There is a portion of this old forms shan wall of the temple of heldmon still standing in Jerusalem, which is see of the first places visited by four-six Friday is the best day on which to hint it up, for it is on that day that the devout Jews Juther there in great she devout Jowa gather there in great members and smil for the lost glories of their people. Access is easily had so the place on the outer aids of the melosures, secupied by the mosque of Amar, which is built over the traditional rock of macrifice whereon hasham showed his willingness to Abraham showed his willingness to a offer his son Tesac; it is from this me stone that Mohammed is said to have ascended to Heaven, the rock steelf having been stayed from following the prophet by the hand of the angel Gabriel, the imprint of the hand on the rock being shown to this

day to travelers. A narrow lane, scarcely more than sen feet in width, runs at the base of the old wall, and here, for the space of 200 feet come the Jews to lament over their fallen greatness. Not only does Friday find a goodly assembly of the people of old Israel, but the days just preceding their great feasts, such the passover, or the feast of the tabernacles, call forth a multitude of worshipers.

Imagine a long stretch of wall, 50 feet high, composed of great, gray stones, each many feet in length and evidently exceedingly thick, with gress and weeds growing snugly in the chinks. Close to the wall, with their faces almost touching, are ranged the sorrowing Hebrews-old men and youths, matrons and maidens, rich and poor, in velvet gowns and in paupers' rags, crowded indiscriminately together. Moving about the midst of the press are swarms beggars, a part of the army of 6,000 mendicants who make up the begging population of the holy city.

There is a tradition among these Jews that if one leaves the city, but drives a nail into this wall before he goes, he will certainly return some day to the place so dear to him. These mails are drawn out and sold to tourists and the rustier the nail and the more difficult to draw, the better price it will command.—Chicago News.

PRILOSOPHY OF INVENTION. Mechanical Genius Responds to Opportûnities.

The advent of important and valuable inventions is often dependent not upon the brilliant inspiration of some individual inventor, but upon the general and gradual advance of the state of art to which they belong, making their occurrence not only possible, but almost inevitable. The hicycle is an excellent example of this kind of growth in mechanical construction, since, while it is one of the most important things, both mechanically and commercially, which has ever been produced, it owes its deto the parallel improvements in metal and rubber working without which it could never have existed at all, in the modern sense, or to ony extent.

The clumsy wooden velocipede would always have remained a useless toy had not the introduction of drawn steel tubing made the construction of a light, and yet strong, frame possible, while the original leather tire of Dunlop could never have led to the practical application the pneumatic principle without the substitution of the rabber construction which only the advances in rubber manufacture made possible. This, is but one instance of what is spparent in many other traces of work, and there is little doubt that, if the patent records of the past 50 years were thoroughly studied by competent specialists, many differentians which at the time of their conception were failures, simply because of the impossibility of executing the ideas, would now be found both practicable and valuable.—Cassier a Madazine.

Feeding an Isolated Creb.

Among the most interesting of all be tenents of the tanks in New York ac uarium are the decorating crabs. certain one of these crabs is anked" by himself. He is fed once lay, three pieces of elam being his owance. Feeding time is an event. lowance. Feeding time is an event.

It stands up on his hind legs, ready

to the food before it is put into the

ter overland. He knows what is

ming the dropped down to him

sought the food it.

Sometimes he

to make the many with all three

to his mouth and then

the many with all to his mouth and then

the many with all the many with all three

to his mouth and then

to his mouth and then

to his second on as it comes

to his mouth and then

to his second on as it comes

to his mouth and then

to his second on as it comes

to his mouth and then

to his mouth and his second on the his mouth and then

to his mouth and his second on the his mouth and then

to his mouth and his mou

SERVEFORE PORTAL PLANT Inary Sumbered Spitters.

The post office department has practically completed the plan it will follow with principles to the resision of the postal service of Greater New York when the charter goes into effect on

January I next.

This plan contemplates the submission of a recommendation to congress, by the postmaster general drging a repesi of the law making Brooklyn a presidential office. As soon as the law is repealed an order will be issued degrading the presidential and fourthclass offices within the boundaries of Greater New York to substations. It is proposed by the postmaster general that provision be made for creating the office of superintendent for what is now the Brooklyn post office at a salary which will compensate him for his work and responsibility. The postmaster of Brooklyn receives \$6,000 a year, and if the wishes of the department officials are followed the superintendent will not receive much less.

It has finally been determined not to recommend an increase of the \$8,000 salary of the postmaster of New York. Including Brooklyn, there are 21 presidential post offices within the boundaries of Greater New York, with salaries amounting to \$42,000 a year. There is a large number of fourth-class offices, and the postmasters holding these situations draw less than \$1,000 a year.

"Under the law," said a department official, "it will be necessary to make all of the presidential and fourth-class offices stations and substations. The salaries paid to the agents must amount to less than \$1,000 a year, so that if congress fails to adopt the recommendation of the postmaster general the su-perintendent of the Brooklyn will evidently receive only \$900."

LIVES AFTER HIS HEART STOPS. Physicians Save a Man After Death

Has Apparently Ensued. Joseph Rheinhardt, aged 50 years, a cook by occupation, was as good as dead for about 25 minutes at St. Louis the other evening, but is now alive, and hopes of his recovery are entertained. Rheinhardt was prostrated by the heat in a boarding house on First street and St. Clair avenue, East St. Louis. His friends did all in their power to revive him, but without success. His pulse beats were very faint and at last ceased. No motion of the heart could be de-

The patrol wagon was summoned and Rheihardt was hurried to St. Mary's hospital. The attending physician examined him and was puzzled. There was no sign of life, yet the body was very warm. Thinking there was still some life in the body the physician used all means within his power to restore the man. It was some time before the heart began to beat. Rheinhardt drew his breath in gasps for a few minutes; then he began to breathe regularly. The work of taking him to the hospital took about 15 minutes, and it was fully ten minutes after he reached

there before he began to breathe. Rheinhardt was prostrated by the heat in St. Louis several days ago, and was taken to the city hospital. He was discharged and went to his boarding house in East St. Louis. The sun proved too much for his already weakened condition, and upon reaching the house he sank to the floor prostrated. Some of the friends of Rheinhardt say that on several occasions when he has een ill his heart has stopped for a remarkably long time.

UNCONSCIOUS ON HIS GRAVE.

Remarkable Misfortunes That Have Overtaken William F. Parkes. William F. Parkes, or that portion of him which still lives, was found by Henry Murphy, a grave digger, lying unconscious upon his own grave in a remote part of St. Edward's cemetery, Girardville, Pa., early in the morning

The unconscious man, who is nearly 70 years old, had but one arm, no legs whatever, and a portion of his left shoulder had been cut away by surgeons' knives. He had fallen from his little wheel chair onto his own grave, and had evidently lain there all night.

The dead portion of Mr. Parker's body lies buried in a rosewood coffin in the grave upon which he was found. orate and care for his own grave, and had fainted while trying to pull a very stubborn weed. Parkes was born near Detroit. He had the most remarkable series of misfortunes which probably ever befell any person, and which have resulted in the loss of the several parts of his body enumerated above. He was married four times and every wife is

DOG WITH GOLD TEETH.

Grand Rapids Canine Needs Dentist's Sorvices After a Fight.

Dr. Robinson, of Sheldon street, Grand Rapids, Mich., has a dog named McGinty, which rejoices in two good teeth. McGinty had a fight with another canine and in the scrimmage succeeded in breaking two of his teeth.

As soon as his contest was over McGinty ran yelping into the doctor's office and jumped into the dental chair. The doctor's son took him in charge and the dog was held in the chair while the impression was taken. He even submitted calmly to the cotton packing process his composure being, no doubt, largely due to the blissful ignorance of dental bills, and he neither whined nor howled when a gold crown was fitted and cemented on each of the broken teeth. In fact, he seemed rather proud of it, and now he goes about displaying those two gold crowns and is the envy of every dog in the neighborhood, and he never falls on showing those two long, sharp fangs to frighten all the smaller dogs into sudden terror.

Windsor Has Age. Windsor has been used as a royal residence for 786 years.

PREVIOUS OF FUR. &

BRLVIIII OF THE BROWN OF THE BROWN OF THE BROWN OF THE PORT OF THE BROWN OF THE BRO urer and then they insisted on putting in a cosh register."—Detroit Free Press

-Impossible.-"See here. That horse you sold me runs away, kicks, bites, strikes, and tries to tear down the stable at night. You told me that if I got him once I wouldn't part with him for \$1,000." "Well, you won't." -Detroit Free Press.

—Her Sole Qualification — Mrs. Bagrox- 'Tell me, professor, will my daughter ever become a great pian-Herr Vogleschnitzle-"I gannot tell." "But has she none of the qualifications necessary for a good musician?" "Ach, yah, matam; she has two handts."-Puck

-"Bliggins' wife doesn't insist on retaining possession of the latch-key any more," suggested Mr. Meekton. "No," replied Mrs. Meekton, "she has found a better way of making sure that her husband stays home after dark." "What is it?" "She has taken the lamp off his bicycle."-Washington Star.

-A Delicate Remonstrance. "When I get to be a man," said the boy who has a good memory for phrases. "I'm going to strive to cultivate an unselfish nature." "That's right," replied the father. "How are you going to go about it?" "Well. in the first place, if I have any little boys I'll let them shoot their own fireworks instead of telling them they they must let me do it for fear they will hurt themselves."-Indianapolis Journal.

WEALTH OF THE ROMANOFFS. The Means of the Russian Imperial Family.

The means of the Russian imperial family are of the richest in the world. Apart altogether from the civil list, which usually amounts to £1,500,000 a year, but which may, of course, be increased by imperial order, the house of Romanoff owns 21,000,000 acres in different parts of Russia, which, under a system laid down in the reign of Emperor Paul, are managed by a special bureau, called that of the imperial appanages, which is controlled by a minister, who reports to the emperor alone, and takes no orders from the ministry of finance. The ministry of appanages now enjoys a revenue of more than £2,000,000, out of which 46 grand dukes and duchesses are supported, at an average cost of £500,000 or say £11,000 a year per prince or princess. The remaining income is suffered to accumulate, in order to meet the constantly increasing number of members of the imperial family, who are by no means always satised with their donations. The sums, though large, are not derived from taxation, and are probably less than those enjoyed by the Hapsburgs, who are, as a corporation, immense landowners, not to mention the great fortunes of two or three branches of the family, or than those of the house of Othman.

The revenue of the Hohenzollerns. exceeds £1,000,000, and that of the house of Savoy is more than £600,000 a year, the British house being, among the greater sovereign houses, by far the poorest. Fifty years hence the question of appanages will be a serious embarrassment to the dynasties, and will probably lead to a great relaxation of the royal marriage laws. Then the American heiress. who by that time will possess half South America, will indeed have a chance.—Spectator.

Nordau's Looks and Ways.

Of Max Nordau, the bepraised and berated author of "Degeneration," it is said that his nattiness is extreme, and with his well-fitting black frock tightly buttoned, his spotless shirt front, well manicured hands, and carefully brushed hair and whiskers. he looks more like a prosperous financier than one who regularly burns the midnight oil. His manner is unctuous, though not disagreeably so; his gestures are "enveloping," and there are in his voice those caressing notes which are acquired by all men whose profession brings them in one way or another into constant communication with women. He is never harsh and never bitter, and might be taken for a pure optimist, indulgent to a fault toward the follies and impostures of humanity.

Royal Cyclists.

When the duchess of Aosta first rode a wheel her royal kinsman, King Umberto, was so shocked that he ordered the guards not to present arms to her if she passed on a bicycle. The first sentry who did not present had his ears boxed by the angered princess. But times have changed, and now the entire royal family of Italy ride bicycles. Every day the queen, who is much more of an enthusiast than the king, takes a spin in the park surrounding the roval palace.

A TURPENTINE STUPE Answers the Same Purpose as &

Mustard Plaster.

One very useful form of counterirritation in place of a mustard plaster is what is known as a turpentine stupe. This is made as follows: A piece of moderately thick flannel is folded several times until it is about six inches square. It is then showed to soak in a bowl of very hot water and some turpentine is placed in a tin cup, which is then set in another bowl of hot water in order that the turnentine may be heated without its coming in contact with the flame. (For should you endeavor to heat turpentine over a gas jet or over a stove it will probably explode and produce serious burns.) By means of a pair of scissors or a hairpin the folded flannel is quickly picked out of the hot water and dropped on a large towel. The ends of the towel are then twisted so that the flannel is thoroughly wrung out and freed from all excess of hot water. It is next dropped in the cup of turpentine and after being thoroughly saturated with the turpentine is wrung out in a towel a second time in order to get out the excess of the drug. The flannel is now moistened with the hot water and turpentine and yet is not so wet as to drip. It is placed whereever the pain may be and kept in position. In a very short time it produces a considerable amount of irritation, which usually relieves the pain. This application is quite capable of producing serious irritation, and should not be allowed to remain on too long, as it may blister a tender skin. Neither the turpentine stupe nor the mustard plaster should be applied to young children, as they produce too much irritation, unless the turpentine in the one case or the mustard in the other is so thoroughly diluted as to lose a large amount of its irritant influence. If they are applied in too strong form they not only cause great pain and excessive irritation of the skin, but in addition may make the child exceedingly restless

D., in Chautauquan. WASPS AND BEES.

Hornets Can Do Considerable Damage to Fruit Trees.

and even feverish.—H. A. Hare, M.

Where hornets or wasps occur in very large numbers they frequently, at certain seasons, do considerable damage to fruit and forest trees by gnawing off the bark to build their paper nests. They destroy the fruit they attack, living as they do upon the juices extracted from it. But, on the other hand, these insects are very useful in that they likewise feed on flies and other insects, and so very materially diminish the number of these pests. Some wasps live in part upon honey, which they collect from the most open-petaled flowers, and thus to a very moderate extent they may be regarded in the light of flower fertilizers. Kirkland says, in the first volume of the American Naturalist, that "the paper hornet (Vespa moculata) often enters my nucleus hives. when I am rearing Italian queen bees, and captures the queen in the midst of her little colony, usually just after she has commenced her first laying. I have seen this depredator enter the small hive, drag out the queen, and fly away with her to the woods." Some of the species of the genus polistes store up honey which is poisonous, from the fact that it has been collected from poisonous flowers. They are found in South America, where also species of the genus Chartergus occur-wasps that make a very remarkable and tough nest, with funnel-shaped combs inside, arranged one inside of another, nest fashion, but not in contact except at their points of suspension. At the apices of these cones occur the apertures of entrance for the inmates to pass up among the conical tiers.-R. W. Shufeldt, in Appletons' Popular Science

Monthly. Phil Sheridan's Criticism.

The late Phil Sheridan had views of his own regarding most things, and was never averse to expressing them, no matter what the circumstances. One day Gen. Meigs, who was responsible for the form of the pension building in Washingtonwhich is modeled on the famous Farnese palace, but has been dubbed a cross between a car stable and a brewery - asked Sheridan what he thought of it.

"I have but one fault to find with it," was the reply.
"What is that?" "It is fireproof."

English Suicides.

Foreign ideas of the inclination of Englishmen to commit suicide on slight provocation will be strengthened by a recent occurrence at Hawley, in North Staffordshire. A wellto-do master builder informed a friend of his, also a prosperous builder, and some other persons, that he could not endure life, and walked away, later in the day jumping into a canal. His friend was so depressed at his statement that he at once went to the town reservoir and drowned himself. The bodies were recovered at nearly the same time.

THE STATUS OF DOGS. As Determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

AND A COLUMN THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

This question has reached the sus preme court of the United States, and has been settled, as far as the generalizations of that eminent body may: be accepted as conclusive. A look over the judgment of the court, pronounced by Associate Justice Brown, would cause a painful sensation; throughout the dog world, if nature had not, perhaps in a kindly spirit, veiled their intelligence in regard to legal complexities. The learned judge points out that the full protection of criminal laws accorded to such domestic animals as horses, cattle and sheep is withheld from the dog, because, in the light of property, he is but half a remove from creatures in a wild state. It counts for nothing in the law that the dog is peculiarly domestic, and admitted to privileges in a home that are infinitely removed from an ox, a mule, or even a sheep of mature growth. He may be fondled in the lap of beauty, admitted to the salon, and have a valet for his exclusive use, yet the law will not declare that he is anything more than half a wolf, ranking far below the

donkey as plaintiff in a criminal case.

After fixing the low domestic plane of the dog the decision of the supreme court proceeds to place him in "the category of cats, monkeys, parrots, singing birds and similar animals kept for pleasure, curiosity or caprice." This would add to the howl throughout dogdom if a knowledge of its meaning could be imparted. The cat enjoys enlarged privileges in the domestic circle, but dogs have always insisted that a cat is not in their class. A feud as old as civilization has existed between dogs and cats, and the former can justly claim a superiority not only in fighting weight, but in the extent of companionship to which they are admitted by the human race. A tramp would blush to be followed along the road by a cat, but poets have celebrated the friendship between the dog and the wanderer whose home is the highway, and bed the lee side of a fence or havstack. To be coupled with the whimsical monkey is still worse. A monkey in the house is a wellspring of disorder and vexation. The faithful Tray has a million

friends where Jocko has one. But the unkindest cut of all is to classify the dog with the parrot. In the whole kingdom of nature the dog probably considers the parrot the most mysterious and offensive of animals. He would call it the unspeakable parrot, but that suggests a tender point. A parrot can talk to a man, a gift just beyond the highest endowment of a dog. The parrot that would furnish no more than a mouthful for the mastiff yet treats him with condescension, pronounces his name with all the facility and authority of his master, and pursues him with that hard, cackling, satirical laugh that is the delight of a parrot's life. A parrot outlives three or four generations of dogs, and makes them all miserable by the airs of a higher caste, and the arts of a spiteful mockery surpassing belief. To be classed with the most impish, if not the most wicked animal admitted under man's roof, and by the highest court in the land, is a hard blow to the dog as a legal abstraction. But his owner will not forget the lesson of fidelity when fortune turns a frowning face.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Electric Navigation.

The electric launch industry is taking root much more slowly in this country than in Europe, the main difficulty being that of finding places at which to recharge the storage batteries, or get new supplies of chemicals if primary batteries are used. In this respect to-day the owner of an electric launch is often like a nation which has a fleet, but no coaling station. In Europe the rivers are so much shorter than ours, the towns are so much closer together, and the population is so much denser, that there are many places where launches

are in demand and highly successful. The English Thames has a fine fleet, and many continental rivers are dotted with such craft. At Bergen, Norway, a regular electric ferry line has been established, with eight boats running on a five-minute schedule across the harbor. In winter, when the schedule is shortest, the boats ply from seven a. m. to 9:30 p. m. On an average the boats cover 37 miles and carry a total of 1,800 passengers daily. The boats, which are 25 feet long, six feet eight inches beam, and made to carry 18 passengers, are double enders, with a screw at each end. A three-horse power motor runs each boat and the charging station has a 30-horse power dynamo.

A Shrewd Vermont Judge

They tell of a judge in Bennington, Vt., who, having spoken of buying a safe, was interviewed by two rival agents, each of whom had so much to say in favor of his own particular safe that the judge was quite at a loss which to buy. In a happy moment he thought of a burglar whom he had himself sentenced, and going to the jail he obtained this experts afe breaker's opinion and then gave the order

KILLED BY TIGHT SHOES

Lookiaw Results from an Abrasio on the Foot,

Pate of a St. Louis Man Sald to Threaten Every Man and Wossan Who Sacrifices Comfort to Vanity.

Tight shoes has caused the dear! Philip Schreiber, of 2444 South T street, St. Louis. He died at th hospital of lockjaw in its most * form. Otto Sutter, superintend the hospital, says the same fatal threatens every man and woman vanity is stronger than their dear comfort. It is also a possible; from the wearing of corsets too to

laced. Schreiber's death was not the of vanity. He was a molder, in pocumstances. Recently he purcha new pair of shoes which seemed when he bought them, but prove small when he had walked in awhile. They caused him consider pain, but he could not discard their buy, another pair, because he has the money. Besides being tight a the foot, the part that laced adroninstep bound Schreiber's feet sect and a sore began to form on the .: of his right foot. It gradually deveinto an abscess, and Schreiber des that he needed medical attentica. The abscess seemed to affect his en .re system. He applied at the city hospital for treatment, but it was too late.

That such a fate awaits a greater portion of the feminine population of St. Louis and a large number of the male persuasion seems improbable, but Dr. Sutter declares it to be a fact.

"Tight shoes are more apt than not to produce sores upon the feet," said the hospital superintendent, "and .ockjaw is more likely to result from such a sore than from one on any other part of the body. The reason is that a short walk suffices to fill the shoes with dirt and dust, particles of which are apt to remain in the sore and cause lock jaw to develop. Even with the advantage of antitorin in the treatment of the disease it is still dangerous and must be taken in time to prevent death.

"Another possible source of danger is the wearing of corsets. Women addicted to tight lacing are in constant danger, aside from that arising from the compression of the vital organs. An eposed corset rib (they are usually metal) may chafe the skin until an ab scess forms, and, while the danger of lockjaw would be slight as compared with that in the case of a sore 11 the foot, it would be likely to result se-

WEDS HIS FORMER SERVANT. Dr. C. E. Cadawallader Surprises Philadelphia Society.

Dr. C. E. Cadawallader, the head of one of Philadelphia's oldest and most exclusive families, was married the other afternoon in St. Paul's Epis opal church to Bridget Mary Ryan, his former housemaid. The marriage caused quite a sensation in society. circles in Philadelphia.

The bride came to this country five years ago from Tipperary, Ireland, and three years later entered the doctor's employ as housemaid. The doctor took more than an employer's interest in the fair Irish girl, and finally proposed marriage. She accepted, and, after vainly endeavoring to have the Roman Catholic church, of which she was a member, waive all restrictions, Miss Ryan gave up her religion and joined St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which Dr. Cadawallader is a vestry-

Dr. Cadawallader is a descendant of the famous John Cadawallader, the emigrant who arrived in America in 1697. His genealogy contains the names of Lord and Lady Erskine, Gen. John Cadawallader of revolutionary fame, the Welsh Cadawallader, who fought against Saladin under Couer de Lion, and Dr. Thomas Cadawallader, who, with Benjamin Franklin, founded libraries and was prominent in early

Philadelphia. The old Cadawallader mansion, at Fourth and Spruce streets, is one of the most interesting houses in Philadel phia, from a social and historic int

The bride comes of poor, but respectable Irish parents. She is 21 years of age, while her distinguished husof view. band has passed 50.

FROGS IN HIS STOMACH.

New Jersey Man Is Relieved of Un-welcome Tenanés by Doctors. For some time past the appetite of Peter Cunningham, an employe of the Shedakers farm, near Barlington, N. 3. was enormous. He are more than all the rest of the hired men and family His hunger could not be appeased. His capacity for food soon threatened the Shedakers with being eaten out of house and home. In self-defense they finally asked Cuuningham to undergo a medical examination. Dr. Stowell was summoned, and, according to Cunningham and the doctor, the doctor a stomach pump relieved him of 51 small

A Great Tunnel. The English government is sericular considering the construction of a submarine tunnel between England and Ireland. It is estimated that the cost of the tunnel will amount to £7,000, 000. Experts, however, are unanimous in declaring that the project of building a causeway between the two countries is impracticable, owing to the pare ticularly stormy character of St. George's channel.

Her Advice. A sweet girl graduate of Kausaa City's high school recently reproved a oung man for his lack of knowledge bout the Puritans, and advised him to go and get Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Frog-ress" if he wanted to post up.

PARILLE DE TA NOUVELLE-ORLES ANS Beats question au Sud, fondé le let septembre 1827.--Nouvelles du jour, locales détrangères.--Services LABRIELE sacciaux et per fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier.