

WORLD AND

Horned Horse.
A curious horned horse called the gnu is a native of South Africa. The gnu is a pseudo, it really seems to be a cross between the horse, the cow and the deer. It has the head and horns of a cow, the tail, mane and withers of the horse and the legs of a deer. Altogether the gnu is one of the most singular creatures on earth.

The gnu inhabits the hilly districts of South Africa, roaming all over the country in vast herds. As far as travellers have yet penetrated it is found upon the mountains that it is so, for the flesh of the gnu forms excellent food. They are, however, extremely wild, and, being very quick in their movements are difficult to shoot. Upon the first alarm the whole herd scamper away in single file, following a leader. When seen from a distance they look like a troop of officers.

Their speed is very great, but when first disturbed they do not exert it, but kick out their heels and begin butting at anything that comes in their way, exhibiting the greatest fury. Unless hard pressed they seldom show fight, but when brought to bay they will defend themselves desperately. They dart forward upon their enemy with great fury, and unless he remains cool and collected he probably will not escape.

Artistic Embroidery.
The difficult art of decorative embroidery, which has been so little cultivated for many years, has at last been revived by a French woman. Her triumphs in this line are equal to the most exquisite productions in the past.

Mme. de Rudder in collaboration with her husband, who is a well known sculptor, exhibited her first work in 1884 at the Exposition Cercle pour Art. This was in the form of a panel called "The Eagle and the Swan." It was exhibited at Vienna, where it attracted much attention and was purchased by a connoisseur who is a well known amateur. Her next pretentious work was a screen decorated with "The Fates." In this work she created a new method called re-embroidery. The background of the figures of the Fates was composed of ancient silks, and as some of the silks were covered with holes made by moths, she added supplementary ornaments motives embroidered on cloth to conceal the defects. The result of this forced experiment was the discovery of re-embroidery.

When this screen was exhibited in Brussels it attracted the admiration of the Mayor, who gave Mme. de Rudder a commission to decorate the Marriage Hall of the Hotel de Ville. About the same time she was commissioned to embroider six large allegorical panels for the walls of the Hotel Provincial in Ghent. These panels are remarkable not only for their decorative beauty, but for their charming composition. The workmanship is varied and accomplishes a wonderful effect.

The artist's next important commission was from the Congo Free State for eight decorative panels to adorn the walls of the Congo section at the Brussels Exposition. These panels are now in the museum of Tervuren, where they show to great advantage. They are pure applique, except the features, which are for the most part embroidered. They represent the triumph of civilization over barbarism.

The triumph of Mme. de Rudder's expression of her chosen art is in her latest work—four large panels representing the four seasons. They are exceedingly beautiful, not only in conception and composition, but in the perfection of detail and management of the medium in which the ideas are expressed. Perhaps the most beautiful of the four is "Winter," and a description will give some idea of Mme. de Rudder's art. She has chosen an interior scene to illustrate the subject. Two old people are sitting by the fire. A bit of bright coloring is lent to the picture by a bunch of chrysanthemums in a vase. A perhaps, that he was being defrauded of the promotion, was with great difficulty restrained from attacking the leader of the parade.

Elephants and Dress.
Elephants are fond of finery and delight to see themselves decked out with gorgeous trappings. The native princes of India are very particular in choosing their state elephants, and will give fabulous sums for an animal that exactly meets the somewhat fanciful standards they have erected.

For these they have made cloths of silk so heavily embroidered with gold that two men are hardly able to lift them. The elephant which usually led the state procession of a Rajah being lit, the magnificent trappings were placed on one which had up to that time occupied only a subordinate place. The animal, delighted at the finery, showed its size by so many little squeaks and kicks of pleasure that general attention was attracted to it.

Not long after another state procession was formed, and the previous wearer of the gold cloths being restored to health, took his accustomed place and trappings, when the now degraded beast, imagining, perhaps, that he was being defrauded of the promotion, was with great difficulty restrained from attacking the leader of the parade.

Dreams and Illness.
It is seriously advanced by an English doctor that dreams may foretell sickness. The theory is that when a man is dreaming his mind is more sensitive than in his waking hours, for the simple reason that his actual surroundings are not impressing any of the mind's attention. Thus it happens that when some disease has set in the man awake does not feel in his earliest stages, although the active mind in a sleeping body does feel it. The sleeper dreams, let us say, that he is suffering some complaint of the leg, and two or three days later, the disease having developed, he finds that he really has a bad attack of rheumatism.

Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, records having had a dream in which a bee stung him in his left thigh, on a place where a couple of days later appeared an ugly ulcer. The ulcer was formed, despite all the treatment, and he was nearly blind, when the man in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

The Papal Bull.
A PAPAL bull may be an edict, a decree, or a rescript, which contains an order or a decision to be publicly declared. It is only indirectly that the word "bull" is applied to the document itself. It belongs properly to the seal, without which the paper would not be recognized. The seal is in the form of a gold or silver bull, and is still used for that purpose in Italy. The Italian name of this bit of lead is "bulla." It was in Latin bulls. Both the material and the form have dropped out of sight. The Roman bull was a circular disc or a case like a watch or a circular locket. It was worn by boys of noble families, attached to a chain which was wound several times round the neck, and which fell in front, so that the bull was in the corner of his eye. It was thought to be a charm which contained some quicksilver, and which, if swallowed, would be a cure for the "evil eye." It was dressed even more than disease.

At a later time the bull was worn by the sons of freemen at Rome. Its use was a mark of rank and gentility.

The Fasting of Snakes.
Of the many curious characteristics of reptiles, none is more remarkable than the ability to live for a great period of time without taking any nourishment. Among serpents in captivity individuals are noticed which, although side by side with those who accept food, refuse to eat for weeks at a time. In some cases of affairs cannot be indefinitely prolonged, but death in many cases does not occur until after a period which in many cases is very great.

Some time ago there was a North American snake in the Museum of Natural History in Paris which did not eat for fifteen months and a rattlesnake which fasted for twenty-six months. M. Vaillant cites the case of a peep which is still living the subject has fasted for three months and a python who took food after twenty-nine months. He also reports the death of two peepholes due to inanition, one after three years and the other after almost four years.

But the most remarkable case is not of the length of time which the fast lasted, though this was two years and a half, but for the loss of weight of the reptile—that is, nearly a third of the original weight. According to experiments on warm blooded animals death occurs independently of every other cause when the subject has lost 40 to 50 per cent of its original weight. M. Pellegrin reached the same conclusion with reference to ring snakes which, after being submitted to absolute fasting—that is, deprived not only of food but of water—died on the average after a loss of 35 per cent of the original weight. In the cases of those submitting to relative fasting—that is, not deprived of water—death occurred after a loss of 40 per cent of the original weight, but the duration of life was with them three times greater.

It is not the same in the following case—The 17th of November, 1895, there was placed in the snake house of the museum a superb reticulated python of Japan, which measured nineteen and one-half feet in length, his coloration being living and brilliant, his diameter enormous and his activity denoting the most flourishing state of health. Furthermore, he manifested a decidedly aggressive disposition. He was offered the most diverse foods, but all were obstinately refused. Sheep, rabbits, geese, ducks and chickens were in turn offered, and while at times he sniffed these in his coils he left them without touching them. He contented himself with frequent bathing in his basin, and this fact is important as denoting how much quicker with the ophidians submitted to an absolute fast.

The python continued to refuse food and began to decrease in volume, his brilliant and glistening color present at first giving place to a dull, gray color, and at the commencement of 1896 he was surprisingly thin, being nothing more than skin and bone. Completely apathetic and inoffensive, he allowed himself to be handled with impunity, and remained inert, curled up in the corner of his cage. It was thought to feed him by placing eggs in his mouth, but it produced no result. His death occurred after a fast of two years, five months and three days.

Baby Transportation.
The little Lapp infant is cradled in a shoe—his mother's. This is a big affair, covered with skin and stuffed with soft moss. This can be hung on a tree or covered with snow, while mamma goes to church or any place where babies are not invited.

The Mongolian infant travels about in a bag slung on a camel's back.

In some countries the mothers lay their babies where a stream of water falls on their heads. This is to make them tough, which it does, unless the babies die as a result of this treatment. Another mother covers her baby's head with paste, while the Tatar baby is covered with butter.

The Turkish baby is carried in a basket or a horse, or in a hammock. In some parts the baby's nose is adorned with a hot cigarette, or the little one's head is in a veil, like its mother's.

The Chinese baby is tied to the back of an older child.

The baby of India rides in a basket which hangs from its mother's head, or from her hip, or in a hammock. In some parts the baby's nose is adorned with a hot cigarette, or the little one's head is in a veil, like its mother's.

The baby of India is carried in a basket which hangs from its mother's head, or from her hip, or in a hammock. In some parts the baby's nose is adorned with a hot cigarette, or the little one's head is in a veil, like its mother's.



Curious Bookplate.
A decorative bookplate with intricate patterns and text, likely a historical or artistic document.

Curious Bookplate.
A decorative bookplate with intricate patterns and text, likely a historical or artistic document.

Curious Bookplate.
A decorative bookplate with intricate patterns and text, likely a historical or artistic document.

Curious Bookplate.
A decorative bookplate with intricate patterns and text, likely a historical or artistic document.

Curious Bookplate.
A decorative bookplate with intricate patterns and text, likely a historical or artistic document.

Curious Bookplate.
A decorative bookplate with intricate patterns and text, likely a historical or artistic document.

Curious Bookplate.
A decorative bookplate with intricate patterns and text, likely a historical or artistic document.

Origin of Foolscap.
All the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had a watermark, the king's crown, and when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, he overruled the officials' dislike for everything concerning royalty by directing a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Origin of Foolscap.
All the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had a watermark, the king's crown, and when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, he overruled the officials' dislike for everything concerning royalty by directing a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Origin of Foolscap.
All the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had a watermark, the king's crown, and when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, he overruled the officials' dislike for everything concerning royalty by directing a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Origin of Foolscap.
All the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had a watermark, the king's crown, and when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, he overruled the officials' dislike for everything concerning royalty by directing a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Origin of Foolscap.
All the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had a watermark, the king's crown, and when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, he overruled the officials' dislike for everything concerning royalty by directing a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Origin of Foolscap.
All the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had a watermark, the king's crown, and when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, he overruled the officials' dislike for everything concerning royalty by directing a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Origin of Foolscap.
All the world has agreed to call a sheet of paper thirteen by sixteen inches foolscap. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. The paper derived its name in a curious manner. After the execution of Charles I., Cromwell and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth, made all possible efforts to remove everything which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in official use up to that time had a watermark, the king's crown, and when Cromwell was asked what he should put in the place of this crown, he overruled the officials' dislike for everything concerning royalty by directing a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown.

This was done, and when Charles II. ascended the throne of England it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and then, too late, the king was afraid to do anything to recall things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official papers.

Diminutive Sheep.
Some phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvelous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once

Diminutive Sheep.
Some phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvelous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once

Diminutive Sheep.
Some phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvelous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once

Diminutive Sheep.
Some phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvelous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once

Diminutive Sheep.
Some phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvelous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once

Diminutive Sheep.
Some phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvelous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once

Diminutive Sheep.
Some phases of animal training are most tedious, and it is only by the application of insistent patience that carefully calculated results are obtained. The marvelous performance of a company of trained seals, now in America, is the most striking example actually at hand. They appear to be almost human in their intelligence, and one juggles quite as well as some men performers. Of course, all this action is wholly foreign to the nature of these amphibians. But, then, all training makes animals do things most opposed to their natural disposition. One, for example, would think that this cat and mouse were stuffed lifeless figures, so unusual is the combination. Under ordinary circumstances the cat would have at once

Favorite Dishes.
Merrill said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread, he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of horse's head served at a college dinner.

Frustrated liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough, as soldier, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He was so abstemious that a handful of every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

Favorite Dishes.
Merrill said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread, he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of horse's head served at a college dinner.

Frustrated liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough, as soldier, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He was so abstemious that a handful of every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

Favorite Dishes.
Merrill said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread, he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of horse's head served at a college dinner.

Frustrated liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough, as soldier, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He was so abstemious that a handful of every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

Favorite Dishes.
Merrill said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread, he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of horse's head served at a college dinner.

Frustrated liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough, as soldier, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He was so abstemious that a handful of every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

Favorite Dishes.
Merrill said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread, he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of horse's head served at a college dinner.

Frustrated liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough, as soldier, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He was so abstemious that a handful of every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

Favorite Dishes.
Merrill said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread, he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of horse's head served at a college dinner.

Frustrated liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough, as soldier, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He was so abstemious that a handful of every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

Favorite Dishes.
Merrill said that no man could eat coarse food and have the soul of an artist. His own diet was generally very plain.

Vernet enjoyed a soup made of "dripping" and onions. With this and a piece of black bread, he was quite content.

Bolingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of horse's head served at a college dinner.

Frustrated liked baked cheese, plentifully sprinkled with salt and pepper, nor did he ever seem to suffer from this preparation.

The Duke of Marlborough, as soldier, said on one occasion: "No soldier can fight unless he is properly fed on beef and beer."

Oliver Goldsmith enjoyed veal pie. He was so abstemious that a handful of every man's house a rebellion was impossible.

John the Evangelist, according to tradition, was so abstemious that a handful of barley was all the food he needed for a day.

Burke enjoyed English beef and Irish porter. He said England and Ireland could always come together on such a platform.

Mendelssohn never cared much for the pleasures of the table. He said he could live for a week on a sausage and a loaf of bread.

Manuscript of a Famous Novel.
The Spell
CHAPTER THE Ist

In the great collection of manuscripts of writing experts believe that the writing of the famous novel in the British Museum has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She is exactly the same throughout. Hand-

Manuscript of a Famous Novel.
The Spell
CHAPTER THE Ist

In the great collection of manuscripts of writing experts believe that the writing of the famous novel in the British Museum has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She is exactly the same throughout. Hand-

Manuscript of a Famous Novel.
The Spell
CHAPTER THE Ist

In the great collection of manuscripts of writing experts believe that the writing of the famous novel in the British Museum has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She is exactly the same throughout. Hand-

Manuscript of a Famous Novel.
The Spell
CHAPTER THE Ist

In the great collection of manuscripts of writing experts believe that the writing of the famous novel in the British Museum has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She is exactly the same throughout. Hand-

Manuscript of a Famous Novel.
The Spell
CHAPTER THE Ist

In the great collection of manuscripts of writing experts believe that the writing of the famous novel in the British Museum has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She is exactly the same throughout. Hand-

Manuscript of a Famous Novel.
The Spell
CHAPTER THE Ist

In the great collection of manuscripts of writing experts believe that the writing of the famous novel in the British Museum has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She is exactly the same throughout. Hand-

Manuscript of a Famous Novel.
The Spell
CHAPTER THE Ist

In the great collection of manuscripts of writing experts believe that the writing of the famous novel in the British Museum has been influenced by an immense amount of study in Latin.

The Queen of Siam has the smallest foot of any titled person in the world. She is exactly the same throughout. Hand-



A STEAMSHIP LANDED HIGH AND DRY WITHOUT HARM.

The wreck or stranding of a steamer does not necessarily imply great stress of weather, stormy seas, high winds or dense fogs. Sometimes a steamer runs aground in broad daylight. Here is a snapshot of the Carolina, a passenger boat plying the Saguenay River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, near Quebec. According to all reports, the weather was fair, yet the boat, in charge of a pilot, went far up on the beach. No lives were lost, no one was injured, but while it only took five seconds to run her ashore, almost a week was required to float her again.

The value of the motor cars at present in England is \$75,000,000.

The Papal Bull. A PAPAL bull may be an edict, a decree, or a rescript, which contains an order or a decision to be publicly declared. It is only indirectly that the word "bull" is applied to the document itself. It belongs properly to the seal, without which the paper would not be recognized. The seal is in the form of a gold or silver bull, and is still used for that purpose in Italy. The Italian name of this bit of lead is "bulla." It was in Latin bulls. Both the material and the form have dropped out of sight. The Roman bull was a circular disc or a case like a watch or a circular locket. It was worn by boys of noble families, attached to a chain which was wound several times round the neck, and which fell in front, so that the bull was in the corner of his eye. It was thought to be a charm which contained some quicksilver, and which, if swallowed, would be a cure for the "evil eye." It was dressed even more than disease.

Forging a River in India. A FORD across an unbridged river is, of course, commonplace. The ford illustrated in the photograph is, however, sufficiently novel. The crossing in this case is over a river in India which, although much too deep for ordinary horses or wagons, is readily traversed by elephants. The picture shows upward of a score of elephants in the act of crossing at dangerous points.

Topiary Gardens. AT Elvaston Castle, in Derbyshire, is to be seen the finest example of a topiary garden. A topiary garden is one in which the trees and shrubs are clipped to represent animals, figures and flowers. It is said to take at least three centuries to grow and clip a box or yew tree into these fantastic shapes. The Earl of Rosebery possesses some unique specimens, clipped in the shape of a table set, which comprises tea, coffee and saucers, eggs in cups and so on. Even these do not compare with those possessed by the Earl of Harrington at Elvaston. Four men are employed there at salaries ranging from \$10 to \$25 weekly, whose business it is to clip these trees. They demand constant attention, for from a week of neglect they looked ragged, and in a month they are ruined. The trees are not so much skilful, for a few awkward clips of the shears will ruin a beautiful specimen. An eye for contour is most necessary to the topiary artist.

Original Machine Gun. THE machine gun is generally supposed to be an invention of the last twenty years. Herewith is presented a picture, however, of a proposed machine gun which was devised in the fifteenth century. The crudeness of the picture attests its age. Although the machine gun was very roughly portrayed in this case, it is obvious that it here had its original conception.

The Natural Bridges of Utah. ONE of the great natural curiosities of the United States is the Natural Bridge in Virginia, which till recently has been known to a class by itself. But in the wonderful class of similar structures which are more remarkable in every way. They are at the head of the White Canyon, in San Juan county, but being many miles from the nearest railroad and in a region where the water supply is scarce in the early months they have been inaccessible. Scourp, a cattleman of that region, obtained a distant view of the bridge in 1896, and has been anxious ever since to get near to them. Some years later he and a mining engineer named Long started to reach them, entering the White Canyon on the Colorado River. They ascended the canyon for several miles, passing numerous ancient cliff dwellings, and were finally rewarded by their first sight of one of the great bridges. Unfortunately, they had no scientific instruments with them with which to make measurements, but Long came somewhere near their correct dimensions by means of rough triangulation.

The Migration of Birds. FOR hundreds of years the migration of birds has been under close observation, but no theory has been offered which has not had many exceptions. It is only indirectly that the word "bull" is applied to the document itself. It belongs properly to the seal, without which the paper would not be recognized. The seal is in the form of a gold or silver bull, and is still used for that purpose in Italy. The Italian name of this bit of lead is "bulla." It was in Latin bulls. Both the material and the form have dropped out of sight. The Roman bull was a circular disc or a case like a watch or a circular locket. It was worn by boys of noble families, attached to a chain which was wound several times round the neck, and which fell in front, so that the bull was in the corner of his eye. It was thought to be a charm which contained some quicksilver, and which, if swallowed, would be a cure for the "evil eye." It was dressed even more than disease.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a band of cavalry at Saint de Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French Governor of Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on the backs of animals, and the animals are in full consciousness could not perceive, the man with only an active mind—i. e., dreaming—easily noticed.

Curiosity of Digestion. THE strangest military body in the world is a