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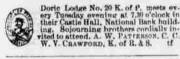
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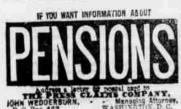
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was giving a bazar for the benefit of the poor children of Paris. As soon as the king appeared upon the scene she advanced toward him with a splendid silver salver in her hand on which was beautifully emblazoned the family arms. On it lay a pretty little bunch of violets. "How much, madame?" asked the king. "Twenty-four lois, was her soft response. Milan paid her the sum she had ashed, with courteous bow, took the salver from her hands, placed the bouquet in his

It Is Lessened by to Growing Respect for Eduction.

Plain Girls Are Plentiful by When They Are Clever Their Flaines Is Not So Much Noticed by stelli-gent Men.

Ugly girls! Happily thy are rare. Plain girls they are in plety; and per-haps, on the whole, it is litter for the peace of mankind that thy should be in the majority. But absolut downright agliness is seldom met wth. Irregu-larity, insignificance or ant of har-mony in the features is of sufficient to constitute ugliness. I high forehead is nowadays univerally considered a misfortune, says to New York Advertiser. Our great-randfathers considered it quite the everse. A pasty complexion is, no dobt, a calamity; so is the long upper ip, and so is the large chin. But a crite face may the large chin. But a git's face may The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square-Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spanished Type, the thumb of those of advanced lears and business atility. Both of there types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demogreet's Family Manazine prepares especially for each persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a smail space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an noor. The Contical Type indicates rethement, calture, and a love of mise, pooling to the therety and a love of mise, pooling the strength of the most of the most of the world world work fair of the world world work of the world world world in the continued of the world of the have one of these characteristics, it may even possess them all without being positively ugly. An intelligent mind and a gentle spirit my do wonders in transforming a pae face, and making it, if not beautifulat least attractive. And the proof of this is the often-noted fact that man plain, and even ugly, girls are led to the altar, while their handsomer siters inspire admiration without winning love. It is when plain or badly-forned features are the home of stupidity when they are unillumined by a spark d sense or a ray of generous feeling that they form a truly ugly face. Such faces there are, and there are also faces cast by nature in so bad a mold that nothing will render them attactive, any

nore than a deformed figure can be rendered comely; but such ugliness is almost as rare as beauty itself. A curious change has cone over the cannot be distinguished from the corginal. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is pulsible of neach number of the Magazine, and the art cles are so proposed and superity linearated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the blanch of the reality approach of the strength of the minds of men in respect to the beauty of women; they seem to vilue it less than they did; and this inspite of the act that beauty has of late years beome rarer than ever. In the last cen-ury men would imperil their lives heerfully for the mere privilege of beng considered beauty's champion. Ien do not toast reigning belles now; here are no reigning belles to toast. Where are the love songs? Herrick nd Burns and Heine have no modern ompeers. The chief reason for the lecline in the value men put upon ceauty is, no doubt, the superior edueation of the nineteenth century girl. Icn have, by slow degrees, learned to take pleasure in the society of women who are mentally their equals. whether they are fair to look upon or not. Many clever women really do not seem to care two straws whether chey are good looking or ill booking. Their lives do not tend even to the preservation of such traces of comeli ness as nature may have bestowed upon them. They study, and turn heavy eyed and sallow; or they devote themselves to some trade and profession and acquire the strenuous, thin lipped visage by which the worker is own; or perhaps they adopt the physical as well as mental develop ment, and lose all grace of form by vi-olent exercise, and all delicacy of complexion by exposure to the weather



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San Francisco, Cal. society require of him, whether she is young or old, handsome or ngly. Men often excuse themselves for attendance on plain young women on the ground that they are not only illugly girl is not without excuse. The cares to look at her face a second time, oined to the sensitiveness she has no-Instead of paying taxes as ordinary quired, is apt to sour her temper; and mortals the citizens of Klingenberg-onthis, in its turn, tends to increase her ugliness. Yet it is a singular fact that three hundred marks from the income if a man, for any reason, pays marked from several factories owned by the town. The division was made after

> the fact is patent to all men. WITH THE WHIP.

Be Flicked the Revolver From the Stage Robber's Hand. "There is quite a difference between staging in the sarly days of the state and now," said William Miller, the owner of the stage line running from Camdero to Ukish, to a San Francisco

Call man. 1854, I drifted about a bit, and finally went into the service of Charles M a goesties, Manager, E. P. ROGERS, Asst. buttonhole and walked off with the killed by Jeronic Cox. He was Laughlin, the man who was afterward owner of the longest stage line at that

THE VALUE OF BEAUTY. time. It ran with relays from San

"I remember once, in a lonely coast range canyon, through which the road wound, we had a little experience that was thrilling for the moment. It was about ten o'clock and a moonlight night. I was just putting the horses through. The stage was full of pas-sengers, and there was a heavy treasure

"Just as I got around a bend in the road I saw the figure of a man on horseback standing by the side of the road. He yelled to stop, and I saw a gan barrel gleam in the moonlight. The horses were going at a speed that might be called breakneck, and 1 just made up my mind to take the chances of getting through. I saw the gun raised to the fellow's shoulder as we approached. I had my long whip in hand, and with a desperation born my hand, and with a desperation born of peril of the moment I made a vicious

swipe at him.
"I don't know how it occurred, but the lash wound itself around the gun, and as we dashed by the whip was drawn taut, and I knew it had caught, so held fast. I was nearly pulled out of my seat, but the gun was dragged from the robber's hand and fell to the ground at the same time it was discharged by the shock. It rattled along the road for quite a distance before the whiplash unwound itself. I don't know what the highwayman thought, but It I'll bet he was surprised."

TREASURES OF JEYPORE. Splendor of the Halls of Some of the

Noble Palaces. Myriad slender shafts of blue-veined alabaster and rose-tinted stone sur-rounded by fretted areades carried out the prevailing idea of airy lightness, and the snowy cupolas above that sand tum sanctorium in the heart of the building known as "the Crown of the Palace" look as though a breath would carry them away like balls of thistledown into the blue vault of Heaven Priceless treasures are contained within the walls of the maharajah's princ ly abode, and a volume of the Mahab harata, one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, is the gem of the his-toric collection. This curiously illuminated manuscript, written in Persian character, was executed by the command of Emperor Akbar, who paid a ne of rupees, a sum equivalent to forty thousand pounds sterling, to the scribe who accomplished the laborious task. Golden margins and brilliant colors glow with unfaded freshness, and the delicacy of the poetical caligraphy suggests the utmost refinement Antique portraits on silver, copper, shell and foil decorate the marwalls of the "Hall of Splendor, which forms a noble vestibule to the Shish Mahal, a giass pavilion glisten-ing with crystal chandeliers multiplied by reflection in countless mirrors. Mar-ble alcoves overlook a green plaisance shaded by a plantation, where the scar-let stars of blossoming poinsettian brighten the gloom of the banyan trees, which form a roof of verdue with inter-

BELIEVES IN MAGIC.

The Indian Has Some Curtous Notions They are as good as new, and these people have shod him again; we shall be ruined at this rate." give up their ideas of magic. The idea of worshiping growing objects is quite a settled one among the tribes, and ome of the stories which connect corn and flowers with beneficent deities are very pleasing and attractive. Animals too, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. are spoken of in a very singular and superstitious manner, and the different sizes of beasts which are hunted is accounted for in a story of the creation which is even more realistic and practical than the one told in the first chapter of Genesis. This story, which is frequently repeated with variations, is that at the time of the creation all the beasts of the field and forests elamored for priority in size. Each was vain glorious and dictatorial, and one after another was being humbled by being made smaller than a hated enemy, the idea being that everything human and otherwise that was born had a prior existence and came into the world with the benefit of experience thus derived. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls is so general among Indians of various tribes that there was nothing at all peculiar about this, and it is very able that some of the early writers on this subject got their ideas from exceptionally intelligent exponents of Indian Buddhism, or something very simi-

Chinese Mourning

The monthly bills of the Washington Gas Light company are printed on paper of a peculiar dirty yellow tint which happens to be the exact hue of the Chiness emblem of mourning. The long strips are left regularly at the doors of ull houses in the city, and at the Chinese legation among the rest. Just looking, but ill-tempered. There is too nese legation among the rest. Just much truth in the charge. But the after the change in ministers the strip was left as usual in the vestibule of co look at her face a second time, new minister, affected him profoundly. It was evidently intended, he thought as a notification of somebody's death, and as it was left at the legation door it doubtless indicated the bereavement of some family high in official life. attention to a plain girl, she is apt to The minister at once gave orders to hold her chin half as inch higher in close the house. The usual instru-The minister at once gave orders to the air than a good-looking girl would ments of mourning were brought out, do under the same elementaneos. It would be futile to inquire into the reaby for the remainder of the evening sons of this tendency on the part of were reguled by a combination of curi-ugly girls to give themselves airs; but one noises, such as the Chinese only know how to utter when engaged in bewailing the dead. NAPOLEON AS A HORSEMAN.

He Changed His Mount Frequently and Institud on White Chargers.

Napolson was a most cruel horseman, and changed his mount frequently dur-battle. At Waterloo, however, he e only the famous "Marengo." Ancelebrated war horse of the great raican was "Austerlitz," Napoleon ways insisted that his horses should white or gray. Twelve were killed der him. He was once carried quite within the enemy's lines, when he narrowly secuped capture, by a mad Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

harger. Napoleon's runaway, it is ose their heads from pain; why may

For a dumb combatant of unqualified savagery we must go to the camp of those masters of warfare—the French of Napoleon's day, says the Chicago Herald. One of the emperor's aides, Capt. de Marbot, owned a mare named "Lizette," noted in peace or war for viciousness under certain provocation. Once, with her master on her back, he was surrounded by Russians. A tuge grenadier made a lunge at Marbotwith his bayonet, but Lizette dissatched him with tigerish ferocity, using only her teeth. Afterward she oneked off, clearing with her iron heels space among the Russians pressing on ter flanks, then wheeled, dragging lown to death beneath her hoofs an dicer as she did so, and darting brough the astonished crowd to a place of safety. In that brief encounter she killed two Russians outright and crippled several others with her heels, and it all came from a cruel bayonet thrust that aroused all the poor creature's latent frenzy.

SHE WAS PENURIOUS.

The Pony's Shoes Were Just as Good as New so She Saved Thom. Lord Chancellor Eldon was ener retically nided in his parsimonious nabits by his wife, of whom it was aid that she and her daughter had but one bonnet between them. Rev.

R. H. Barham, author of "The Ingolds-by Legends," recorded in his diary an amusing story of Lady Eldon's penuriousness June 1, 1822. The chancellor is very food of shooting. One morning last year his lordship, intending to enjoy a few hours' sport after a rainy night, addred "Bob," the pony, to be sad-lled. Lady Eldon told him he could of have it, but company being in the com, gave no reason. In a few minhowever, the servant opened the

"Why, bless me!" cried her ladyship 'you can't ride him, Lord Eldon, he has got no shoes on." "Oh, yes! my lady," said the servant;

he was short last week." Shameful!" exclaimed her indyship. "How dared you, sir, or anybody have that pony shod without orders? John," continued she, addressing her husband, "you know you only rode him out shooting four times last year, or I had his shoes taken off, and have cept them in my bureau ever since

HE WANTED WORK. And He Climbed to the Summit of Ben

Nevis to Find It. An early tourist has brought down a curious story from the top of Ben Nevis. It is thus told in a Scotch paper: One afternoon last winter the as-sistants in the observatory were somewhat startled by a knock at the doora most unusual occurrence at that sea son of the year. The visitor turned out to be a tramp from London. clothes were frozen stiff and his beard was a mass of ice. After having been warmed and fed he astonished the hospitable winterers on the Ben by informing them that he had come up in search of work. When at the foot of the mountain some one had advised him -with rather grim humor-to try Ben Thus it was that he came to climb the four thousand and some hundred odd feet. The assist ants, after replenishing his wardrobe and supplying him with a good store of food, sent him off on his downward way, so that he had no cause to grumble at being the victim of a practical

ACID FOR MAKING SUGAR. A Curious Process Which Has Met with

A very novel method of making sugar

has been patented in France by Pellegrini, says the American Architect. Sugar is, chemically, a compound of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, in such proportions that if carbonic acid, water and certain kinds of illumin ating gas could be persuaded to unite in the proper quantities, the composi-tion of sugar would be exactly imitated. Hitherto no one has been able to make sugar by mixing water with two kinds of gas, but M. Pellegrini claims to have succeeded. The apparatus he uses consists of a large block of pumice stone, cleansed by soaking first in sulphuric sold and then in wa ter, which is set in an iron box plated with nickel inside. The length of the box is three times that of the pumice stone block, which is tightly fitted into the middle, and pipes are arranged to convey the ingredients to the empty ends of the box, as required. Two of them enter from the sides, and serve to bring carbonic acid and hydro-carbon gas, while another pipe from above branches so as to reach both empty portions of the box and conveys steam. All the pipes are fitted with valve and pressure gauges.

Amother pipe, at the bottom of the box, serves as an outlet. At first this pipe is closed, as is also the steam pipe from above, and carbonic acid is forced into one end of the box, while ethylene gas is forced into the other, under equal pressure and in equal volumes. A few minutes later the steam valve above is opened and the steam forced in under the same pressure. As the games unite the pressure falls, at that the

upply of each must be kept constant. only fair to confess, was caused by a supply of each must be kept constant-terrible wound that goaded the poor steed to uncontrollable madness. Men of gas is shut off, the outlet pipe is opened and one of the chambers is found to be filling with syrup, containing twenty-five per cent. of sugar. The syrup is drawn off for refining. and as soon as the apparatus is cool it is ready for a fresh charge. The ethylene gas can be obtained by roasting rosin or grease, but M. Pellegrini's patent covers other hydro-carbons, such as petroleum products. The explanation is that the three gases are condensed in the pores of the pumice stone and there unite; but M. Maumene, who has made some experiments, declares this to be doubtful, and in Cosmos expresses doubt as to the success of the process

THE GREEN CORN DANCE. How It Is Conducted Among the Potts

watomia Indians in Kansas. The Pottawatomic Indians are at present having their annual "green corn dance" on their reservation, about twenty miler north, of town. The green corn dance is a celebration to the Indian delty on the arrival of the green corn, as the name suggests, says the Topeka Journal. The dance lasts day and night for sometimes as long as eight days, though of late years the limit has been shortened as civiliza-tion approached. It will probably soon die out altogether.

Of course the braves-they alone do the dancing-do not dance all this time without rest. The dance simply keeps up that long, different braves dancing while others rest. The exercises are conducted in a ring not unlike the circus ring. The participants are dressed in all the grotesque costumes of the race, with feathers, beads and furs. The braves are seated around the edge of the ring with faces to the center The music, which consists of several Indians beating on one skin drum in the middle of the ring, you could not distinguish, but there must be some tune about the poise, for the players always strike together without a break. The dance—which consists of contortions of the body that only an loor and announced that "Bob" was Indian is capable of and hideous imita-tions of the cries of wild animals—lasts continuously for about half an hour, and then the music stops, while one of the braves in the ring makes a speech, always in the Indian tongue.

The squaws' part of the programme lies in taking care of the babies and cooking a green-colored liquid from the corn, which is brought into the ring in tin buckets steaming hot, and from which the dancers take refresh-

FIRST STRIKE ON RECORD.

Roman Flute Players, B. C. 300, Successful-ly Resented Exclusion from a Banquet. Livy, in his famous book, "The An-1x., 30, relates in the following suggestive words the story of a singular strike which occurred at Rome in the year 300 B. C., and was probably the first strike ever known:

"That year occurred an event lit-tle worthy of being related and which I would pass in silence had it not appeared as involving religion. The flute players, dissatisfied because the latest censors had forbidden them to take part in the sanquet in Jupiter's temple, according to the ancient custwithdrew, every one of them, to Tibur, so that nobody was left at Rome to play during the sacrifices. This incident shocked the religious sentiment of the senate, and the senators sent messengers to invite the inhabitants of Tibur to make every effort in order that the players should be restored to the Romans. The Tiburtines, having promised not to neglect anything necessary for that purpose, caused the flute players to come to the place where the senate met and exhorted them to go back to Rome. Seeing that they could not prevail upon them to do so they employed a stratagem in keeping with their character. On a day of festival, under the pretext that music would increase the joy of the feast, every citizen invited the flute players individually to his house, and wine, of which people of that profession are usually fond, was given to them in such quantities that they fell into a deep sleep. They were thrown into wagons and transported to Rome. They only became aware of what had happened on the day after, when dawn surprised them lying on the carts. which had been left in the forum large crowd had assembled and they were induced to promise that they would remain at Rome. The right of attending the banquets was restored to these flate players."

The Chinese Satlor.

The Chinese sailor is not a lover of discipline. He prefers perfect freedom. especially when the question of leave concerned. When Capt. Lang had charge of the Chinese pavy he discovered this weakness, and it gave him e considerable amount of trouble. He found ordinary methods of enforcing regularity utterly useless. Officers and men alike showed a total indifference to his orders where leave of absence was concerned. Following the example of the emperor of Germany, he determined on a series of surprise visits, and on one of these occasions he found that many of the officers and men were on shore without leave. Determined to enforce discipline at any cost, he or dered all the delinquents to be placed under arrest when they returned. This was too much for the ensy-going Chinamen. That night every man jumped overboard and went home, utterly disgusted with the service.