Here is a pretty little story about Carmen Sylva: A few years ago, when she was in the zenith of her popularity and health, she visited a small village school incog., and asked permission to put the children through their "paces." The children did their mistress credit, answering with great promptitude all the simple questions the queen put to them.

Just before leaving the queen noticed one little tot in a far corner of the room, with her tangled head of hair bent over some book. The child was so deeply engrossed in her reading that she took no notice whatever of anybody in the room. The queen asked the reason of her silence; was she deaf or otherwise afflicted? 'Oh, no," was the answer, "but she is stupid and never attends to her studies, but seizes every opportunity to read stery books." Carmen Sylva walked quietly up to the little reader, and putting her hand on the curly head, asked gently what the child was reading, and the latter held up the book to the strange lady. It was "Fairy Stories and Poems," by Carmen Sylva. "And do you like these tales?" asked their author. "Like them, madame? oh, I love them.'

And Carmen Sylva took the child in her arms, kissed the little flushed face, and departed. About a week afterward the child's sunt (for the little maiden was an orphan) received a letter from the queen offering to educate and bring up the child. offer was gratefully and thankfully accepted, and now the little one is in one of the best schools in Roumania.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S FEES.

The Great Lawyer's Income Was Unusually Limited Even for His Day.

One of our correspondents has been so lucky as to fall in with a little leather-covered book, like those of our bank depositors, which contains Daniel Webster's autograph record of his legal receipts. This chronicle fills twenty-eight pages, and extends a little more than from 1833 to 1836 inclusive. The first entry, dated September in the former year, is of \$50, and the second of \$20, for retainers on the New York circuit. The first fee of \$1,000 was paid in May, 1834, by a Mr. Badger. Services regarding Cilley's will commanded \$800. The total amount for the first year was \$18,140, with the remark, "Sept. 22, 1884, thus done and concluded." A similar summing up appears at the close of each other year. The second total is \$15,183.74; the third is \$31,793. The first entry of \$2,000 was in 1835, March 7; the first of \$3,000 December 7 in the same year. This last payment was in respect to Florida land. The largest single honorarium was \$7,500. In February of the fourth year \$5,000 is set down as bestowed in a case of Trinity church (New York). In turning over this record leading metropolitan and even provincial lawyers are astonished that Webster, although twenty years in Boston, so undervalued his services. He learned better at last. When Robert C. Winthrop looked at the earliest date he said: "That's just the time that I was ending my studies in Webster's office," and the chirography led him to add that Webster sever wrote a firm hand.

> Names of Chinese War Ships. Chinese there is no con-

fusion in the names of their cruisers and gunboats, and if Ting Yuen and King Yuen get mixed by the time they arrive in New York it will not seriously affect the fortunes of war in the China sea. In colloquial Chinese the distinction is preserved by the difference of tone. In the Chinese characters, or ideographs, the possibility of confusion is absolutely nil, for Ching Yuen and Chih Yuen no more resemble each other than do New York and Minneapolis, or than Bunker hill monument resembles the state house. "Ting Yuen" signifies "future security;" "Chen Yuen," "quarding the future." The characters on the other vessels are as distinct in sound, appearance and meaning as these two.

Fighting Fire in China.

When a fire starts in a certain locality in Chinese cities protected by walls extending from one end of the town to the other, a large wooden gate is swung across the street. In this way the fire is confined to defi-nite limits. Generally the fire is uninterrupted until there is nothing left within the inclosure but ashes, and in the ashes the owner must seek his property. He has no insurance methods, and unless helped by his own family is left to start anew. The re-building is not a difficult matter, as there are no foundations or cellara.

A Fine Passage.

A very vain preacher having delivered a sermon in the hearing of the Rev. Robert Hall, pressed him to state what he thought of the sermon. Mr. Hall remained silent for some time, but this only caused the question to be pressed with greater earnestness. At length Mr. Hall admitted: "There "I am was one very fine passage." rejoiced to hear you say so. Pray, sir, what was it?" "Why, sir, it was the passage from the pulpit to the

Mr. Gilbert's Pleasant Sensation.

W. S. Gilbert was lunching, not long ago, at a country hotel, when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was, one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert
"how he felt in such a grave and
reverend company." "I feel," said
Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniela."

COST OF A KISS.

He Had to Start Over Again for Merely Asking One.

The police court reports in the London papers sometimes quote the price of a kiss, which usually ranges from half a crown to half a sovereign, according to the temperament of the magistrate. How ridiculously cheap this is will be seen from the following account of the cost of merely asking for a kiss, which has been sent to

me from India: Probably you will hardly credit the story, but it is quite true, and though the names are withheld by the Allahabad paper which gives the facts, the parties are well known. An officer of the Madras medical service was holding one of the most desirable civil surgeoncies in the province, and there he received a visit from a civilian and his wife. While driving with the lady in a dogcart the doctor asked her for a kiss. It was very wrong, especially as there was a native serv ant sitting behind the couple, and he met with the stern repulse his impudence and imprudence invited. This exemplary woman afterward wrote to the doctor that she had told her husband of his conduct.

The doctor then wrote an abject apology, which the husband submitted to the Madras government. Without being allowed to say a word on his own behalf, the doctor was forthwith advised to resign the service to avoid dismissal. Since then the Madras government has been induced to modify its decision. The offender is graciously permitted to serve the further nine months necessary to qualify him for the lowest scale of pension, but he has been transferred from his civil surgeoncy back to military service and packed off to a remote station in Upper Burmah.

A RELIC OF SLAVERY.

The Bond Required Before Negroes

Could Travel on Railroads. It may not be generally known to those who came on the stage of existence subsequent to the war that slaves were transported on the railroads subject to such conditions as appear in the following document, which was preserved by Robert Morris of Kentucky. As a relic of antebellum days it will be interesting alike to old and young:

"Whereas, The president and di-rectors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad on the 1st day of August, 1860, passed the following resolution: 'The transportation of persons of color over the road and the liability incurred being under consideration; resolved that no person of color be taken in the cars for passage over any part of the road or its branches without the execution of an obligation, signed by a responsible party or parties, to indemnify and save the company harmless, and the superintendent print forms, to be kept at the different depots, and give full instructions to the agents and conductors and have this resolution fully carried into effect.' Now this instrument witnesseth that the undersigned obligate themselves to pay the Louisville and Nashville railroad company all costs and damages which said company shall incur for taking at our instance the following slave (colored person) over their road, to-wit: A negro girl named Milly, about fourteen years old, the property of Craig Middleton, of Henry county, Kentucky. As witness our hands this 24th day of December, 1860.

"OSSIAN DRANE, Principal. "John Neely, Surety."

THROUGH THE FLOOR.

Drop of a Fat Negress Made Darkies Think of Judgment Day.

A New York colored Baptist church was the scene of a rather amusing contretemps at a recent service. As is always the case the house was crowded. The services had progressed to that point where several of the brethren and sisters were disposed to give expression to their feelings in fervent amens.

All at once a 300-pound sister bobbed up about the center of the building with a shout and began to pray. In a jiffy the floor went down and for fifteen seconds pandemonium reigned. Darkies piled out of windows and doors like they had been shot out of a gun. One old brother declared, For the Lawd, thought judgment done come!"

The 300-pound sister stopped her shouting and crawled out of the debris of the broken down floor, looking somewhat sheepish and surprised.

The Bishop's Instances.

Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana once had a talk with a Baptist minister, who insisted that there were several places in the bible where immersion was unquestionably referred to. "Yes," replied the bishop; "I recall two such instances, where there can be no doubt as to the mode: one is where Pharaeh and his host were immersed in the sea and the other where the Gadarene pigs were drowned in the deep."

"Where Are the Rich?"

Not long ago, a London preacher indulged in a little bit of sarcasm over a small collection. He did it very neatly in a preface to his sermon on the following Sunday. "Brethren." he said, "our collection last Sunday was a very small one. When I look at this congregation, I say to myself, 'Where are the poor?' But as I looked at the collection when we counted it, I exclaimed, 'Where are the rich?'"

Eletric Sunstrokes.

It is now claimed that there is such a thing as electric sunstroke. The workers around electrical furnaces in which metal aluminum is produced suffer from them. The intense light causes painful conjections, which cannot be wholly prevented by wearing deep-colored glasses.

STOPPED THE BABY'S CRY. A Bachelor Brings His Knowledge of Human Nature Into Play,

A bachelor is not usually accredited with much knowledge about the proper treatment of children; but sometimes they step in where angels -that is, the mothers of the children -fail to tread. A well-known man about town, who is pretty well on in years, and not very fond of children, stopped in to see a married sister the other day and found her trying to amuse her little boy of about 5 years. Not long after he arrived she stepped out of the room to attend to some household matter or other, leaving him alone with the child. The latter eyed him dubiously for some minutes. He was a spoiled child if ever there was one, and he had no idea of making promiscuous acquaintances. The bachelor tried to make the little one laugh, but all he got for his antics was a sour look. Finally, without warning, the child burst out crying. Here was a quandary to be sure. He didn't dare to pick the boy up and soothe him. His attempts in a verbal line were dismal failures. What should he do? Finally a thought struck him. He looked at the crying youngster and the crying youngster looked at him through his tears. He

impression he was making. "Cry louder," said he. The child obeyed.

"Louder yet," urged the bachelor. A yell went up that would have done credit to an Indian.

was evidently much pleased with the

"Cry louder still," insisted the man, and the boy did his best to obey. "Louder!" fairly howled the uncle. "I won't snapped the infant, and he shut up his mouth with a click and

was quiet for the rest of the day. HE LIVED AS A GIRL.

Extraordinary Experience of a Youth in the Swiss Alps.

An extraordinary story of a young man passing as a girl all his life until a month or two ago is related from Treschatel, in the Alpine district of Switzerland. He was known by the name of Laura Besnar, and came of a good family. Why his friends should have registered the child as a female and subsequently kept up the deception is a matter of mystery. The young man is said to have found the companionship of the weaker sex very pleasant, and would probably have continued to frequent the society of young women as one of their number had not he fallen in love, but in order to woo and win the lady of his choice he declared his proper sex.

The earlier years of his life were spent in a convent school, on leaving which he studied a cure for stammering and subsequently founded a school for that purpose. This was so successful that in a few years he amassed 40,000 francs and then decided to study medicine. With this object he was entered as a student at Grenople school of medicine as a woman, and to all outward appearances was

His features were distinctly feminine, and nothing in the shape of a mustache or whiskers were to be observed. In every way he comforted himself as a female and seemed quite at ease in the character he assumed. The only thing which might have betraved him, perhaps, was a slight suspicion of the masculine in his voice. This, however, was scarcely sufficient to attract special notice.

Painting Arctic Scenes.

Some of the difficulties of pursuing art under disadvantageous circumstances were explained recently by Frank W. Stokes, who undertook to make a thorough study of arctic effects in connection with the Peary expedition. One of his best pictures, he said, would be a moonlight scene on the everlasting snows. To paint this he had to keep up a perpetual dance before his easel, making a few dashes with his brush and then shaking himself vigorously to save himself from being frozen. He declared the moonlight was the most gorgeous he had ever seen, being so brilliant that he could easily distinguish his colors, even though they were on the conventional dark paletta.

A Novel Mustard Pot.

A new kind of mustard pot has been made that insures always having fresh mustard. It is the size of an ordinary mustard pot, and consists of two parts, in the lower half of which is placed the dry mustard, while in the neck of the upper part is a small container for the water necessary for mixing, together with a little screw, which, when turned by the consumer, allows the water to escape into the mustard below, the two being amalgamated by a turn or two of the screw. In this way a fresh supply for each meal can be obtained without waste or trouble, and as the pot can be taken in two in an instant, there is no difficulty about cleaning it.

Prosecuted for High Treason.

At Tarnopol in Galicia a secret society was recently discovered, composed of some seventy high school boys of which the object was the separation of Galicia from the Austrian empire and the establishment of an independent Polish kingdom. boys met regularly an hour before school, to deliver speeches attacking the emperor and the pope. The government has actually prosecuted eighteen of them for high treason.

Jack-of-All-Trades.

Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, in New York, has an odd sign which calls attention to a business man who deals in "Misfit Clothing, Jewelry and Bric-a-brac," while at the Jefferson market, on the same thoroughfare, a man shows a sign reading: "Cut Flowers, Seeds, Plants and Notary Public."

ON AN IRONCLAD AT SEA.

Life on the Ocean Wave and Home on the Rolling Deep.

Admiral von Werner, a high authority in naval matters in Germany, describes in a work recently published the behavior of armor-plated men-ofwar in heavy seas. He says: "Even with a moderate gale and sea an armor-plated cruiser, if going against the wind, will find herself in conditions similar to those of a storm-at least, the crew will have that impression. The movements of the stern of the ship are violent and exceedingly disagreeable. The waves pushed by the advancing prow sweep con-tinually over the ship from bow to stern. All windows and port holes must be closed, and air reaches the lower decks, where the heat increases unbearably, only through the artificial ventilators. With the exception of the specially protected command bridge all the uncovered portions of the ship are impassable; thus the whole of the crew must bear as well as they can the hell of the closed decks. On such a ship no one can feel comfortable; and when there is a storm in which a sailing ship would feel comparatively at ease the crew of an armor-plated ship imagines itself to be in a heavy hurricane which threatens destruc tion at every minute. The long, narrow forepart of the ship, which is not borne lightly by the water, and is rendered extremely heavy by the mighty ram and the armored deck and the cannon and torpedoes, forces the ship in a high sea to pitchings and rollings of such an extraordinary kind that they cannot be described. The crew of such a ship is not only exposed to mortal dangers, but the voyages they make render them physically, extremely and dangerously nervous; the mental impressions they receive wear them out and make the profession hateful."

THEY ARE WELL "FIXED." What the Comte de Paris' Family Have

Become Possessed Of.

The comte de Paris was not stingy, but was fond of money. His view of his children was that without heaps of money and royal husbands or wives their lot would be unenviable.

Between the dowries he could give and the importance the courts of Europe attached to him as a 'legitipretender, their matrimonial prospects were brilliant. The queen of Portugal was given \$20,000 a year during her parents' lifetime. She will altogether have about \$60,000 or more. So will each of her sisters. The youngest son was left the re version of Villa Mamique, which is

comte de Paris must have been worth \$825,000 a year, independently of what he had from the duchesse de Galliera. He had a fourteenth part of the 52,-000,000 francs of appanges, and of "the Orleans debt," of 16,000,000 francs, which the Versailles assembly

now worth 8,000,000 francs. The

allowed to Louis Philippe's debt. Of the uncles' and aunts' shares he and the duc de Chartres had about \$200,000 apiece, the arrears of their mother's dower income, which was secured on the Orleans estates. The duchesse de Galliera gave about 1,500,-000 francs. A good deal of this was sunk in improvements of the Eu and Amboise chateaux and estates, but very little of it was spent on political organizations.

The fortune of the comtesse de Paris must be very great, but it has precinct gave a large populist majority. been kept "dark."

Bernhardt's Dressmaker.

There is a modiste in Paris who owes the fortune she is making to Mme. Bernhardt. Her name is on the billheads, tray-trunks and bandboxes. but she is known all over the professional and fashionable world as simply "Bernhardt's dressmaker." She picks her customers, gets her own prices, charges like a body of cavalry in combat, and makes gowns, robes, wraps and those indescribable lace things collectively known as confections that are the envy or admiration of the gay world. She has a dozen American customers, a score or so of English patronesses and a hundred or more French women, for whom she

What He Wanted. One evening, at a symphony re-hearsal of the Meiningen orchestra, Bulow stopped the orchestra and ex-claimed: "Kettle-drums forte!" The drummer, who thought he had done pretty well already, redoubled his efforts; but again Bulow stopped and shouted: "Kettle-drums forte!" Once more the drummer put on extra steam; and, when Bulow stopped again, he exclaimed. "Really, Herr Kapell-meister, if I beat any harder I shall break the drum-heads!" "Who asked you to do that?" retorted Bulow quietly; "you play fortissimo, and what I want is forte only."

Corsets for the Feet.

The latest atrocity in the interest of fashion is a corset for the foot. The new instrument of torture is made so as to enable a size smaller shoe to be worn than would be otherwise possible, and consists of a strong though thin band of web, which is fixed round the instep while the foot is off the ground. When it is in place it is comparatively easy to put on a shoe which is altogether too small, and the pressure being on the corset instead of the shoe, the latter does not stretch.

New Reading of an Old Saying. "Tommy," said the teacher, "you may put in different language the

expression, 'Let me write the songs of my country and I care not who makes its laws." About fifteen minutes later Tommy handed in a paper bearing the words. "Let me pipe the lays of a country, and I don't care who lays the pipes."

Four Thousand Beds Are Constantly Occupied by Patients

What is doubtless the largest hospital benevolent and free school combined is in Turin, Italy. It is called the Cottolengo, and is three stories high in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. It has 5,000 bads, over 4,000 being constantly occupied.

The connecting wing, forming the street front, contains the operating. waiting and other rooms. Numerous pavilions, cottages, school houses and workshops occupy the grounds, separated by small but well kept gardens and yards, giving plenty of air and light and adding cheerfulness to the conglomerate of stone structures. The whole being scrupulously clean,

a pleasing, homelike effect is secured. Sixty years ago a poor monk, named Cottolengo, founded this institut; on money solicited by begging. Its support is still obtained in this manner and by private, mostly anonymous, contributions from one day to another. No sick asking for treatment nor any healthy person needing shelter have ever been refused admittance. If the latter is in extreme poverty and wants work and cannot get it outside, it is given him here. Homeless boys and girls receive free schooling. They learn how to read and write, knitting, sewing, embroidering or a trade. So do men and women, the trades of carpenter, shoemaker, tailor, printer, bookbinder. baker and gardener being practically taught.

The more skilled laborers are placed in the repairing department. There is constant work for the hospital, also work to fill orders coming from outside. Deaf mutes, the blind, incurables, idiots, fallen women and picked-up children are taken in and cared for. Anyone needing a roof over his head, so long as he is poor and destitute and not a criminal, gnds a welcome home here, provided he is willing to work in exchange for shelter and a good meal.

The Cottolengo is a city in itself, managed by a board of business men and physicians, ministered to by a priest and attended by a sisterhood. The question, however, whether the applicant be a Catholic or not, has never yet been raised.

A press dispatch from Sioux City, date of November 16, says: A. H. Parsons, a prominent live stock dealer in this city, was indicted today on charge of embezzlement and grand larceny. The former charge is by L. I. Tuckett, of O'Neill, Neb., who accuses Parsons of cheathing him out of several thousand dollars on a live stock transaction. The latter is preferred by the Finance company of Iowa.

The following special from Boyd county to the State Journal of Monday throws a little additional light on the manner in which elections are conducted in that progressive piece of Nebraska: "The populists derive little satisfaction in this county from the election. The defeat of Daugherty for congress and Sample for state senator they now are seeing is of a great loss to themselves as homesteaders. Their leaders now treely express themselves as wishing republicans success in case of a contest. Morton precinct, this county, is on the Randall military reservation. The settlers have no rights there-so the interior department has decided. This In Spencer and Bristow precincts gross frauds were practiced. Both went populist. In Spencer precinct the men who acted as judges and clerks were the night before released from custody of the officers of the state (populist) so they might take charge of the ballot box "in the interests of a fair election!" The charge under which they were held in arrest was stuffling the ballot box at the election, which occurred a few days before.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEM

Mary E. Calhoun, Gries Calhoua Calhoun, Ida Daugherty. E. A. B. Guy Calhoun, Idark Calhoun and J. H. Keith, partners under name of Ford & Keith, defendants, notice that on the 2nd day of Noves J. H. Keith, trustee, and Emly, I. plaintiffs herein, filed their petitic district court of Holt county. Nagainst said defendants, the object of the county of Holt county. It against said defendants, the object of the county of the county of Holt county. It against said defendants, the object of the same houn and the defendant Mary E. outpon the northwest quarter of section (34). Of township twenty-served range twelve (12) west of the sixth meridian, in Holt county, Nebraska, the payment of a certain bond or no May 1, 1886, for the sum of five year date thereof, said bond on the bay and the county of the sum of the county of

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