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# THE LEBANON EXPRESS

LEBANON, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1887.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1778. cing out, glad bells, your merry chime, be this bright gladsome July morn—
t people free, a Nation born.
hime through the city, ville and town, legardless of the terant's frown, ting out o'er woods and mountains with the birth of freedom's beauteous child, iend tidings o'er the foam white tide—byer the restless waters wide—Yhere crested hillows surge and swell by holy echoes, bilthesome bell; alke timbrel sound across the sea, folumbia's hymn of liberty—
Her psalm of Independence.

Peal, cannons peal; the glad news forth, Proclaim it to the frigid North; Belch from your every iron mouth The summons to the sanny South. Oh! flash the glorious news abroad From warm Key West to cold Cape Cod; Let the report of freedom's gun Be heard at glorious Lexington, And from the Atlantic's billowy breast Send the glad tidings to the West, Across the prairie and the brake, From Boston Bay to Eric's lake, And let Ningara's thunder song, The glory of thy theme prolong;

Let brilliant watchfires gleam to-night
Upon the mountain's dizzy height,
On every hill, at every post.
On every hill, at every post.
On every headland round the coast;
On all the crossways through the land,
On every beach, on every strand,
Showing their signuls, white and red,
From Mason's Bay to Hilton Head,
And flash from every rocky steep,
Along the Atlantic's seething deep;
And from each raddy hame shall glow
Freedom's deflance to the fee,
And light the midnight's darkling haze
Till Plymouth's Rock reflects the blaze
Of sacred Independence.

Speed bounding bark with flowing sail,
Publish the Hillings on the gale.
And let it spread from sea to sea,
America to lead the free!
Conceived in fire, in the wild flame
Of contest wared in freedom's name.
Born in the battle's mad'ning strife,
And proudly ushered into life
Amid the craze of war's alarms,
And cradled in a warrior's arms,
In revolution's flery flood:
Baptized in freedom's sea of blood.
Her font a helmet—in her hand—
Baptismal gitt—a battle brand.
The first shrill sounds that met her cars
Were freedom's guns and freemen's cheers
For we'come Lidependence.

Hark! the glad sound of music sweet, From happy crowds that throng the street With wild delight and mirthful glee. They chant the anthem of the free. With bugle, here, with drum and iffe, Hailing a Nation born to life. This holiday of freedom's world, Bright with her banners now unfurled, Let it resound o'er cape and bay Greet'ng the Nation's natal day, Reverberate each song and cheer, Till the old town of Concord hear. The glorious strains, till stream and rill Send cehoes back to Bunker Hill Of lasting Independence.

WEALTHY GYPSIES. a distant relative of a noted actress-LADIES' TOILET ARTICLES. fully \$200,000 worth of real estate in Hall has a large and valuable planta-

owns a large grist-mill, paying him an unnual rental of \$1,500, and a splendid farm at Oakland Station, near Rock Island. Eijas Brewer owns fiftyhousand dollars' worth of city property in Milwaukee; Spring Brewer owns a hotel and other property at Flint, Mich., and Fred Brewer has large stables and stocked ranch, sixteen miles from Ausnolds, of Ohio, are very rich; and Heary Stanley, of Evansville, Ind., owns farms and town property; while Thomas, Mark and Henry Jeffs, and the Pearsons, with the Harrisons and Jowles, of Dayton, O., own nearly all the finest farming land for six miles north of that city, town property in Dayton, and together are worth certainly a half million dollars. This will appear incom-prehensible to many, but I make it as a statement of fact that I could fill every column of this page with names, ad dresses and property estimates of nearly a thousand Gypsy heads of families in this country whose combined wealth will exceed \$40,000,000. — Edgar L.

Wakeman, in Indianapolis News. HOME AND FARM.

-A dish of hot water set in the oven prevents cake from scorching. -A glass of salt water, warm or

-To drive away ants, scrub the shelves or drawers that they frequent with strong carbolic soap, after

the attack of insects.

Cleveland Leader.

THE PULQUE OF MEXICO.

or twelve days in a barrel or a skin is less than \$15. Some eighty years ago a farmer who planted from 20,000 to 25,000 magneys was sure to make a fortune for his children, but at the present day there has been a considerable decrease in the value of this plant, the principal causes being the carelessness of the farmers, the heavy taxes paid to the government and the adulteration of the liquid. The Mexicans do not now make so much use of this plant as their ancestors did. It is well known that the Aztecs used the fibrous leaves of the plant in making tine cloth and strong cords. They also wrote their hieroglyphies on paper made of the same leaves, specimens of which can be found in the museums of Europe and America. It can be said that the aloe was food and drink, clothing and writing material for the Aztees. It is surprising how nature concentrated so many different advantages in one single plant, and the skill manifested in developing these advantages shows the degree of civilization which that race

This plant was introduced into Europe shortly after the conquest of Mexico. The first garden which re-ceived it was\*that of Padua in Italy ment in the front yards of many houses Mexico alone I have seen over five

When pulque is mixed and fermented with grapes, oranges, pineapples and other fruits, it has a sweet and agreeato the foreign palate as well. There is O., and is worth \$50,000. William a kind of ice cream (helados) made of pulque and eggs, or vanilla, straw-berries, etc., which has an exquisite flavor, and forms one of the delicacies

Pulque is the common and che drink in the City of Mexico, and in the neighboring States of Puebla, Hidalgo south part of Mexico people who do not know any thing about pulque.

A preparation to preserve the pulque paratory School of the City of Mexico, siderable city property; while Rebi beverage has not proved agreeable to Boswell has a one-hundred-acre farm the foreign taste its consumption is re-

and a valuable tavern stand, two miles | duced to Mexico alone. - C. D. Olivares, Discrimination in Words. much other property at Fort Scott, class, implying softness and delicacy in Kan. William Stewart owns a well-addition to every thing that is in tin, Tex.; and Job Stanley has several to others, politeness to ourselves. The thousand dollars of wood land in the former is a duty or privilege to others, same locality. The Stanleys and Rey- the latter is behavior assumed from where there is something more than external beauty, when there is a combination of personal beauty and pleasing manner. Faultless features do not make a lady louely who is disagreeable in disposition. -Journal of Education.

Europe. The first will represent Niagara Falls, and will be shown in London next fall.

-Allen G. Thurman has the best as sortment of chickens in the neighborhood, and takes good care of them; but, with all his wealth, he keeps no cold, taken on rising in the morning. horses. Mrs. Thurman is afraid to ride, and her husband does not care to. - Boston Globe.

with strong carbolic soap, after pany has nearly completed a contract which sprinkle red pepper in every for building 350 cars of various kinds -While the hens may not protect river region, in South America. The an orchard from insects, it has been road is two hundred miles long, traversdemonstrated that when poultry are ing a level plateau similar to the western confined around the trees they will frontier. Each car is drawn by three prove very serviceable in preventing horses, which are changed at stations ten miles apart. The road is operated

CHARMING CREOLES.

Women Noted for Their Good Features Bright Eves and Beautifut Figures. The aristocratic Creole lady is often Pulque (poolkay) is a fermented julee of the Mexican plant called magney (magay), the American agave or aloc. When the plant is from six to eight daughter, a faithful wife and a devotyears old it is ready for use. It is prepared by making a deep incision in the center, reaching the heart and leaving but a thick outside rind, which forms a kind of well of one foot in depth and one and one-fourth in diameter. Five or six months afterward this rind is removed and a sap begins to flow. This sap, which is of a yellow color, is very sweet and is called agua-miel (honey-sweet Their tasks for school are conned by her side, their music lessons are fermented, and serves as the base or practiced within her hearing, that she mother-pulque (pulque-madre) for as may detect the least false note. She mother-pulque (pulque-madre) for as may detect the least false note. She shares in all their amusements; she is their companion, their confidante, their agua-miel every day. A good magney produces from ten to twelve pints of little hopes and fears, sure of her little hopes and fears, sure of her history papers are, as a rule, well anagua-miel every day. A good maguey produces from ten to twelve pints of liquid daily for longer than five months, the value of a day's liquid varying from ten to fifteen cents; thus when a maguey is ready for use its value is not companion, their confidante, their friend. They come to her with all their little hopes and fears, sure of her sympathy. When her daughter is grown, the Creole matron blooms again into a rich second youth; her maguey is ready for use its value is not companion, their confidante, their friend. They come to her with all their little hopes and fears, sure of her sympathy. When her daughter is grown, the Creole matron blooms again into a rich second youth; her grown, the Creole matron blooms again into a rich second youth; her own girlhood is renewed in that of a school all day, and have to do their child; they are scarcely mother and daughter any longer, but a pair of loving sisters. The young girl is educated in a convent, and leads a section paper they are generally given a cluded existence until she is launched into society, to and then in the joyous life that bursts upon her she is always surrounded by the same wate full care that guarded her childhood. Young girls are not allowed to the same water that the same allowed to go into without being accompanied by their mothers, or some other married ladv. as chaperon-one of the many Creole customs which has been generally adopted by the American residents of New Orleans

These young girls are often wonderfully beautiful. Good features, handsome eyes and graceful figures combine to make them very attractive, their beauty being not infrequently Oriental in type, though the vivacity of their manner marks them as essentially French in character. Many Creole women are very accomplished They have a skill in music and painting that is often artistic. In the literary clubs which society women have inaugurated of late years in New Ocleans, the American ladies have been astonished to find the Creole ladies quite as well posted as themexquisite tas'e with which these maidens fair will fashion their own gowns and bonnets when circumstances require them to make these things at home. The Crube women have inherited their French taste for dress, and in a greater degree than othe Americans they regard the fiat of Paris as the supreme authority in all matters concerning the toilet. Also, the Creole women of all ages and all classes are devout. Neither social engagements, nor weather, nor other ob stacles are allowed to interfere with the discharge of their religious duties. Are they not somewhat superstitious? Some of them a little so, perhaps, in remembrance of voudou stories told them in their infancy by old negro narses .- New Orleans Cor. Omaha Re-

Old People Playing Quits.

There is an old couple living in this vicinity, each one past sixty years of age, who have! for some reason best known to themselves, agreed to play ways owns as much more property in liquid, leaving it to rest for some time quits. His business is such that, although a wealthy man and doing business in this city, he only goes home ones each week, on Saturday evenings, and remains until Monday. When she expects the arrival of her unloved lord, the old lady hies herself to another house on the same premises, first providing the transient visitor with an abun lance of food within reach and a change of raimont. Last Caristmas the old in ly stated to a friend that as the old gent like I rum she would make him a present of a bottle of choice, which she accordingly did, leaving it upon the table where he would find it. On Monday morning, as soon as her liege departs, the lady takes possession for another week, living entirely alone The cause of this strange conduct is mown only to themselves .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Liability of Railroads.

A new ground for sult against a railway company has just been established in Fance. A painter named Board, while traveling on the Paris-Lyons road, was attacked by a robber and seriously wounded. He sued and got damages, the company being held responsible because the construction of the cars did not afford sufficient protection. The judges decided that there was a genuine contract between the passenger and the company, the ticket constituting the written instrument, and that the railroad people years to paint huge pictures for cyclo-ramic exhibition in the chief cities of the man to his destination, but also to afford him protection during his journey; and they refused to entertain the mestion that the company were as obliged to confirm to the rules of the administration in regard to the model of the ears. -N. Y. Sun.

> -Churches in the United States grow in number at the rate of ten a day, it is said. -The Vermont State Agricultural

college has a "winter class" for farmers, a capital idea. -The Baptist ministers of Brooklyn have formed an organization for the

liscussion of topics of general interest. -The ubiquitous small boy has begun to lay his annual contribution of posies on the teacher's desk, only to be

transformed into seats. | 000, of which \$7,000 are in legacies | Touth's Componion.

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THE SHAH'S REVENUE.

NO. 29.

EDUCATION IN LONDON.

sta's Government Are Obtained.

Persia is re'attively rich, for she owes nothing to bankers or bondholders either at home or abroad. She has no debt and the Shah covers a song sum The students who sit for the examinaons are male and female ex-pupil-nchers, none of them below eighteen years of age. They attend the training colleges for two years, and then, if they pass successfully, they become teachers in elementary schools. Many of them, though practically self-taught, give in papers that not every university graduate could write, but others are annually into the trensury as a reserve, It has been speeringly said by the Rus-sians, who wish to belittle. In order to lebt because she has no credit. The truth of this assertion can only be proved when the Shah attempts to raise a loan, which has never yet been done by the Persian Government. Of course, tion, there might be less reserve or a larger revenue. But the fact remains that while something is done to pro-mote material progress, something is still annually saved.

Many of the answers given by the str The revenues of the Shah come from ustoms, excise and mines and fisheries furnish the chief sources of revenue.
The collection of some of the taxes is attended with considerable risk, and results in not unfrequent riots and bloodshed.

Begarding some of his revenues the Shah very wisely continues to follow a method common in Europe in former ages, that is, farming. By farming the pearl fisheries, for example, the Shah may receive less than if the tax on them could be justly collected and turned over to his Government. But as that is practically impossible, the Shah tion paper they are generally given a wide range of subjects to choose from. On one occasion the men students were asked to write on ny Euglish sport. One chose cricket. "The game of cricket." he began, "consists of six stumps, two bats and a ball. Nor should we omit the balls, which are four in number." can depend, and leaves it to the agen who farms them to make his profi from whatever surplus may a But while the Shah is advantage the system of farming, the per much more heavily oppressed, or they are in the hands of the officer who "The Beautiful" was one of several subjects offered for the essay. 'It is beautiful,' said a female candidate, 'to sit upon a stone in the middle of hoary ocean." Descriptions of scenery these student-teachers are exing only such ratio on the products as the law prescribes. But in reality great abuses grow out of the greed of the

tremely weak in, as a rule. They are much more ready to tackle a historical subject, though here they are not always happy. One jotting in our notebook is: "Joan of Are was rather The turquoise mines are farmed They are less productive than formerly while the manufacture of excellen pious and very genteel."

Milton was the author of "The Ds serted Village, or the Hamlet." This information was volunteered in time and the shafts are very dangera paper on "Samson Agonistes" ons. Many are killed in the Persian turquoise mines, which are found in plained, "Samson in Agony"). Nothing is more common than the attempt to appease the examiner by providing information not asked for. The violent is asked when sked for the standard in the shafts are very danger one. Many are killed in the Persian turquoise mines, which are found in the province of Kerman in the South. The fisheries of Persia are farmed.

student is asked when the Battle of They are chiefly in the Caspian Sea Creey was fought; he does not know; and in the mouth of the rivers emptying into it, and consist chiefly of sal-mon and sturgeon. The boxwood in the forests adjoining the sea is also gives the date of Agincourt or olling into it, and consist el Flodden. Others go about it in a more farmed. This has been a considarticle of commerce, but the supply i now falling off.
The customs are farmed and form

very important source of revenue a withstanding that by the treaty Turkomantchai with Russia, all good entered from nations enjoying its privileges under the "most favored nation" clause pay a maximum duty of five per centum. Turkey has an entirely different treaty with Persia which allows the two countries to claim a ten per cent. duty. Abuses doubtless exist in the collection of customs, espe cally in the matter of pecul But the wonder to me is that under exnot greater. Land tax also forms a

nearly a million, are taxed by a month-ly levy on their flocks, which is mod-crate and collected with regularity. This tax or part of it is farmed. Gen-This tax or part of it is farm erally it is raised without difficulty except among the warlike tribes of the Southwest. Among them the tax gatherer only ventures attended by a strong The Shah adds still further and very

materially to his revenues by the pr ents he receives in coin from the high dignitaries he visits from time to time, and from the sale of important offices to the highest bidder. Not that he awards an office to any one who overdead bodies, and at that time, after it eral having ability, adds to talents for had been used for nearly seven hunthe post the largest pecuniary co dred years, it was finally closed. As eration. What these sums are can be only surmised from general report; but the coffers of the Shah in this way is a fact well assured; indeed it is a practice that has existed in Persia for ages
-S. G. W. Benjamin, in Philadelphia

Boston and Detroit.

It was on a west-bound train. A Boston young gentleman had struck up a conversational acquaintance with Detroit young lady.
"Do you like Smollett?" above his head. Without such know-

"I-I guess I've never seen him The Boston young man started, but, fearing that he had been misunderstood,

he heeded not the query.
"You are surely fond of Fielding?"

"Oh, yes, it will do," replied the De-

never returned, and his fate was an absolute mystery until 1804, when some workmen discovered his coat buttons and a bunch of keys, in one of the less used passes on the less used passes on the less used passes of the less used passes of the best and of the less used passes of the less used pa the back end of your park."-Chicago

Gaining on the City.

"Perhaps you'd like to know what

"Well, soir, the matter is this. He ng does it take for one of us to foind

It take me to lay down me hoe, put up me pipe, get out me watch and look at the toime for meseif?"

which the remains at that point have been taken, while the sand-stone

"Perhaps you'd like to know what time it is," remarked a pedestrian who stopped before a gang of street-cleaners the other day.

"Well, no, soir," replied one of the six old men as he slowly and solemely removed the pipe from his mouth.

"But you used to want to know."

out the time o' day from you?" "Exactly, soir. Now, how long will

celumns supporting the roof are carved with quotations from the Scriptures "From four to five minutes." "Certainly it will, and that's

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VOL. I.

Stoves and Tinware, Iron, Pumps, &c.

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of lasting Independence.

-Charl J. Besttle, in Inter Ocean. Nomads Who Have Acquired Considerable Property in This Country. Of Gypsies known to be Gypsies, and most of whom participate in the regular summer-time wandering life, thou | had already acquired. sands have acquired competence and wealth. Heary Stauley, of St. Paul, owns farm and city property amounting to over \$40,000. The Cooper family, of East Somerville, Boston, are altogether worth \$250,000. Henry ment in the front yards of many houses Jowles owns seven acres of land and of Europe and America, and as an obseveral houses within the corporate limits of Springfield, Ill., and Richard In Mexico, Central and South American while possessing a much greater knowledge of the Eterature of other Jowles has nearly a dizen houses near ica are several species of the plant; in countries. But an accomplishment Crabtree-whom Gypsies hint as being different kinds. In the State of Oaxaea Joung man seeking matrimony is the owns city property in Liverpool, England, and one of the largest sale stables. in Jalisco from which the celebrated as well as much other property, in tequila (brandy) is extracted. Washington, Uriah Wharton possesses and about New York City. Lewis Butfor owns farms near Cedar Rapids, Ia., ble taste not only to the Mexican, but and on Alum Creek, near Columbus, tion near Holly Springs, Miss. John Harrison owns a great many fine houses in Washington, considerable property at Pittsburgh, and is counted worth \$150,000. Hedry Wharton has \$25,000 wirth of real estate and houses at Springfield, Ill., and Robert Smith, of and others, but not of the whole the same place, is worth \$10,000. Rich- country, as there are in the north and ard Reynolds owns one of the fines! farms in Seneca County, Ohio, near near Swope's Corners. John Boswell owns a large brick block in Toronto, for a long time of which Senor Alfonso Canada, and is one of the moneyed men Herrera, President of the National Preof that city. John Broadway, of Buffalo. is said to be worth \$50,000 in farm and city property; and another of the Broad- third of alcohol with two-thirds of this Detroit and St. Catherines, Canada. and then putting it in bottles. After One of the Boswells owns sixteen acres thus prepared pulque was exhibited at the Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 grounds at New Albany, Ind., and con- and at Paris in 1878. However, as this

from St. Thomas, Canada. John Kidd in Cincinnati Times.

will cure constipation.

a maguey from which a green candle, embling the sperm, is made. Another

in many Mexican families.

Pretty refers to external beauty on a small scale. Grace of manner is a natural gift; elegance implies cultivation. Well bred is referable to general conduct rather than individual actions. Beautiful is the strongest word of its similar words. Courtesy has reference proper self-respect. Benevolent refers to the character of the agent acting, beneficent to the act performed. Charitable is restricted to almsgiving except when used in reference to judgnent of others. Lovely is used only

-Ar. Phillippoteaux, the French painter, has been engaged for six years to paint huge pictures for cyclo-

-A Philadelphia car-building com-

rewarded later in the season by having his baseball and marbles confiscated.— —Leg weakness in fowls is the result of rapid growth, and is best met with animal food and tonics. A little meat of worms should be added to the food every day and a little tineture of the constant of the c

crafty way. They dodge the question, so to speak, by giving a little essay on Creey (though the date only is asked) and thus introduce Agincourt (with date) incidentally. It was noticeable in the paper on "Samson Agonistes"

"My favorite walk," another wrote, "is

when I do not have far to go to it."

that a large number of students laid stress on the fact that "Samson dealf dole with the jawbone of a dead ass." In another paper "monastry" was defined as "a place for monsters."—St. James' Gazette. UNDERGROUND PARIS. Description of a Visit to the Catacon the French ' apital. The catacombs of Paris are of enormous extent. They were originally stone quarries, and more than one-tenth of the city's extent is honeycombed by them. Some of them are most important source of revenue.

The nomads of Persia, who numb said to have been in existence for fifteen centuries, but it is only within the last hundred years that they have served for purposes of burial. Of the old cemeteries of Paris, the largest and most popular was that of the Inno-

cents, comprising not only vaults be-neath the church, but great pits for the use of the common people, where hundreds of corpses were buried together.

The place became such a bot-bed of lisease from overcrowding that suc cossive edicts were issued prohibiting further burtal there, but it was continued until the place became abso-In 1780 it was computed that the tery was twonty-six feet deep in bids others, but to the one who, of sev-

the site was regarded as a center of in-fection, the church was pulled down, and the human remains transferred to the quarries, which received the name These underground galleries, to which the remains of many other churches have been removed, are under the care of a regular corps of worknen. They have been carefully surveyed, and marked by tablets, so that a skilled person can name the street, and even the number, of the house

ledge, however, or lacking a guide, woe be to him who attempts exploring these gruesome labyrinths! In 1793 the porter of a hospital lying near one of the seventy stair-cases, which communicate with the catacombs, undertook an independent tour of discovery therein. Lantern in hand, he entered those fearful depths, but he

the less-used passages.

The catacombs may now be visited twice every month, by special permis sion of the Chief Engineer of Mines The tour is begun by the descent of a winding stair-case of some ninety steps. On reaching the bottom, the visitor finds himself in passage, three et wide and narrow high, cut, like the stair-case, in solid rock. Each visitor being provided with a candle, they march along in Indian file. Broad vaulted corridors are traversed, their walls composed of bones tacked upon each other. Indeed as far as the eye can reach, bones only can be seen in endless succes-sion. Tablets erected at intervals bear the names of the cemeteries from

"That's so, soir,"
"And what's the matter now?"

we gain on the city, and why we parry watches." - Delroit Free Pro-