THINGS THAT TASTE GOOD.

The Tongue Is Nearly Always the Best Guide to Food Needed by the Body.

The function of the taste doubtless Bustains a much more important relation to the digestion than has been generally accorded to it, says Dr. Kellogg. Food, to be digested, must be appetizing. Food which nauseates does not stimulate the secretion of the fluid necessary to digest it either in the mouth or the stomach. The sense of taste may be regarded as a sort of regulator of digestion, and perhaps also of nutrition. Hence it is an important property of food that the sense of taste may be stimulated, and that it may have an opportunity to exercise its selective and

controlling functions. Whtn one has eaten a sufficient amount of simple, wholesome food, the sense of taste informs him of the fact by declining to receive more. A perfect rule for mastication would be to chew each morsel of food until there is left only a tasteless remnant. It is useless to swallow such a residue, as it can have no nutritive value. When food is taken in this way the sense of taste has an opportunity to say "enough" before too much has been swallowed, and thus affords a perfect means of adapting the amount of food taken to the needs of

the body. A careful study of this suggestion will also show that the sense of taste, if allowed to act in a normal way, will select those substances of which the body is in great need; for example, if the blood is impoverished and needs an extra supply of nitrogenous food there will be a craving for such foods as muts, legumes and possibly eggs and milk, or some other substances containing nitrogen.

A curious analogy to this function is found in some insectivorous plants, which, as has been shown by recent experiments, refuse to capture insects or pay attention to fragments of maat placed within their grasp, except when the soil upon which they grow is lacking in nitrogenous elements. By supplying a fertilizer rich in nitrogen these so-called carnivorous plants ceuse to be carnivorous, and behave wholly like other plants. The same principle applies to the use of fat-making substances, such as starchy and oleaginous foods, such as nuts and cereals. The writer has frequently observed in thin patients craving for fats, which disappeared entirely after the patient made a gain of 20 or 30 pounds.

The taste was no doubt intended by the Creator to be a perfect guide to the quantity and quality of food to be taken, and not simply a means of gustatory pleasure. Unfortunately it has been terribly debauched. Men and women treat the palate as the pianist treats his instrument, touching it in various ways simply for the purpose of provoking pleasurable sensations, with no regard whatever to the possible needs of the body, or the possible damage which may be caused. The sense of taste, thus wrongly educated, becomes perverted and its indications become confused. Abnormal cravings are developed, which demand satisfaction in the use of tea, coffee, wine and other intoxicants, mustard, pepper and other condiments, large quantities of salt, pickles and rich and savory dishes of various sorts, together with sweets, ices and tidbits of all kinds. The sense of taste has been dethroned from its high position as governor of nutrition, and has come to be merely the servant of a capricious and insatiable desire for an illegitimate sensation, a purely selfish animal pleasure. This is gluttony, pure and simple, and is the apt tutor and hale companion of alcoholic intem-

perance. The free use of common salt must likewise be placed among serious dietetic errors. Prof. Bunge, of Basel, the leading physiological chemist of the world, with many others, has shown that the so-called necessity for the alimentary use of salt rests upon a very uncertain and equivocal, if not erroneous, basis, and that, at most, salt can be used without injury only in very minute quantities. The quantity designated by Prof. Bunge as within the limits of possible harmlessness is about 15 grains a day, or probably less than one-fourth of the amount usually consumed. The free use of salt leads to thrist and copious drinking in con-

nection with meals. Gum chewing, tobacco chewing, the use of tobacco in any form, must be condemned as harmful to the digestion through exhausting the function of the salivary glands, so that when required to maintain constant activity, the saliva secreted by the glands has very little value as a digestive agent. The glands, as well as the muscles and other parts of the body, require rest in which to store up the elements necessary for their proper function .- Good Health.

Margherita Fond of Mountains. Queen Margherita of Italy is an enterprising mountaineer. There are timse when her majesty, dressed in a tweed suit, with gaiters and a small cap, will leave her hotel at three o'clock in the morning and not return until mine in the evening, which fact being borne in mind, it is not altogether impossible to believe that the queen experiences the greatest difficulty in securing a willing companion on her wanderings from among the ladies of the court .- Chicago Times-Herald. .

Book Agent's Latest Scheme. The book agents have a new scheme: Nearly every agent who calls on you now is president of the Society for the Promulgation of Knowledge, of New York and, as a prominent citizen, he expects your assistance. The set of books he sells are recommended especially by his society, etc.—Atchison Globe.

His Idea of an Idiot. A small boy's idea of an idiot is another boy who wants to play school on Saturday.-Chicago Daily News.

BOER FARM HOSPITALITY.

What a Traveler Sees and Receives When He Stops Among the Burghers.

The average Dutch farm is a long. low roofed cabin stuck in the middle of the veldt. Here, with his tribe of children and Kaffir servants, lives and dies the Boer farmer. His herds and cattle are his only care; his only literature the Bible; his only recreation riding, smoking, or nigger driving, the last being by far the favorite Boer sport.

A howling chorus from the gaunt Kaffir dogs greets the visitor or benighted traveler. Alone on the veldt in a sparsely populated country, the Boer is, of course, hospitable, as men in such circumstances always are and always have been.

The family troop out to see the traveler. There is the stalwart, weatherbeaten, rough father, his ponderous, corpulent wife, and his dozen or so children. With each the traveler shakes hands, and he is then ushered into the house.

A bowl of water is brought to the guest. Being a traveler he produces his soap and washes. The father, taking the bowl, throws a small quantity of water on his face, and wipes it off with the towel. In the same water the whole family of 12 or 14 likewise wash themselves. They have no soap, and the traveler ceases to wonder at the pronounced dirtiness of all the Boers he has met.

For the evening meal the cloth is laid on the table, and a sufficiency of bowls are set on plates. The mother brings in a big basin of milk and a dish of hard, crisp bread, or "Boer biscuit" as it is called. A long Dutch grace is pronounced by the father. Then by the light of a single tallow candle supper is eaten.

For the father and visitor there is a small piece of boiled mutton. If the hungry traveler consumes his small ration of meat before his host has finished his portion the Boer will courteously offer what meat he has not eaten. Yet the Boer is a wealthy man, usually possessing hundreds of heads of cattle. His whole life is one strange contrast of poverty and plenty.

A long oration marks the conclusion of the meal, and a move is then made for bed. The signal for retiring is the bringing round of a bowl of water for each person to wash his feet in. Shoes are taken off, and father and mother,

boys and girls, all use the same water. Then, after he has kissed each of the family, the guest is shown to his room. Nowadays many farmhouses boast bedrooms, with huge, high wooden beds. But it was, and still is, the custom at many farms for the whole family to sleep on the floor of the living room.

Goat and sheep skins are laid on the floor. Everybody sleeps in his or ker thin clothes, removing only the veltschoon. No Boer ever undresses .- Lon-

OLDEST RACE ON EARTH.

The Pygmies of the African Forests Date Back Many Centuries Before Christ.

What a sight! Could anything be more like fairyland! There stood half a dozen little denizens of the dense primeval forest, sturdy and strong, and yet standing under four feet in height, dark, tan-colored skin, with eyes like coal-black diamonds, sparkling in their sockets. Here were the pygmies! Perhaps the oldest race of people to be found anywhere on God's earth, here stood before me, descendants of those, who, 3,500 years B. C., were known to the ancient Egyptians. No wonder we looked with awe upon so wonderful a race, and very naturally I began tolong to find out whether they were really human beings or a lower form of creation. I had not long to wait in suspense, for upon questioning this very strange visitor, who, by some extraordinary chance, could speak the Toro language, known also to myself, I found a very keen intelligence. He told me the approximate number of his tribe in the following manner: Picking up a piece of deac stick, he broke it into many pieces and placed these in a long row one by one, saying, as he did so: "That is a chief like myself." Having put a great number of these bits of stick on the ground, I asked him how many men each little chief had, and these he indicated in a similar way, only making each bit of stick refer to ten men, and then I was able to find that the number of his tribe was about 10,000. In other ways he showed his intelligence and keen appreciation of a joke. The strains of music that proceeded from my English concertina particularly charmed his savage little breast. Indeed, all the pygmies stood with wide-open mouths listening to the strange sounds. One of them was carrying a tiny wooden whistle, and I asked the chief to tell him to blow it. This he did, making a most piercing sound. When I asked its use he laughed, and then proceeded to tell me that it was used for one pygmy to call to another, and it appears that at great distances they can make themselves understood according

to the note and the number of notes played.—A. B. Lloyd, in Ainslee's.

Opal Mines Exhausted. The opal mines in New Mexico and the United States have been about exhausted, no gems of much value being extracted from them, though at one time large sums were made out of these mines. Opals occur in veins in the same manner as silver or gold.—Cleveland Leader.

Valuable Skates. Skates made of gold are popular in St. Petersburg. One lady has had the blades of her skates enriched with dia-

monds. Skates set with pearls and

precious stones have also been in fash-

RAINSTORM OF BOWLDERS.

Miraculous Escape of Two California Miners During an Earthquake.

Two men of San Bernardino lately passed through a rain of bowlders that were turned loose upon them from a mountain top by an earthquake shock. Many of the bowlders weighed over a ton each. They hurtled down like immense hallstones in a storm such as no other human being ever experienced. Imagine a rain of bowlders as large as houses and as thick as hail, and you will have some kind of an impression of the storm which raged about the ears of these two San Bernardino men for hours one dark afternoon and left them to go home shivering with fright next morning, wondering at their strange escape from death.

Quite recently the country of San Bernardino was shaken up by quite a severe tremor. There was a shock one afternoon and another the following morning (Sunday) at 8:45 o'clock. It was the Saturday afternoon shock that caused the rain of bowlders on old Baldy mountain. Judge Burton and H. B. Morirs were up near the top of the mountain, some 8,500 feet, attending to some work in their Little Bull mine. This mine is situated on a particularly steep declivity near the head of San Antonio canyon and just under a ridge called the "Hog Back."

The men had just finished taking a midafternoon repast at the mouth of their mine when the first rumble began to shake things. The judge sprang to his feet with a cry that the tunnel had caved in. Morris followed, and both men stared fearfully up the mountain, not knowing which way to turn. All the while the ground was moving under their feet, and the landscape before them heaved like a carpet that was being shaken to get the dust out of it.

Suddenly dust began to fly out of the sides of the billowing mountain. Then s bowlder flew from overhead and shot down past the men's heads like a meteor from the sky. It was followed by dozens of others. The air became dark with them. The sky was speckled with the huge particles as they danced in their downward flight. A roar welled up from the convulsing mountain and ears and eyes were assailed by a confusion of terrific phenomena that paralyzed the human senses that had to face it.

The men fell upon their stomachs and lay as close to the earth as they could flatten themselves. Bowlders whizzed over them, cutting the hushes and grasses at their sides and thumping the ground about and below them, yet always missing them. The men were as much amazed at their successive escapes as they were astounded at the strangeness of the storm which broke over them.

Finally, fearing to trust any longer to blind luck, they raised their heads ever so little and looked for a place more sheltered to crawl into. They saw a small bluff just ahead of them and slowly they wormed their way up to it, finding protection beneath its straight up-and-down wall. Huge round rocks fell upon the edge of this wall and bounded over the shaking miners and rushed on down the mountain, each making a road through the brush large enough to accommodate a

wagon. For an hour the men lay still and heard the storm of bowlders rumbling over them. Then, about two o'clock, a second shock came and the storm was renewed in fury. Burton and Morris scrambled over to the shaft of their mine and secured the greater safety which an increase in the violence of the storm made necessary. The second shock was heavier than the first had been and the rain of rocks more terrible. The mouth of the shaft in which the men groped for shelter was filled with sand and pieces of rock. Suffocation bade fair to succeed where the rock rain had failed and the men barely escaped death from its smothering embrace even after the danger of getting crushed was averted. To go out of the shaft was to invite death. To stay inside was to suffer it unless the storm should cease very soon.

Providentially this is what happened. The bowlders began to fall less numerously and grew smaller in size, Soon they ceased altogether and the men were permitted to come forth into the fresh air and cough the dust out of their mouths and lungs .- San Francisco Examiner.

Magic Figure Nine. A curious coincidence is noted in the fact that nearly all the great mining discoveries of recent times have been made in years ending with the magic figure nine. Thus the famous gold find in California fell in the year 1849. Ten years later, in 1859, remarkable discoveries of the same metal were made simultaneously in Australia and British Columbia, causing a great rush of fortune hunters to these points. lu 1869 the famous Comstock lode find became known to the world; in 1879 the gold-bearing region around Leadville and Tombstone, Ariz., began to attract attention, and in 1889 the diggings at Clover Creek and in Lower California became the objective points of great multitudes of excited and anxious seekers after sudden wealth. And now again, at the end of another decade, history repeats itself once more. The remarkable gold finds recently made at Cape Nome, surpassing in richness and extent anything yet discovered in the Yukon district, bid fair to make the year 1899 as notable as any in the annals of gold mining.-Leslie's Weekly.

Distance of the North Star.

The Lick observatory astronomers tell us the north star is 255,000,000,000 miles away. The Lick telescope and photospectroscope have discovered 14 multiple stars. The star Mizar, the middle star of the handle of the great dipper, has a brilliancy 100 times that of our sun.-Cleveland Leader

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Pacing horses are not looked upon with favor in continental Europe. Tangier is a city without vehicles. Donkeys are usd for transportation. Needlework schools in Vienna excel

in variety of work and number of fancy stitches. Wild boars still abound in some parts of Morocco, one hunting party having

lately killed over 100 in one week. Tea-drinking and "five-o'clock tea" are becoming more and more popular in Berlin. The advocates of tea claim that it is a remedy for anaemia and

improves the complexion. A whale, said to be 66 feet long and 40 feet in girth, has been found dead in the Thames at Woolwich. It is believed to have been killed by the chemical refuse that flows into the river below London bridge, but, like another big whale, it may have met with a Woolwich torpedo.

In 1890 there were only four insurance companies in Japan, with a capital of 1,600,000 yen. In 1898 there were 73 registered companies, with a capital of 34,720,000 yen. At the same period the 36 Japanese dompanies alone showed an issue of 510,000 policies, the value of 120,000,000 yes

The climate of Egypt is magnificent, and there are few winter resorts that are preferable, meteorologically speaking. The air is fine and dry and the sunshine is perfect, while with equal temperature, wholesonie food and water and gentle breezes, there is little to be desired. Unfortunately, the sanitary arrangements in Egypt are very bad, and most of the hotels, even in Cairo, are built on contaminated sites.

PHYSIOLOGIC TIDES.

Mankind Does Not Take Enough Heed of the Need of Recreation and Relaxation.

The comparison of an undulating swing in the higher things in life to the tidal movements of the ocean has often been made in prose and poetry, but the highest development in all things, whether mental or physical, is attained through such change and variation; the sleeping hours are as necessary as the waking hours, rest as exercise, constructive as destructive metabolism. It would be well if this truth were more generally and thoroughly appreciated. What is it that is causing the nervous breakdowns among our business men, society women and students? Does not everyone in this rushing modern life feel that there is more put upon him than he can possibly do; more work and play and engagements and

Yet the trouble in most cases is not that people are overworked, but that they work against physiologic law. The business man fee that there can be no pause in work if he is to win success, and it is the continuity of strain that is killing him; the scholar who studies night and day loses originality and insight and finds I inself becoming a bookworm and a pellint. It is the old story of "all work at no play makes Jack a dull boy," which might well be reversed to fit the suffering from nervous exhaustion of pleasure-seekers, whose lives are blighted by ennui and discontent.

The best work of our lives is not done with the feverish, overwhelmed and burdened mind which omes from continuous, unvarying train, whether physical or mental, will ther from business or pleasure. We all need the ebbtides of recreation, relaxation and quiet thought in orde that there may follow the floodtides of health and strength for the real decisive efforts of life.-Medical Record.

· LAST OF THE BOURBONS.

Not a Man Among Them Who Is Noted for Action, Ambition or Intelligence.

The Orleans family now stands for all that remains of the French Bourbons. whose hands once welched so heavily in the scales of European destiny. It is a rich and powerful clan, with large estates in France and good investments in England; but its prestige and influence have passed awhy.

There was recently a wedding at Kingston-on-Thames, the center of the Orleans family in England. Prince Jean d'Orleans married his first cousin Princess Isabelle de France, the third daughter of the Comte de Paris and a great-granddaughter of King Louis Philippe.

The bride was given away by her brother, the duc d'Orleans, who would be king of France if the Bourbon dynasty were recalled to the throne; and a large company of royal relatives gathered from France, Portugal, Denmark, Italy, Austria and other countries.

The wedding party was mainly made up of royal personage, who were living on their estates in the country, and taking good care of their money. The Bourbons have retired from the active business of royalty, but cling to their titles and affect to believe that the restoration of the family fortunes will come some day.

Among all the numerous Orleans princes there is not one who has shown the qualities of leadership in any department of public life. They are pleasure-seekers, country squires and pedants. There is not a man of action among them. One of the current phrases in Europe is "The Orlegate brains have been inherited by the work en; the follies and weaknesses by the men." It is a family of idle, affects princes and of quick-witted, accomplished princesses .- Youth's Company

A Woman's Letter.

The average woman's letter contains an apology for not writing sooner, some samples of her new clothes and an appeal to answer right hway.-Atchison TO OVERCOME FEAR.

How a Daring Steeple Climber Schooled Himself for His Dangerous Calling.

P. F. O'Nell, of Charlestown, W. Va., has been climbing steeples and chimneys and other high places for more than 25 years. He began life as a sailer, going out from Newfoundland on a ship as a boy, drifting to this country in time to enlist for the civil war and at last taking up with his present occupation, in which he combines the trade of mason-for he has built the tops of many chimneys-of painter, of carpenter, of mechanic and worker in metal.

The most natural question to ask O'Neil was about fear; did he ever feel fear in high places? "Of course I feel fear at times," he answered, "Fear is common to all mankind. Not to feel fear is not courage; to overcome fear is the true quality of courage. Not long ago Prof. Taussig, of Harvard, who is interested in the matter from a psychological standpoint, wrote to me a similar question. What I told him I will tell you.

"I divide the nerve force of a man into two parts—the impelling force and the restraining force—the same impelling force that causes a body of recruits at first to run under fire, and the restraining force that causes them to overcome for various reasons the first natural fear. So in climbing one unused to it is by the natural impelling force of his nervous system airaidafraid that his legs, his arms, his support will give way and plunge him down. Shakespeare, who touched on all human emotions, touched on this feeling of fear in high places, when in 'King Lear' he pictured Edward at the cliffs of Dover.

"The only way to get over the natural fear is by some restraining force from either within or without. I remember once when a new boy at sea was ordered aloft by the mate he trembled with fear and begged to be let out of it: 'Upon my soul, sir, I can't go up there.' This was his first impelling impulse. But when the mate touched him up with a rope's end he was at the top of the mast so quick that the mate could not follow him. The pair on his outer nerves brought him to his senses and made him exert his restraining force. So if you happen to be with anyone who shows signs of fear in a high place a few smart slaps on the face will bring him to himself. The right medicine for unconquerable fear in a high place is immediate pain on the outside nerves.

"Fear can be overcome like any natural passion. I remember that when I began to climb I felt sensations of numbress in the back of my head, and at such times I used to stop and devote myself to restoring courage. The way to do it is to remember that support is at hand and that it depends ly upon yourself to make use of it. Climbing is, in fact, really a less dangerous occupation than driving a restive horse or an electric car, for the safey of the climber depends almost entirely on himself, while in the other case many chances of accident are beyoud his control,"-Boston Transcript.

FEARS OF WOMEN.

Why They Are Afraid of Mice and Always Look Under the Bed In a Mystery.

The cause that implants the spirit of fear in the bosom of the gentle sex is a subject that may well puzzle the most devout student of human nature. The mouse is considered one of the most harmless of creatures, and yet it has been responsible for more cases of hysteria than any animal many times its Fize.

One woman, who all her life has carefoey searched beneath the bed before retiring, at one time found herself in presession of a folding monstresity, the intricacies of which she had first to solve before taking her well-carned rest. But such is the force of habit, after pulling down the bed, she would carefully look beneath it, for no other reason than that she had done so ever since she was a child.

A favorite illusion is that of having one's legs seized, either from behind in going upstairs, or on getting into bed. Women have been seen scuttling upstairs in the dark, setting at deflance all the laws of locomotion in a ludicrous attempt to keep their legs some distance ahead of them and beyond the reach of a mysterious clutch. Girls will also make flying leaps into bed to eliminate the same improbability.

Many women search diligently in closets, bureau drawers and all sorts of impossible places before resigning themselves to sleep. An old housekeeper, whose table silver, in two baskets, was always placed in her bedroom after the evening meal, was one night awakened by what she considered suspicious sounds from the lower regions. Cautiously leaving her room with the silver, she pitched both baskets into the hall below, calling out as she did so; "Take it all and please go;" then fled precipitately and barricaded herself in her room. Needless to add, she found both baskets and scattered contents the following morning, a little the worse for the rough handling she had given them.-St. Louis Republic.

Indignant Robber. "Sir," said the highwayman, after he had gone through his victim's pockets and found only 11 cents, "I shall sue you for damages if this happens again." "On what grounds?" asked the as-

tonished victim. "It is an imposition upon the publie, sir, for you to go about looking to prosperous, and only 11 cents in your pocket."-Chicago Evening Post.

A Record Breaker. He-They say his wife drove him to She-Yes-and he lowered the rec-

ord.-Chicago Evening News.

SERVE IN LEGISLATURE.

Two Women Who Are Prominent in Politics and Affairs of State.

There are no limits to the possibilities of the western women of America. Mrs. Mary A. Wright, Mrs. Clara L. Campbell and Hattie Y. Noble were elected members of the Idaho house of representatives in 1895, under the woman's suffrage amendment to the state constitution in 1896. Thus far their services as lawmakers have been eminently satisfactory to their constituents.

Mrs. Wright, the representative from Kootenai county, the extreme northern part of the state, has long been recognized as one of Idaho's most successful educators. She and her husband are both heavy taxpayers. She has always taken a lively interest in public affairs and has made a study of public questions, yet she is not a professional politician. The nomination came to her unsolicited and it was only after persistent argument that she con-*ented to become a candidate. Mrs. Wright received her nomination by a two-thirds vote of her party. She spent her campaign in the schoolroom, making but one campaign trip, and that when she was invited to meet the people in the remotest part of her county, at Boomer's Ferry, yet she was elected by a large majority.

Mrs. Wright is an active worker in primaries, county and state conventions and has served on some of the most important committees in these conventions. While in the legislature she was chairman of the engrossing. committee, a member of the committee on education and of the committee on privileges and elections; she was also appointed on a number of special and honorary committees and was appointed to preside over the house while that body was in a committee of the whole. and is said to have wielded the gavel

with dignity and impartiality. Mrs. Wright is refined and cultured and made many friends during her stay

She began her political work in 1994. During the campaign of 1996 she worked for the suffrage amendment, not as a political issue, but as an act of justice to women, appealing to all parties. It is difficult for them to understand the prejudice that exists in the east. She says:

"I only wish the eastern states could see us enjoy our freedom. We are just as feminine as though we had never exercised the franchise and our busbands, fathers and brothers are just as fond of us as they ever were. I wish the east could understand as we do."

Mrs. Clara L. Campbell represented Ada county in the Idaho legislature last winter. She was born and educated in Connecticut. She has had no special "career," but has been thrown upon her own resources to a great extent, owing to the feeble condition of her husband's health, which has given her training and experience which, in connection with her sound sense and upright character, fit her for almost any public position of trust and responsibility. She was married to William? O. Campbell in 1868. After the birth of their three eldest sons they remov-Illinois, where they spend years. In 1875, owing to the ill health of her husband, they went to the Pa elfic coast, where she spent some time! in Eugene, Ore., teaching music. The continued ill health of her hushard, caused by long serving in the civil war, called for another charge of climate and in the fall of 1978 they were commissioned by the United States. government to take charge of the goveernment school upon the Nez Perce Indlan agency. Here they remained for I five years, that they might better educate their department scenetary and chairman of the executive board .- Chi-

ENGLISH MARRIAGE LAW.

cago Chronicle.

How the Prohibition of Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Came About.

This prohibition, which has caused so much discussion in England, grew out of the ancient tribul law forbidding a father to sell more than one daughter to the same man, when the Briton was emerging from polygamy and when for 21 shillings of the present money a man might dismiss his wife, or kill her if she would not go. As civil law it was to protect the living wife and kuit tribes closer together by intermarriage.

When ecclesiastical law became supreme a misreading of some Scripture text was used to put the sister of a man's wife among the prohibited degrees of relationship. This was the act of 1541 (32 Henry VIII.): "A man may not marry his deceased wife's sister, nor her daughter, but he may marry his first cous n."

While the marriage laws of 1541 have been altered and amended and rewritten until now they no more resemble the laws of that time than a modern locomotive resembles a chariot of Alexander, this one section has been preserved intact and reads to-day word for word as it did then.

The prohibition is not known to-day . in any other country. It does not apply in Scotland or Ireland—only in England. It is avoided by any persons ; wishing to marry going to Scotland or Ireland or France or the United States, and the English civil law is that a marriage valid where contracted is valid everywhere. The lex loci governs, except in polygamous countries. The law of 1541 is a dead letter in England except for the religious who will not disobey their bishops; and it gives rise to no small amount of scandal and bitter feeling and religious rancor when Smith marries his wife's sister in Edinburgh and brings her back to New York to live as his legal wife, which she is. The marriage contract depends upon the law of Scotland and must be decided by it .- N. Y. World.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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