, one of the sailors, noticed a peculiar rattling in the neighborhood of the partition between the hold and the forecastle. He called the attention of his comrades to it, and, the noise continuing, the matter was reported to the first mate, who ordered an investigation to be made. The carpenter was summoned and a portion of the woodwork hastily removed, when, to their horror and dismay, the crew perceived the head of a python gradually protrude itself.

A hasty council of war was at once held by Capt. Owen and it was resolved to employ drastic means to effect the reptile's destruction. The officers ordered all guns laid aside, for fear the men in their excitement should injure one another rather than the snake, and then commanded the crew to attack the reptile with marling spikes and clubs. After a battle lasting a quarter of an hour a lucky blow with a spike transfixed the beast's head, and, the skin being too mangled for preservation, the serpent was forthwith given a watery grave.

SNAKES ON HIS ENGINE.

A Pennsylvania Engineer's Strange Pets on His Run Through the Mountains.

C. L. Pownell, an engineer on the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad, has been a snake tamer and fancier ever since he was a boy, says a Bellefonte (Pa.) correspondent of the New York World. For 20 years he has been living in the Alleghany mountains, which abound with rattlers, and he has had many of them for pets.

Not only does Engineer Pownell carry his pet rattlers with him on his engine in a box, but frequently turns them loose in the cab or on the tender to roam at will, and it is not an infrequent sight to see Pownell's engine go spinning by with rattlesnakes visible over the top of the tank, their heads hanging out of the cab, or to see them snugly ensconced on the footboard of the engine.

Arriving at his destination, Pownell calmly picks up the snakes and puts them securely in their box for the time being. Not infrequently he turns the reptiles loose on the depot platforms and plays with them for the amusement of large crowds.

Powned handles the snakes as the average man would handle a cat, and with as little fear. The only time he appears to take any caution is in picking up the reptiles, never doing this when they are in coil, as that is the only time, he declares, when they will strike.

Saloon Business in Cuba.

A New Orleans newspaper tell how a Havana saloonkeeper bewails the passing of Spanish rule on that island. "We have not made much out of the privates under either rule," he began. "The Americans have forbidden us to sell liquor to them, and the Spanish soldiers were too poor to buy. It is the officers of the two nationalities that I compare. In Weyler's army, drinking was very heavy. The rebellion might have been ended in a short time if these officers had cared to attend to it. They were making too much money and having too good a time."

He Minds the Sheep, The London Leader tells of a dog which has lost both of its right legs, and yet manages to get about on the other two, which are in more than one sense its left legs. "In starting to run the dog quickly gets up, balances itself on its two legs, and rapidly hops off in the style of a large, agile bird. With this strange mode of rapid progression It now attends to sheep exactly in the way of an ordinary uninjured dog."

BIELA'S COMET.

The Periodically Seen Body Was Observed This Year at Santiago, Chill.

The periodicity of Biela's comet was ascertained on its discovery, in February, 1826, by Biela; at Josephstadt, Bohemia, and, independently, by Gambart, at Marseilles, about ten days later. Both discoverers remarked the similarity of elements to those of the comets of 1772, imperfectly observed by Montaigna at Limoges, and the first comet of 1806. Clausen's calculations showed that the period of revolution between 1772 and 1826 had been about 6 2-3 years, the comet having escaped observation at the intermediate returns, excepting that of 1806, when it was seen by Pons. Prof. Santim, of Padua, principally occupied himself with the investigation of the motions of this comet, as did more recently the late Prof. Hubbard, of Washington.

Biela's comet was observed at its reappearance in 1832, but was missed in 1839, from proximity to the sun. At its next return, in 1845-46, it was again found, and at this appearance a remarkable separation into two distinct nebulosities took place under the eyes of the astronomers. In 1852 both components were reobserved and were found to have considerably widened their distance from one another. At the return to perihelion in 1859 there was no possibility of observations from the unfavorable position in the heavens, but in 1866, according to calculation, its track seemed likely to favor observation, yet, in spite of long and careful search, the comet was not found, nor was anything seen of it until 1872.

DIFFICULT TEST.

One Man Subjected to Civil Service Examination Literally Interprets Instructions.

One of the hardest tests given applicants who go before the civil service commission boards of examiners is in the form of printed matter which is to be copied without a single change. It is said to be surprising to find how many intelligent people find it impossible to properly stand this test. They can frequently correct errors in language which they cannot copy verbatim, says the Washington Star.

There was lately an applicant who showed his aptitude for this work. He was given a printed page and told to

copy it. 'Want it just like this?" he asked. "Without a change," the examiner

replied. The man labored. The printed matter was on a white sheet that was spotless, with the exception of a fly speck on one of its corners. The sheet the student had was minus a blemish in that particular spot, but when it was turned in there was a well-imitated fly speck. There was not a flaw in the work, and he received a rating of 100 on that portion of his examination, and to-day is one of the best and most trusted employes in the service of the commission, where he was detailed shortly after taking his examination.

FACING DEATH.

Soldiers of Every Nation Have Their Own Characteristic Way of Doing It.

"I have been under fire with the armies of nearly every nation," said an old war correspondent, "and I have learned that every nation has its way of facing death.

"The dullest Frenchman as he waits for death or glory becomes an original wit, while your German's hand generally feels mechanically for his pipe. A Scotsman's jaws twitch for a second or two, and then he stands erect and motionless, waiting; while your Irishman gives vent to his feelings in a mad yell, or, if that is not possible, in a low Celtic moan. Curiously enough, Italians, Russians die in a very similar manner as to their physical bearing; but the first and last probably rise to the highest state of courteousness man has ever at-

"Thomas Atkins and the Americans are alike when the moment comes. One curses, another brings the blood through his lips, while a third mutters a name which must of necessity belong to his own sister or some one else's."

Not a Crush Hat.

The German emperor likes to study the characters of his group of small sons, and to that end has given them a room next to the one used for business purposes for himself. A certain great scientific man, having on one occasion an interview with the emporor, left his hat in the adjoining vestibule. There the little brothers discovered it, and the crown prince, explaining to the younger ones that "papa" sometimes sat on his opera hat and it came all right again, proceeded to give a practical illustration of this statement, to the ruin of the beaver. The emperor's door suddenly opened and "pap" and the professor appeared. Like a man!y little fellow the crown prince owned up, apologized to the laughing professor, and went off to buy for the old gentleman a new hat with his small pocket money.

Snowstorm in a Tropical City. Melbourne has recently had its first taste of a snowstorm and to the great majority of the citizens it was as much of a novelty as an earthquake. The fall was not particularly heavy, but young Melbourne found quite enough snow on the ground to enable it to enter with

Queer "Ada" on Church Doors. On many of the church doors in Loudon are notices tacked up telling when and where the excise board will meet to grant licenses to sell intoxicating

enthusiasm into the novel sport of

STATISTICS OF THE INDIANS.

Their Numbers Estimated at 250,000 -350 Schools Are Maintained for Them.

Uncle Sam's new directory of the Indian tribes shows that the parlor car companies and the apartment house builders have still a big fund of names. euphonious and otherwise, to draw from, although, in running down the list, it is seen that there are limits to the selection of Indian names. No one, for instance, would want to live in the Two-Kettle Sioux apartments, and some objection might be made to names like Winibegoshish, Humptulip and Muckleshoat, but there are many Pottawatomie, Maricopa, Menomonee, Nomelackie, Pembina, Piankeshaw, Shoshone, Tonkawa and Wylackie, which, if they do not appeal to the namers of parlor cars and apartment houses, ought to keep those American horse owners who name their thoroughbreds by fantastic and inane systems. Such seekers for names are referred for detailed information to the "statistics of Indian tribes, Indian agencies and Indian schools," for 1889, issued by the government printing office, says the New York Sun. This handbook gives the names of 71 Indian agencies and 350 tribes, with

statistics of 350 schools, including agency day schools, independent day schools, reservation boarding schools and non-reservation boarding schools. The Indian population, summing the agency totals, which range from 388 in the Sac and Fox agency in Iowa to 77,018 in the Union agency, Indian territory, is nearly 250,000. The estimated value of Indian school plants is \$3,562,-760, nearly \$2,000,000 representing schools on reservations.

THE NEGRO IN HOT WEATHER.

He Likes the Heat on His Head, But He Tries to Keep His Heels Ceol.

It has often been said that the capacity of the negro race for enduring heat has never been fully tested. An accident related by a dairyman living on the outskirts of the city seems to bear out this assertion. He has a young negro boy who looks after the cattle and does chores around the place. The only effect that the heat produces in his case is a desire to slumber. The dairyman had a young calf in the barnyard, and as the sun was pouring in on the poor animal his wife sent "Carlina" out to turn the calf loose, so that he could seek a shady spot. After waiting an hour for his return the housewife went to the barnyard to investigate. There she found both boy and calf curled up in the hot and stifling barnyard. The calf was dead from the effects of the sun, but the boy was slumbering peacefully by its side, says the Jacksonville

(Fla.) Times-Union. While a negro can stand any amount of heat on his head, he loves to cool his' heels. It is a common sight in the winter to see a negro boy on a frosty morning with his head bundled up to keep out the cold, and at the same time walking unconcernedly along the frosty. ground in his bare feet. One of the hottest places in the city on a hot day is at the lumber wharves of the Florida Central and Peninsula railroad. When the men knock off for noon they frequently take a nap with their faces upturned to. time they get their feet under the shadow of some friendly lumber pile.

MIDDLE PART DYING OUT.

Fashion Docrees That Men Must Return to the Side Division of the Hair.

Changing style has decreed that the fashion of parting the hair in the middle, which has prevailed so long among men, must go. The young man about to make an appearance "in society" hereafter need not stand before the mirror dividing his smoothly-brushed locks exactly in the middle, thereby setting off his face in symmetrical frame of glossy hair, and his elderly, bald-headed rival is soon to be denied. the pleasure of making disdainful comment upon "parting one's brains in the

"By far the great majority of my customers nowadays have their hair parted on the side," said a Washington street barber the other day. "The part in the middle is going out of style. It. never was popular with elderly people. as so many of them are bald, but it's been the rage within the last ten years, all right. I remember when a man who had his hair plastered down each side

of his face was called a 'chappie.' "When 'Lord Chumley' was first played in this country lots of theatergoers were greatly amused because he appeared with his hair parted in the middle. Probably the style was imported from England. It spread just after the pompadour went out. Lots of people could not wear the pompadours, which did not stand stiffly unless, the hair was bristly, so they adopted the part in the middle. You never see a man with a pompadour to-day, and I venture to say that in a couple of years every one will be back to the old style of parting the hair on the side."

The Dewey Plant.

A blooming plant, with clusters of blood-red tassels depending from its glossy leaves, is to be seen not far from Broad and Chestmut streets, says the Philadelphia Press. It is labeled "The Dewey Plant" in conspicuous letters. Six months ago the duplicate was seen in another part of town, with an inscription declaring it was "Admiral Dewey's favorite flower!" The plant is a native of the Philippine islands.

New Method of Blasting. A new way of blasting rock is to place a cartridge of water into a shot hole and convert it into steam instantly by electricity. This method is especially, applicable in coal mines.

PACKING SARDINES.

How an Interesting and Important New England Industry Is Conducted.

The packing of small herrings, or, as they are often called, "American sardines," is an important industry in Maine. In that state there are 50 factories, which give employment to a large number of hands during four or five months of the year. The annual output is estimated to be of an average value of \$3,000,000, and about half of this amount finds its way into the pockets of the factory employes in the form of wages. The fish are caught in seines scattered all along the coast for a distance of about a hundred miles. After the fish are taken in sailboats to the factories they are thrown into strong brine, where they remain for some time. They are then laid on iron crates and conveyed to an immense oven, where the crates are laid on revolving shelves. After 20 minutes' cooking the fish are ready for packing. There are two methods of packing, one in oil, the other in mustard. The ground mustard is mixed with vinegar; for oil packing cotton seed oil is used. About a gill of oil is put into a can, and then the baked fish from the ovens are carefully packed into it and the cover snapped on. The pans then go to the sealer, who sits in front of a little furnace in which his soldering iron is plunged. Seizing the can, he runs the heated iron around the cover, holding the solder just in front of it, and seals the can so rapidly that the eye can hardly follow his movements. The sealed cans are thrown into a bath of boiling water, in which they remain for two hours. If any of them leak the tops will bulge out, and these go back to be resealed. After the cans are cleaned with sawdust they are packed into cases and put on the market as genuine American sardines in pure olive

A FAITHFUL HORSE.

An Instance of Remarkable Devotion and Animal Courage.

Instances of the self-devotion of animals in the service of their masters are not uncommon, but they generally have to do with some sudden, instinctive deed of courage. Passive faithfulness unto death, among beasts as among men, is the rarest form of self-sacrifice. The story of the horse of a certain sergeant in the northwest illustrates the courage of animals in its noblest form. Sergt. Parker, a member of the Canadian mounted police, waited a day or two after the departure of his men, in order to receive some government dispatches, of which he was to be the bearer. It was winter on the prairie, and every trail was hidden beneath the snow, but as soon as he secured the papers, he mushed on alone, hoping to rejoin his company by a forced march. By nightfall he had lost all sense of di-

ney next day he felt that his search was hopeless. Still the dispatches were important, and he had been trusted with them. For six days he wandered about, starving and frost bitten. Then snow-blindness came upon him, and he lay down

rection, and when he resumed his jour-

to die. His faithful horse did not descrt him, but stood like a sentinel at his master's feet. For a day and a night it stood there, and on the morning of the second day of its watch a mail-carrier saw the motionless figure. He approached and discovered Sergeant Parker.

It was nearly a fortnight before the rescued sergeant regained consciousness. His first question was after his horse. The emaciated beast was brought into the tent where its master lay, and at once began to lick his face.

Two days later the horse was dead. PROPERTY IN HAWAII.

Sugar Planters Are on the Flood Tide of Fortune and Are Getting Rich.

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who has been in the Hawaiian islands this summer, speaking of the conditions there,

The sugar planters are on the flood tide of fortune, for the profits on cane are heavy, and everybody in the business is getting rich. Coffee planting has not been so profitable, but I think that eventually it will be made to pay. The material development of Hawaii has been greatly accelerated by annexation. Coming under our flag has been of enormous benefit. It has given confidence to the people and the guarantee of stable government brightens the whole future. Even the most ardent royalists are forced to admit that American supremacy in the islands is the best thing that could have hap-

What form of government do the leading men of the country desire? They wish congress to bestow upon Hawaii a regular territorial system of government, such as that of Arizona or New Mexico. In my opinion that is the most desirable policy to pursue. At present the government is very awkward and cumbersome. There is no municipal or county government, and people residing at a distance from Honolulu are put to great inconvenience, for public records are kept at no other place. Honolulu itself is making rapid strides in the march of progress. Its harbor is crowded with shipping and its business men report unprecedented activity in trade.

Lyddite Not Widely Known. The new explosive, lyddite, which is figuring in the South African war, is a chemical known only to a few enginears. The secret was purchased by the English government from the inventor of melinite, with which it is supposed to be nearly identical. It is exploded by percussion.

NOBLE DEED OF A NEWSBOY Takes the Padding from His Crute

to Relieve the Distress of a Horse.

A small act of kindness sometime thrills the heart of the beholder, espe cially if the act is performed without thought of observation and quite with out the hope that it will be known an applauded. A correspondent of th Companion, a physician of Minneapo lis, has sent us-"not for publication. he says, "but simply that you maknow it"—the story of a very touching deed of humanity, which it surely wil do nothing but good to tell of.

In front of the Masonic temple, in Minneapolis, in which building the phy sician has his office, a little cripple is ac customed to sell newspapers. He is sufferer from infantile paralysis of cerebral type, and also has a hairlip He seems at a sad disadvantage in this eager and bustling world.

The other day a horse attached to ar ash-cart was standing on the street opposite where the crippled boy stood on his crutch selling papers. Some how, the boy discovered that the horse had a galled shoulder.

As the doctor watched him from his window, the boy cast about for something with which to relieve the poor horse. Finding nothing else, he ripped off from the top of his crutch the cloth stuffed with felt which eased the crutch to his own armpit, and tied it with two strings to the horse's collar, so that it would cover the place where the collar

bore upon the raw shoulder. "I had just time," the doctor says, "to see him finish the work and bobble away on his depleted crutch with a haste that made me think he feared the owner might catch him at it."

A MAINE BEAR STORY.

The Pelt of the Mother Bear Used as a, Rug Attracts One of Her Cubs Into Captivity.

An old she bear had been killing sheep and scaring the women and children in a Maine township, and a farmer, who was a dead shot, took an afternoon off to hunt the animal. - While passing through a blackberry patch, he found a fat cub, and after a short chase, caught it in his arms. The little fellow fought and bit until the man cuffed and choked it into subjection, and then the cub cried for its mother. She came, and the hunter acted quickly. Placing the cub between his knees, he took up his rifle and waited. The mother bear had evidently seen firearms, for she halted at a respectable distance. The man squeezed the cub with his knees until it howled, and at this the mother threw away her caution and dashed on until a rifle ball finished her career. The hunter went home with his prize, and after chaining the cub in the barn, got the old bear's skin and tanned it in a rough way. Then it was spread on the floor by the side of his sister's bed. One night about a week later, when the young woman was about to retire for the night, she heard a commotion under the bed, and saw something black and hairy moving around underneath. She screamed at the top of her voice; her brother came running and pulled out another cub. It was a mate to the captive in the barn; and it had smelled out its mother's pelt.

EARNINGS OF PLAYWRIGHTS.

More Than One Native Dran.a Had Coined Its Author Over \$100,000.

Dramatists of established reputation write plays only upon order. Their ordinary prepayments are \$500 upon the delivery of a scenario and \$500 more. upon the completion of a play. "If the finished work does not realize expectations," writes Franklin Fyles of "The Theater and Its People" in Ladies Home Journal, "or if the manager for, any other reason does not desire to put it on the stage, the money paid is forfeited after a certain lapse of time andthe ownership reverts to the author; But if the manager decides to produce the piece the author receives a percentage of the gross receipts, usually five per cent., payable weekly, after the amount previously advanced has been deducted. Ordinarily it increases with the amount of money taken in. More than one native drama has earned \$100.-000 for its author. A dozen have vielded \$50,000 each; three times as many \$25,-000 and a goodly number \$10,000."

Commanded 100,000 Men.

There are few living generals who have been called upon to command more than 100,000 men in time of peace, but that lot has recently fallen to the German cavalry general, Count Von Haeseler. He is the commanding general of the Sixteenth army corps, stationed at Metz, and he was intrusted with the chief command during the recent army maneuvers, which took place on ground made memorable by the conflict of 1870-71. The maneuvers lasted more than a week, and four complete army corps, an entire cavalry division and more than 100,000 men took part, under the personal observation of the general. The second in command was Gen. Von Falkenbausen.

Criminality of Animats. A writer in Forest and Stream 5278 that the criminal tendency is manifested to greater or less extent by all the lower animals, and he has compiled a list of 18 crimes which are commonly committed by birds, beasts or reptiles. The indictment includes murder, parricide, fratricide, suicide, theft, kid-

A Ship-Saving Cable. From Cape Hatteras to Sandy Hook an inventor proposes to stretch a wire. cable off shore, anchored at intervals, so that endangered craft, instead of drifting upon the beach, may bring up against the rope and be held in safety.

naping, highway robbery, polygamy

and drunkenness.

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