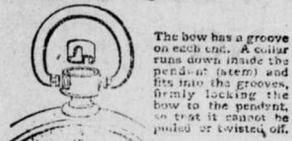


Here's the Idea

Of the Non-pull-out Bow
The great watch saver. Saves the watch from thieves and falls—cannot be pulled off the case—costs nothing extra.



The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendulum (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant. As long as it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

Can only be had with cases stamped with this trademark.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases—now filled with this crown glass. They look and wear like solid gold cases. Cost only about half as much, and are guaranteed for twenty years. Sold only through watch dealers. Remember the name.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

SURROUNDED BY MYSTERY!

A Great Mistake.

A recent discovery is that headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion of the mind, etc., are due to derangement of the nerve centers which supply the brain with nerve force; that indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, wind in stomach, etc., arise from the derangement of the nerve centers supplying these organs with nerve fluid or force. This is likewise true of many diseases of the heart and lungs. The nerve system is like a telegraph system, as will be seen by the accompanying cut. The little white lines are the nerves which convey the nerve force from the nerve centers to every part of the body, just as the electric currents conveyed along the telegraph wires to every station, large or small. Ordinary physicians fail to regard this fact. Instead of treating the nerve centers for the cause of the disorders arising therefrom they treat the part affected.



Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., the highly celebrated specialist and student of nervous diseases, and author of many noted treatises on the latter subject, long since realized the truth of the first statement, and his Restorative Nerve is prepared on that principle. Its success in curing all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous system is wonderful, as the thousands of unsolicited testimonials in possession of the company manufacturing the remedy amply prove.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is a reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, such as headache, nervous debility, prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus' dance, epilepsy, etc. It is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5, express prepaid.

Restorative Nerve positively contains no opiates or dangerous drugs.

TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS.

2d year of the most successful Quarterly ever published.

More than 3,000 LEADING NEWSPAPERS in North America have complimented this publication during its first year, and universally concede that its numbers afford the brightest and most entertaining reading that can be had.

Published 1st day of September, December, March and June.

Ask Newsdealer for it, or send the price, 50 cents, in stamps or postal note to

TOWN TOPICS,
21 West 23d St., New York.

This brilliant Quarterly is not made up from the current year's issues of Town Topics, but contains the best stories, sketches, burlesques, poems, witicisms, etc., from the back numbers of that unique journal, admirably the crispest, raciest, most complete, and to all **TEN AND WOMEN** the most interesting weekly ever issued.

Subscription Price:

Town Topics, per year,	\$4.00
Tales from Town Topics, per year,	\$3.00
The two clubs,	5.00

Town Topics sent 3 months on trial for \$1.00.

N. B.—Previous Nos. of "TALES" will be promptly forwarded, postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents each.

YOU WANT THE BEST. TRY THIS.

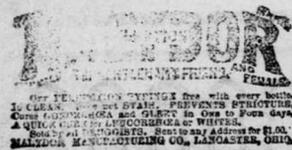
EXPERIMENTS ARE DANGEROUS. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

TRY NO EXPERIMENTS. MAKE NO DELAYS.

USE OREGON KIDNEY TEA.

IT WILL CURE YOU

Of Back-ache, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diabetes, Loss of Flesh, Dropsical Swellings, Catarrhs in the Neck, Puffiness arising from a morbid condition of the urinary organs.



Dr. R. W. Bailey, M.D., N.B., N.H.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

HOW THE FOOD SUPPLIES OF THE EARTH ARE REGULATED.

Agriculture is the Basis of All Subsistence, but Yet the Most Thickly Settled Spots are Not by Any Means the Most Fertile. Java's Population.

How much room is there still on the earth for mankind? This is a question which is often raised and which is answered in a great many different ways. As all food is either directly or indirectly derived from the vegetable kingdom, and the plants need the light and the heat of the sun, the question as to how the light and heat are distributed is an important one. If we assume (which is true) that only 60 per cent of the heat of the sun reaches the earth, the remainder being absorbed by the atmosphere, then latitudes 20 degrees north and south will receive 92 per cent; 40 degrees north and south, 68 per cent; 60 degrees north and south, 40 per cent, and the poles only 17 per cent of the heat received at the equator. Therefore the countries which on account of the amount of heat received are in the most favorable circumstances to produce a great amount of vegetable food lie in the tropics, provided the other condition of plant life is found—that is, dampness.

In Europe people were particularly impressed with the information communicated by Humboldt, on his return from his American journey, concerning the great amount of food furnished by the banana in tropical countries. It was later proved, however, that the distinguished naturalist was mistaken, first, in ascribing so high a state of productiveness to the banana, and, second, because the banana is not generally suitable to be used as the principal food for man. As the grains are cultivated wherever agriculture is advanced, in the damp parts of south and east Asia we find rice, in the dry parts of India and the greater part of tropical Africa, millet and sago, and in tropical America, principally corn.

The banana is even less fitted to furnish the staple food than the potato. As an accessory, however, like the potato in the wealthy countries of Europe and North America, it is very important. As a dense population is only possible where there is a certain amount of cultivation, we must keep in mind the experience of many thousand years and accept the grains as the basis of nourishment.

The Little Antilles and Mascarene islands are of intense fertility and export a great deal of sugar and import not only industrial products, but a good deal of foodstuffs. The ground, therefore, does not directly nourish the population. Several parts of India export foodstuffs, and there is no trustworthy information as to the interior commerce in these products. Tonquin has too lately been annexed to France to obtain trustworthy statistics. Java, with Madura, is alone suited to our statistical necessities.

This country is sufficiently large, it furnishes good statistics of agriculture and commerce, and the imports and exports are carefully registered. The population is about as dense as in Belgium and Saxony, but life is supported under very different circumstances. Saxony and Belgium import foodstuffs and export mineral and manufactured products. Java imports a very small amount of rice and salt fish and exports many more agricultural products. It not only supplies its own people with food, but finds it possible to buy mineral and manufactured products. It might be supposed that this immense population would be divided in a certain proportion on the island, and either that its increase would be small, as in France and Belgium, or else there would be a large emigration, as from Great Britain or Germany.

Neither case is true. Emigration is scarcely known. The population increases at the rate of 1 per cent a year, and its distribution varies so greatly that in the eastern portion there are fewer people than in the swampy province of Minsk, in Russia, and in the central part there are almost twice as many people as in Belgium and Saxony, and yet 80 per cent of the population in this part of the island live by agriculture. Rice is the staple, and the statistics give 238 kilograms to each inhabitant. Only about 15 per cent of the surface of the island is devoted to the culture of rice. This is still in a very primitive state, but the government has taken it up, and the production will be greatly increased. Java is a mountainous country, but the mountains are not high, and the rainfall is great, and rice can be cultivated on 30 per cent of the surface for the first crop and 10 per cent for the second. We have therefore a possible extension of the cultivation of rice to 5,200,000 hectares. An average crop to this amount of acreage would support 9,000,000 people.

The surface of Java could be divided in this manner: Thirty per cent of the water surface would produce rice, vegetables, breadfruit and agricultural exports. Fifteen per cent, not watered, would produce breadfruit and agricultural exports; eight per cent, not watered, coffee and tea plantations; two per cent, watered, sugar cane. There would then be left 45 per cent for forests, gardens, meadows, waters, roads and dwellings. The people of Java need not then be condemned to live on rice alone. Fruits are very important and necessary for health, and in Java alone are found 100 different kinds. Cattle can be easily raised, and the superabundant numbers of water plants, insects and worms that are found in tropical countries furnish an easy means of feeding fish and fowls. We find therefore that in this country 800 men could find support on one square kilometer, or more than four times as many people as are now there.—Alex-ander Wollikoff in Breslau Deutsche Revue.

Disproving an Old Adage.
A certain newspaper claims to publish nearly 100,000 "want ads," and yet we are told "Man wants but little here below."—Truth.

STEAMBOATING ON THE OHIO.

It Was at the Height of Its Prosperity Half a Century Ago.

It was from 1840 to 1855 that steamboating was at its height. Fortunes were made in those years by men who owned and ran boats. There were lots of steamers on the river then. The embryo industries of that period depended on the river entirely, for railroads had only been proposed—not built. About 100 steamboats were built at Pittsburgh annually to run on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. This city was noted for the trim crafts it placed on the water, as some of the biggest and best running steamers were built at the headwaters of the Ohio.

The boats of the early steamboating days were all side wheelers. It was not until late that the advent of the stern wheel boats occurred, and when it did they were not looked upon with favor by the denizens of the side wheel crafts. The rivermen regarded them as an inferior kind of boat, on whose decks it was beneath the dignity of a first class steamboatman to tread.

The packets were of good size and stoutly built. They were not supplied with swinging stages and steam capstans, and their engines were of sure but not so graceful movement as engines now, and electric lights for steamboats were not even dreamed of. But they served their purpose in making big money for their owners.

There was but one organized packet company running boats down the river from Pittsburgh. It was the old Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet line, and it owned about 25 steamboats, some of which left the Pittsburgh wharf daily. Among them were the Buckeye State, the Hibernia, Pittsburgh, Crystal Palace and Pennsylvania. These boats were all stoutly built and especially adapted for fast running. The laws relating to racing were not so stringent then as now, and exciting contests of speed on the river occurred daily.

One of the swiftest of the packets was the Pennsylvania. She was the largest of the Cincinnati boats and made some splendid records on the Ohio. She was 210 feet long and 31 feet beam. Another fast steamer was the Alleghany. She was not so large as the Pennsylvania, but was almost as speedy. Some of these old Cincinnati Packet line boats were sunk, a few burned, and the others wore out in the river service.

Besides the Cincinnati company's packets there were several steamers, most of them owned by Pittsburghers, which ran down the river and which had no regular trades, but made trips whenever and wherever there was occasion for their services. They were chiefly to St. Louis and New Orleans, the trip to the last named point being completed in about 20 days. There were a few boats running up the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers. Brownsville was as far up as the slackwater improvements extended on the Monongahela, and Franklin was the head of navigation on the Alleghany.—Pittsburg Post.

A Dardanian Legend of a Bear.
Two women, a mother and her little daughter, were one night watching their field of Indian corn—"makai"—against the inroads of the bears. The mother had to go to her house to prepare the food and ordered her daughter to light a fire outside. While she was doing this a bear came and took her away. He carried her to his den and daily brought her to eat and drink. He rolled a big stone in front of the den whenever he went away on his tours, which the girl was not strong enough to move.

When she became old enough to do this, he used daily to lick her feet, by which they became swollen and gradually dwindled down to mere misshapen stumps. The girl eventually died, and the poor bear, after vain efforts to restore her to life, roamed disconsolately about the fields.—Dr. Leitner in Asiatic Quarterly.

A Book Brought Down From Heaven.
According to Mohammedan belief, the first copy of the Koran, or Alkuran, their sacred book, was brought down from the highest to the lowest heaven by Gabriel on the mysterious night of Al Khabel in the month of Ramadan. This wonderful book, written in heaven and bound in satin, jewels and gold, was communicated to Mohammed at different times during a period of 23 years. This was done, according to Mohammedan belief, either by Gabriel in human shape or by God himself. When Gabriel acted as translator and communicator, he did so "with a great sound of music and bells." God appeared either "veiled or unveiled during Mohammed's waking hours or during dreams at night."—St. Louis Republic.

Why Not?
Apropos of Marion Crawford's remark about our mustached butlers, that they amused him after the shorn ones of England, why won't somebody say that our butlers—our American butlers—wear mustaches, and we, when abroad, find it amusing to see the English butlers smooth shaven, and wonder why their masters do not insist that their mouths be covered. Will the time ever come when we will dare to be Americans?

There are great lessons to be learned from the older nations of the world, great models to be studied and wisdom to be got from the experience which is the accretion of centuries, concerning which the taste of one cultivated community is as good as that of any other.—New York Times.

The Cat Was Hungry.
A young lady bookkeeper employed in an office at South Manchester, Conn., has been in the habit for some time past of giving the office cat a piece of meat for its lunch every day. Precaution is taken to lay a piece of paper under the meat to avoid greasing the floor. The other day at lunch hour, when there was no meat, pussy begged for some in her most intelligent fashion, and at last going to the wastebasket dragged forth her regular paper table cloth and laid it properly for the meat.—Philadelphia Ledger.

EUGENIE.

A triple crown, O Living Niobe,
Was thine; rare-set with priceless gems
Unknown to mine or mart—the diadems
Of beauty, motherhood and royalty;
But with the days of empire waned thy bloom,
O flower of a throne and hearts as well.
To France the hour of destiny befell—
And thou wert left alone beside a tomb.
When he, last son of this kingly line,
Perished by sword of ruthless Zulu slain,
Thy mother heart could brook no further pain.
But refuge sought in the all love divine,
Where faith and consecration wait to see
The lifted veil of immortality.
—Isadore Baker in Springfield Homestead.

What Chinese Epicures Eat.
A Chinese mandarin has forwarded the menu of a splendid banquet given at Peking to the foreign diplomatists, which follows: First came four classic dishes—namely, swallow nests with pigeon eggs, shark fins with crabs, dogfish with wild ducks, duck and cauliflower. Then succeeded delicacies served in cups placed before each guest, swallow nests, shark fins, plain morels, vegetables, mushrooms with duck feet, fried partridge, pigeon in slices. Then there appeared four dishes—namely, ham in honey, a puree of peas, vegetables and dogfish; four side dishes, haricot cheese with bamboo buds (a kind of asparagus), roots of bamboo, chicken, shellfish, four hors d'oeuvres in duplicate, ham and chicken, fish and gizzard, pork tripe and vermicelli, duck and pork cutlets. Each guest had also placed before him plates of almonds, pistachio paste, pears and oranges. Finally the following were the roast and boiled meats: Sucking pig, roast duck, boiled chicken, boiled pork. There was a profusion of European and Chinese wines. No opium was smoked, for official China is not yet reconciled to the drug which it owes to the East India company.—Asiatic Quarterly.

Has Its Good Points.
In some villages in Japan robbers are tried and convicted by ballot. Whenever a robbery is committed the ruler of the hamlet summons the entire male population and requests them to write on a slip of paper the name of the person they suspect as having committed the crime. The one receiving the largest number of ballots is declared duly "elected" and accordingly hanged. This system, like all others, has its peculiar advantages. It insures the punishment of somebody for every robbery committed, whereas under the system in vogue in most civilized countries is nine cases out of ten no punishment is inflicted on anybody for the crime. Of course they may not "elect" the guilty person, but dispose of some other character equally as bad. There is much in the system to commend it to other nations.—Pomona (Cal.) Progress.

An Emperor's Strange Fancy.
Strange fancies have taken hold of some men regarding the manner in which their bodies were to be disposed of after death and the ceremonies to be observed at their funerals.

The great Emperor Charles V had the curious idea of celebrating his own funeral. Shortly before his death he caused a tomb to be made in the chapel of the monastery of Estremadura, to which he had retired after his abdication, and on its completion he was carried to it as though dead. Placed in a coffin and accompanied by a procession, he was borne along, while chants were sung, prayers said and tears shed. After the solemn farce was over he was left alone in the chapel, where he remained a short time before rising out of the coffin.—London Tit-Bits.

Curling by Electricity.
The electric curling iron is very simple. The wires conduct the electricity into the little stand into which the tongs are thrust. The latter are made the proper temperature by heat, which is generated by the resistance of the wires to the current. The stands are about two inches high and are usually nickel plated, although some of those manufactured by a firm in Berlin are plated with gold and have handsome handles. In traveling the iron and stands occupy only a very small space in a satchel. Attached to the stand is a silk cord, which may be adjusted to an incandescent wire after screwing off the little globe.—New York Telegram.

Why Fish Should Be Cared For.
Migratory fish are hatched and partly matured in fresh water. They feed and grow in the sea, but they are never caught there, so that their protection and preservation should be in the hands of those who are so deeply interested in making them a salable commodity. Besides all this there must be some consideration for the sportsman, who without question spends in the neighborhood in which he fishes 10 times as much money as all the fish he catches, if sold, would fetch.—Fishing Gazette.

Slander From the Pulpit.
A preacher at Lafayette, Ind., is reported to have broken up his church the other day by saying in a sermon that "God made the earth in six days, and then he rested; then he made man and rested again; then he made woman, and since that time neither God nor man has had a rest."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The use of the flannel shroud dates back to acts of parliament 18 and 19, Charles II, which, to encourage the woolen trade in England, compelled that all bodies should be so protected.

There is a tribe in central Africa among whom speakers in public debates are required to stand on one leg while speaking and to speak only as long as they can so stand.

The air we live in is gaseous and at near the surface of the globe, but if M. de Fournelle is right at an elevation of a few miles above the ground air is either liquid or solid or both.

It has been calculated that the annual income of the London Hebrews is nearly \$5,000,000, which means that they are \$1 times richer than the Gentiles.

The Coming of Woman Suffrage.

Is woman suffrage coming? It begins to look so. Out in Kansas, in a recent election, women having the right to vote did vote. They went early to the polls, with the balance of political power in their hands, and staid late, not merely a handful, but 95 per cent of the registered female voters. This incident is bound to exert an influence, and the chances are that Kansas will very soon be followed by other states. Once the thing takes an actual turn opposition to woman suffrage will not have a foot of earth to stand upon. Down in this country, where it is our pride and boast that our women are too good for such duties, there is as yet no agitation. But woman's sphere has of late been greatly enlarged. She is a part and parcel of our commercial, our industrial and our scientific as well as our social world. She has come to be a breadwinner, and with it a taxpayer. She is a factor in civilization's development and a formative, creative and executive entity in our political economies.

Heretofore, except sporadically, she has not wanted suffrage. If, however, her ideas are changed, and she calls for the right to make laws and assist in filling the offices, there is no doubt but that she will be accorded every opportunity. Theoretically it is a right to which she, as a property owner and a supporter of public institutions, is entitled. Practically and sentimentally her sphere is higher and nobler. The American cannot go on record as advocating woman suffrage, but it is bound to admit that the tendency of the times and incidental conditions are growing more and more favorable thereto.—Nashville American.

"The Song of the Shirt."
The miseries of the east end needle women form no new theme. They date back to "The Song of the Shirt"—even before it. Yet in spite of all that has been done in recent years in the way of social and remedial legislation and in the way of organized individual effort for the elevation of the "masses" the woes of the unfortunate class have met with no amelioration. On the contrary, they have deepened and intensified as the years rolled on.

Speaking generally, there has been of late years a decided upward tendency in the wages paid for men's labor, and a consequent rise in their habits, their homes and their scale of living generally. Even the wages of some women workers, notably those of skilled factory hands, have shared in this improvement, though to a more limited extent. But the condition of what may truly be termed the residuum, the lowest stratum of the toilers, the needle women employed in the cheap clothing trade in London and some of the provincial cities, but more especially London, has gone from bad to worse.

It is 50 years since Hood wrote his inspired poem which aroused such general sympathy for the class for which he pleaded. They need that sympathy more now. When "The Song of the Shirt" was written, these poor women were earning an average wage of at least 2½ pence per hour. At the present time many of them—most of them—cannot average more than 1½ pence an hour.—Nineteenth Century.

A Horseback Rider in Rochester.
A young woman of trim figure seated astride a horse is one of the sights of early morning in Rochester. The equestrienne's skirts, for there are two of them, widen gradually from the waist down and fall gracefully on the horse's sides, concealing the feet, stirrups and all. The waist of the habit is like that of an ordinary dress. A dainty riding cap completes the costume.

The young woman may be seen riding any fine morning. She does not seek the seclusion of the side streets and the by-ways, but rides in the business streets and in the finest resident districts. It is an uncommon sight, and many people on their way to business stop and stare at the rider as if expecting some maneuver of a circus nature. The young woman rides as if born to the saddle, and it is evident that she greatly enjoys her morning exercise.

A horseman said today: "I am glad to see that the recent English custom is followed here, even by one lady rider. There will be more to do it in time, and the horses will benefit thereby. I never have thought that the side saddle was either dignified or easy, and I am certain that the tighter the girth the harder it is for a horse."—Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

That Everyday Assistant, Glycerin.
Here are a few of the many uses to which glycerin may be applied: Equal parts of bay rum and glycerin applied to the face after shaving make a man rise up and call the woman who provided it blessed. Applied to the shoes, glycerin is a great preservative of the leather and effectually keeps out water and prevents wet feet. A few drops of glycerin put in the fruit jars the last thing before sealing them help to keep the preserves from molding on top. For flatulency there is no better remedy than a teaspoonful of glycerin after each meal. It will prevent and cure chapped hands. Two or three drops will often stop the baby's stomach ache. It will allay the thirst of a fever patient and soothe an irritable cough by moistening the dryness of the throat.

Peaches For the Complexion.
Peaches are good before breakfast and after dinner. They are good for the digestion, good for the blood and good for the complexion. Some people eat them without cream or sugar, and with good result. The fruit is so rich in sugar and acid that it preserves its flavor a long while, but to get the full benefit it should be eaten as soon as it is cut.

Redness of the nose, due to congestion, inflamed complexion, scrofulous and bilious tendencies, are said to be materially influenced by a liberal consumption of this luscious fruit. Mixed fruits are always advisable, but the peach in season, used as an alternate with plums, cherries, melons and berries, will vanquish the enemies of the complexion.—Chicago Post.

The Aesthetic Sense in Animals.

Animals possess in an appreciable manner certain tastes indicating an elementary sense of the beautiful. This sense is not present in all animals, and those who do possess it manifest it in different degrees. But it is sufficient to know that its existence can be recognized. Birds are particularly gifted in this manner. They have a taste for bright colors and melodious sounds, and most frequently the male subjugates and fascinates his mate with the beauty of his plumage or the flexibility of his vocal organs. There are besides other birds who show this aesthetic sense in a singular manner.

One of these is the baya. He has a passion for brilliant and variegated objects, and he has a habit of ornamenting the entrance to his nest, which is built with infinite art and elegance, with a variety of objects, gathered by bits from all quarters, which happen to strike his fancy. Among them are brilliantly colored feathers of other birds, bright bits of shells, bits of stuffs, and the bird struts about in the midst of all this with evident pleasure.

Insects also possess a marked aesthetic sense. They prefer certain colors, and the plants which depend upon them for fertilization show an entirely different variety of colors from those of plants whose fertilization is affected by means of the wind. Musical sounds also affect different animals in a marked manner. They have their preferences and their antipathies.—Review of Reviews.

Early American Sculptors.
It is worthy of special notice that when Rush began to model in clay not one of the artists who have given celebrity to our native sculpture had seen the light of day. Frazer was not born until 1790, nor Ezekiel Angur of New Haven until 1791. The latter was originally in the grocery trade, but falling in that took up modeling and wood carving without any guide except his natural instincts; but like the majority of our early sculptors, with the exception of Rush, his efforts are interesting only as evidence of what talent entirely unobstructed can accomplish.

It was not until 1805, long after Copley, West, Milburn, Allston and Stuart had demonstrated our capacity for pictorial art, that Hiram Powers was born. The same year Horatio Greenough first saw the light of day. In the remote wilds of Kentucky Hart was brought into this world in 1810, and Cleveland, Crawford and Mills followed in 1812, 1813 and 1815. Thus we see that, without hereditary genius or predecessors from whom to copy, Rush achieved his artistic results, and succeeded in winning for himself a European renown which made him the equal of some of the leading foreign carvers and sculptors of his age, and at the same time well earned the title of "father of American sculpture."—Lippincott's.

Prince of Detectives.
Vidocq, the great French detective, was born in Arras in 1775. He began life as a baker and early became the terror of his companions by his athletic frame and violent disposition. At the same time he was a notorious thief, and after many disgraceful adventures he enlisted in the army. In 1796 he returned to Paris with some money, which, however, he soon squandered. Next he was sentenced at Lille to eight years' hard labor for forgery, but repeatedly escaped, and in 1808 he became connected with the Paris police as a detective.

His previous career enabled him to render important services, and he was appointed chief of the safety brigade, chiefly composed of reprieved convicts, which purged Paris of the many dangerous classes. In 1818 he received a full pardon, and his connection with this service lasted until about 1828, when he settled at St. Mandé as a paper manufacturer. Soon after the revolution of 1830 he became a political detective, but with little success. In 1848 he was again employed under the republican government, but he died penitently in 1857.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Cinderella and Her Slipper.
Yes, I know you are saying to yourself, "That headline would have looked and sounded better had it been 'Cinderella and the Glass Slipper,' than 'Cinderella and the Glass Slipper,'" but the writer has been making a critical study of this most interesting nursery story and finds that the famous "glass" slipper properly has no place in it. The "glass" slipper is really the "fur," "cloth" or "felt" slipper, the word "glass" having been substituted through a strange mistranslation of the story. In the original it was written pantoufe en vair, which, being translated, would be "the fur slipper." The translator, however, wrote it as if it had been pantoufe en verre, making the "little cinder girl's" fur foot covering one of glass, which, it must be admitted, would be one quite appropriate to a fairy.—St. Louis Republic.

Virginia's Only Slave.
The state of Virginia once owned a slave—the only one probably the commonwealth ever did own. He was known as Ben the Bell Ringer of the University of Virginia. The university only had \$300 left over when it was endowed, and it was proposed to buy a negro with this amount and keep him as a bell ringer. They bought Ben, and in his time he became a great character at the university. He knew everybody and was very useful to everybody. Ben used to get very drunk on the liberal and constant fees he received from students. He died in the Albemarle parsonage at an advanced age.—Richmond State.

First Judicial Honors For a Woman.
To Henry VIII belongs the honor of having conferred judicial rights upon a woman. Lady Anne Berkeley of York was allowed by the sovereign, who had the widest experience of the virtues of women, to sit as a judge, appoint a commission and actually to pass sentence on some men who had been killing her deer and despoiling her park. The sentence is not recorded, but the fact remains that at least one woman has exercised judicial rights.—New York Sun.