TIBRCE RELIGIOUS BATTLE.

Members of Latin and Greek Churches Clash in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre,

In the place of all places on earth where peace and good will might be expected to reign undisturbed a fleros battle in which five men were dangerously wounded recently took place. The scene of this struggle was the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, which is built on the site of the supposed tomb of Christ, and the comhatants were members of the Greek and Latin churches, says the Washing-

ton Star. Incongruously enough, affrays of this kind between rival religious sects eccur frequently in the church. The present one was anticipated. The Furkish government, which has the church in charge, had a guard of troops ready to put down any riot, but both parties of the contending worshipers proved so numerous that the soldiers could do little or nothing. The immediste cause of the trouble was an attempt by the Latins to sweep the "quadrangle," or court, around the church itself. This is, of course, holy ground, and the privilege of keeping It cleanly swept has for years been claimed and defended jealously by the Greek church.

The Church of the Sepulcher itself is looked after by a vicar custodianwho, by the way, was one of the injured in the recent battle and a few assistants appointed by the Turkish government, who hold regular services. Various other religious sects who have churches of their own round about are, however, allowed to hold occasional services there, among them the members of the Latin and the Greek churches, who have just come in consict. Other worshipers are the Armenians and the Copts, and strangely enough, there is not one of these sects but that is violently jealous of every other one. Black looks are invariably exchanged between them and squabbles are so frequent that a few Mohammedan guards are kept in the neighborhood permanently to look out for trouble.

These guards generally find their bands particularly full after what is known as the "Miracle of the Sacred Fire," which consists in the appearance on the altar of mysterious tongues of flame at the end of the services, a manifestation which outsiders generally attribute to some clever trick. Upon the appearance of this fire the most violent sort of an orgy invariably takes place, and it is hard work for the guards to prevent the religious fanalics from injuring each other.

The custody of the holy tabernacle was one of the ostensible causes of the Crimean war, and as to its authenticity there has been conflict among students for centuries. The tomb, which was for hundreds of years buried under a mass of earth, was exhumed by Emperor Constantine who, if Eusebius In to be believed, knew of its location by means of records handed down from the time of Hadrian, in whose reign the tomb was covered over. Constantine brought to light the rock sepulcher, which, by his orders, was trimmed off and incased in a sort of mbrine of ornamental masonry. Around this he built a circular cloister and erected a graceful tower at the eastern side. This building was standing three centuries after, when it was destroyed by Chosroes, king of Persia, but soon built up again by the monk Modestes. It was seen at the end of the seventh century by Bishop Arculf, French pilgrim, who left a careful Mescription of it. Almost innumerable whanges were made after this, which finally resulted in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher that exists to-day:

The city of Jerusalem, by the way, after having been for years in a wretched sanitary state, is soon to be supplied, it was centuries ago, with pure water, brought in an aqueduct from the Pool of Siloam. The direct mource of the supply will be the spring Ain Selah, believed by Christians for the last 300 years to have been the "sealed fountain" mentioned in the Song of Solomon, and the new aqueduct will probably pass down the valbey, where was the site of the ancient gardens of Solomon, past Bethlehem and the "plain of Rephaim." This is not the course taken by the ancient agueduct, which was on the siphon principle, and built with great skill, n fact, to which the portions of it still remaining, and the stone pipes, with Their curious inscriptions now premerved in the Augustinian museum, bear witness. Part of the old aqueaduct is still fairly complete, and, about : wears ago, after extensive repairs snade by the Turkish government, was used for a little while for its original purpose.

The Rusaway Star, S

Recent determinations of the mo-"stion of the celebrated runaway star. 1830 Groombridge, by Prof. Campbell, of the Lick observatory, show that that singular object is approaching the warth at the rate of 59 miles per secmad, or more than three times the ve-Socity of the earth in its orbit about the sun. Unless it changes its course, however, it will never get near the molar system, because its velocity of motion across our line of sight amounts to no less than 150 miles per second. Its velocity in a straight line Is sufficient to carry it across the disstance separating the sun from the mearest fixed star, Alpha Centauri, inabout 5,000 years.

Hisod Fluery.

It is the practice of London West and jewelers to loan magnificent tiaras and other articles of jewelry for spesial occasions. These things are loaned ms a courtesy to specially good dustomers, while other people less well known mount make a deposit of the value of Mhe jewels before taking them -N. Y.

CARE OF HOUSE PLUMBING.

How the Pipes Became Clouwed and How to Keep Drains Free and (Tran,

The plumbers and the plumber's bill are bugbears in nearly every household, but frequently the visit of the mechanic is made necessary through carelessness or ignorance on the part of the members of the household, and many a dollar might be saved were the mistress of the house to look well to the usage of the pipes and traps. A rag, a bit of string, a burnt match or a strand or two of hair are not of much account in themselves, but they can create havoc where plumbing is concerned, and lay the foundation for a steep bill for repairs to the pipes that would naturally be expected to carry off such little things without any difficulty. But the rag hanging over the bend of the trap may prove instrumental in removing the water seal, and thus subject the household to the danger of sewer gas invasion and subsequent disease. A string, if it becomes twisted, will accomplish the same result. Burnt matches are harmless enough unless they chance to get jammed into a crevice where they serve as a magnet for other solid particles, and the result is a decaying mass that is dangerous as well as offensive. Hair, however, is calculated to produce the greatest amount of harm. It acts as a sort of strainer, catching and holding all that passes, and is especially partial to bits of soap. In addition hair will lodge in the most inconvenient places and catch upon the least roughness inside the pipe, remaining there until by accretion the

space is clogged. Coffee and tea grounds should not be permitted to find their way into a pipe, for if they do not clog it they effect serious injury in a short time through a combination of mechanical and chemical action. Not the smallest particle of grease should be allowed to get into the pipes, and frying utensils ought to be filled with very hot soda water and allowed to stand for some time before washing. Milky water, unless the pipes are-frequently and thoroughly flushed with soda water or lime water, will foul the pipes even if but a small quantity be sent

down daily. Another point to be observed if the housewife would be spared worry is that the scouring grit be left out of the joints when the faucets are scoured. The particles, no matter how fine, quickly injure the screw threads. Care should be taken also in washing sandy vegetables to use a big pan and prevent the sand draining off with the dirty water. Even a spoonful of sand going down a pipe will injure it, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

Sinks and closets should be treated to weekly flushings of boiling water, with additional flushings of copperas water or chloride of lime solution. Set bowls should receive additional attention in the occasional swabbing out rt the waste vent, using a swao of cotton attached to a coarse crochet hook. Bathtub drain vents may be cleaned in the same way.

Despite constant vigilance pipes will wear out and break, faucets will leak, and the plumbing in general require overhauling, but much inconvenience and expense may be spared if careful supervision be kept over drain pipes

FASHIONS IN MILLINERY.

What the Ladies Who Keep Up With the Styles Are Wearing.

Both small hats and large hats are in fashion to choose from this season. and both are equally fashionable, while no one shape apparently is to be preeminent. Such comfort as this may convey comes as an offset to the news that the number of hats necessary to carry a woman through the season is unlimited. The hat question is a serious one, says Harper's Bazar. So much depends upon a becoming hat or bonnet that it is worth while to take time for deciding before rashly purchasing a quantity of headgear simply because the colors, shapes and materials are announced to be the very latest style. The arrangement of the hair is decidedly on the picturesque order, consequently the hats must to a certain extent follow suit. Quantities of ostrich plumes are demanded by fashion, and, as a rule, there is no hat trimming so becoming. But for a woman with small features a big hat covered with feathers is a great mistake; it makes her look top-heavy. It will be easier this winter for the maiority of women to have becoming hats, now that the front hair is worn over the forehead and the side locks pulled out or waved, than when the hair was drawn back from the face. This same new fashion, however, can be exaggerated most unbecomingly by too broad and low a hat with too wide a brim.

Stuffed Ohicken Wings. The wings are removed with the fillet. If they are to be served in a separate dish, cut off the tips of the wings and draw out the tendons same as from the leg. Then with a small sharpbladed boning knife remove the bone as far as the second joint, being careful not to break the skin. Fill the cavity thus made with a little forcement and then sew up. Toss in a little French dressing well seasoned with salt and pepper and let stand for two hours in a cool place. Then dip in egg and cover with bread crumbs and fry or cover with the dry crumbs and broil them .-

Washington Star. Plum Catsup. Wash fruit and take out stones. To five pounds of fruit take three pounds of sugar, a large cupful of vinegar, one large tablespoonful of cloves, one of cingamon (ground). Mix well and boil one hour .- Ladies' World, New York.

A BUSINESS ROMANCE.

Inexpected Outcome of an Enterprising Young Man's Speculating Scheme.

He was an ambitious young man who worked for a large corporation. His salary was good, but not sufficient, according to his ideas, so he decided to do a little business for himself. He started in selling investment securities to his friends. This young man was new to certain well established facts in the business world, so he decided that he would make a specialty of selling to women, as they were so trusting. It was really an honest thought, says the Chicago Daily News, but the young man had not had much experience.

He showed a trusting young widow a bond and told her how easy it was to cut the coupons off every six months. She looked it over carefully, liked the coloring, the pretty little scrollwork and the poster picture on it, and the deal was closed.

Everything was lovely for one short month. Then the widow called at the office where the young man was employed, and said she would like to raise some money, and wanted to dispose of the bond.

"Mrs. Mayer, why don't you use some of your cash instead of trying to sell the bond now?" asked the young man. "Trying? Why, what do you mean

by that? Isn't it worth what I paid "Of course, it is, but you may have

to wait a few days or weeks until we can find a buyer." "Then I can't get my money now?"

"No; it will take some time. But if you want to put your bond up as collateral, I can get you a loan for almost its face value." "I don't want a loan. I want to

sell that bond. If you had toldeme it was not good 1 would not have bought the old thing."

"Now, don't cry about it and make * scene here. I will see if I can sell it within a few days. I think I can. That evening the ambitious young man interviewed a lawyer friend.

"Well, you certainly are in a bad scrape," said the lawyer. "If your customer had been a man I could help you out by giving good advice, but you will have the pleasure of seeing that young widow every day now until the thing is sold. You might get another position—something less public, something out of town, would be the best. Or you should marry the widow. She might allow you to manage her business affairs. If you must see her every day she might as well do the cooking. On careful consideration I do not hesitate to say that the best way would be to propose marriage, exchange the bond for furniture and pay her so much weekly on that. She gets her money back and you get your board."

The marriage license was issued in due time.

HINTS TO DYSPEPTICS.

Simple Precautions Which May Prevent Much Discomfort and Suffering.

Eat slowly, masticating the food

very thoroughly, even more so if possible than is required in health. The more time the food spends in the mouth the less it will spend in the stomach. Avoid drinking at meals; at most take a few sips of warm drink at the close of the meal, if the food is very dry in character. In general, dyspeptic stomachs manage dry food better than that containing much fluid. Eat neither very hot nor cold food. The best temperature is about that of the body. Avoid exposure to cold after eating. Be careful to avoid excess in eating. Eat no more than the wants of the system require. Sometimes less than is really needed must be taken when digestion is very weak. Strength depends not on what is eaten, but on what, is digested. Never take violent exercise of any sort, either mental or physical, either just before or just after a meal. It is not good to sleep immediately after eating, nor within four hours of a meal. Never eat more than three times a day, and make the last meal very light. For many dyspeptics two meals are better than more, says the Public Health Journal. Never eat a morsel of any sort between meals. Never eat when very tired, whether exhausted from mental or physical labor. Never eat when the mind is worried or the temper ruffled, if possible to avoid doing so. Eat only food that is easy of digestion, avoiding complicated and indigestible dishes, and taking but one to three kinds at a meal. Most persons will be benefited by the use of oatmeal, wheat meal, cracked wheat, and other whole-grain preparations, though many will find it necessary to avoid vegetables, especially when fruits are taken.

A Workroom Hint.

Every lady who embroiders, knits or crochets should have a square of muslin to lay over the lap to protect her work. 'A yard of striped or plaided dimity, costing 15 cents, trimmed around with one of the many pretty imitation laces-Cluny, Val or Torchon -will be just the thing. Or, when the purse is long enough; a square of the grossbarred muslin costing from 30 to 50 cents per yard, edged with wide lace or Swiss embroidery, is very ornamental as well as useful. When the work is finished for the day roll up in the muslin square and lay in the work base ket or drawer,-Good Housekeeping.

Preferred the Lesser Evil. "I'm sorry you don't like the new nurse," she said to her husband. "She's

so good about singing to baby and keeping him quiet." would rather hear the baby cry."-

"Yes," was the calm reply, "but I Stray Stories.

MIMICRY IN SAVAGES.

Much Fun Created Amongst Them by Taking Of the Mannerisms of White Men.

When, writes a missionary of the tribes of the remote part of Victoria, a native is able to imitate the peculiarities of some absent member of the tribe, it is very common to hear all in the camp convulsed with laughter. The Indians of Brazil hold the peculiarities (the beard, for example) of other tribes up to laughter in the shape of a lively pantomime. The mimicry, as might be expected, embraces the odd ways of the white man, says the International Monthly. The natives of New South Wales used to be so skillful in this art that one writes of them: "Their mimicking of the oddities, dress, walk, gait and looks of all the Europeans whom they have seen, from the time of Gov. Phillips downwards is so exact as to be a kind of historic register of their several actions and characters." The same authority tells us that the Otaheitans are acute observers of the manners, actions, and even looks of strangers; and if they have any singular imperfections or oddities, they will not fail to make themselves merry at their expense. Another traveler certifies to the fact that the aborigines of Victoria were splendid mimics, and, after attending the white man's church, "would take a book, and with much success imitate the clergyman in his manner, laughing and enjoying the applause which they received."

This way of exciting laughter by mimicking the white man is illustrated among the North American Indians. The California Indians gave to the American whites the name of "Wo'hah," formed from "whoa-haw," the sound they heard the early emigrants produce when they drove their oxen. "Let an Indian see an American coming up the road, and he will cry out to his fellows: "There comes a 'wo'hah,' at the same time swinging his arm as if driving oxen, and it will

produce convulsive laughter." -IN DEFENSE OF THE SHARK.

A Diver Tells Why God Placed That Fish in Tropical Waters.

In a story in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, the hero, one Santos, a diver, makes a vigorous defense of the

shark. "If de sharks dey don't were here de tropics would be one big grave. 'n' pes'lance 'n' death would kill everybody. De great God He know dat 'n' He put de little crab on de bostom of de sea to eat de little dead stuff 'n' de big shark on de top of de sea to eat de big dead stuff, 'n' He made de white shark 'n' de blue shark for de dead animals, 'n' de baskin' shark for de dead veg'tables, 'n' all to keep de ocean 'n' de air pure, same as huzzards on de shore do, 'n' de law protects de buzzards but it don' care for de shark, 'n' dese men tink dey know more den de great God 'n' want to kill

'em all, but dey don't can. "I teil dat bug hunter, Mr. Ahe don't stop to tink dat here it's hot 'n' tings have got to go quick 'n' God puts hig hungry sharks here dat am always hungry so dey can eat all day great big lumps; 'n' a big whale who weigh 80 tons would make big trouble here if he don't was eat up quick'n two days, while up norf it's cool, n' tings go slow 'n' God He puts little dog fish up dere 'n' never a shark till man sends skows of veg'tables out in oecan 'n' den He sends de baskin' shark to work for hees boss-man-'n' man hollers 'man-eater' 'n' kills de veg'table shark for makin' Atlantic City 'n' other beaches healthy for dere children, instead of smell bad."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.

The Sap of Young Greasewood Converted Into a Highly Elastic Substance.

The young shoot of the Rocky mountain greasewood plant has a milky sap, and the old wood a resinous gum, which is soluble in carbon disulphid and in other known hydrocarbon solvents of rubber. From the young greasewood sap two inventors have discovered a method of making artificial india rubber, reports the Scientific American. The plant is bruised between rollers, whereby the bark is loosened and the woody fiber of the larger stems crushed. The entire mass is then inclosed in a vessel, mechanically agitated and exposed to the action of carbon bisulphid; carbon disulphid, naphtha or other solvent of india rubber. After exposure for some hours to the action of the solvent, heat being applied if necessary, the liquid is strained off. The liquid solvent and contained gum are then placed in . closed vessel and the volatile solvent. driven off by heat. The gummy mass that will not volatilize in the still or receiver is then washed in water, either warm or hot, and is then subjected to repeated rollings. The gum resulting is of a brown color, highly flexible and elastic, combustible, and seems to possess the characteristics of india rubber, except that it has rather a balsamic odor, differing from the odor of commercial rubber. The gum can be vulcanized by the addition of a quantity of sulphur in the same manner as the india rubber of commerce.

Want a Rainy Wedding Day. "Happy the bride the sun shines on' is an Anglo-Saxon superstition, in which the Swedendo not share. After a fat dowry and a handsome bridegroom's rainy wedding day is that for which a Scandinavian girl most ardently longs, for the Scandinavians not only have a saying: "Wealthy will be the wife upon whose bridal crown the rain

falls," but they also believe it .-- Wom-

an's Home Companion.

SINGULAR ARCTIC TRAGEDY.

two Adventurers of the Same Name and Family Who, Five Centuries Apart, Chose the Same Field.

One of the most extraordinary coincidences ever recorded occurred recently in Italy, states the New York

Herald. When the Duo d'Abruzzi went on his expedition to the north pole he took with him among others Lieut. Querini, a Venetian gentleman of an old and noble family. His work der, the due returned, but the lieutenant was not with him, for through an accident he had lost his life in the arctic

regions. Now at the very time when this accident occurred, a professor of the technical school in Trieste, while rummaging in the archives of that city, discovered a manuscript, bearing the date 1601, and containing an account of a journey, which one Pierre Querini took in 1431 to the arctic regions. Querini is not a common name and a little investigation showed that this Pierre Querini was a direct ancestor of the Pierre Querini who lost his life in the arctic seas a few months ago.

"Pierre Querini," says the old manuscript, "sailed from Candia for Flanders on board a vessel loaded with merchandise and precious stones. When he arrived in Flanders he sold his cargo and started for the arctic regions. A storm forced him to abandon his ship and to take refuge with his crew in two barks. The wind then carried them to the coast of Norway. but on January 9, 1432, Pierre Querini" was again shipwrecked near the Lofoden islands, in 70 degrees north latitude and almost all his companions were drowned."

For some time it was supposed that he, too, had been drowned, but in January, 1433, he appeared in Venice, with ten companions, these being the only survivors of his original crew of 78men. It seems that he succeeded in gaining the shore after the others had been drowned, and then slowly made his way home through Denmark and Germany.

"Though these two Pierre Querinis," says a French writer, "are separated from each other by five centuries, we find the same destiny at work in the case of each. Nay, is it not possible that the adventurer of the fifteenth century, desiring to enjoy once more the exciting days of his youth, actually became incarnated as a hero of the twentieth century?"

SKILL IN RIVET CATCHING.

An Art That is Acquired by Workmen on Iron Structures.

"They throw red-hot rivets around in the same fashion, from wherever the forge stands to where the riveters are at work," said a riveter on the Rapid Transit tunnel, referring to the spectacle presented in the excavation below him.

There one riveter was heating rivets red-hot at a forge and tossing them to another workman some distance away who was catching them in an fold nail keg and handing them to the workman who was putting them in the structure, says the New York

"Commonly," he went on, "they catch them just as the catcher does here, in a rivet keg, or something of that sort. But there are men who catch rivets with a pair of tongs, just reach out for them, and nip a red-hot rivet out of the air, with the nipper part of the tongs, same as a bird would nip a flying feather or what-not out of the air with its beak.

"You might see rivets caught in this manner by riveters at work on the structure of the elevated railroad. thrown up to them from a forge on the ground below. This, to be sure, would not commonly be a very high throw or a long catch, but it takes skill, nevertheless, to catch a rivet with a pair of tongs even at that distance.

"You might see rivets nippercaught at greater distances than that sometimes by riveters at work on

buildings. "Must take a lot of rivets for the tunnel? Well, now, it certainly will take a mess of them; millions in number, rivets weighing, I should say, somewhere in the neighborhood of

Sicepless Trees. Report has it that some of the trees on the embankment cannot thrive because they are deprived of rest at night. Powerful electric lights take up the work when the sun sets, and the trees, it is said, languish from abnormal insomnia. It is the light, not the kind of it, that does the mischief, for electricity stimulates growth. The victims cannot, like the tired night workers, draw down a dark blind and make an artificial night, nor imitate the lyric maiden who "closed her eyes when she went to sleep." The tree is nearly all eye-its leaf is eye, lungs and skin. A pretty experiment which Prof. Dewar showed the other day illustrates all this. The end of a plant covered with leaves is immersed in a small tube containing water, and a picture is thrown on the screen. Instantly the water can be seen flowing into the plant. Then the leaves are stripped off, and at once the transportation of fluid ceases. If too long continued light be the true cause of the trees languishing, then it would seem that they also need rest for reparation.-London Telegraph.

Incks Sense of Proportion. Mrs. Crimsonbeak-I see by this paper that some statistician discovered that the average woman carries from 40 to to miles of hair on her head.

Mr. Crimsonbeak - And then she makes trouble if her husband happens to carry a couple of yards of it on his , coat siceve.—Stray Stor

HITTING IT RIGHT.

The Cyclone Man's Copipliment to the Barkeeper Called Forth Mean Remarks.

It got noised about that the longhaired man had passed through the famous Mississippi cyclone of 1894, and a number of passengers gathered sround him and asked for his story,

says the Boston Globe. Gentlemen, I have very little to tell," he said in answer. "I was at a place called Glendale and had been sitting on the hotel verands for an hour or more. I suddenly feit thirsty."

"Caused by the dry atmosphere, probably," suggested one of the

group. "Yes, it might have been, but I decided to go in to the bar and take a nip. I had to walk about 30 feet to reach it. I told the barkeeper that, as I wasn't feeling extra well, he might shake in a little pepper sauce -just a little. I stood there with the glass in my hand, and he had raised the bottle to shake when-"

"When the cyclone burst upon the town ?"

"Yes, it came as suddenly as a bul-

"And the hotel was swept away?" "Swept away like a bushel of dry chaff. One minute I stood there in the barroom of a three-story hotel containing over 70 guests and was waiting, glass in hand, for the pepper sauce, and the next-"

"You were being hurled through the air along with the debris?" "Well, no. The next minute the

barkeeper and I were standing without a roof over our heads, and he was saving that, owing to the stre of his nerves, he might have shak. . . a drop too much. But he hadn't, r lemen. He had hit it just right, ar ' should any of you ever find yourselves in Glendale-"

"But what of the awful effects of the cyclone?" interrupted the man who had discovered the hero. "Awful effects?"

"Yes, yes. The town was wiped out, wasn't it?"

"Ah, yes! I had forgotten. Yes, the town was wiped out, and there were awful effects, but I do not wish. to speak of them. What I wish to call your attention to is the remarkable manner in which I stood there with the glass in my hand and the still further remarkable manner in which that barkeeper lifted up that bottle of peppersauce and hit-"

But the group melted away like a summer's frost, and the "discoverer" was mean enough to remark as he alid out that he hoped the next cyclone would make a thorough job of it.

ROMANCE IN THE STARS.

Constellations Which Preserve to Ca the Legend of Persons and the Maiden He Saved.

Above the long group of watery constellations and connected with them may be seen a cluster of constellation figures which, unique among the stellar designs, set forth a distinct and well recognized story. These are the five constellations which, together with Cetus, preserve to us the legend of Perseus, and the maiden whom he delivered, writes E. Walker Maunder, in Knowledge. The story, as it has come down to us from Greek sources. is one beloved of romancists in all ages and in all lands. A lovely maiden, innocent herself of any fault, is yet condemned, in order to expiate the offenses of her parents, to be exposed to some terrible disaster. Her case seems beyond hope or help when at the very crisis of her fate a young hero who has already abundantly proved his mettle in other fields appears on the scene. Her beauty and her distress alike appeal to him, and to his victorious powers her deliverance is a light task. The threatening monster is easily disposed of, and what promised to be a grim and terrible tragedy ends with triumph and rejoicing to the sound of wedding bells.

It may be, as Brown assures us, that we have in the Andromeda legend but another version of the all pervading solar myth. Perseus may be Bar-Sav, the son of hair, that is to say, the solar Herakles clad in his lion's skin, and Andromeda, his bride, the rosy red dawn; but if so, the dead myth has passed through minds who could fill it with a human interest and so imbue it with the spirit of life. As in the story of Pygmalian, it may be that that which was cold and dead was the original; but surely for us, as for him, the living Galatea is not only more worthy, but is more real and true than the lifeless marble whose form she bore. So, we may still look upon Andromeda and Perseus as no mere abstractions of natural phenomena, but as the innocent persecuted maiden and her gallant deliverer; the old romance, ever new and ever true throughout the ages of the world's long history.

Democracy in Switzerland.

The Swiss girl is taught to be humble and practical from the moment when, at four, she enters the infants' school, until at 18, when she returns. finished from pension. There is absolutely no difference between the treatment of the masses and the classes, They sit together at school, are taught the same aubjects by the same mase ters, receive the same punishments and the same praise. Little cares the daughter of the millionaire if her bosom friend is the daughter of her own father's coachman; they have been brought up together, and remain together without let or hindrance. The Swiss girl is never asbamed of being seen at her work, be that work of the most humble description .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORILÉANS

Let très remodus en lezis ane st dans tous les Etats du Sud. Ils publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. I Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'années Editice augétienne. \$12.000 Rdition hebdomadaire \$8.00.