

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Napoleon blamed his own downfall largely upon English tenacity and English money. The present war has already demonstrated what English money may be expected to accomplish in this crisis.

English financial resources today can stand a drain of \$10,000,000,000. War brings out the last dollar of a people's hoard, and the British have for a century been saving money, which is invested in every corner of the globe.

No glory can be earned in war when the soldiers have to fight in freezing weather in water knee deep. The most ardent seeker after military fame will be chilled in battling under such circumstances.

This dyke cutting is not new for the men of the low countries. When the Duke of Alva with a Spanish army was seeking to quell the people of these countries into submission to the Spanish king they cut the dykes then and ensured the defeat of the Spaniards.

WILL JAPS FIGHT IN EUROPE? Suggestion That Britain Should Not Be Too Quixotic.

Dr. E. J. Dillon has a most interesting article in the Contemporary Review, in which he summarizes the main issues of the war. He points out the hopeful aspects and equally forcefully those which are not so hopeful.

The British Empire has an army in the making. It will be ready some time in the first half of the coming year. But the million men that we shall then put into the field will be of much less relative value than five hundred thousand sent to the fighting line to-day.

It has been frequently said that we have no real need of men, that there are millions throughout the Empire eager to join the colors. Happily this is true. But this splendid fighting force is not available at once.

Unknown Graves.

I see that a good many German soldiers are getting the Iron Cross.

Young Folks

The Princess and the Mirror.

Princess Lili stood on the broad steps of the terrace looking into the sea at the foot of the palace garden. Her dress was white and silken, with flowers of gold woven into it.

"I hope it's more than a mile deep," she said, hotly, lifting the mirror above her head; but before she could fling it into the sea it melted from her hands like a broken bubble.

"Gracious!" exclaimed the little princess, whirling around, for instead of the crash that should have come, a clear, merry laugh rang in her ears.

"No one is allowed here without my permission," said Princess Lili. "I know," smiled the stranger.

"But I wished so much to see you, your Highness. Do you mind?"

"Not exactly," returned the princess. "So many people want that I'm quite used to it. But it's against the rules. Did you catch my mirror when it fell?"

The stranger shook her head. "I haven't any mirror," she said. "But who are you?" demanded Lili. "How did you get in?"

"I'm whoever I happen to be," was the careless reply. "I'm Varia. I could be you if I wanted to."

"Oh, of course, I don't mind your playing that you are me," said the princess in a conscious tone. "Other children do it, too. So silly! Just because all the courtiers bow when I pass, and think what beautiful eyes, and hair I have, and how gracefully I walk, and how charmingly I dress, they suppose I have everything that I want. I haven't. That mirror, for instance. My mother, the queen, gave it me for my birthday. I liked it at first, but when other people look into it they see themselves instead of me. What's the use of being a princess if you can't have a mirror to yourself?"

"Should they have seen your face when they peeped in?" asked Varia, gravely.

"Of course," said Lili, pettishly. "It's mine, isn't it? I don't care if I never see it again; it's horrid!"

"Would you prefer to be able to see yourself without a mirror, your Highness? It's very easy."

"Whenever I chose?" asked Lili. "Whenever—in meeting any one—you think about yourself, your Highness. That is all!"

"Yes, I do that almost all the time. It would be amusing."

"Then take that birthday gift in exchange for your mirror," said the stranger, throwing out a tiny hand, with the gesture of bestowing a gift.

"Ooh!" cried the princess, as a cold spray wet her eyes. When she opened them Varia was gone.

Wondering if it was more than a jest the princess tripped across the green turf to where a gardener was at work—thinking with all her might of her own beauty. Old Diederich raised his rough cap on seeing her, but at her first word it was longer he who held the wheelbarrow. There stood a little person clad in white and gold, with a self-satisfied smile on her easy face.

Lili was gazing at her double-well pleased with its appearance, when a gruff voice asked suddenly: "How can I serve your Highness?"

In alarm she caught up her silken dress and rushed into the palace, up to the great audience hall where sat King Clarimond and Queen Florimie in state with all their court, receiving the ambassadors from a neighboring kingdom.

"Oh!" she cried, "I—I—!" and in a flash the great hall was filled with a sea of white and gold gowns, above which hundreds of startled faces framed in golden hair were staring at her.

"Lili! My child!" exclaimed the queen, and King Clarimond sprang to his feet at her wail of terror. The sight of two more Princess Lilis hurrying down the throne steps was too much. Shaking her curls over her eyes she turned and fled from the palace, down through the garden to the terrace by the sea, where she lay on the marble steps and cried like any common little girl who wanted her mother and couldn't somehow reach her.

"You didn't enjoy my gift?" asked a silvery voice.

"I hate it!" sobbed Lili, with tightly closed eyes. "I couldn't get away from—from me. I want my mother."

"I'll take it back, then," said Varia, soberly. "But—did everybody you meet look like you?"

Lili nodded. "Something—what was it—made her very uncomfortable. There was a long silence.

"You mean, then, that you were thinking every minute of—Princess Lili?"

"Why, I forgot that!" confessed the princess, looking up, red and ashamed.

"But only a golden mirror was beside her, laying on the marble pavement."

The Fortunate Kaiser.

"There," said the amateur strategist, "is how I'd end the war. What do you think of it?"

BRITAIN'S ENVOY TO ROME.

Sir Henry Howard Representative at the Vatican.

The new Pope, Benedict XV, made no formal announcement of policy when he assumed the triple crown of St. Peter last September. But as he had been the devoted pupil of Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State of Leo XIII., for twenty-five years, it was assumed that the Vatican would continue the policy which he had followed.

The appointment of Sir Henry Howard as envoy from Great Britain to the Holy See is the first indication of the papal policy, and a signal diplomatic victory for the Pope. To bring about the re-establishment of direct diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican was the thing Rampolla labored for unceasingly from the day he entered office until he left it, when the late Pope, Pius X., was elected and took Cardinal Merry del Val to be his Secretary of State.

England has been the great foe of political Roman Catholic doctrine since the days of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and the establishment of the English Protestant church; and although the English Sovereigns maintained a representative in Rome as long as the Pope was sovereign there—which was until 1870—the relation was broken off as soon as a King of Italy assumed the throne.

Only Temporary.

All of the nations of Europe which were Catholic—Austria, France, Portugal, and Spain—continued for the time being an Ambassador at the Vatican, while sending another one to the Quirinal, Germany, being Protestant and Catholic, was finally induced by the Vatican to maintain also the two Ambassadors. But England held out. The Government, knowing the strong anti-Catholic sentiment in the country, could not be persuaded to brook the storm of disapproval such a move would cause.

Sir Henry Howard's appointment is announced as being only temporary, to congratulate the new Pope upon his accession, and then to remain in Rome during the progress of the war. But it seems to be generally accepted as an opening wedge for the appointment of a permanent Ambassador from Great Britain to the Vatican.

It is said that the allies are alarmed at the prospect of Prince Von Buelow's preponderance of power at the court of the King of Italy as Ambassador from the German Emperor, and that England, Russia, and France have also become suddenly alive to the possibility of the Pope playing an important role in the settlement of peace. In this event the allies would have a weak representative in comparison to their enemies.

The Sole Representative.

Russia has no formal Ambassador to the Pope. France has broken off her former diplomatic relations. Sir Henry Howard is, therefore, the sole representative of the three countries.

Germany has during recent years increased her solicitude for the Pope's friendship, and was officially sealed by Bismarck granting certain privileges in the Reichstag to the Catholic party in Berlin when the Pope created the first German cardinal. Additional cardinals have been added from time to time, so that the German Emperor has at present a strong corps of supporters at Rome.

Austria is still regarded by the Poles as their last stronghold against the encroachments of Protestantism, and the relationship between the Pope and the Emperor Francis Joseph is very intimate.

The Duke of Norfolk in England, the premier duke of the realm, is a Catholic, and he has spent a greater part of his life in reconciling the British Government to a policy of recognition of the political status of the Pope. It was the Duke of Norfolk who personally superintended the present plans for Sir Henry Howard's going to Rome.

Howard has been British Minister at the Hague and Luxembourg. Nearly fifty years ago he was an ambassador at the British Legation in Washington, and married at that time Miss Cecilia Riggs, the daughter of G. W. Riggs, of Washington. She died in 1907.

George's Observations.

Five years ago George Ade, while in Berlin, said this to an English interviewer: "The German officer regards every civilian as an insect. The foreign civilian is looked upon as a bacillus. The American civilian is too atomic for consideration. Over here everyone pokes fun at the stiff-necked martinet of the army, but when doing so they usually go up an alley and talk in whispers."

The louder a man talks the more he reminds us of a base drum.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

DECEMBER 29.

Lesson XII. The Reign of Peace

(Christmas Lesson)—Isa. 11. 1-10.

Golden Text, Isa. 11. 6.

Verse 1. And there shall come forth a shoot out of the stock of Jesse—This same idea is expressed in Isa. 6. 13: Even though the tree may be felled the stock will remain. The new Israel will spring from the old stump of the house of David.

The regnum of the Messiah would seem to indicate the indefiniteness of the origin of the Messiah.

2. The Spirit of Jehovah shall rest upon him—(See Luke 24. 49 in last week's lesson). From the beginning he will be overshadowed by the Most High. The supernaturalness of the Messiah's endowment is clearly indicated. This Spirit of Jehovah is indicated in three separate pairs of virtues:

Wisdom and understanding—The power not only to know, but also to discern right values and relationships, a very necessary quality for a ruler or judge.

Counsel and might—A man of discriminating counsel is necessarily a man of peculiar power. He will know how to frame right intentions and bring them to pass.

Of knowledge and of the fear of Jehovah—The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. The knowledge of Jehovah is an understanding of his character and of his claim upon men, the fear of Jehovah is the ordinary Old Testament term for piety. It is significant to note that even the Messiah, with his supernatural endowment has not only an insight into the nature of God, but an instinctive desire to love and obey him, which in essence is the very heart of religion.

3. And his delight shall be in the fear of Jehovah—Not only on his own account, but on the account of others. Wherever he sees men exercising a fear of Jehovah there will his heart rejoice and be glad.

And he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, etc.—The king, according to the Hebrew idea of kingship, was to have a twofold function; first, he was to lead his people and second, to administer justice. It is most effective in evening frocks, when it is made of net or lace, often heavily weighted with jet or metallic fringe. Sometimes it hangs an inch or so longer than the short foundation skirt. Then there are short apron effects of many sorts on frocks for day and evening wear.

4. But with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and decide with equity for the meek of the earth—His special care is to be the defenseless and the oppressed, those who are not having an equal chance in life's race because of the ruthlessness of stronger men.

5. Righteousness shall be the girdle of his waist—As the girdle bound men at the waist and hence gave them freedom of action and resultive strength, it became a symbol of sturdy and resolute expression. Compare the "girdle of truth" in Eph. 6. 14.

6. The idea of the prophet is that in the reign of peace even the brute creation shall be subdued and become docile. A Garden of Eden shall appear on earth when the wildest animals shall lie down with the tamest—the wolf and the lamb, the leopard and the kid, the calf and the young lion and the fatling. And above all

A little child shall lead them—It will understand the animals and the birds of peace there shall be no advantage of brute strength.

7. The lion shall eat straw like the ox—He will become domesticated and no longer upon other animals or man for his prey.

8. Most astounding of all, the suckling child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the adder's den—The suggestion is that of a babe innocently coming in contact with a poisonous reptile and not suffering injury. Merely to touch such an animal was sure death.

The word den probably means the glittering eye of the serpent, which would be especially attractive to a child.

9. They shall not hurt nor destroy one another—They means universal mankind. No one will have the desire for aught that would be unkind or wanton.

In an holy mountain—Not only in Mount Zion, but in all Palestine, and as Palestine then to the prophet, was the whole of the known world, so to us "all holy mountain" must mean the world to its last possible limits. The universality of the reign and influence of the Messiah is thus clearly indicated.

For the earth shall be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea—There can be no vacuum in the waters which cover the sea. Any track that is made is immediately covered up and its place unknown. So there can be no failure anywhere of the knowledge of the Lord coming to the last human being. The mass of humanity, like the sea full of water, is to be completely immersed in the understanding and fear of God. And this means allegiance to and worship of the Almighty.

Unto him shall the nations seek—The Messiah shall become an ensign of the peoples. He shall stand as their leader, but not in

war. His leadership shall be that of peace. It seems strange that the prophet should have used this military expression as indicating the peace he inadvertently turns to the usage of war. This is suggestive of the difficulty with which man will divest himself of the idea of war. The vocabulary of warfare will long continue as a large part of spoken and written speech.

His resting-place shall be glorious—Wherever the Christ Spirit abideth glory abounds.

Fashion Hints

Coat Suits.—There are some coat suits in evidence that are dubbed "strictly tailored." They are decidedly smart looking, although, perhaps, they seem rather severe after our many seasons of folds and fur-bows. Some of the coats have the old-fashioned notched revers and collars, the collars as well as narrow turned back cuffs, faced with black velvet. Then there is the tailored one-piece frock that has proved itself such a strong rival to the coat suit for so long. It is too, too simple, almost amounting to severity, and boasts much stitching, many flatly pressed seams, and often braid bindings and velvet facings.

Seasonable Trimmings.—The nature of trimmings changes with the seasons, and velvet chestnuts are among the new hat decorations. They are very effective. Chrysanthemums, too, are used for hats and for corsage flowers. Violets, always popular in winter, are shown in silk and velvet for corsage bouquets, some of them combined with rosebuds, some with mignonette.

Apron Fashions.—The apron idea has been slow in developing, and it is one of the ideas that will never dominate. Yet it grows and grows and to-day there are many frocks with aprons. The long tunic that we have is an outgrowth of the Cheruit apron tunic, a long tunic introduced a year ago—a tunic that ended at the sides, apronwise. That is still coming to see. It is most effective in evening frocks, when it is made of net or lace, often heavily weighted with jet or metallic fringe. Sometimes it hangs an inch or so longer than the short foundation skirt. Then there are short apron effects of many sorts on frocks for day and evening wear.

Strapped Slippers.—Probably dancing is responsible for the fashion for slippers held over the instep with a strap over the instep. It is far more comfortable to dance in than the slipper cut on the lines of a pump. And among the new dancing slippers those with straps, perhaps, outnumber those without. Often the strap is so elaborated that it is a network of brocade over the instep. Sometimes it is as simple as the strap on a child's leather pump.

Velvet Girdles.—Velvet girdles are used on gowns of chiffon and silk, and are fastened at the waist at the right side and tie low on the left hip. They suggest, somewhat, a sword belt.

The Returning Jabot.—Is the jabot returning to fashion in earnest? It seems to be. Some of the smartest neckwear shows this old-fashioned finish. Sometimes a single folded jabot finishes one of the new high collars. The jabot is always a soft and pleasing finish.

Green Chiffon and Monkey Fur.—Green golinee, chiffon and monkey fur are combined in this way: There is a foundation skirt of soft green silk tulle. There is a long, gathered tunic of green chiffon that leaves exposed about 15 inches of the foundation skirt. The tunic is edged with a fringe of monkey fur. The long chiffon sleeves are edged with monkey fur and the bodice is composed of golinee and chiffon.

Not Fearing a Rival.

Miss (to servant)—Bridget, you remember the policeman who sat in the kitchen with you so late last night without a light?

Bridget—Yes, ma'am.

Miss—Well, I met him this afternoon, and I took advantage of the opportunity to speak to him.

Bridget—Sure, ma'am, ye need not think that'll make me jealous.

Understood Children.

Applicant—"No, ma'am, I could not work there there's children."

Madam—"But we advertised for a girl who understood children."

Applicant—"Oh, I understand 'em, ma'am. That's why I wouldn't work where they are."

The Woman of It.

She—Think how it disgraces me before the neighbors to have you come home as you did last night, drunk.

He—But, my dear, no one saw me.

She—Suppose they didn't, they must have heard me scolding you.

So Homely It Hurt.

"Does your face hurt you much?"

"No, Johnnie. What made you think my face ached?"

"Sister," said you were painfully homely."

Degrees of Deafness.

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Grady?"

"Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the 5 o'clock whistle afternoons."

THE FONDNESS FOR MONEY

Jesus Declared That "No Man Can Serve Two Masters."

"No man can serve two masters: . . . Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."—Matthew vi. 24.

In nothing did Jesus show Himself more fully the master of the art of living than in His clear discernment of the absolute and permanent contradiction between the love of righteousness and the love of money, or, as He phrased it, between God and Mammon. Myriad were the attempts which have been made to reconcile these two passions of the soul; myriad are the teachers who have thought to find the middle way. But Jesus never wavered in His understanding and declaration that "no man can serve (these) two masters." Let but the slightest fondness for money, or for the things that money can buy, find entrance within the heart and we have a situation parallel to the entrance of a disease germ within the body.

Corruption of the Spirit follows as inevitably in the case of corruption of the body in the other. And in both cases no health is possible until the minutest trace of infection has been "burnt and purged away." The rich young ruler in the parable must sell all he had and give to the poor as the final condition of eternal life. And this, not because there is any virtue in poverty per se, as so many have erroneously supposed, but because there must be evidence that Mammon is no longer disputing the mastery of the soul with God.

What the absence of the love of money really means is clearly seen in the case of those amusingly pathetic people who live under the

prophetic of inherent inability to make a living or keep any money in their hands. Too easy going to enter the struggle for riches, too indifferent to material things to allow the quest for nature, friendship and inward dreaming; too generous to hold back a single penny in the face of another's need, these people drift along through life to the exasperation all who know the honest cost it is. And exasperating these persons certainly are from the practical standpoint of the practical world. And yet it is these very qualities of apparent shiftlessness, carelessness and worldly simplicity which, when united with

A High Order of Intellect, or depths of emotion, give us prophets, saints and martyrs. However ridiculous when divorced from the mental and spiritual elements of genius, these are yet the qualities which constitute the sine qua non of all human idealism in thought, word and action. There is reason in the famous paradox of Paul, "If any man thinketh that he is wise among you in this world, let him become a fool, that he may become wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God."

That guileless wisdom, therefore, which is practical folly is the basic condition of true life. Nobody understood better than Jesus our Professor Walter Rauschenbush, "that it is hard to get riches with justice, to keep them with equity and to spend them with love."

Hence His unequivocal declaration that Mammon must go in order that God may come.—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

THE CATHEDRAL AT REIMS. One of the Architectural Wonders of the World.

Nothing that has happened during the war has aroused more discussion than the partial destruction of the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Reims. This most interesting, if not most beautiful, of all the great Gothic churches of France is one of the architectural wonders of the world. To Frenchmen it was far more, for they think of it as perhaps the most precious of their historical monuments. It appears that the walls and towers have not been destroyed, although much of the statuary and carving that ornamented them has been broken and chipped. The beautiful woodwork of the interior is consumed by the fire, and most, although not all, of the stained glass is ruined. Restoration as very great work will be possible, although it is gone that cannot be replaced.

Reims is a very ancient town. Before the Romans came to France, it was the chief seat of the tribe of the Remi, whence its name. There was a bishop in Reims within three hundred years of the crucifixion of Christ. The Vandals and the Huns both spoiled the town, and when Clovis conquered Gaul, he was baptized at Reims. For centuries the kings of France were crowned there and consecrated with oil from the sacred vial that tradition said was sent down from Heaven for the baptism of Clovis.

The Cathedral, where that ceremony used to take place, was built in the thirteenth century. The most striking feature of its exterior is the facade; there are three entrance portals deeply recessed and exquisite in proportion, and these portals contained between five and six hundred statues of saints, angels and symbolic figures. There were also very interesting examples of medieval sculpture the world possesses. Above this remarkable throng of figures of stone was a great stone window, nearly four feet across, and filled with superb stained glass. Higher still was a row of forty-two colossal statues in niches, representing the baptism of Clovis, and the kings of France. Above all soared the lofty towers. The towers were originally crowned with spires, but fire destroyed them in 1481. The north portal, which is only less beautiful than the western facade. The graceful flying buttresses were each crowned with a niche in which a statue stood. No other church in the world was so lavishly and, on the whole, so effectively decorated with sculpture.

The interior is less ornate, but is contained over one hundred statues. The nave is 125 feet in height, and hardly inferior in majesty to any of the other great cathedrals of northern France. It is an old saying that the choir of Beauvais, the nave of Amiens, the portal of Reims and the towers of Chartres would together make the loveliest church in the world. The glass in the great windows of nave and transept at Reims was one of its greatest charms. Almost all of it was made at the time when such work was most beautiful.

There was a wonderful collection of tapestries in the cathedral. Fortunately, if the despatches are correct, those were removed to a place of safety as soon as war was declared. Whether the pictures by Titian, Tintoretto, Zuccheri and Poussin were saved does not yet appear.

In front of the cathedral stands a

Crown Brand

Makes Delicious Caramels, Fudge, so many kinds. CREAMY OF Taffy, and tried it knows that of fun! An excellent And it makes delight

2, 5, 10 and 25c. MADE IN CANADA. Sold by all Grocers.

Send for the Recipe. THE CANADA ST. Manufacturers of the Montreal Brantford

AMMUNITION IS

New Instructions Issued Staff to Artillery. A despatch from Paris says: A copy of instructions issued by the German general staff for artillery fire, found in a village near the Aisne in a room which was abandoned hastily by German officers, seems to have confirmed the reports that the Germans are finding it necessary to economize in ammunition. The order says that new instructions are necessary because the lessons of the war do not agree with the instructions given in practice and because Germany's industry working at its maximum, cannot provide the army with munitions indefinitely. The artillery therefore is recommended to fire only when it is worth while and not to fire at

HEALTH

Prevention of a Cold. A person who habitually "colds" should have his nose and throat thoroughly examined. The nasal passages should be kept open, and any necessary attention should not be shunned, in order that these parts should be placed in thorough working order. Have a good supply of fresh air at all times. Vitiated and contaminated air tends to infection by lowering the local resisting power. Hot, crowded, badly-ventilated rooms, halls or theatres produce likewise the local irritation of the skin should be maintained. A cold rubbed down with quick reaction is a splendid prevention of colds. Clothing should be regulated according to the demands of the weather, but comfortably warm. Too much clothing conduces to infection as well as too little. Direct infection should be carefully guarded against. Keep your distance from a person who sneezes or coughs, especially at the first stages of a cold. Liquors should not be used, avoid close contact with others. Keep the mouth and nose always clean by washing them out occasionally with a good antiseptic gargle. Fatigue, hunger, mental depression and anxiety are very infectious, while a happy, optimistic temperament has much to do in preventing infection.—H. Hayton, M.D.

VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED.

Valorous Deeds Done by British Soldiers on Battlefield. A despatch from London says: Two additional Victoria Crosses have been awarded British soldiers for valor on the field of battle. One of them was conferred on Drummer Spence John Bent Ask of the Lancashire Regiment, who, near Lezard, after his officer, a platoon sergeant and section commander, was struck down, took command and succeeded in holding the position. On previous occasions the drummer distinguished himself by bringing up ammunition under a heavy shell and rifle fire, and under similar conditions in bringing into cover the wounded men lying on the ground. The other recipient of the decoration is Lance Corporal Dolson of the Coldstream Guards, who at Chavannes "brought into cover on two occasions while under heavy fire wounded men lying on the ground." Twenty-two other officers have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry in action.

Body of General Beyer Found.

A despatch from Pretoria says: The body of Gen. Christian Beyer, the rebel leader, who was drowned recently while attempting to escape across the Vaal River from Government forces, has been found at Vlieger Krall, not far from the spot where Gen. Beyer was shot. The official announcement says that there is no doubt with regard to the identification.

RAIDS ON DO

Two German Submarines Sunk, But is Not Confirmed. A despatch from Dover says: It is reported that German submarines recently attempted a raid on Dover and that two were sunk. There were some warships in the harbor at the time of the attack, and these undoubtedly were the objects of the submarines' visit. About 100 torpedoes were fired by the eastern torpedo batteries during the operation. The gunners claim to have hit others. Men on ships in the neighborhood of the attack say that at least three submarines were hit, and that the night was very dark and the light work difficult. Fortunately about 4 o'clock in the morning by the appearance of the harbor entrance of an unidentified steamer and

No Place for Doctors.

"Healthy!" said the proud student. "I should say this town is healthy. Why, there's only been one death here in ten years."

"Indeed?" replied the visitor. "And may I ask who it was that died?"

"Our doctor; he died of starvation."

Bridget's Axiom. "Why, is it only one o'clock I thought it was two," said Mrs. Bronson as the clock struck one. "Naw, mum," said Bridget, "it's never later than was at this time of day."

statue of Joan of Arc, for it was Reims, after her victories over the English, that Joan brought her unworthy king, Charles VII., to be crowned.