had never been age-robbing ex-

e were piloted nine miles into canyon. Vejar gone to a cer-le had food or d watched until up, pistol or be prepared for iff and his men nd brush and Finally Keeler olver flashing ester across the As Keeler came orning, said the was the finest seen a-horse the world like ls on a horse.' let the picture e best of him. ire!" and seven the highway

ever spoke, but pistol and dropead. The body ack to Benson ist a mud house taken of it eat demand all ear or so. They many a miner's e, and a more n is seldom seen s face in death IONS HAVE

without much proper were believe it. but s unmistakabiy ermans. Slavs ak. It may well that each of at only one rule eople came from at, if the 'Aryan belonged to one in brief: a cer e north-west of ago, was destin vorld, under the in, Celt, Teuton was fair. Tha and his follow h the main fact nowhere held t, though it tri ten enough. If this, one is obrule, correlatesofty stature and ges of the last ecame scientific certain that the me were small.

thy evidence, of as have been and elsewhere. assigned to the large for the isputed that the M. Riviere at the females av males are no less uranian race re. the Basque, and at it is smaller and physically, ing. Those who ealthy lands perthe supremacy better fitted on sease and hardest African coas ed European is ned Dr. Daniell. ars on the West ience. Dr. Dan An old negro told oy, that he would rris, in the "An declares that if for service in Af em all red-haired doubt, that such complaints. And of campaigning, connected with ctator. DIAMONDS.

News says: If from the Cape rect forecast of the shareholders will e pleased with so som time the great of 25 per cent. 35 per cent. (or 17s alf year) is almost st sanguine looked that the trade in brisk lately, and apany has sold its. Whether the dew that the mining end and compelled sell their diamonds will not surprise us the has affected the falling off in the shares are always any material fall, conditions are fav-

ews. News most unfavgovernment has

uba. It is underorces are pressing British West Af sent forward to ve returned to the report that King nessenger with pro-

massie he British steamer , from New York, off Marwick head ney, Scotland.

aeet the expedition

ENDORSATION.

executice of the Cowtend to you our heartnoble fight in behalf the present bye-elec lovers of their coun s good will certainly support in your fight and honest govern name of Conserva through the mire by government until i rd of corruption and subjects of the Brit-

is meant by keeping think of something much, an ever so much se it's Sunday.

king Powder. all in leavening Most Victorians will remember the

Victoria theatre meeting at which Sir Hibbert Tupper spoke, and the collo-quay between that gentleman and ex-Ald. Keith Wilson. The question and Ald. Keith Wilson-I should like to ask the hon gentleman three questions: First, why did these postoffice officials

not get the money that was voted for them? (Great cheering). Every citizen this place agreed with them that they and a serious grievance, that they should not be deprived of the money justly due them, and which was voted parliament for them. Sir Hibbert Tupper.-I say no money as been voted for the postoffice officials

that has not been paid them. But they went on strike, they deserted their post (cries of "Had to"). Never mind whether they had to or not. For hat they were punished (renewed hissfor neglect of duty (cries of "Rus-We are not in Russia, thank We are in Canada. As long as am a member of the Canadian gov rament I will punish that neglect of

duty in Victoria, Halifax, or St. John, any other city in Canada-I say the nen were punished for breach of diipline (hisses), for neglect of duty. you don't wish to hear me, I have no to continue. Ald. Wilson-I would like to ask the

norable gentleman why these steamhips of which they talk are allowed to by this city, only anchoring outde the wharf, and not coming in here they should by right (more cheering). Sir Hibbert Tupper replied that his partment had nothing to do with the estion, they left it to the steamship ompany to settle. Little local issues ad to be subservient to greater and al matters (derisive cheers). Ald. Wilson-Why is the wreck of the

ge steamer San Pedro allowed to lie utside the harbor, giving everyone that asses by an advertisement that the eurance to our harbor is rocky and angerous? Why is there not a light that place, and again why is the reck allowed there at all? (Cheers). Sir Hibbert Tupper-As to the San Pedro, the department (his own department) were waiting until the private parties concerned had abandoned all lope of saving the vessel, after which department would place an electric light on that rock.

MATCHMAKING IN KERRY.

A Case in Which £10 Made a Differ ence in a Dowry.

At Tralee quarter sessions, before ludge Shaw, a farmer named Thomas elligott, sued Thomas McEllistrim a farmer of Ahane, in the same parish, or £10 due on foot of a marriage

Mr. O. H. McCowen, LL.B., appeared or the plaintiff, and Mr. Thomas Huggard for the defendant. Thomas Marshall, plaintiff, deposed that in March, 1892, he got his son mar-

ried; his brother-in-law came to him with Tom McEllistrim. Tom said, "I would like to join with you, and I have gard with £100 for your son." "All so, at last, their number diminishing the fair day in Tralee, and told me to meet him the following Saturday in Tralee. I met McEllistrim with the girl's uncle on that day, and we went into a public house and "told him our business." John McMahon was my witness, and we settled with the uncle. who was from Ballyheigue side (laughter) and he with Tom McEllistrim went o the parish of Ballydonoghue that evoning to have a talk with the girl and her mother (laughter) telling me to meet them on the fair day, Monday, I carried in my son with John McMahon aughter.)

and we met McEllistrim with "a facion of the girl's friends from Bally lonoghue in Mike Crowley's public (Laughter.) Tom says to me, There's the old woman now for you, and you'll get a clean £100." (Renewed "Very well," says I. "there s my son, with sixty acres, eight cows and a neat house." (Laughter.) We topped talking and arguing. Mr. Huggard-And drinking and eat-

(Laughter.) Witness-Well, then, there was a hare of drink. (Laughter.) We had so much talk that the bank slipped on (laughter) and they couldn't "draw out" the money (laughter), and had to put it back till the next day. By all (Much laughter.)

His honor-Well, and how did your like the girl? Witness-Well, faix, the young people seemed to take to one another. Laughter.)

Mr. Huggard-And the old people emed to take to the money. (Laugh-

was giving value for it. (Laughter.) His honor-But what about the £10? Witness-I am coming to that. hen my faction was gone he snapped, itate the attachment to the stocking. back £10 out of it (laughter), saying, This is my own money." He wanted ot let them see the girl was short, riages go on runners, with Laughter.) He said, "We will get it om the old woman," meaning her

nother. (Laughter.) De £10? it since from him or the old woman.

aughter.) ouldn't I? (Laughter.) His honor-That will do, sir.

Witness-Oh. I'm not half done yet. aughter.) Don't be in a hurry, sir. aughter.) in cross-examination by Mr. Hugard-He said there was nothing in the agreement about keeping back £10 until room occupied by witness was given

John McMahon deposed he remember-ed the day Tom McEllistrim made the match for the Ballydonoghue girl. (Laughter.) He was to give £100 with er, and witness, with the plaintiff, went into Sullivan's public house to ount the money. (Laughter.)

Mr. Huggard-And to wet the bargain. (Laughter.) Continuing, witness said that McElistrim paid him £100, but took back a ±10 note, saying that it was his own money, but that he lent it to the girl as he did not like to let the strangers present see that she was short. -He said that the old woman would pay the

The defendant (Mr. McEllistrim) was the £10 on the day they were settling rapid-firing guns. the match, and when everything was arranged he took it back and told the plaintiff that it was his own money. and he was satisfied, and said he would get it from the girl another time. His honor said that he would hold

Mr. McEllistrim liable for the money. It was he that had control of the money for some reason, he took back £10. He would give a decree for that amount.

A GALLANT DEED.

How Whitechurch Won the Victoria

Cross, at Chitral. When everyone else had come in it they had been cut off and killed; but, sometime afterward, they made their appearance in the garden, and not at the main gate of the fort, poor Baird being in a dying condition. Whitechurch had pulled him in a "dooly," or stretcher, and started for the fort, making for the pole under the command of a native officer, a Gurkha named Bidrina Singh, and a

few hospital kahars, or stretcher bear-Matters developed so rapidly that in a very short time they were actually behind as well as between the two retreating parties, around which the enemy was swarming; and when the retiremut became a rapid retreat, they dropped, of course, still further behind; and though the great bulk of the enemy were ahead of them, small detached parties soon became aware of their isolated position and began to attack them on all sides.

As they crossed the polo ground, threeof the men, who were carrying the stretcher, were killed by successive shots. As each man fell, his place was at once supplied by another, and when a fourth was hit, it was clear that the stretcher could no longer be carried, so Whitechurch partly carried and partly dragged Baird along the ground. By this time they were completely cut off, the main body of the enemy lying be-Marshall, of Mount Nicholas, Ballyma- ween them and the fort, while all around them were little groups of men firing upon them, and trying to make up their minds to charge home. Whitechurch was, therefore, compelled to make for the river bank, although the charge and carry two or three stone walls, and, once when completely surrounded by the enemy, he and his gallant gurkhas gave them such a lesson with revolver and bayonet that; they never tried close quarters again. And,

> through with Whitechurch, the oter six being fugitives we had joined him just party nearly half were killed, but not a man had attempted to leave his officers. -The Chitral Campaign, Thomson.

> > WHERE SOUND TRAVELS:

Eighteen miles is the longest distance record at which a man's voice has been heard. This occurred at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, when one man his voice was plainly heard at the other end, which was eighteen miles away. Lieut. Foster, on Peary's third Arctic expedition, found that he could converse

with a man across the harbor at Port Powen, a distance of 6,006 feet, or about one mile and a quarter; and Sir John Franklin said that he had conversed with ease at a distance of more than a mile. Dr. Young records that at Gibremarkable force in water. Colladon. by experiments made in the Lake of Geneva, estimated that a bell submerged in the sea might be heard at a distance of more than sixty miles. Franklin-says that he heard the striking to accounts we were all satisfied, if the gether of two stones in the water half oy liked the girl and the girl liked the a mile away. Over water or a surface of ice sound is propogated with great elearness and strength. Dr. Hutton relates that on a quiet part of the Thames near Chelsea, he could hear a person read distinctly at a distance of 140 feet, while away from the water the same

could not be heard. Persons in a balloon can hear voices from the earth a long time after they Witness-Why shouldn't I when I themselves are audible to people below. -talcago Times-Herald.

A method of repairing stockings, socks (Laughter.) I came into town next and the like by menas of patches of varay and met Tom McEllistrim with his icus shapes adapted to the part of the faction" near Pat Sullivan's public garment to which it is to be applied has ouse, and we all went in there. I been invented by an English genius. He howed my agreement giving my son 60 proposes having these patches made and eres of land, but a small piece, a house sold to housewives, the patch being apand eight cows. Tom McEllistrim plied to the garment by sewing the one then said, "I'm master of £100," slap- to the other. To still further simplify ping it on the table (laughter), and the use of these patches he provides the ounting it out to John McMahon, but edges with loops or lace work to facil-

All the winter traffic in Stockholm is be decent before the strangers and on sledges; the flies and private caronly the curly splashboard to denote the wheel of summer. Long light sledges are also used, propelled from behind with His honor-Well, what did he do with the foot in a succession of kicks, and can be driven at a great pace, but the Witness (sternly)-He kept it, faith. most curious means of locomotion is the aughter.) I didn't get a halfpenny Swedish snow shoe. These "skidor" are strips of pine wood, six or eight feet long, by about four inches wide, His honor-Do you want it back now? and strapped quite loosely to the feet. Witness-I do, of course. Why The Lapps and up-country peasants use them perpetually during the winter, and can go on the flat at a speed of six or eight miles an hour.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

THE DISAPPEARING GUN.

Successful Tests of the Gordon Disappearing Gun Carriage.

Present day experiments with modern artillery have furnished nothing more vonderful than the disappearing gun carriage, which affords protection to both gun and men from hostile projectiles and at the same time deprives the

enemy of a target to fire at. The old form of earth forts with large embrasures through which the guns at fired, are now useless on account of the storm of projectiles that would be hurlexamined, and stated that he had lent ed against them by the small-calibre Masonry is worse than useless, for it

would easily be shattered by well directed shots of the modern heavy artillery, and the flying fragments of stone would be as dangerous and deadly as the fragments of a bursting shell.

England has some fortifications of stone covered with armour plates of sufand contracted this marriage. He paid ficient thickness to keep out the projecdown the £100 to McMahon, and then, tiles. If guns fire through small embrasures, and as the field of fire of each is limited to comparatively few degrees, a large number of guns are required to defend the works. Italy has some defences of Gruson turrets which are practically invulnerable.

However, both of the above systems of fortifications are very expensive, both was found that Baird and Whitechurch afford excellent targets for the enemy. were missing, and it was supposed that | and in both the muzzles of the guns pro-

struck would probably be disabled. the above systems with that of a gun tive, mounted on a disappearing carriage and | cut started for the fort, making for the pole placed in a pit dug in a new order to some orchestras can boast of specially ing little dwarf fir trees, here and there position, rises, is exposed but two or three seconds, fires and sinks out of momentary appearance of the gun and the sound to indicate the appearance from which the shot came.

proved in England by experiments made at Portland in 1885. H. M. S. Hercules was the attacking placed the model of a gun, which rose the cylinder as quickly as he can.—Glasevery two minutes, and after being ex- gow Weekly Mail. posed for twenty seconds, a puff of smoke would be seen and the gun would disappear. The conditions were thus made more favorable for the destruction of the gun than they would be in actual warfare, for the gun rose at regular intervals, remained exposed for an exceed ingly long time and its position was shown by a puff of smoke. There was but a single gun to engage the ship's ground was very difficult. He had to fire, instead of several guns, and the nerves of the gunners on the vess l were not shaken by having their fire re-

The invulnerability of this system was

turned. Hundreds of rounds were fired from machine guns, also broadsides and individual firing with ten-inch rifles and with six pounder rapid-firing guns. In

guns placed on high bluffs But most of the United States coasts have low shores before he reached the fort. Of his little where disappearing gun carriages would be of great avail.

The difficulty of constructing disanpearing carriages which will stand the strain increases as the size of the guns

increases. The government has tested a disappearing carriage for a ten-inch breechloading rifle. The carriage is the invention of Capt. W. B. Gordon, of the ordnance department, and was designed shouting the name of Bob at one end. and constructed by the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, O. In constructing a disappearing gun carriage the energy of recoil imparted by the discharge of the powder must be stored up

so that it can be utilized to return the gun to the firing position when desired. In the Gordon carriage the gun, by means of its trunnions, rests on a triangular shaped carriage or support which at its four lower corners is pivotraltar the human voice has been heard ed to arms; these, near their middle at a distance of ten miles. Sound has points revolve around axes in the main casting and on their lower ends are pivoted to two heavy counterpoise weights one on each side of the carriage.

When the gun is fired it revolves to the rear, always remaining parallel to its original position. As the gun moves to the rear and downward the counterpoise weights move to the front and upward, thus storing up energy to return the gun to its position "in battery" when desired. Once in the "down" position, the gun is held there until it is loaded and aimed.

The projectile of a ten-inch rifle weighs 575 pounds, and the powder charge 250 pounds. To readily handle these heavy weights the gun is provided with a pneumatic rammer. So excellently did the gun work at its trial that it was loaded, aimed and fired four times in four minutes and fifteen sec

onds. It requires but three minutes to raise the gun from the loading to the firing position, and as it is aimed in the down position it can be fired the instant that it is raised, making the time of its exposure much less than the twenty-second exposure of the dummy in the experint in England.

The carriage weighs about 253 tons, se at first thought it would seem that it would be difficult to train this gun on rapidly moving vessel. There is no difficulty, however, for when being trained the gun rests on an oil pivot, and a small boy ten years old with the use of a crank can revolve the enormous mask of the carriage at a remarkable speed, As the carriage is provided with electric motors for operating, it is evident that no difficulty will be experienced in "laying" the gun.

The drop of the gun is such that a projectile must graze the parapet at an angle greater than thirteen degrees to strike the gun or carriage. With direct fire from modern high-power guns the velocity of the projectile would be too great to give that angle of fall at an effective range.

In the test for the rapidity of consecutive firing, wenty-two rounds were fired in thirty minutes. The test of the carriage was eminently successful, exceed-

ORCHESTRAL CURIOSITIES. Some Queer Insruments Used to Pro-

duce Realistic Effects. The orchestra attached to a theatre which is in the habit of playing realistic drama, thus introduing upon its boards steam engines, ships, race-horses, and similar startling, novelties, uses some very queer instruments whereby certain sounds necessary to the surroundings of the scene may be success fully produced. Take, for instance, the roaring of a lion. None of the ordinary cups, self-cleaning seed boxes- and spa, brass instruments will give this effect, nor will the low notes of the double

bass. To produce the desired sound a must be specially imported, and who-special instrument must be used, technically known as a "lion-roarer." This birds happy, hearty and sweet of voice, is a large trumpet-shaped instrument, can as easily as not, build for them an usually made of sheet-iron. Two thin aviary at small outlay. tongues of tin run down the middle, which, when he instrument is blown. vibrate and produce an excellent counterfeit of a lion's roar. Instruments which imitate the notes of birds are to be found in most orchestras. A wooden tube, down the middle of which runs a reed joined to a tin cup, is used for imiclosed in it a wooden skeleton frame reed joined to a tin cup, is used for imitating the crow of a cock. The note of a cuckoo is likewise produced by the use of a reed instrument, while a short time ago an ingenious piece of mechanism was brought out, whereupon the notes of a lark, linnet and all the finches of ject beyond the embrasures and are likely to be sruck by a projectile, and if To produce the effect of a horse galloping along the road several contrivances Compare the expense and exposure of exist. One way, as simple as it is effecis to take cocoanut shells, in half, and strike them placed in a pit dug in a field or on the upon some hard surface. But

be seen from the sea because there made instruments for this purpose. would be nothing to indicate its presence, nor to give any target on which shape of a horse's hoof, to which real the enemy could train its guns. The gun horse shoes are attached, and this somecould be fired in any direction, and so, what queer instrument is played by unlike the English fort, all the guns striking the shoes upon a piece of marpuffing engine, an effect which, in the the strange freedom allowed them. provinces, invaribly brings down the sight. Smokeless powder could be used, house, is as follows: The player holds so that there would be nothing but the in one hand an implement which is somewhat like a brick, composed of steel ing of a locomotive, strikes a semi-cylinder of sheet iron with each alternately. When the tran first starts the operator strikes slowly, and gradually increases the pace until, when the engine is sup ressel. A pit was dug and in it was posed to have got up steam, he strikes this sweeteset singer of them all brought

SNUFF REDIVIVUS A Prospect That the Pungent Powder May Again Become Fashionable.

snuff-taking become fashionable again? There is reason for thinking that may, despite all the refinements and the It may, despite all the refinements and the high living of the present day. Possibly a less cleanly habit has not been practised by civilized huamnity since the discovery of tobacco's charms, but our snuff-taking ancestors were as devoted to it as the present generation are to the destructive cigarette, which represents the ultra taste for nerve tonics. The sociability of a pinch of snuff has been outdone, however, by the "Have a cigar, old man" style which matches the stiff linen and regulation tailor cut apparel of this feverish period, and it would seem that it could return only with the tie. would like to join with you, and "All so, at last, their number diminishing a girl with £100 for your son." "All so, at last, their number diminishing a girl with £100 for your son." "All so, at last, their number diminishing a girl with £100 for your son." "All so, at last, their number diminishing spite of this fire the model was not once spite. It is hard for vessels to elevate their get." (Laughter, McEllistrim then these only seven had fought their way guns sufficiently to successfully attack. cabinets as curios, there treasured by lectors of precious trifles. "My grandfather's clock" was not more sentimentally regarded than this snuff box, which often

garded than this snuff box, which often played such a part in the intercourse of statesmen, and whose costliness rendered it a fit mate for the lace ruffles that fell over the not too immaculate fingers. But times changed, not too say improved, and the busy world forgot to scrape and bow and placate its neighbors with the slow-taking pinch of snuff. Snuff went out. Modish plich of snuff. Snuff went out. Modish folk would have none of it; and the custom was preserved only in the remote, outer circles of society. Strange to say, women have been the means of keeping the habit from annihilation. Ladies who were neither young nor lovely, and who found themselves far from the centre of worldly prosperity have been loth to abandon the gentle comfort. What was the giddy Turkish cigarette to the work-house pauper? What lov was there for a female in materials. ignrette to the work-house panjer? What joy was there for a female inmate in a quid of tobacco? No, these ladies arew the line at that vile use of the beloved weed, and secretly consumed the other lux-ury. It was horrid, but it was natural. In some parts of the country provision is made for such abandoned tastes, and the "homes" and alm-houses as well as the degraded for such abandoned tastes, and the "homes" and alm-houses, as well as the degraded quarters of the poor, have been cheered by distributions of the compound. Surely it can harm them very little. As a form of one of the smaller vices it is certainly "bad," and not to be advocated under the most elegant conditions. But, at as it is whispered that an atempt will soon be made to revive it in good society, it is well to put people on their guard. No matter how aristocratic, how richly begemmed the snuff-box, this degenerate age should protest at its restoration for its original use. Fashion is a reckless jade, just the use. Fashion is a reckless jade, just the

some, and but once let her put her thumb and inger to her nose, and everybody will declare the action is most graceful, the sensation "perfectly delicious." ON THE MARTS.

The Transvaal Trouble Causes Some Excite-

ment in Stocks. New York, Jan. 4.—Bradstreet's says: Mild weather and the usual Christmas holiday interruptions have rendered general trade throughout the Canadian Dominion as dull as at corresponding periods in preceding years. Toronto advices are tnat business is quiet and prices are firm, collections being fair, only. Trade in the region tributary to Montreal has been checked by lack of snow and bad country roads. Dullness is the rule in the maritime provinces. Lack of snow and mild weather have interfered with the lumber industry in New Brunswick. There are 38 business fallures reported throughout the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 30 a week ago, 33 one year ago and 36 two years ago. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax for the calendar year 1895 amount to \$937,254,000. as compared with \$918,954,000 in 1894 and \$976,163,000 in 1893.

New York, Jan. 4.—Bar silver, 60 3-4; stiver certificates, 67 to 67 1-4; Mevican dollars 59 3-4

certificates, 67 to 67 1-4; Mevican dol-York, Jan. 4.-Bradstreet's reports New York, Jan. 4.—Bradstreet's reports for the week the total bank clearings of Canada as: Montreal, \$9,752,528, increase, 10.4; Toronto, \$6,872,485, increase, 28.4; Halifax, \$1,029,162, decrease, 5.5; Winnipeg, \$1,250,530, increase, 1.6; Hamilton, \$671,097, increase, 14.1; total, \$19,585,803; increase 14.0.

New York, Jan. 4.—The speculative move-

ment was sluggish on the stock exchange. A reported increase in the premium on gold as a commodity to 1 1-4 per cent. bid and 1 1-4 per cent. asked. New York, Jan. 4.—The evening Post's special financial cablegram from London to-day is as follows: Three hundred and ten full will. When that was withdraw is a follows: day is as follows: Three nundred and tenthousand pounrs in American eagles was withdrawn from the Bank of England today by a German house, and the bank has raised its selling price of the coins to ffc. 5s. 8d. and bar gold to ffc 8s. 11 1-2d. Should further application be made for eagles it is believed the price will be raised still further. There is nothing new otherwise in connection with the American band. wise in connection with the American bond issue. Intense excitement prevails in re-gard to Transvaal affairs, and the wildest rumors are affoat, but all lack confirmation

A HOME-MADE AVIARY.

Women Who Love Birds Can Rear of feudalism commenced. Them at Small Expense.

It is the manner of keeping pets partcularly of the feathered kind, that the foreigner greatly excel Americans. French and German women shelter their bullfinches and canaries in cages that are roomy, decorative little bird houses; built of thin ground glass, wood and wire; provided with syphon water cious to keep the small prisoner content and healthy. Such cages, however,

The person who proved how easily and inexpensively this might be done, devoted to this purpose the space of one and he fastened into this a roof and brought from a house about to be pull- increase. He urges, too, that the

dition was to e filled with plants. Instead the proprietor of the glass house had the floor of the one time balcony covered with pebbles. Then she moved tacked fir boughs against the house wall, swung a couple of big doorless cages from the ceiling and in one corner hung a wire sponge rack, filled with a mixture of cotton, thread, paper, and dried in the fort could be engaged at the same | ble or stone. One of the most ingenious | grass. Into this glass enclosed canaries, contrivances for imiating the sound of a that for two days cowered in fear of

> Within a week mother nature reasand then to begin nesting in one of the wires, and in order to produce the puff | fir trees. After a bit was added a a couple more of these birds to the aviary, then introduced to the canaries were a pair of bullfinches and a pretty chaffinch, a pair of pretty Java para- Began With a Stupid Man Who Damdiscord into t e otherwise happy community, and h d to be removed. There every morning; liberal bathing is intwelve-dollar aviary two years ago quirer.

> > ROMAN LAW IN THE MIDDLE

AGES. In a recent lecture in the Edinburgh University Mr. Cameron, advocate, in conquest of Gaul by the Franks to the fall of the Frankish empire, dealt first with the legal system of the Franks before their invasion of Gaul. After narrating the circumstances which led to their union with the Popes and so to their conquest of Italy, he describes in detail the administrative and judicial organization of their vast empire, which embraced the most of western Europe. The legislative power lay with the king and his council, for the Franks had no legislative assemblies in the modern sense of the term. The government was an absolute monarchy, and was, in fact, modelled on the Roman system of the late empire. The ordinary judge was the count, who was sometimes a Frank States whose courtship began by and sometimes a Gallo Roman, for the two races wers on the whole, treated almost equally, The personality of the law was the outstanding feature of the judicial organization of the Frankish empire The vanquished nations were allowed to retain their own laws, and each man lived, as a general rule, according to the rule of his own nation. Where different legal systems conflict-

ed the law defender ruled. By the beginning of the ninth century in almost all of them might be found the most illustrious jurists of their day. During the ninth and tenth centries the monks were indefatigable in transcribing the texts of the Roman law, and to the scholars who attended their schools they expounded the writings of the classical jurists as they expounded Virgil or Horace. Charlemagne, who was constantly making new laws for the different parts of the empire, took the Roman law for his model. Many of his capitulations contained references to the Theodosian Code, and he seemed to have resorted to it whenever the Germanic law was defective. As the various races of westera Europe gradually became mixed, and the origin of each individual too remote to be appealed to with certainty, the local law superseded the personal, and at the beginning of the tenth century the two main systems of law in observance throughout the west of Europe, were first, the Roman, and, second, the local or customary law,-the written or Roman law being the local law of the south.

the unwritten or customary law being the local law of the north. Mr. Cameron, in conclusion, described the break up of the Frankish empire. and the rise of the fendal system. Along with their laws, he said Charlemagne had left to the conquered races their ful will. When that was withdrawn imperial unity vanished. France aimed at separation from Germany, Italy at separation from both, and the great empir of Charles was reduced in a few short years to a chaos of warring factions. The Saracers pillaged Italy and Provence, the Silvs ravaged Germany, and Burgundy, and the Norwegians and

every particular, and earning a large bonus for the constructors.

and will not bear repetition. American securities were dull and and lower, but with no business doing in them. Chartered shares sold at 3.1-4. parts took the place of picturesque villas, the baronial courts usurped the functions of the tribunals, and the reign

SAHARA OSTRICH FARMS.

A Frenchman Advocates the Starting of These in the Great Desert.

A Writer in La Revue Scientifique suggests that the French Sahara, upon the southern edge of Algeria, may be profitably used for the breeding of ostriches. The Barbary ostrich was once greatly prized for its plumage, and the ostrich feather houses of Paris made their reputinet, so that there are no more plumes The wild Barbary ostrich is nearly extict, so that there are no more plumes of the sort to be had, and the Parisian houses have lost their monopoly of os-trich feather curling. Indeed, a large part of the business has been transferred to other countries, notably the Unitvery small baleony, jutting outside one ed States. It is estimated that the world of her long drawingroom windows. It uses annually about twenty million deled States. It is estimated that the world lars' worth of ostrich plumes, and the writer in La Revue Scientifique says that in view of the early adoption of European dress in the east, especially in three walls made of common window China and Japan, the demand for this glass set in cheap sash frames and sort of personal adornment is likely to creased use of ostrich feathers throughcreased use of ostrich feathers through-out the civilized world is likely to pro-days, and when the woodwork was painted a nig sober green, the neighbors conclude that the unoffending ad- ous societies interested in the protection of such birds to aid in making ostrich plumes more fashionable than ever. It is believed that there are now in South Africa at least three hundred and in two wooden tubs, containing flourish- fifty thousand ostriches domesticated and bread for their plumage, and the writer says that there is no reason why Northern Africa should not become quite as important a region in this industry. The Sahara, it is explained, is by no means the exclusively arid and grass. Into this glass-enclosed space sandy waste that the popular imagination makes it. The ostrich cannot exist in the absolutely dry portions of the Sahara, but there are large areas which are not, properly speaking, oases, but serted herself, and they deserted their they do produce vegetation in consider-cages, first to spend their nights and able quantities. It is upon these areas that the French people are urged to undertake ostrich farming.

NOVEL LOVE ROMANCE.

aged a Woman's Nose.

Here's a curious story of love and courtship, says the Athens, Ga., News: in the fir trees and boughs nests are About two weeks ago a young man of regularly built from the bundle of ma- this city, while in Savannah, got into terials in the sponge rack, the gravel is a street car with a heavy umbrella scratched and picked over for tasty under his arm. Like a great many seeds, of which a handful is strewed other careless people he held it in a dangerous angle, with the point stickdulged in and enjoyed in an old china ing out behind him, and ere long the car jardiniere standing in a corner; juicy gave a lurch and a lady just behind him worms are aprooted from a long box emitted an ear-splitting scream. Everyfilled with fresh sods every week, and body jumped and looked, and to his horfrom the dozen birds turned into this ror the young man found that the point of the umbrella had come in contact there are now some twenty-five vigorous with the nose of the young lady seated and happy warblers.-Philadephia In- behind him. Of course he apologized, or tried to, but it was like apologizing for murder over the body of his victim, for the lady's nose was bleeding and she was almost in convulsions with

pain. The car was stopped at the next corner, where there happened to be a drugstore, and the young man aided and treating of the Roman law from the abetted by two elderly ladies, who at ce took a lively interest in the case, helped the young lady off and into the store and posted off after a doctor. One was found and the unlucky nose was soon put in working order, and owner, attended by the married ladies,

was sent home in a carriage. The young man took her address and hunted up a mutual acquaintance, with whom he called the next day to see how the nose was getting along. The nose did well, so did the young man, for by the time the nose was out of danger he had got in the habit of calling, so that it became natural for him to step around in the evening. So in the course of time they were married and she is the only lady in the United punch in the nose from her future husband.

STILL TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, Jan. 4.—The recent massacre at Orfah is stated to have been a terrible affair. Official dispatches admit that 900 Christians were killed, but, according to a private account, about two thousand Christians were killed. No further details of the massthe laws of nearly all the European acre, however, have been received. The races had been reduced in writing, and trouble occurred at Biredjik, an important town on the Euphrates, and is traces of Roman law. The Theodosian lieved to have been committed by Code was a favorite object of study with Kurds and the Hamidich cavalry. The the clergy, and the Bishops of Clermont | foreign embassies have received informand Cahors were recognized as two of ation to the effect that the bloodshed was exceptionally serious.

RAILWAY BUSINESS.

The Great Northern's Complaints Against the Canadian and N. P. Roads.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Trouble has broken out amongst the trans-continental lines over the east-bound steamship business, and the chances are there will be serious trouble before the matter is adjustd. The Great Northern complained to the chairman that the C. P. R. is having excessive commissions in trans-Atlantic business. The chairsions in trans-Atlantic business. The chair-man has ruled that all the traffic on which the Canadian Pacific is paying such com-missions is trans-Atlantic business, and he has no power to grant the Great Northern any relief. The Great Northern also claims the Northern Pacific is partial to th has no power to grant the Great Northern any relief. The Great Northern also claims the Northern Pacific is paying excessive commissions on the same class of business. On this the chairman declares that the mere announcement that such is the case is not enough to enable him to extend any help to the Great Northern. If the commissions are paid by the N. P. on trans-Oceanic business in either direction, the Great Northern must find its own relief, for the agreement of the trans-continental roads does not cover this kind of traffic, and any road taking measures for protection of its traffic in this regard must see that it does not demoralize business in other directions. There is little doubt the Great Northern will take such steps as it deems necessary for the preservation of its business, and the trouble is more than likely to extend to trans-continental business proper.

While pouring over a receipt book the other day, my attention was attracted by a receipt which ended something like this: "Then sit on the front of the stove and stir constantly."

Imagine sitting on a stove without stirring constantly.

ing constantly.

Magistrate—If you broke into the house with honorable intentions, as you say you did, why did you take off your boots in the hall? Burglar—I was told by my mate that the master was lying sick in bed.
"Six months.",