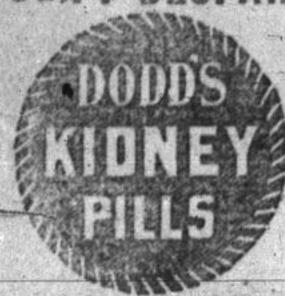


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THE GIRL QUEEN.

The Dutch Edolize Hor, the Queen Regent Scolds Her, and all the World is

ties of strength of min and purpose, among the sons of She is pretty and graceful, and is idol- | Continent. They are not

dertook the reins of government. Short- | wine or beer.



afterward her father died, and the young girl was proclaimed ruler of the Netherlands, the regency of her mother being of course maintained. Since then the life of the young Queen has girls, having shrewd and loving mo-, or ther to look after them, and she is now growing up in to an accomplished and beautiful woman. In a couple of years she will have reached her legal majority, and then she will undertake the reins of government on her own be-

Queen Wilhelmina is described by those who know her as a bright and mewhat self-willed girl, and many are the amusing anecdotes related of her. That she is fond of an unconventional romp is evidenced by an incident which is said to have occurred two years ago. One winter's day when the snow was on the ground she was driving with her mother in an open carriage through a narrow village street, when they suddenly came upon two or three school boys snowballing some lit-

Without a moment's hesitation or warning the small Queen jumped out and in a voice of authority ordered her youthful subjects to desist. But the village boys had no id a of giving up their sport, the only difference being that they now turned their attention to the Queen, and directed their aim at her instead of the'r former victims, The little Queen stood her ground valiantly, filled both her hands with snow and was just about to retu n the charge when the royal footman stopped into the fray and asked the boys in an awe-inspiring voice if they kn, w that it was the Queen of Ho'land whom they were insulting: The boys disappeared in a moment, and the little Queen laid down her handfuls of snow, remarking sadly to her mother

"I do wish that I could have thrown it at them.' A sad little story is told in illustration of the strict etiquette with which her childhood has bea h mmed in. Once, when seated at play with three of her dolls, one of the wax babies proved disobedient, and the little Prin-

"If you are so naughty I shall make you into a Princess, and then you won't have any other child en to play with and you'll always have to throw kisses with your hand whenever you go out

"One can well imagine," says a recent blographer of the Queen, " that the otherly heart of the Empress of Germany was touched at the sight of the lonely, quiet child, and, when she thought of her six little sons at home, it is not to be won ered at that she gave vent to her feelings in the utterance which provoked so much comment at the time : 'If she could only play with our boys, wouldn't she enfoy it." Of Queen Wilhelmina's strong will a characteristic anecdote has been narrated. When the German Emperor, was at a banquet given in his honor. This, of course, was out of the question. To all the pleadings of her daughter the

A word to the wise is sufficient, you recently paying a vivit to the Hague the young Queen desired to be present Queen Regent turned a deaf ear, repeating that she was too young to attend a State ceremony, no matter of what description. As, however, the child Queen persisttin her demands, and would take no

denial, there remained for the Regent but one alternative-namely, to conduct the recalitrant young lady to her bedoom. This she did, but not without one final energetic protest from the dis-"I will go on the balcony and tell

Of course she did nothing of the kind but sobbed herself to sleep instead, and the next day dutifully be god he

mother's pardon. Similar stories are told of the Queen' elations with her English governess. quently disturbed by stormy scenes. On one occasion Miss Winter punished her by giving her a map of Europe to draw. When the wo k was done the venged herself for her greivance against the Englishwoman by drawing Holland of exaggerated proportions. while the United Kirgdom was represented by a couple of almost impercept- of thirty-six.

but the sayings and doings of this three, haughty, naughty, self-willed, goodhearted little bit of royalty a c always be five yards long by four yards wide,

The Boiling Point. There are some curious things abou he boiling point of different liquids which the most thoughtful never take time to reflect upon. If you have been that you have entirely forgotten the meaning of the term "boiling point" as applied to the different elements. It is 'the temperature at which the elastic force of the vapor of any liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere." The various liquids have different boiling coints. Sulphurous acid boile at a frac-tion above 17 degrees of the Fahrenheit cale, aldehyde at 7.1, other at 16, wood schol at 151, water at 212 sulp above refers to tests made at sea level,

When the barometer stands at 30, it shows a pressure of 15 pounds to the nare inch. Remove this pressure, or petuous lover.-Detroit Free Pre even a portion of it, and the boiling oint of all liquids changes correspo gly. In suaking reckonings on this A startling annoucore it is calculated that there is a upon the new rule of the Kennel Clnution of one degree for each 510 to the effect that after March no co set of ascent. In the City of Mexico | cared dog can win one of the K. enter both at 198 degrees F. and in the prizes. "Hoorsy!" quoth the dogs imalayes at 100. By the above it will "Full care and no crups !"-Punch. be seen that "boiling" water is not al-ways equally hot. This explains why it is next to to:possible to cock beans, es, etc., in mountainous regions.-

BEER FROM BANANAS. --

How African Natives Make This To the natives of Africa of the present time beer prepared from malt and on a visit to Engl ad, is 15 years | hope is 6hknown. Yet there exists do

old, and possesses marked characterist lack of intoxicating beverages under the intelligent and devoted care | They understand how to prepare spirit- f of the city. No mafter how small the her governess being Mile. Liotard. Un- Africans make wine and beer, but til her fourth year she spoke nothing | neither grape juice is used for the forbut French. Then she was taught other | mer nor malt extract for the latter. nguages, but German, in deference Palm leaves of different kinds, bananas | Creole ladies, on balmy afternoons, in | what Russian princers pawned her dia-

who is stiff in sharge of the young the olly palm tree and of the cocoa tree; It is a pleasant, refreshing beverage, In November, 1890; her father's ill- and sufficiently known. From the fruit ness rendered the declaration of a re- of the banana tree a heverage is made gency necessary, and her mother on- in Africa which they drink there as

fond of such beer, and when Emin Pas-

Dr. Felkin, an English physician, who formerly lived there, describes the difbeer and banana wine. According to his description "mubisi,"

a cooling banana wine, is manufacture I the opera. ed in the following manner : A big hole is dug in the ground, lined with bananas, and kept covered by mats and liness of a. Creole beauty in demiearth until the fruit has become com- toilette, and the world's model of courtpletely ripe. Then the Bananas are | iy manners. The dres-circle of the old slit, mixed with fine hay, and placed | historic opera house is admirably arinto a large, boat-like, wooden trough, Aunged in boxes so that everyone can which at one end has an emptying pipe. | see everyone else and also have a most whole is thoroughly mixed by the hand are also arranged with a view for the or by short wooden sticks. Thereupon "conversation" between the acts which the trough is covered with ba- is so necessary to the volatile Creole. nana leaves and the mixture In this galaxy of feminity and courtstanding for about one

hours. After the expiration of that time it is taken out, and through glass sleves poused into large calabashes. It is then ready for use, and represents a sweet, agreeable and not intoxicating beverage. But if the mubisi is left standing for three days it undergoes a fermentation, and becomes a slightly acid, refreshing beverage, which is strongly intoxicating.

SENSATIONS OF STARVING.

Observations Made by a Man Who Had Cone a Week Without Food, For the first two days through which

a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing, his sufferings are perhaps more acute than in the remaining stages; he feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach night and day. The mind runs upon bee bread and other substances; but still in a great measure, the body retains its On the third and fourth days, but

especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with a loss of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the earlier stages. Should he chance to obtain a morsel or two of food he swallows it with a wolfish avidity; but five minutes after-

wards his suffering are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a living lobster, which is clawing and feeding upon the very foundation of his existence. On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body tenuated, his color is ashy palé and his eyes wild, glassy and cannibalistic. The different parts of the system now

war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go, with it in quest of cess held up a warning finger, saying food; the legs, frem weakness, refuse. The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy; the ghosts of well remembered dinners pass in hideous processions brough the mind.

The seventh day comes, bringing increasing lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms bang listlessly, the legs drag heavily. The defor food is still left, to a degree, it must be brought, not sought. miserable remnant of life which hangs to the sufferer is a burden be saved without a tax on bodily exer-

The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his weary limbs cannot sustain him a mile ; the next he is endowbe a certainty of relief before him, dashes bravely and strongly forward, wondering whence proceeds his new and

TO MEASURE FOR PAPER.

Rules Which if Followed Makes This Very Easy Task

As different paperhangers pursue different methods in hanging paper, so there are various rules and forms for measuring rooms. We therefore append several methods, any of which will bring the desired result. As most pap'r when trimmed is

eighteen inches wide and twenty-four feet to a single piece, a piece will contain thirty-six square feet.

Measure the length and height of each wall in feet and multiply. Add together the number of square feet of each wall, getting total number of square feet. Divide this total by thirty-six, which will give you the number of pieces regoverness found that her pupil had re- | quired for side wall. Allow one-half sleee of paper for each door and win-

To allow for waste in matching it is safer to divide by thirty-three instead To find number of single pieces re-

Of course all these anecdotes are old quired for ceiling, multiply length by and have been repeated time and again, width, in feet, and divide by thirty-

which nets eighteen yards around the room. This is equal to thirty-six half yards or breadths of paper. For each loor or window allow two breadths. Our example room having two doors and one window, we allow six breadths, which brings us down to thirty readths. The room being nine feet high, we divide by five, which gives us a result of six double or twelve single

For a room seven feet high divide by six. A room eight or nine feet high, divide by five. A room ten or eleven feet ligh, divide by four. He Would Suit.

"Can you cook, knit and do plain sew-Young Woman to the lovely Joung ma upon whom she had been bestowing her "You," was the timid reply.

"Then be mine!" exclain

No Crops This Year.

First-Class Plane Tuning. Cunningham, piano tuper, from seing's. Leave orders at McAuley's, Rookstore, Princess street. IN FRENCH NEW ORLEANS.

Beautiful by Trailing Vines and

Flowers-Creale Customs. The old houses, with their wide veranhouse of the Creole, there is a pot of by vines and flowers, sit the dark-eyed what is going on just now at "Monty" an English governess. Miss Winter, ing from the cut-off blossom stems of in the only language that can express at the Hotel Carmbole but poisoned goesip in perfection, because it is con- bimself with prussic seid. ."He was a seyed more by gesture and the man- fool, sir," quoth Mr. Spectator. " Why

> French shopkeeper sees no necessity of opening up early, for no one will buy natives of Uganda, a country bordering | until after breakfast, he argues. He on Lake Victoria. The people there are | takes his coffee, and then takes down the shutters; it may be 8 o'clock or ha went to Rubaga to meet King Mtesa | half past. C'est bien ! Very well, he he wrote in his diary : "This is a real says ; if any one wants to buy, he will beer trip; from village to village, or, come back. At 5 o'clock he puts up the rather, from beer-pot to beer-pot, we shutters; the day is ended. The proprietor of a large business house makes In that country the manufacture of | his appearance about 10 o'clock, after the banana beverage is very extensive. his breakfast. At noon he goes to the cafe and has a glass of absinthe, and ferent kinds of the banana beverage. At 3 o'clock he goes home, leaving the He makes a distinction between banana | store in charge of the clerks, who close it at 5. He has his dinner at 4, then a drive to the lake, and in the evening 'And it is at the opera that one sees

the very perfection of fashion-the love-After the addition of some water the excellent view of the stage. The boxes liness, all the ladies are dressed in opera costume throughout, including white slippers, and the gentlemen have dress suits, from patent-leather shoes to crush hats. To look upon this galaxy of black cloth and white satin and silk, one may naturally believe that the wealth of the city or even of the State is here represented. On the contrary, only a very few of the families are considered wealthy, even for this city. But the Creole must have his favorite opera, and he goes in state and style. To his credit be it said, he supports his favorite amusement, not from ostentatious display, but because he loves it. New Orleans, by the way, is the only city

> half a century. The failure during the last season was owing to bad manage-The American side of the city does not visit the French opera-except on rare ocasions, as on ballet nights. The Creole never crosses Canal street to the American theatres. He cares nothing for even the most highly seasoned society drama, and even the "living pictures" have fulled to draw him across

the dividing line. He likes art, but not

A new feature of the French opera

that kind of alleged art.

in the United States that maintains

a French opera for a season, and it

has done that successfully for more than

is the Sunday matinee, which begins at 12.30 p. m. Those who attend church have just time enough to return home, take a cup of black coffee and a bite of cake, and change their church apparel for a gayer one. The prayerbook is replaced with the opera-glasses, and the black veil with a lighter and more coquettish one. At the matinee an operette is usually given with a ballet; in the evening, a lachrymose opera, "Camille" or "Manon Lescaut." The restaurants of the French quarter are peculiarly Parisian. The entrance of an American creates a sensation. By some he is regarded with suspicion. The French eat leisurely-not as if they were in a hurry to catch the next train. Without conversation the meal could not be digested. The Creole enjoys every moment of life-he eats, drinks his wine, and is merry. If to-morrow brings troubles, very well; it will be time enough to think of them then. In walking along Chartres, St. Louis, and St. Anne streets, the visitor is at once surprised and interested in the curio-shops and other places of business. He sees little dingy offices, fronting on the pavement, containing bookcases, rocking-chairs, the walls lined with paintings of French nobles, and almost too grievous to be borne; yet on the centre table is a vase of flowers. of the door is a small tin sign, "Avocat." In his "library" he has the "Code Napoleen." The other books are treatises on philosophy and histories of the ed with unnatural strength, and if there | French Revolution. The Creole lawyer goes into court and argues his case from the facts before him-he cites no authorities; he cares nothing for "preeedents." A judge of yesterday is as

liable to err as a judge of to-day, he argues. So "precedents" are of no value The visitor is also interested in the number of second-hand furniture stores in this picturesque quarter. They have no signs ; but roll their ancient tables and fautells (armchairs) out on the sidewalk, for the inspection of the pub lic. Some of these second-hand dealers bear the names of nobles-one i that of a governor and another of general sent to this colony a century ago: The French quarter has men of noble lineage on speaking terms with poverty, but who are too proud to sell an honored name. The Creole regards life as a joke-death ends the farce !-New Orleans Correspondence, New

York Evening Post, Walking and Dyspepsia. " Half the dyspepsia and indigestion and general debility from which so many people seem to be suffering is due to nothing in the world except a lack of exercise," said an old physician with a wise shake of bis head. "Take all these department clerks, for instance. More than half of them lose from twenty to thirty days year of government time on account these causes. It is not remarkable that they should, either. They get up n the morning, hurry through breakast and rush out and get aboard a street car. When they reach their flors, instead of climbing upstairs they get in the elevator and ride up. At noon a expel the air they have been breathog all morning from their lungs and ning them out with the fresh article. tier dinner they are listless and worn ut, or feel that way, and ride home again to eat dinner with no appetit and lie around idly till bedtime. I'tell you that everybody ought to climb up three or four flights of stairs at least once a day in order to bring important muscles into play, and erybody, too, quarter of an hour everyday with no ther object than the walk in view ought to take a brisk walk of at least a They'd be more well stomachs in this cinity if they did."-Washington Post. Cycling Jokes.

"That's a curious typographical of this new book is printed 'The Viking.

"Well, why not " asked Partrids "What ought it to be ?"

"Why—Biking, pughtn't it ?"

"How we ald your conjugate the verb
to bike, pa ?" asked Johnny.

"like, boke, biking, bak," said Mr.
Knowitall. "Can you remember that?"

"I quess so," said Johnny. "Bike,
buck, broken back. Is that it ?"—Harper's Basar. STORIES OF MONTE CARLO.

some of Them True, Many False, but All Photographs of Their Leasters Might Pass

But who should this be sipping some iced vermouth at the marble table but das are made picturesquely beautiful an old friend whom I will call Mr. Specwith trailing vines and pots of flowers tator. He lives at Monte Carlo the has tropical clime, and afford a striking planty of money; he goes to the Casino contrast to the severe simplicity of the every day and every evening, and he newer residences on the American side | never plays a cent. It is his occupation flowers in the window, and there is a | kind. In the summer he will mark them verandah, if it is only as wide as a fire at Aix-les-Bains, at Lausanne, or at escape. In the windows, half concealed Trouville. He knows everything about to her father's prejudices, was forbid-din her. Mile, Liotard was succeeded by Palm wine is made from the sap ooz-passers-by, and indulging in airy gossip sugar-planter did not die of apoplexy didn't he go to the Administration ? Why didn't he make his declaration They knew well enough that he had lost 200,000 france in the course of ten days. They would have paid his travelling and hotel expenses back to Paris, or back to Brazil, for the matter of that. He was a fool, sir !" Mr. Spectator went on to explain that when a cleaned-out player made a can-

did admission of his impecuniosity the

Administration gave him a sum of

money sufficient to defray his journey by railway to the place whence he came and his incidental expenses en route. He mentioned one case in which a whole family of five persons were allowed fifteen louis apiece to take them from Monte Carlo to London, the sole case which he cited, one of the party a lady, who had not gone further than Nice, received some weeks afterwards She went back blithely to "Monty," repaid the fifteen louis, re-entered the Casino, and backing the douze dernier, selves to trees in the gardens, or blowing out their brains in hie reading room." The majority of these canards are set on foot by obscure French newspapers which have not been subventionor bribed by the Administration puff Monte Carlo. One of the pleasantest characteristics

of my friend Mr. Spectator is that every time you meet him he has a fresh story. to tell you about an infallible system for winning at roulette, and this time he regaled me with a succinct narrative of what I may call the "Wellington boot system." Capt. Backum had played for many years a large number of systems, and by the time he was fiveand-forty had played away a handsome fortune. A happy thought occurred to him. He always wore Wellington boots. His capital was just five louis. This he changed into five-franc pieces, and he never staked more than one piece at time, and if he won he withdrew his stakes after the third coup. His winnings he carefully placed in a side pocket, and whenever he had won four pieces he changed them into a louis and slipped the coin into one of his boots. He played for seven consecutive hours before his stock capital was exhausted. Then he returned to Nice, somewhat heavy of footstep, and, drawing off his boots, found that he had won a hundred louis. "This was two years ago," continued Mr. Spectator, "and only last week I found Backum at a third-class hotel at He was in a dressing gown and slippers, and looking by no means 'How about the Wellington boot system ?" I asked. "Utter col-

lapse," he replied. "Confounded run of bad luck." "And the boots?" I went "The boots?" he replied. pawned them yesterday afternoon." So this is "Monty" in full swing "Monty," with its ups and downs, its easeless whirl of gayety and dissipa-There is no rest at Monte Carlo. When you are tired of play there are dramatic performances; there are concerts ; there is pigeon shooting ; and in the spring and summer there is plenty of yachting. But all these are only side issues. The Grand Trunk line of Monte Carlo leads to the Temple of Mammon. It is crowded night and day by people lusting for money which they have not earned; and it is the Road to

PHOTOGRAPHY UP TO DATE.

and head, but to the environments of the picture. The subject's hands and used. The topics of backgrounds and cessories are discussed. All of these tinted carbon photographs are taken full length. Maybe the subject will pose as a dame of the first empire, with skimpy satin gown, elaborate coiffure, jewelled girdle, fan. vinsigrette. Per-haps she stands half turned about, with her back to the spectator, and her pure profile deftly thrown out on a dark velvet curtain. All women would not look charming in such a picture. The artist knows whom to choose, and the subject will wonder at her own beauty when she sees the picture. A wilful, coquettish girl is posed as a modern Priscilla The quaint spinning-wheel and highbacked chair, the small-paned window at the back of the colonial room, form a charming contrast with her rich brocade gown and beaming face. The scant, puffed sleeves set off the rounded arms, the curve of the wrist. The hand that grasps the wheel is like a rare old painting, and the undulating utlines of the figure are sugested, not revealed, by the prim folds of the flowered silk rock. These latter-day photosortrait painters of the old English bums. In those days a woman was hir- ing ed to put the lights in the eyes, color the cheeks and paint the ribbon bows | ties, a kind of moral and social stagna and artificial flowers of the ladies and I tion settled down, an unhealthy, hope the gay neckties and button-hole bou- | less acquiscence in the worst that migh gets of the gentlemen. The new photo- come. Politics they long regarded with raphs, be it a hundred years hence, abhorrence, as the accursed thing that always will be things of beauty, no mat- | had brought on the war. Whites, as ter what evolutions, contractions, or diminutions may betall woman's dress, and now smount to one million dellars, and now smount to one million dellars, of any class cared much for education. Hetes lower than the majority of officer, Many and choice plans of insurance officers,

Unquhart's vegetable restorative, coug and ever cure, at McLood's drug store. Manley

CELERY NERVE COMPOUND THE RECORD PURIFIER AND TOXIC.

JAPS RESEMBLE US.

for Those of Americans."

within a year through the pictures rinted in the papers. At first it may save made rather an unfavorable imservers in general, but as people have ecome better acquainted with it brough the study of its peculiarities it from the face of other Asiatic races ; It is obviously distinct from the Chinese, the Tartar, the Hindoo, the Malay and the Persian facer. It bears a nearer resemblance to the Corean face than to any other in Asta. But in facial out-Japanese are more like the European races than are any other Asiatic people. Professor Grims of Tokio, says that there are two marked varieties of feature in Japan which are strikingly portrayed in their own pictures ; these are the broad, flat face of the lowest class and the oval face, with full nose, of the higher. Professor Griffs has been further led to believe that the Japanese, whose origin has been lost in antiquity, are a mixture of two separate races, the one of which had extended southward from Siberia, hairy and broad. featured, while the other, which approached from the southwest, had the Hindustani physiognomy and smooth chief island, Nippon, regard those of the

skin. To this day the natives of the lesser island, Yeso, who are called Ainos, as of inferior quality. The face here spoken of as typical of the natives of condition attached to the largesse being | Japan is that of the well-born Nipponthat the recipient should not re-enter ese, a people who probably owe their the Casino unless he or she recoped the origin to a cross between the primitive Administration for their outlay. In the Ainos and the later comers from India. .The face of the mikado, as twice or thrice printed in The New York Sun from Tokio portraits of him, is one a handsome remittance from England which, apart from its complexion, resembles that of many Americans who may be seen in the streets of New York any day. At first glance it seems to not forgetting zero, won £300. "You are have a rather sullen expression, but not to believe, added Mr. Spectator, "a when closely studied it gives an idea of tithe of the sensational stories printed intellectuality, thoughtfulness, stead- Mixed 25 ... 6:50 p.m. about ruined gamesters hanging them- fastness, cautiousness, energy and levelheadedness. It is eminently indicative of the man's character, as illustrated during his long and successful reign. All the features of it are well formed, and the bearing of the head is in accord with his traits, as known to the world. Any physiognomist, after thoroughly examining the emperor's face and head, would very surely pronounce a most favorable judgment upon them. The face of his wife, the empress, is oval full of intelligence, kindly, and might be taken for that of a fine-looking American or European woman, in so far as form and expression are concerned, yet not, perhaps, as regards complexion, though it is a truth that many Japanese women of rank, who rarely go out of

the house, are fair complexioned. The Premier, Prince Ito, the great diplomatist, would pass here, for a Colorado silverite or a North Dakota speculator in town lots. General Yamagata looks not unlike the late Robert Louis Stevenson, novelist, Marshal Oyama bears some resemblance to Grover Cleveland, Viscount Mutse would be fine looking for a white man. Vice Admiral Ito's double may be seen upon every block on Broadway any fine afternoon. Dr. Depew, the Bowery "peach." would smile if he saw one of the Japanese portraits in the Sun's collection of them, and Thomas C. Platt would smile if he saw another. The faces of a group of young Japs in a photograph belonging to The Sun look like those of any group of young Americans at Yale, or Harvard, or Princeton. The typical Japanese face, as drawn

and colored by native artists, bears less of a resemblance to the American or European face than when it is photographed, for the methods of Japanese art are peculiar. The real style and spirit of the face are best brought out by the camera. It is a face that must be studied very closely and very long and often by anyone who would get a proper comprehension of it, or who would seek to gain an insight into Japanese character by means of it, or who would attempt to interpret the history of Japan by the distinctive physiognomy of its

BISMARCK'S OLD SWEETHEART.

In Mis Youth the Iron Chancellor Loved a Farmer's Banghter. One of the most popular pictures a the present day in Germany is the portrait of a woman who was Bismarck's sweetheart in his early days. Bismark was living at Kniephof in the year 1839. His personal life during that year was Being photographed nowadays is an his inherent love of existence induces. He does not know whether it is a pri- an elaborate process. Heretofore, when afterward lamented so bitterly. It was his inherent love of existence induces. He does not know whether it is a pria woman wanted her photograph taken, the sturm und drang zeit of his existwent to the studio and arranged ence. Stories of his dissoluteness and about the size of the picture and the pride, his daring feats as a rider and his number she wanted. She gave a reas- achievements as a boon campanion. suring touch to her hair, sat down be- his disregard as conventional rules, and fore the camera, turned her head a lit- his love of wild adventure, are numertle to the right or to the left, as the ous. The youthful owner of Kniepartist desired, and, clamped on either hof was to be often sean careering wildtemple, gazed fixedly, insipidly, or ly across the country alone or in the and Tweed. otherwise, at a spot on the wall. Now company of gay friends who were his | 3:80 p.m.-Local for Tweed, Napance the subject's " possibilities" are studied guests, and such was the impression in detail. Nothing is left to accident be produced on the quiet population The fashionable woman , carries her that he came to be generally known as various gowns to the studio with her. the "Mad Bismarck." Near Kniephof R. C. CARTER, and tries them on, each in turn, that | there, lived a farmer of the name of the artist may decide which suits her Goets. He had an onlydaughter, Maibest. She pays \$50 for the photographs, vina, who was known as the beauty Her hair is arranged by skilful hands in of the neighborhood. Bismarck met her different ways, and a style of cofffure and paid his addresses, but as it was may be chosen which will be appropri- impossible for the proud young master ate not only to the contour of her face of Kniephof to make this lowly maid his wife, her father frowned upon this intimacy. Soon after Bismark, on his arms are criticized. likewise her throat | mother's death, moved to Pomerania and neck, to see whether a severe high | and probably forgot all about his early costume or an evening gown shall be attachment. Malvina Goetz married Years afterward, when Bismack's name became famous throughout the world, the respectable, middle-aged

Malvina became a local celebrity, and the chancellor's enemies tried to make capital out of his old love affair. The fouth at the Close of the War.

The war left the South in indescribable desolation. Great numbers of Confederates came home to find their farms sold for unpaid taxes, perhaps mortgaged to ex-slaves. The best Southern land, after the war, was worth but s trifle of its old value. Even city real estate was a drug. Many their ruin rendered insane; in multitudes more it broke down all energy. The brave had been strange-set to work as cierks, depot masters and agents of various business enterprises. High-born ladies, widowed by Northern bullets, became paratively few cases where families for tained their estates, their effort to keep graphs are like paintings, and are like- up appearances was pathetic. One by y never to grow old-fashioned. They one domestics were dismissed ; dinner have the charm that distinguishes the parties grew rare; stately coaches lost their paint and became rickety; carriage school. A charm that custom will not | and saddle horses were worn out at the stale. They will not become out of date | plough and replaced by mules. At last and protesque. Hite the photographs of the master learned to open his own twenty years ago. found in family al-

In 1974 Alabama had 280,000 citizens who could neither rend nor write, of whom more than 100,000 were white.—E. Benj. Andrews, in The May Scribner.

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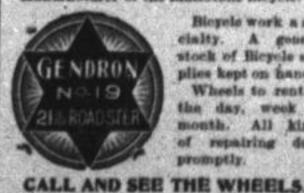
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