HE

lls East;

untains.

Us

retables.

favorati

The per

of APP

earth t

wher loves are deep and true, East a mother's, ever new, Keeps its luster burning bright fed from fountains of delight. Thus her loving care provides

And each infant footstep guides, Watchful lest the tender feet, Straying, might some pitfalls meet, Saby's eyes-ah, we forgot! Say, has't ever been thy lot, Garing in those depths, to see Mirrared there reproof for thee? Smith in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

STUDY IN SMOKE.

the highest part of a large and imng building, situated on the street see-d'Antin, a young man of the se of Passerand perched like a sparon the topmost branch of a poplar The manners of this young man peaceful and orderly; his temper gentle; his bearing modest; his hes were patched. The janitor had restly forbidden this insignificant est to have in his possession a dog. din, a sewing machine-anything, natto what, which was cumbersome ssy. He was enjoined to come in early at night. It was a question the neighborhood how he managed ep his hands clean, for the janitor forbidden him to take up any wabecause this liquid, carried carein jugs by his youthful hands, tht dampen the stairs. However, by d will and good humor, Passeraud succeeded in making his presence stable, although only a poor devil house inhabited by bankers, favorpers, diplomats and commissioners

He had recently left the Ecole Cenis with an honorable standing, and est immediately the Calcium Mincompany of the upper Peloponnesus offered him a position-\$100 a esth to begin with-which would re put him out of the reach of want. as he dreamed of inventing an aunatic brake which would prevent notives from coming into collision the railroad or at least would ree the force of the shock, he had reand the offers of the mining company, give himself night and day to the ing of innumerable diagrams of brake in question. Therefore be ked forward to glory and fortune, twhile he waited he was dying of ager. That mattered not to him; his ation-he was absolutely sure of at-his invention was on the point of One day on the first flight of the stair-

se he encountered a young girl, blond ad exquisitely dressed and so graceful at a scholar would immediately have lled her a goddess-as shown by her aring. She went forward and disapared, light and supple, leaving beed her a subtile odor of lemon verena, and Passeraud, astonished, renined motionless in the middle of the ading for five minutes with his mouth pen, as though he expected that the sion of his peerless neighbor would sent itself to him anew.

The next day, by a coincidence ch we would like to believe quite tons, Passeraud was on the same ading exactly at the same hour again. he young girl passed, and as it seemed shed in passing. Fearing that he ad wounded her, Passeraud resolved down the stairer hat bour again.

The following day, however, he rembered that urgent business comiled him to go out at a moment excly identical with that when leaving bouse was quite forbidden him by decision of the day before. He took his hat, annoved at this business ich exposed him to the danger of burassing with his presence a peron whom he would not have troubled for the world. What he dreaded hapned; a new meeting took place, and asserand was inconsolable, the fair id having blushed more than before. He was accordingly enraged against uself; the unknown one, scandalized being thus followed, would very bubly take steps to keep herself out if his way. In order to convince himself of this misfortune, Passeraud sought same place every day at the same ar, and every day drew aside on the tense to let his neighbor pass. Brought up politely by his mother, be towed at each meeting. At the end of ome time it seemed to him that the light inclination of the head which be

Having noticed this, he went to look thimself in the mirror of a shop-in is room there was nothing of the sort in order to know if his person was sch that it might please so accomished a young girl. Then he saw hat, even though the cut of his overant was taid, there was nothing repulave about his leas. Next he inquired with cantion concerning the first name the pretty young lady of the first out He did not know why, but he tad a strong desire to know her first same. When he had learned that it was Valentine, he was quite enchanted. These comings and goings were not advantage to the automatic brake;

sived in return took on an aspect al-

he diagrams were neglected. At last Passeraud took a decided tep; he dressed himself as well as possible, went down to the apartments of alentine's father, who was no less a ersonage than M. Lamantin, owner of be large and imposing building, and said to him, "Sir, I have the honor to ask for your daughter's hand."

"My daughter's hand!" said the asmished old gentleman, eying Passeread from head to foot. "For whom, if you please?"

For myself, sir."

"For yourself! Why, are you not my ittle fenant of the garret, up there under the roof?"

Yes, sir, " Then what do you mean? My aughter has \$800,000. I am willing inform you of that fact. Do you take it in? Eight hundred thousand.

And you, what have you?" The engineer answered frankly; then

"I am not actually rich, but if you give me Mile. Valentine believe me that my work, my humble acquire-

the air: C'est ici que Rose respirel Stop talking! Your conversation is The same surprised spectator would

of no interest to me. Will you please have seen him go from one piece of furto take your departure at once? It makes me die of laughing to have you come to ask me for my daughter, have only to add, 'Good evening.' "But, sir, if I do not present my suit until after my automatic brake has

made me agnillionaire, I risk finding Mile, Valentine married to another, Now, sir, I do not wish to run any such risk. "So much the worse. What do you want me to do about it?" Passeraud retired in much distress.

Banging the doors after him, M. Lamantin exclaimed: 'Noton cent! No position! Asks

for my daughter. Ah, really, it is quite interesting. This visit, which had such an unfavorable result as regards our friend, left very slight traces on the mind of M. Lamantin. What brought, several days later, an anxious look to the latter's face was simply the fact that his

parlor chimney smoked. In the middle of the month of December and just as he was preparing to arrange a reception in honor of his daughter's nineteenth birthday his parfor chimney began to smoke. A householder could scarcely have had a more disagreeable thing happen to him. M. Lamantin sent for his architect, who hastened to coffe, smelling an order. "Is that all?" he said, vexed when he

learned what the matter was, "I think that is quite enough. It is not amusing to own a chimney that makes my wife and myself weep all day long, like a family reently afflict-

Your chimney was built on my plans. That means it does not smoke. But it does smoke ' Because you burn Mons coal. Don't

burn Mons. Burn wood, and you will have a clear fire.' "Perhaps you are right."

The change to wood in place of coal did not make the chimney's breathing easier. M. Lamantin, who was a resolute man, sent for the best architect in Paris and begged him to beign to come in person to study the question.

The artist, after having minutely examined the chimney, did not scruple to restrain this cruel reflection on his brother in art, "What ass built this chimney?"

"It was Ledente, my architect." "It was well said; an ass. Have the flue made four inches higher, in order to increase the draft. It will be all

right then. What a simple matter it is, after all

"It only needed a little thought." The operation completed, the chimney smoked as before. But the great architect took care of his bill.

"Hang it, what a bill!" M. Lamanin could not help sighing as he paid it. Disgusted with architects, the house older turned to bricklayers. The first one called in ordered the addition to the flue of a piece of sheet iron in the form of a serpent.

The chimney continued to send out its smoke into the parlor.

A second bricklayer arrived; with lisgust he had his colleague's serpent removed and substituted for it a sort of belmet of the same material.

The chimney did not pay any attention to the belmet, but smoked worse than ever.

But here the concierge interposed with these consoling words: "Sir, you are wrong to despair. I was just this moment talking this matter with one of the tenants—oh, I must say it, such a nice tenant! He told me that he would undertake to disenchant your chimney in five minutes."

"Let him come to me instantly, or 1 give him notice to leave.

As quick as lightning Passeraud put himself at the orders of M. Lamantin. He found his landlord tramping up and down his parlor, which was as cold as

"Ah, it is you, young man, who flat ter yourself you can cure in five minutes chimneys incurably all. Try: I am carious to see you do it. 'Five minutes is a little too short a

ime, sir. I want an hour." Very well-an hour. Here is himney given up by all the doctors. If you make it agree to send its smoke up into the skies instead of down into my apartments, I will give you what you wish. I am quite out of patience. I do not wish to bargain. Name your

"Sir," answered Passerand, with dignity, "you will give me-the hand of Mile, Valentine, That is my priceto be paid only after I have succeeded.' "For a chimney! You wander in

your talk, my dear sir." This chimney, sir? Send for M Garnier, the architect of the opera; add to him a picked jury of engineers, chemists, members of the institute, professors from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes, and if these gentlemen can do in three months what I undertake to do in an bour-that is to say, prevent it from smoking-as also to prevent from smoking all chimneys with the same trouble, I agree that you should treat me as though I were indeed raving.

"The hand of my daughter! That is a high price. However, if really you do possess such a secret, you will be able to make money, a great deal of money, and"---

I have a secret in reality, and as I have a high opinion of it you will give me authority to shut myself alone in this parlor for an hour, and you will give me your word not to look through the keyhole. I only go to work on that

condition." "As you please. But why have you not simply taken out a patent? You would avoid these childish precau-

tions. "I am not rich enough to pay the first premium on a patent."

Borrow the money. This is a case for borrowing, if ever there was one." Sir. I hate borrowing.

"Well, I am going. Perform your mysterious operations in peace and

tranquillity You will not look through the key 'I give you my most solemn prom

"And-I have your word-if I suc ceed?"

"We will see. I do not want to yield on compulsion, but I am a just man." Once alone, Passeraud wasted no time in foolish proceedings rather out of place, the gravity of the circumstances considered. An attentive spectator-but Passerand bad banished spectators-would have beard him hum

niture to another with a delighted air, walking as in a dream among the beaulength upon the sofa-here Valentine must have sat!-then install himself in a small chair-this low seat is without doubt the one she prefers!-then gaze for a long while at a young girl's portrait-that is her dear picture!-and throw kisses to it-to you, even to you! These frivolous proceedings having consumed the appointed 60 minutes, Passeraud opened the doors and called ev-

'Have a fire made, sir." Passerand was obeyed The chimney had now a clear, strong draft. A gentle warmth breathed through the chilled and frosty room. There was not the least smoke. Passerand's genius shone out like the sun; he who could not see it was blind.

"It is too delightful!" exclaimed M. Lamantin radiantly. "Valentine, this dear young man is a great engineer. He shall be my son-in-law, with your consent.

A year after these miraculous events Mme. Passeraud—nee Lamantin—had a son as beautiful as the morning. Upon this occasion M. Lamantin made the following speech:

My dear son, explain one thing to me. Three months ago the railroad companies adopted your automatic brake; gold showers upon you from all sides; the right to use your patent is purchased in England, America, Italy, Australia, the Ind® and Spain. You are now rich, not from your wife's dowry, but of yourself. Does not that make you think seriously? But to come to what is troubling me; you have on hand another invention, and you do nothing with it."

"To what invention do you allude,

"Why, what else could it be but your secret for preventing chimneys from smoking. Ah! you are not going to tell me now that you are too poor to pay the premium?" 'Pshaw! that would not bring much.'

"It would be a spoke in the wheel; why neglect a profit ready to your nand?" "Father, do not let us talk about it."

"Yes, yes; I wish to." "Father, you will oblige me to tell you things I would rather keep to my-

Speak out, speak out." "Well, then, know that I did not cure you chimney of smoking; simply stopped making it smoke. There is a shade of difference between these two things. My toom was then under the roof. I had only to put out my hand to check the draft by placing something, no matter what, over the fluea plate, for example. It was your fault, too; ever since the world was made cruel fathers have forced lovers to carry off their daughters by stratagem. I did as every one else; I improvised a little comedy. My excuse is that Valentine helped me. It was she who commissioned the concierge to represent me as the greatest chimney builder of the vicinity. Forgive us both, and console yourself by thinking that it is fate which so rules, for those who love each other must succeed in their plans-that is a law. When a prudent marriage is happy, it is the exception which prove the rule. So, then, my son, born this morning, is rich. Be sure that he will fall madly in love with an honorable but poor girl. Only he will not have the pleasure of playing

take her."-Romance.

a trick on me. I declare to you in ad-

vance that I will give him this maiden

without a cent, certain as I am that, if

I did not give her to him-he would

No prima donna was ever more delightfully capricious, more full of mischief than the famous Mme. Malibran. At the rehearsals of "Romeo and Juliet" she could never make up her mind where she was to "die" at night. It was important for Romeo to know, but all he could get was "not sure," "don't know," "can't tell," or "it will be just as it happens, according to my humor, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another." On one occasion she chose to "die" close to the footlights, her companion, of course, being compelled to 'die" beside her, and thus, when the curtain fell, a couple of footmen had to carry the pair off, one at a time, to the intense amusement of the audience.

John Templeton, the fine old Scottish tenor, was probably never so miserable as when he was cast to sing with Mali bran. Very often she was displeased with his performance, and one evening she whispered to him, "You are not acting properly; make love to me better," to which, so it is said, Templeton innocently replied, "Don't you know I am a married mag". Evidently the lady did not think there was anything serious in the circumstance, for not long afterward, when in "Somnambula" she was on her knees to Templeton as Elvino, she succeeded in making the tenor scream with suppressed laughter when he should have been singing by tickling him vigorously under the arms -Cornhill Magazine.

Pretty Good Guess. The New Orleans Picayune says that a teacher, in explaining to her pupils the difference between civilized and uncivilized races, insisted upon three things as requisite for civilizationfood, clothing and shelter.

The next day she brought the subject up again by way of reveaw. What are the three things necessary

to a civilized man?" she asked. Several of the children remembered food and clothing, but the third requisite seemed to have escaped their recol lection entirely. Finally, after the question had been repeated two or three times, one little fellow lifted his hand

'A wife." Whether the teacher sent him to the head of the class we are not informed.

Telegraphing in Indian Mountains.

One of the most elevated telegraph lines in the world is reported from India. On the Git line two passes have to be crossed, one 11,600 feet high and the other 13,500. The snow often lies at a depth of from 10 to 18 feet, and the poles used are 30 feet long. The poles are planted close together. Offices of observation are close by, in each of which two Europeans are stationed, leading a life in comparison with which that spent at submarine cable stations is riotous and crowded. Many months the passes are cut off from mankind by the snow blockade. - San Francisco Exam-

CONNECTS TWO SEAS.

tiful furniture, extend himself at full THE GREAT BALTIC CANAL IS NEAR-LY COMPLETED.

> To Be Formally Opened With Great Festivities the First Week In June-It Is Expected to Revolutionize the Commerce of Northern Europe.

It is a big ditch that the Germans are just completing between Brunsbuttel, on the river Elbe, a few miles from the North sea, and Kiel, on the Baltic, but in me respects this canal, although a very big one and destined to be of great importance both in the commercial and the naval future of Europe, is not so much of a thing as the canal now being dug for the uble purpose of carrying away the sewage of Chicago and furnishing a means of navigation between the great lakes and the Mississippi. The Baltic canal is 62 miles long, while

the Chicago canal proper will reach only about 30 miles, but counting the improve nents along the Illinois river that will virtually be an extension of the navigable channel its total length will be about 320 miles. In some places the German channel will be 328 feet wide at the surface, but its general width will be only 229 feet, while the general width of the Chicago ditch is 106 feet at the surface in all but the rock cuttings, and its width at the bottom is everywhere 160 feet, or considerably in excess of the bottom width of the canal between Brunsbuttel and Kiel. The cost of the Chicago canal will be somewhat greater than that of the German one, just how much will not be apparent, however, according to all American precedents, until the work is completed. It may be set down as certain that the big ditch in Illi-



BALTIC CANAL AND CONNECTED SEAS. nois will eat up more money than the estimates call for, but the German channel, we are assured, will be finished at an expense well within the original estimate of \$39,000,000.

It seems certain, too, that the Haltic canal will be finished by the time set by the engineers, and all Germany is now preparing to celebrate its opening during the first week in June. Hamburg, Kiel and every town and village lying along the line will be brilliant with flags and alive with visitors during the festivities. Before inspection, and every nation in the world ssessed of a navy worth mentioning will make it a point to be represented by some of its very best ships. Just what the United States will do in this direction has not yet been fully decided upon, and there has been considerable discussion as to how big

our naval display shall be. The importance of the new canal from every standpoint can hardly be overestimated. When it is finished, German menof-war can pass from one sea to the other without sailing through foreign waters, and it will then be possible quickly to concentrate the entire German navy upon either the north or the west coast. To the merchant marine the new channel will be hardly less important. The saving in time and distance will be very considerable. For ships plying between the Baltic and points south of Hull the new course will be 238 miles shorter than the old one. Bremen ships will save 322 miles and Hamburg ships 424, but a still greater gain will be made in respect of safety, for the passage between Jutland, the northernmost part of Denmark and the Scandins vian peninsula, which is now the only available one for vessels in the Baltic sea trade, is counted one of the most dangerous in Europe, more than 200 crafts being annually lost upon its treacherous coasts,

The new canal stretches across the Prus sian province of Hoistein. Along nearly its entire course the soil is favorable to canal building, although in some places is has been found difficult to make a good bed, because of boggy and marshy ground But nowhere have the builders of this canal encountered any such abnormal for mations of land or rock or such rushing torrents as confronted those who under took the Panama canal or such treacher ous sand as had to be overcome by De Les seps in excapong the Suez canal. At no place is the soil more than 80 feet above the sea level, and therefore it has not been necessary to construct locks at any point

These locks form a very important and costly feature of the Baltic canal. Their construction has been necessary because of the differences between the tide levels of the two connected seas. The lock at the Baltic end will not have to be used more than 25 or 8 c times a year, since the rise and fall of the tide upon the Baltie is very slight. The rise and fall of the North sea however, is so great that but for the tide, however, is so great that but canal would vary from 10 to 271/4 feet. The lock at Brunsbuttel will therefore have to be

kept closed most of the time. The two locks are the largest in the world, with the exception of that at Bremerhaven, near the river Weser's mouth Each consists of two chambers parallel and contiguous. Each chamber has an available length of 492 feet and a width of 82 feet. Since the North German Lloyds largest transatiantic steamers are but 463 feet long and 52 feet wide, and the largest fronclad in the present German navy is 380 long and 64 feet wide, it will be seen that the lock capacity is amply sufficient for the largest craft that will be called to pass through the canal, while several Camers and sailing ships of ordinary

lize can readily pass together. It was about 600 years ago that the cheme for this canal was first broached, but it was not until 1878 that the first definite plans were made. For years after that the project languished on account of the opposition of the military authorities of the empire. But in 1886 the venerable Emperor William, Prince Bismarck and General von Moltke each gave adherence to the plan, and shortly thereafter the bill for the camal's construction was passed by the reichstag. On June 3, 1887, the work was formally inaugurated by the present

emperor's grandfather.

The people of Hamburg have been more enthusiastic about this canal than those of any other city, since they believe that it will make their town the supply depot all northern Europe, as some one has said, a veritable "Chicago on the Elbe," but there are others who think Hamburg will play the part of St. Louis, so to speak, to the Chicago of Kiel, which will really be come the distributing point, and the people of Kiel are among those who hold this

Divorces In Delaware.

Much of the time of the Delaware legislature is taken up with the consideration of divorce cases, and 41 divorce bills are now pending in that body. The legislature can grant divorce for "incompatibility of temper." This is a very elastic phrase and keeps the legislature busy.

A Curious City. The most curious city in the world is situated on Saginaw bay, an arm of Lake Huron. It is without a name, has a population of about 500 and consists of m ern huts on wheels to the number of 150 which, when the fishing season arrives, are rolled on the ice in the bay .- Milwaukee Correspondent.

TOLD OF PRESIDENT FAURE.

The Head of the French Republic In the Days of the Commune

M. Faure, the president of the French republic, is well known by a prominent French American resident of New Orleans, who was with M. Faure during the French commune. He describes the new president as a man of personal magnetism, of splendid executive ability and unquestioned bravery and firmness.

Faure began business as a small com mission merchant in hides, wool, etc., at Havre years ago. From that, by energy, economy and thrift, he prospered, and his business increased until he was one of the most extensive commission merchants in that city. He became also ord of the most prominent men of the city politically, and just before the Franco-German war he was made first 'adjoint'' to the mayor of the city and was a staff officer of the army, although his duties did not require his presence on the battlefield. He took an active interest, of course, in the war, and it was owing to his efforts that the commissary department of the French soldiery was kept-vell supplied. He was also a close adviser of the officials of Havre and in every manner demonstrated great executive talent and a born leadership. It was in 1871, during the French

commune, however, that his personal bravery and ability to confront desperate emergencies were tested. While acting in the capacity of "adjoint," or adviser of the mayor at Havre, a request was made of him from the mayor of Paris for nremen and engines. The city of Paris was in flames from one end to the other, and aid was being asked everywhere in engines and firemen. Faure at once called for volunteers and urged upon them the necessity of responding to the call. He thus raised a company of firemen to go to Paris and fight the fires that were raging everywhere. Faure showed his courage and won the hearts of the firemen and people by go ing with the volunteers as their leader. With all the engines the city could spare they hastened to Paris, and for three days, without rest or scarcely anything to eat, fought the flames.

Faure did the duties of a fireman, and on one occasion, when one of the men was asleep from fatigue, rather than awaken him took his place and did his work. He was in a dozen perilous positions during that three days' fight with fire, in company of his companions, and the formal opening Emperor William, in never flinched. In every instance he his yacht, followed by a squadron of German warships, will make a tour of official nation and courage. He was first in every danger, and at the most critical times he never lost his self possession and will power, and with his volunteer firemen be did veoman service in trying to save Paris from the embrace of the fire fiend. The people of Havre never forgot M.

Faure's valiant service on that occasion, and afterward, as a Republican, he was elected to the chamber of deputies. He served with several ministers as private secretary, and of late years has had more important connection with that branch of the government service. He has prospered in business as well as in postical affairs and is said to be one of the most popular as well as one of the abrest statesmen of the French republic. - New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE SICILIAN REVOLT.

Due to the Indignation of the Poor Over Injustice in Collecting Tax.

The Sicilian trouble began at Mazzara a town of 14,000 inhabitants. The sys tem of local taxation, which is the griev ance of the masses throughout Italy, exists in Sicily. The rich escape through corruption, and the poor carry the whole of events which make seas shallower burden. The people met in mass meet and mountains lower. The surcharged might not yield to the influence of a kind ne and voted to abolish the munic taxes. The authorities, after pretending to yield, sent for troops. The mob was condensation upsets the shower out of enraged and burned all the public buildings. The troops attacked these but were overmatched, surrounded and unable to return to their barracks. They tried to bivouac in the square. The mol renewed the attack, and this battle lasted all night, and many were killed on both sides. In the morning the people went home, and more troops came and prevented a renewal of the hostility.

Then the people of Salemi followed the example of Mazzara. The officials had and these thrive on the alluvium washwarning and garrisoned the public buildings. When the mob attacked them, it was at first repulsed. The rebels turned their attention to other buildings and houses. The rich half of the town was destroyed, and much loss of life occurred before the troops gained control.

At Castelvetrano a mob of 7,000 at acked the jail, freed the prisoners and then held a meeting and voted to lynch the tax collector and dismiss the munic ipal officers. Both resolutions were duly executed. The president of the Workmen's league was installed as mayor, or sydic.

The inhabitants of Pietraperzia made demands upon the local authorities, which were refused, and the troops were called out. After a bloody battle, in which many fell, the troops retreated. The mob burned all the public buildings and houses of the wealthy. Only the poor quarters of the town remain. These cenes were repeated at Valguarners Marines, Canicatti, Trapani, Santa Nifa of all this when he said, "The hills and other places.-New York Sun's Lon-

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Party of Duck Hunters Found a Dog o

a Sunken Steamer. A big Newfoundland dog, in the last stages of starvation, was found one day last week in the hold of the wrecked tank steamer Gluckauff, which went ashore east of the Lone Hill life saving station on the south side of Long Island in a blinding snowstorm about a year ago. A party of duck hunters from Say ville clambered inside the wreck out of curiosity and saw the dog crouching on one of the boilers. The boiler was sur rounded by water, and the dog was so reak that he was unable to get off.

How the animal got there is not known but he must have been washed overboard from some passing vessel, and while makink for the shore must have been carried into a big hole that exists in the side of the wreck. There he found lodgment on the boiler. By means of ladders the duck hunters succeededs in rescuing the animal, and he was taken to a cabin on the beach and fed. He is now in the possession of Vinal Terry.

Lost His Ear While Waltzing.

While whirling in the mazy waltz with a fair partner at a birthday party in Phil-adelphia, David Hummell lost his ear in a singular manner. He is a man of 48 and became dizzy during the dance. He alipped, reeled and fell, and as he went down a key that protruded from a door caught in his right ear and tore it off.

MELTING LIKE WAX.

ALL MOUNTAINS WILL VANISH IN THE COURSE OF TIME.

Notable Elevations That Are Slowly Crumbling and Becoming Smaller-Awful Catastrophe That Befell the Village of Elm. Process of Change.

A French promissor told the recent scientific congress in Rome that "all mountains will vanish off the face of the earth in course of time." We do not doubt it, for it is divinely forefold that the earth itself will disappear at the end of time. However, the Frenchman's prophecy is already in course of realization. The Arconnes, the Pyrenees and the mountains of Provence are going to peices by degrees in our own age. The mighty Himalayas, as if weary of "rearing their forms sublime" through so many generations, nodded their heads in one place two years ago and hurled into the valleys below a mass of debris which was estimated at 800,000,000 tons. The largest locomotive on the fast trains of the Hudson River railway weighs only 62 tons. That Asiatic mountain slide, therefore, caused an avalanche equivalent to the tumble of about 13,000,000 such locomotives off a bridge 10,000 feet high. Little wonder that 'the noise was terrific" and that "the natives were frightened." Masses of rock were hurled a mile away, and many blocks of dolomitic limestone. weighing from 30 to 50 tons, were sent

like cannon calls through the air." In 1881, in the Alps, there was an immense hill fall, caused by its human undermining in order to obtain slate for solved use. The mining began in 1868. In 1876 the Plattenberkoph split across its crown, and after progressive enlargements for years, which caused consment and forebodings, it fell in the year named. This catastrophe precipitated about 12,000,000 cubic yards of rock 1,475 feet downward into the falley. The debris ricochetted across the valley and rolled 325 feet up the opposite slope, where it was canted over sideways, and then poured like liquid over a horizontal plane of about 9,700,000 square feet and to a depth of from 35 to 70 feet.

One-half of the village of Elm was overwhelmed, and it was so swiftly cleft by the resistless mass that the line was sharply defined, and one house was cut in two. One hundred and fifteen people were buried. One home was left on the very verge, of which the doors were open, the fire burned, the table was set, the coffee was hot, but no living soul was left. The head of the household was saved, but his estire famly, who were out looking at the mountain fall, were lost. The debris dammed up a river, for which a channel was blasted afresh. New soil was carried into the valley, and spread over the ruins where harvests now smile again, and the people go about their work as if were no such thing as an avalanche in this bumbling and crumbling

The process of change in earth levels in all lands is illustrated in your unpaved back yard or village street after heavy rains. Each tiny-rivulet no larger than your little finger has its floods, its narrower limits where it runs in its square foot of harder soil, and is thereby pinched sideways, its sudden shallow ing and widening where the soil is softer, and the panic stricken ants or bedraggled beetles are caught in their miniature world and routed as men are on a larger scale. Ten feet square of back yard may illustrate the succession warm cloud gets a chill as it caresses the head of some dignified peak, the sudden the atmosphere's myriad cell buckets, and the torrent rushes down the breasts and limbs of the mountains so swiftly that the surprised soil catches the spirit of panic and forgets to obey gravitation until it finds itself at sea and almost out of sight of shore. That transfer of earth leaves the hills thinner and deposits that which makes the river or bay or sea somewhat less deep. People live in the lowlands near their grain and fruits, ed down by torrents and flood. That theft of matter makes the mountains bareheaded and puts the valley under obligation to the storms which feed the crops with plant nutriment stolen from above. Like man, the harvests lift their eyes to the hills, whence their help comes. The mountains are being carried into the sea, and man demands tribute

as they pass The forces of nature and the elements in battle, like the gospel, are levelers. They bring down the mighty and lift up the lowly. One of these days the earth must be resurveyed. The aspirations of the hills will have been reduced; the depths of the rivers, bays and oceans will be less. Men who journey by water may return to the plans and proportions that best suited those who built the ark, and they may see that Noah knew some thing about shipbuilding, notwithstanding our Americans, Auranias and Campanias. David may have had a thought melted like wax at the presence of the ' Isaiah wrote, "The mountains Lord. flowed down at thy presence." Ezekiel said, "The mountain shall be thrown down, and the steep places shall fall." If those Alpine dwellers at Elm read their Bibles, they must have thought of these passages after they recovered from their surprise. - Northwestern Christian .. dvocate.

Softening the Expression.

"See here, Jones, I never thought you were a liar, but I overheard you tell Miss Gordon last night that her face was a perfect dream. What d'ye say

"Well, say, she's a perfect nightmare, "You're telling the truth now." "Well, that's what I told her, only

softened the expression a little.' Doctors In China. The Gazette (official) of Peking pub-

lished six columns giving the names of the 423 physicians who had attended the emperor's mother in a recent illness. The Gazette also took occasion to rebuke the Buddhist priests who had been denouncing locomotives as the cause of the illness, and to give the assurance that the smoke and noise of the engines had nothing to do with it.

All Saints' day, Nov. 1, is said have been begun by Pope Boniface IV about 607 and was established by Gregory IV about 830.

SAUCY AND WINNING

A Ringleader of the Mutineers In the lill-

nois Home For Juvenile Offenders. San is a young woman of decided opinher determination to get it has led fier into all kinds of trouble before now. Her eyes are black. Her bair is dark and langs in loose curls about her head. Her arms, bare from the elbows, are roundly formed, and her hands are small and graceful. Her blue checked pinafore, bad-



ly soiled and wrinkled, is cut short and shows graceful ankles and small feet, though they are covered with tettered

shoes and dilapidated gaiters. She is standing on a chair engaged in the feminine occupation of heating her curling trens, meanwhile exchanging gossip with nine or ten other yo Eig girls similarly dressed. There is something at ice saucy and winning about her. She is evidently wild and full of high spirits, but that she is victous more evidence would be necessary than her appearance

and the expression of her face. For two or three days she figured in the papers as the leader of a bloodthirsty and ciolent mon of girls in the Illinois Home For Juvenile Offenders, which was bent not only on the destruction of property, but threatened even the lives of the women appointed to watch over and care for In many ways she is still a child. That she does not care for the dolls which are supposed to go with her 14 years may be due to the fact that she never had a doll. That she prefers the streets to her home may be due to the fact that men are not waiting on the corners to beat her and that faultfinding does not follow her every step. But she is quicker to smile than to frown, and a little kindness means much more to her than it does to the

average little girl of 14. It is true she is or was an inmate of a reformatory institution. It is true she was tried and sentenced by a court as a refractory child to spend four long years of her young life under the supervision of the state of Illinois and behind doors that if they are not barred are at least tightly locked. It is true she was fastened with a chain about her waist to the wall of a room and that she was fed on bread and water. It is true she revolted and with the aid of the other girls broke her chairs. and led an outbreak against the constitut ed authorities which resulted in a con for the police and many columns of senso this small person and her doings are to be the subject of a legislative inquiry.

But it is also true she is a mere child. It is true she has a wild, rebellious little nature, which may be either broken and made sulien and victous or guided into strong and self reliant lines. Tact will go further with her than blows. and water may make her willing to give a deceitful obedience to the matron, but they are not calculated to nourish a gentle and womanly disposition, says the Chicago

At present she is liable to laugh in her sleeve at people who urge her to be good and obedient because that is the way the judge talked who sent her down to the home for juvenile offenders. Whether she yet firmly reasonable woman it is t sible to tell because it has never been tried

Why the Man Was Not Hung.

A hanging was once averted in Hall county, Ga., in an unexpected manner. A man was murdered for his money, it was thought. He disappeared, and after a long search only a skeleton was found. There were circumstances pointing to another man as the perpetrator of the awful deed. The clew was taken up, and one by one the links in the chain of convicting evidence were discovered. He was placed on trial, convicted and sentenced The day for the hanging came. People by thousands came to see a human being swung off into eternity. The black cap was placed over the victim's face, and in five minutes the tragedy would have been over. Just then a tall mountaineer, who had been attracted to the hanging along with the crowd, stepped upon the scaffold and a brief colloquy between him and the sheriff ensued. The tall mountaineer was the man who had disappeared and whose death was about to be avenged by

Chinese Endurance.

"During four years of service as police surgeon," said a San Francisco man, "I saw some pretty severe cases of wounded Chinamen—yes, and China women, too— and I declare their insensitiveness to pain seemed to be almost absolute. Part of it, I have no doubt, is due to racial, inherent stoicism, but I am also inclined to the opinion that the Chinese do not feel pain as we do. Now, I remember the case of a woman who was brought down to the city prison ward from Chinatowa with her head literally split open in five places by one of the highbinders' hatchet From the very first to the last- I think she died-she gave no indication of pain and did not even refer to her in-

Death Caused by Joy.

Caroline Myers of Newark, N. J., has een sick for some time, and her compan ions in Dorsch's shoe factory chipped in and raised \$195 for her and her family. The money was taken to her home, and it reached there while the young girl was still alive, but she died within a few minutes. It is believed that the joyful surprise was too much for her. She listened attentively to the words of her companions, and when they had concluded she smiled and fell back on her pillow dead.

Good Cause For Blues Smith-What is the matter with you? I never knew you to have the blues so badly, Jones-I am grieving over the death of

my brother Smith-I didn't know you loved him as much as all that. Jones-I don't either, but the fact is aft-

er I had him looked up in an insane asy-lum he made his will and left me all his property, and now I've got to prove that he wasn't crazy, or his property will go to somebody else. -Texas Siftings.

Red Topped Boots.

"When I was a boy," said a middle aged man, "everybody, men and boys, Who does not too, used to wear boots. remember the pride and joy of the small boy over his first pair of boots with red tops? What delight of early youth is there now to equal it? The first pair of suspenders is all very well, but what is there like the first pair of red top boots? -New York Sun.