MUMORS OF FRENCH WEDDINGS. Queer Features of the Testival

Among the Less Funbionable. Among the less fashionable classes in Paris marriage feativities are conducted very much in accordance with a fixed rule. After the usual and necessary ceremony the wedding party betakes itself to some restaurant, often in the suburbs, where a dejeuner has been ordered, and, when ample justice has been done to the repast, a long drive, varied with frequent stoppeges at rural eafes, is enjoyed, the programme terminating with a good dinner and a dance at some other place of refreshment. Thursdays and Saturdays are generally selected for the tying of the nuptial knot and the concomitant diversions, and it is particularly on the last afternoon of the week that crowds of char-a-bancs are to be seen threading their way through leafy avenues to St. Cloud and other popular suburban resorts, filled with gay parties, which cause the air to resound with songs and jests. Not seldom, indeed, is a dance improvised before the evening hour, and the space in front of some cafes in the neighborhood of Paris is paved with asphalt for the express purpose of allowing the votaries of Terpsichore to disport themselves to their hearts' content while a halt has been made for refreshment, and also for a welcome rest. to the weary steeds. It is no uncommon thing to behold, while the fun is at its height, a dozen brides and bridegrooms, each with their troop of lively guests, bobbing up and down to a gay polka tune or sliding along in the mazy waltz. As a rule the utmost good humor pre-

vails, but now and then the harmony is disturbed by some unbacky incident, as for instance, a sudden and inexplicable butburst of jealousy on the part of the bridegroom, who resents the little attentions which the male guests deem it de rigueur to offer to the heroine of the day. Only recently every halt made by a brake conveying a wedding party was the signal for the happy man who had just appeared before "M. le Maire" with a bewitching creature at his side to enter into single combat with an erstwhile close friend whom he acsused of having cast too admiring glances in the direction of the lady. Thus there was a suggestion of exciting pugilistic encounters, in spite of the desperate efforts of the company to restore peace, and the war only ended when the bride, having valiantly endeavored to interpose herself, came In for a storm of blows from her irate lord and master, and was conducted back to the security of the parental roof by her indignant mother. But the latest peculiar adventure has

been that of a lively bridegroom, who, having treated his relatives and friends to the wonted banquet of his wedding day, candidly confessed when the bill was presented that he had not a sou in the world to pay for it. Here was an awkward predicament. The sum amounted to 125 francs, and what was to be done? The guests very politely put 42 francs into a plate which was handed around, but, naturally enough. the landlord was not satisfied, and he had the entire "noce," bride, bridegroom, relatives and friends, marched off amid a gaping and jeering crowd, to the office of the local police commissary, exciting scene ensued hetween the father of the young woman and his son-in-law. At last the matter was settled by the father-in-law of the thoughtless and impecunious bridegroom consenting to pay the remainder of the bill, but he declined to give anything to the waiters, deeming the sacrifice which he was making heavy enough already. Here is a poor beginning to a married life; yet, in point of fact, all the available ready cash is often squandered on the nuptial festivities, and to the gayety of the wedding succeeds the stern reality of the morrow.-London Telegraph.

LOST MINES.

Curious Story About Valuable Proper tion in New Mexico. There is a tradition in New Mexico that many mines once freely worked have been lost. There is snother tradition that many springs have also been lost and it is understood that the losses of both mines and springs were brought about by the Indians. New Mexico is supposed once to have been much more attractive than it is now. The Pueblo Indians arose in revolt on the first full moon of August, 1680. When they had

driven the Spaniards down into Old

Mexico they set to work to change the

conditions so that there should be little

temptation to reconquer New Mexico. This idea inspired the filling of mines which had been opened and worked during the former Spanish occupation. The Indians, with great care, destroyed all traces of many mines, it is said. This is not so surprising as what they did to the springs. It is tradition, and the statement is commonly accepted as historic truth, that in their labors to render the country as uninviting as possible, these Indians suppressed numerous springs. Such results were accomplished in an ingenious manner. The Indians dug down and cleared away the dirt until they found the crevices of the rock through which the water came. They took the fibrous bark of a species of fir tree and tamped it into the crevices. As the material became water-soaked it swelled until it plugged Nothing remained but to throw back the dirt and to give to the surface the general arid appearance of the surrounding country. This was not a tem-porary expedient. It resulted, according to the present theory, in the per manent destruction of many sources of water.—Philadelphia Press.

Pive in China.

Five is the great mered Chinese num per. There are five virtues; five colors (yellow, white, green, red and black); bousehold gods; five planets-fiturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury ave ranks of nobility; five tastes; five mardinal points (the middle, east, west, and north respectively), and five Chicago Inter Ocean.

HUMOROUS.

-Yeast-"I've, New invested in one of those salt-and-pepper suits." Crimsonbeak-"Well, that sounds as if it would: be good for at least two seasons."--Yonkers Statesman.

-A Bucy Summer. - Phoebe-Did: you have many offers during the warmer?" Lulu-"Many! why, I had to limit the engagements to 24 hours!"-Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

-"Are you one of the strikers?" asked the woman at the door. "Yes. mum. I'se a pioneer in the movement. i struck 30 years ago, and I've never rive in yet."—Household Words. -"Johnny," said the schoolboy's

mother, "do you like your arithmetic?" "No'm. I think the influence of that book is unwholesome and depressing." "Why?" "Because it is full of horrfole examples."-Tit-Bite.

-Boarder (warmly)--"Oh, I'm knowing to the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding-houses 30 years for nothing?" Landlady (frigidly)—"I shouldn't be at all surprised."-Detroit Journal.

-The One Thing Needed. - "I am glad," said the ardent patriot, "that the Russian flag no longer floats over Alaska." "So am I," replied the man who wants to go, but is afraid. "Now, if they could only get rid of the coldwave flag, the country would be all right."-Washington Star.

-His Baptism.-*Teddie," said the minister, while mamma was out superintending the preparation of dinner, "have you ever been baptized?" Teddie was not quite sure whether he had or not, and, after indulging in deep. thought for a moment, replied: "Do you git baptized on the arm?"-Cleveland Leader.

WANTED TO CATCH A SHARK. They Succeeded, But Not Until the Fish Had Caught a Sailer. A fellow never knows what is going to happen to him when he goes a-fishing in the green waters of the sea. Adventures trust themselves upon the Waltonian, whether he will or no, and when he tells his friends of what he has seen or experienced, they smile commiseratngly and actually doubt his word. I remember, several years ago, going on a fishing trip down the southern coast, and I tell you, I had a good time during the outing. Fish were biting nicely all the while, and the crowd, for there were others in the party, seemed to appreciate the gifts set before us in the shape of fish. One day we all sailed to a location where sharks were reported to be very numerous! We wanted some big game, and sharks are mighty good sport. Well, we finally managed to hang to a fellow big enough to satisfy any fellow in the boat, and in their anxiety to see the fish while it was still vigorous, the boys gathered at the side of the sloop, looking over into the water. All at once the captive gave a desperate pull. The tackle slipped and the shark took about 30 feet of line, while one of the sailors was jerked into the water. He couldn't swim, and his hands happened to come grappled it with desperation and hung highest mountains faced the despest on like grim death. We began to haul portions of the ocean, and their steepin the shark, but the fish seemed er flanks descend toward the ocean. nothing for the sallor, who was out of reach. Suddenly he gave an unearthly yell, crying out that the shark had bitten him. There was commotion in the water and the fin of the fish appeared above the water for a moment, and the sailor yelled again, and flecks of blood arose to the surface. You may imagine how we pulled in on the line, and in a little while we finally managed to grasp the poor fellow, who still clung to the line. As we pulled him and the line in at the same time, it was seen that the shark had the fellow's leg firmly

The sailor was laid up for a month, but at the expiration of that time was as well as ever."-N. O. Times-Democrat.

between its jaws, and it was a wonder

that the fish had not bitten the limb off.

A shot from the rifle killed the fish and

we pried its jaws and liberated the leg,

which was badly lacerated. The fact

that the book had caught in the socket

absolute amputation. The idea of a

practically been caught was a new one

to me and leads me to the observation

I made at the beginning of this story.

A Cooperative Effort. A Minneapolis man once invited s friend to dine with him, and neglected to telephone his wife to that effect. In order to make matters worse, both host and visitor stopped in at the club on the way home, and consequently were late for dinner-very late. The dilatory husband undertook to explain his tardiness while dinner was being served and put up a rather over-plausible defense in the line of bushness complications coming up at the very last moment before he should have left the office. The hostess heard him with ominous politeness and then calmly said: "Perhaps, but you really can't look me in the eye and tell that story. "No-no," stammered the culprit; and then, as a brilliant idea struck him, "but I tell you what I will do: If John will kindly look you in the eye while I repeat what I said, probably we can make it go."-Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A Considerate Father. A wealthy man went out hunting. He was accompanied by an honest farmer and his son. The hunter accidentally peppered the unfortunate boy, who howled like a dog whose tail has been crushed under the wheel of a furniture van, whereupon his father said to the

"Don't howl that way, or the gentleman will not let you go along next time."—N. Y. World. From a Surgical Standpoint."

"How is your Uncle Reub's blood polsoning getting on?"

"In great shape. Of course both legs have had to be amputated, but the doctor says he will have him on his feet in a few days."-Brooklyn Idfe.

THE CONTINENTAL EDGE. The Sea Egyel Not a Surface of Uniform Carvature.

We may apply what may seem on special portions of the coastline to the whole margin of sea and land-to the continental edge itself. From this point of view we soon learn that what we call the mean level is not a surface of uniform curvature, or an ellipsoid inclosing a smooth and theoretical earth, but is bent up or down, according to the nearness or remoteness of the continental mass, so that the sea level is high against the land and low in the center of the oceans. Gould we remove the attraction of the continental meases, many oceanic islands would thus disappear beneath the waves.

Ice masses have naturally been invoked to account for some of the raised beaches. An unusual accumulation of polar ice would draw the oceanic waters northward and would raise the sea level along our shores; but Lord Kelvin has shown that the enormous thickness of the ice at one time demanded is a physical impossibility in an uninclosed basin, owing to the outward viscous flow of the material, which tends, even at polar temperatures, to thin and flatten the whole mass. Nor would all the ice postulated by the extremest glacialist account for the untilting or local curvature of the shell beds or terraces that are left behind. The Chaix hills of Alaska, to quote one fine example, are composed of strata containing shells still living in the adjacent ocean. Yet these beds, 4,000 to 5,000 feet in thickness, are bent up so as to dip northward at an angle of 10 to 15 degrees over a distance of about nine miles. We have here along the coast line of the Pacific range of hills 3,000 feet in height—we should call the mountains in our wn country-produced by a comparatively modern uplift along the continental edge.

Whether we study the American seaboard down the volcanic hills of Chili and Peru, or the coral coast of the Indies and Australia, or our own stormswept western promontories, we find the same series of phenomena, the same problem to be solved. It seems generally agreed by this time that continental margins are unstable and that they mark lines of movement in the crust or skin of the earth. The North American continent is actually flanked by mountain chains formed of inensely crumbled strata, and South America presents toward the Pacific its magnificent backbone of the Andes. The Pacific as a whole is ringed about with earth folds, the details of which indicate a spreading of the continents at the expense of the ocean basin; and the progress of movement along these lines of weakness is marked by violent volcante action.

Along the Pacific work is evidently being done, and the deep oceanic depressions bordering the continental edges are the submerged limbs of the folds that form these ledges. The late Prof. J. D. Dans long ago pointed out how the earth ridges and the long oceanic grooves were related to one another, the greater mountain chain having the deeper depression along its in contact with the shark line; he fiank. In a word, as he urged, the ndon Knowledge

> NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Military Life Very Distasteful to a Frenchman.

The question of non-commissioned officers is in itself a serious one, as the French have long recognized. So apparently distasteful is the military life to the average Frenchman that when his short period of service is over he can with the greatest difficulty be induced to reengage to complete a longer period as a "sous-officier." In 1889 the reengaged sous-officiers in the French army—that is, men of over three years' service-numbered but 16,000.

Even in our own small regular force we have at present upward of 14,000 sergeants. Such a figure is quite inadequate for the purposes of an army was the thing that saved the leg from with a pence strength of over 500,000 and an estimated war strength of about man being bitten by a fish that had eight times that size.

ducements were offered in 1889 on what even we should consider a liberal scale. in the shape of bounties, increased pay, pensions on leaving, and eventual civil employment to those "sous-officiers" who should reengage beyond three years for even comparatively short terms; and these measures caused the numbers of reengaged men to rise to over 24,000 in 1893, but at a considerable

than ever.

A great many people do not know that Moses, the prophet, stuttered so badly that Aaron, his brother, did most of the talking for him. It may also be balm to some people who stammer to know that Esop, Virgil and Demosthenes were likewise afflicted. Demosthenes is said to have cured himself by learning to talk with a pebble in his mouth. Mrs. Inchbold, the famous English actress, was another who triumphed over a difficulty of speech. More than one of the French kings have been stammerers, as were also Claudius Michael II., emperor of the east; Mahomet-el-Rasser, king of Spain; Eric, king of Sweden; Admiral Annebeat, Tartagila, the Italian engineer; Boissy d'Anglas, the painter David, the critic Hoffman, Camille Desmouleris and a host of others.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ted so in parts of Maine that not half a crop will be barvested.

Bulletin Financier.

MOUSE) DE LA MOUVELLE-

Pessif:

Total.....\$23,141,900 to Comparé avec la semaine dernière :

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Chamitas de ser arbaixo. Actions diverses.

So obvious was the danger that in-

The law of 1893 reduced these advantages in some particulars, with the immediate result that the reengagement fell off, so that on January 1, 1896, the numbers of reengaged "sous-officlers" had sunk below 16,000-lower

A new law, restoring some of the privileges of this very important class, has lately been passed, and it is hoped that the numbers may again rise .-Nineteenth Century.

Eminent Stammerers.

-Potatoes and apples have both rot-

The state of the s

Vendredi, 10 décembre 1897 COMPTON D'ECHANGES (CLEARING ORLHANS dequ'ici cotto compressore \$12,087,875 00 \$1,528,104 00 titoro tempe la specimo der sevaine der 13.716,778 00 1,494,166 00

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COTON. MINISTER Andreas v. Marché de la Mie-Oriena. SUR PLACE. Le Cotten Exchenge a repporté enjourd'hui des vertes de 1,200 balles et 1,300 à arriver Le marché est calme et atable Les cotons juchée et m de qu'à he, plus bas que les cotes quivantes

Aujeurd'hui

N. O. PUTURES Calmes of stables.

Juin Faillet MANUMES DIVERS. Aujourd'hu io midding dunt coss s-Barleston 5 %
Vimington 5 %
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MARCHE DE NEW-TORS. SUR PLACE. Octor Midding Oulf Co.

N. T. PUTUMES. 5.60 -5.70

Achter bro 5,99 26,01 6,02 26,08 5,66 05,68 MOUVEMENT DU COTOR.

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MARCHE DU MAVRE. SUR PLACE. Column. 1 & fr. pour l'Ordinaire (our place) 39% fr. pour le Très Ordinals 37% fr. pour le Ben (our place). WUTURS.

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AVOINE We 2 do l'Ouest 29 h 20 id Cheix 20 h 5 30. Texas No 2 31 h 32.

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Les petits lines se vendent aux prix enivents: unin 50. do plus per beloccou, sen 6 h hs. do plus per 100 Revon, et le fain 30 00 h 2 60 de plus per lo mean.

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Sport of the state In the part of the

Ordese de Venille, 12 qua bout, caises.
Ordese de Venille, 12 qua bout, caises.
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Fratines grildes à la Vanille, 12 quarts. coleco. Cordiale - E. Onemier File Ainé & Co | Amisette | Major | Richard | Major | Ma Jobbit g un pen pine flevé.

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JOHN AGE. GRAINE DE COTON ET! ES PRODUITS. Graine de esten... Ioi 57 90 à per son. Farine de graine de esten par chargement an dépét \$16 50 à 16 75 per short ten, sour l'ex-portation \$18 25 à 18 50 (c. b. per leng ten. Oil eake...\$18 25 à 18 50 pour l'experiation (c. b.) Cal cake—\$18 25 a 18 50 pour l'experiation f. c. b.
Hulle de graine de ceten (en gros ou pour l'expédition), par gallon, prime crude 17 à 17%c.; reduct 21 à 21%c.
TOHLE IPEMBALLAGE — 2% pound 7 à 7%c. per yard; 2-pound 6% à 6%c; 1%-pound 6% à 6%c.
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COTTON TIES—83@85c. Clumbo Bitters... Kummel, genume, Hartwig Kanterewie. Kammel, genuine, Hartwig Mantorowie.

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Superior Amentillade, very, very pale,
medium dry...
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very fine and extra dry.
12 bentilles Madelira Pure...
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Beurgegne—Vina Rouges—par caises...
13 quarts. 24

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Expanding harrows, 11-besth, ch. Deers's stalk cutter. He 1...... Deer's stalk cutter. No 2......

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Fine.

Mentilla, very, very pale, dry and light.
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Peter Arnold Mumm. Frankfest, O.-M.,
Bodenheimer, 12 quarts.

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Menveenz berils de mélacce en Hollew ware, skillets and lide... 234
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I out keen plown, peny x yes.
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Lott keen plows D-O x pts...
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Lot Blow Deere Flows... en cypre..... de seconde 60 a 65c Deuves de barils en cypre, par 1000. Perches de bencaute et de barile il n'y en a pas sur le marché. Jobbing plus dave. . \$12 00 614 6 CHARRON.

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Brog abot, fever per beg.....
Brok abot, per beg.....
Buok abot, per beg.....
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Bost coal barrows, chaous..... 4 50 1150 150 Br Bobt. Deznott's Old Ton. Barid MaArthur & Co.'s Old Tom Otn, per cause...... PARCES AUX BESTIAUX proof..... Gross Bound, 13 240 pearle, Bry Brand.

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