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CONTES BONHOMME

MAT O'AELL Author of "Jonathan The Continent," "John Bull and His Island." "John Ball's Daughters," Etc.

VI-AT PLAY AND AT TABLE. m the Secret of French Happi

Descriptions the Secret of French Happing met—Sev Epicares Ent—At the Senside and the Theatre. The French are essentially a happy provis. Their cheerfulness, which strikes is foreigner the moment he sets foot on French soil, is due to a sound stomach. Dyspecia is not known in France. Light french, generous wine, dainty dishes pro-mentive of good humor, never bolted, iways enten in cool apartments or in the open air with leisure and jocularity, here lies the foundation of the Frenchies the foundation of the Frenc a's happiness. From the rich bank-mansion in the Champs Elysees to imple mechanic's garret at Bellebusiness cares are never allowed to So the eyes sparking with joy as the bottle fills the glasses, and the good bumored rebuke of the host when a lady a most French ladies will-knocks the bottle in lifting her glass to prevent its being filled to the brim. "Sapristi, e; say that you won't have any more, but, for goodness' sake, don't frowns if he catches a guest in the act of dding water to his pet wine. "Mix his wine with water! My dear fellow, is a sacrilege! God will never forgive you!" There is nothing irreverent in this exclamation. He is thoroughly con-vinced that good wine was given to man by God to rejoice his heart; and to spoil by adding water to it is in his eyes

A Frenchman is very poor indeed who has not in the corner of a cellar a few bottles that he has carefully tended for years, and that he brings upstairs to ome an old friend at his table or cheer a poor neighbor on a sick bed. Every year the French bourgeols protes some hundred bottles of wine that has improved by keeping. You should see him as he gently opens the door of his cellar, and almost walks on tiptoe, for fear of shaking the ground. With very little inducement he would take off his hat; he is in his sanctuary. All his ttles are sealed and labeled. He conaplates them with a paternal eye. It was he who bottled that wine, who corked it, scaled it, labeled it and laid it own. In the driest corner he will point out to you a dozen of bottles covered dust and cobwebs. Not even his nost intimate friend has ever tasted their contents. He bought this wine on the day that a daughter was born to him. It will be opened on her wedding day. He knows he will require some generous wine to keep up his spirits when he has to part with his beloved daughter, who is to him as the apple of his eye.

The pleasures of the table are within the reach of all classes in France. The working people are better off in England than in France, but they are not so well fed or so happy. They spend their money in superfluities instead of spending it in ties. The English women of this ass go in for a lot of cheap finery; the French ones go in for sound linen. What the English working classes throw away in bones, scraps and vegetables would suffice to nourish a poor French

I assure you that with a vegetable soup, a stow, some cheese or fruit and good bread these people dine remarkably well at two or three pence a head. I know of an English lady who, one

ay, sent by her cook a boiled chicken to a poor woman of the neighborhood ean full of the broth.

the greath have siways an eye for ef-fact," in such a tone as to imply that this was a blemish in the national char-It is true they have this are for effect, and it is because the feeling for art, the love of the beautiful, is innate in

all classes of the French people. So all class ple, that it would never enter his head to turn out in his trap to go to the races in the stream of carriages that Sows through the Bois de Boulogne on race days. Even the small bourgeois, who takes a cab for the journey, goes by an-other route so as not to spoil the show. He goes by train if he cannot walk, or he seats himself with his friends under the trees along the route, and enjoys the pretty sight for his artist's eye by the file of smart carriages filled with

no he of smart carriages inted with gayly dressed people. Not long ago, being in a fashlomable English health resort, I went one morn-ing to see a meet. The pink coats and well groomed hunters, the amazons, the hounds, all made up a bright tableau pleasant to the eye; but, there in the midst, was a butcher's boy on his mas-ter's nag, who had joined the cavalcade, and was grinning from ear to car at the

joke of being in it-if not of it. Now it is not that a French butcher's boy would not think himself as good as anybody else. On the contrary, his pride is stronger than the English boy's, and would not allow him to mix with the "swells" unless he could be as smart as they. This feeling and his natural repugnance to mar in the slightest degree the beauty of the scene are strong in him, and he has no taste for horse play, the great feature of any English holiday

in which the people take part. I have often heard that the English take their pleasures sadly. I am not prepared to say that I indorse the opinion; but I can affirm that the French have a wonderful capacity for enjoying themselves. They know how to throw off conventional restraints and give them-selves up to pleasure. Take the senside, for example. What fine opportunities the English seem to throw away there for thorough enjoyment? On the French beaches all the holiday makers form but one big family, as it were. The children play together without restraint. In the evening the "children of a larger growth" meet at the Casino, where, by paying a pound a month, they can en joy good music (not German bands), have the use of billiard rooms, smoking rooms, reading rooms, etc., and the entree of frequent balls and soirces. All

mix and are happy. I have seen aristocratic ladies of the most haughty type-people who in Paris or their country homes would not think of associating with any one outside their own class-put in an appearance at these Casino balls, and dance with the first comer who asked them for a waltz or a polka. These acquaintances are made for the pleasure of the moment, and do not last. No gentleman takes advantage of such an acquaintance to go and call on the people he meets thus. Nay, more, if he meet clsewhere a lady with whom he has danced at the seaside, he puts her completely at her ease by not showing signs of recognizing her, unless she herself makes advances. If he behaved otherwise, he would immediately be stamped as an ill bred fellow. Of course you run the risk of mixing with people whose society you would not think of frequenting at home; but when the French are are out for a holiday, they have only one consideration-that of passing the time gayly. If the women are attractive men agreeable, that is all you reand the

quire of them for the little time you will be thrown among them. The Englishman, who passes his time in standing sentry at the door of his dignity, is often almost bored to death at the seaside. If he have a large family, things may go very well; but imagine a man with a wife and daughter in lodgings by the sea. If a week of wet weather sets in, poor fellow, what re-

Every preschmati is an observer of human nature, and I know very few countrymen of mine who have not once or twice put on a blouse and a casquette, and taken a seat in the upper galley. You will often hear these Paris workmen make very witty remarks. I was once present at the performance of Alexandro Dumas' "Anthony," at the Cluny theatre. In the last act Mile. Duvergier faints, and has to be carried away by her lover. Mile. Duvergier was a stout lady, and the actor seemed for a moment to be re-flecting how he would set about it. "If you can't manage it," cried an occupant of the gallery, "make two journeys, you

fool The French are very strict with their actors. If a comedian's part should con sist of simply having to open the door and say, "Dinner is served," he would be expected by the French public to be an actor. The Theatre Francais is not only a great playhouse, it is a great school of manners. Mothers take their daughters there to see and learn how woman should enter a room, walk across it, bow, and sit down. How I should like to detain you over this, a great fa-

I must stop. Perhaps I have succeeded in showing that the people of Paris are like the peo-ple of Athens—they may be a little friv-olous, but they are intelligent and artistic.

VII-FRENCH COURTS.

They Are Not Much Like English Court and They Resemble Those of America Still Less.

President Dupin, the greatest French jurisconsult of the century, once said. "If I were accused of having carried off the towers of Notre Dame in my pockets I would run away." A more severe crfticism upon our judicial procedure could not have been pronounced. But is it too severe? Could you believe, for instance, that upon the least suspicion a French magistrate may order, on his own responsibility-a responsibility which no one has a right to question-a search or an arrest in any private house? He may issue such a warrant upon any pre-sumption uncorroborated upon oath.

In France we give almost unlimited arbitrary powers to a legion of magistrates, whom we expect to live in a state of independence on a salary of \$300 to \$500 a year, and who are, for the most part, the failures of our bar. I warrant that there are more judges in a French town of 50,000 inhabitants than in the whole of England-quite as many, at all events. Judicial reforms have long been demanded by the Democratic party, but none have been made; and I am bound, to say that nothing excites public minds

in France less than what passes in the courts of justice. When the Frenchman has paid his taxes he thinks the government ought to see that everything is right. There are few countries, as 1 have said elsewhere, in which Democratic tendencies are more marked than in France. In spite of this, public opinion does not concern itself about judicial proceedings; because there is no country in which authority is less respected, al though, strange to say, there is not one in which it is more feared and more easily submitted to. We seem to accept all forms of tyranny in order to shirk all responsibility Democracy with us chiefly consistent tolding up to ridicule a despotion, the lasts of which we in turn approve by holding up to ridicule those who are the victors of it. Let us see how French justices proceed

with "Frenchmen in trouble." When, in England, a man is arrested

and informed of the charge brought against him, he says, "Very well, you will have to prove it:" and the inspector at the police station says to him, "I must caution you against making any state ment-in fact, anything you say will be used as evidence against you." in France, a man is accused-say, for instance, of stealing a watch-he is brought before the commissary of police, who in-variably says to him, "You are charged

the judge will be lenient with you."

position), belong to the same set. In deed, the processing magistrates are in time promoted to be sitting magistrates. The prosecution is not, therefore, inde-pendent, as the defense is. The prison-er's case is settled before he appears in court; for both prosecuting and sitting magistrates have held a consultation over it, and the speech of the prosecu-tion is merely delivered for form's sake. The bench of the Police Correctionnells is composed of three indexs, so that at

is composed of three judges, so that at least one may be listening when the other two are asleep. These men have power to award as much as five years power to award as much as five years imprisonment and five years' police su pervision. Nothing is more prosp that the proceedings of this court of justice unless some waggish prisoner be bent or enlivening them by exhibiting his wit in his answers. The following pass of arms is still fresh in the memory of Parisians "Prisoner," said the presiding judg one day, "you say you are not suilty of

one day, "you say you are not guilty of robbing the prosecutor; but he will pro-duce three witnesses who saw you in the act of snatching his watch from his per-

"Threel Is that all, M. le President Why, I could produce thousands whe didn't."

I remember one man who was accused of stealing geese. Although plucked by the prisoner, the prosecutor maintained he had recognized them as his own.

"From their consumptive appearance, I suppose!" exclaimed the prisoner, who, in France, can always speak at his trial. "And how is it you heard nothing when I stole them? You ought to know that geese will make a noise when interfered with. Why, M. le President, the prose cutor seems to be a most ignorant man If he had read his Roman history, h would know that the geese woke up the Romans one morning by their noise, and warned them of the approach of the Gauls.

The scholarship of the prisoner was not appreciated by the magistrates, who gave him three months' imprisonment was present in the room, and I remem ber that the prisoner, as he was removed, exclaimed, "The magistrates are as ignorant as the prosecutor!"

One of the most frequent customers of the Police Correctionnelle is the vagrant. In France a than is taken up for having no recognized means of subsistence. The first time he is convicted of vagrancy he is sentenced to three months' imprison ment. When he comes out of prison he may have five or six francs in his pocket, if he has been industrious. His position is precisely the same as it was before he went in, except that he is now a man who has been to prison, and therefore work, if he be ever so anxious to get it is not so easy to obtain. He fails to find employment, of course, and his five or six francs are soon exhausted; in a few days he is taken up again.

I quite appreciate the answer once given by a fellow who was for the second time charged with vagrancy.

"What are your means of subsistence?" asked the presiding judge. "Why, I have lived on them," an

swered the prisoner.

This second time, besides a term of six months' imprisonment, the accused has to undergo from two to five years' police supervision, which means that he must report himself once a week at the police station. Considering that, by law, Paris and the five or six largest towns of France are closed to him, it would be just as well, and much more human, to give him transportation for life at once. How is he likely to get employment in a town where he is seen paying his weekly visit to the police station? In the large cities he might have had a chance.

When society, in the name of the law, deprives a man of his liberty, it undertakes to provide him with the neces-saries of life; but if it discharges him from prison, telling him he must provid for himself, and at the same time in poses constraints upon him which mal it practically impossible for him to ear an honest living, whot is the cons quence? Vagrancy brings a condemn tion and police supervision; police supervisio with stealing a watch; the best thing you vision brings impossibility to obta gork; impossibility to obtain wor brings vagrancy. This is the viciou circle in which he is virtually enclosed. can do is to make a full confession, and If he is guilty and knows that the case If the proceedings of the Police Co is clear against him, he immediately makes a clean breast of it, and, as a rule, rectionnelle are dull and prosy, those the court of assizes offer a differe sight. We are now in a perfect theatr Nothing is wanting but stage boxes, an the division of seats into stalls and g leries. The prisoner himself often fo gets his awful position, and thinks of t public who gaze at him. He feels like sort of hero, the actor in whom the in terest of the grand spectacular dram concentrates. Ladies of the highest s ciety flock to the court, duly provide with scent bottles and extra pocket han kerchiefs. If, as is the case in Fran nine times out of ten, a woman is t cause of the prisoner's terrible positio they expect sensational scenes that wou draw at the Porte St. Martin theatre, a they are seldom disappointed. At las little bell is rung. All are silent a breathless. The accused, accompani by two gendarmes, enters the court, a sits on a high bench, well in view of a erybody. Then come the three judge with their scarlet gowns, followed the advocate general, or public procutor. All take their seats solemn The performance is about to begin. "Prisoner at the bar," says the pres ing judge, "stand up, and give me yo name and surname." Then the examin tion of the accused by the judge begin I cannot help thinking that the Fren are right in examining the prisoner fore the jury. The French eye is remain ably quick to detect expression, and seldom fails to understand the mov ment of the muscles of the face. Em son said he knew an experienced couns who once said to him that he new feared the effect upon a jury of a lawy who did not believe in his heart that client ought to have a verdict. Fanever lie. Truth tyrannizes over the willing parts of the body. No man ne be deceived who will study the chang of expression. When a man speaks truth, in the spirit of truth, his eye clear and steady. When he lies, his is dim and muddy, and sometim asquint When the prisoner's examination over, the proceedings continue, as England, with the evidence of the v nesses, the speech of the public pro-cutor, and the speech of the counsel the defense. For the last few years summing up of the presiding judge been done away with; and a good thi too, for this summing up used to be second speech for the prosecution. N the jury retire to consider their verd In all cases, from murder to assault from forgery to ordinary theft, the have to answer the two following q tions: 1. Is the prisoner guilty of crime he is charged with? 2. Are th extenuating circumstances? Take m der, for instance. The law itself ma no distinction between the man who committed murder in a moment of sion, or jealousy, and the cold assa who has long premeditated the death his victim to entisfy the basest of cr ings; but humanity does. A French jury will always award "ex tenuating circumstances" to a prisoner who may be supposed to have committed murder under the influence of love, jeal ousy, revenge or despair-love especially. They will not uncommonly acquit a man, if his character is otherwise irreproach

able, who has killed an untastatus wife or her lover. Besides, the idea of capi-tal punishment is abhorrent to the French; and the jury will always try to find extenuating circumstances to avoid sending a fellow creature to the guillo-tine. And even when their consciences will not allow them to find these extenu-ating circumstances, they fondly cling to the hope that the president of the re-public will commute the sentence of death to one of penal servitude for life. No wonder that there abouid be relatively so few executions in France; and no so few executions in France; and no wonder that, when one takes place, there wonder that, when one takes pince, there should be a little excitement over it. If the French executed criminals as freely as some of their neighbors do, they would in time get used to it and make no fuss about it, and would thus save some foreign reporters the trouble of sending to their newspapers sensational accounts of "Exciting Scenes at the Scaffold."

To turn to less somber subjects, I should like to say a word or two upon a kind of imprisonment that the republic has almost entirely done away with-mean the imprisonment for press of-fenses. Under the empire Republican journalists often got several months' im-prisonment for writing violent articles against the emperor or his ministers There was really nothing very terrible There was really nothing very terrible about these condemnations except the name of the thing. At the prison of Ste. Pelagie special quarters were reserved for such delinquents, and they were tol-erably comfortable quarters, too. It is true, the prisoner's door was locked at true, the prischer's door was locked at night by some one else on the outside in-stead of by himself on the inside; but that was almost the only thing that could recall to him his position. All day long he was free to receive friends from the outer world. One would arrive with the latest literary sensation, another with the foundation of a good lunch, and a right merry time was spent. When nothing more exciting offered, No. 8 could call on No. 7 in his room and beguile the hours with a chat or the composition of a newspaper article. The di-rector himself would call and see that ces messieurs were happy and comfortable.

The amusing part of the business was that the populace imagined these poor journalists to be languishing on damp straw and living on bread and water for fighting their battles. When the prisoner came out he was a hero to be worshiped, and his sojourn at Ste. Pelagie often led to promotion and sometimes to a seat in the house of deputies. If it did not procure him this honor it was a powerful testimonial in case he ever needed another journalistic post. He was al ways proud to add at the foot of his list f recommendations, "Have suffered three months' imprisonment at Ste. Pela-

Press offenses were tried in a certain department of the Paris correctional police court called the sixth chamber, and republican journalists had this name on the brain. One day a journalist friend of mine, in search of apartments for himself and his wife, entered a house where some were to let. He applied to the concierge, who showed him over the

"You see," said the concierge, "there is a drawing room, a dining room, three bedrooms.

"Well," said my friend, "that makes five rooms.

ber"-

"Ohl but besides," added the man. with a smile, "we have a sixth cham-

That concierge must have wondered for a long time why the journalist took to his heels so suddenly. Continued next Saturday.

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Boy Covered With Bcabs

Boy Covered With Bcabs My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bach humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the bop of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort, I deter-mined to try the Curture Rememers, and am happy to say they did all that I could wish. Using them according to directions, the humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. The Curture Remembers are all you claim for them. They are worth their weight in gold. GEORGE F. LEAVITT, No. Andover, Mass.

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7:50 a.m., 12:55, 5:65 p.m.
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For Lebanon, week days, 7:00 a.m., 12:35, 5:55 p.m.; Sunday, 8:05 a.m., 5:00 a.m., 12:35, 5:55 p.m.; Sunday, 8:05 a.m., 7:00 a.m., 12:25, 5:55 p.m.; Sunday, 8:05 a.m., 12:35, 5:55 p.m.; Sunday, 7:00 p.m.
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Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

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Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Bun day, 6:50 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m.,

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Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days,-Express 7:30 n. m. and 4 p. m. Accom-modation, 8:05 a, m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays-Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 n. m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticke offices.

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Leave A. M. King Street, Lanc., 7:00 Lancaster	P. M. 12:35 12:43 12:35	P. M. 6:25 5:38	A. M. 8:06 8:18	P. M. 3:55 4:04
Manheim	1:20 1:46	6:01 6:28	8:45 9:17	4:33 5:01
Lebanon 5:11 SOUTHWAR	1:58 D.	6:40	9:32	5:15
Leave A. M. Lebanon 7:12 Cornwall 7:27 Manheim 7:58 Lancaster 8:27 Arrive at	P. M. 12:30 12:45 1:16 1:52	7:15 7:26	7:55 8:10 8:40	P. M. 8:45 4.00 4.30 5:02
Columbia King Street, Lanc. 835 A. M. WILSON, Supt. S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. I	R. & C		9:20 road,	6:10
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following day she went to see how

The following day she went to see how her poor patient was doing, and how she had enjoyed the chicken. Then she learned that the broth had been thrown away, the "ladies" of the place having declared that it was only dirty water. For the upper and well to do classes there are in Paris a few dozen restaurants, enfoct temples of Encurus. Now see

perfect temples of Epicurus. Now see the faithful at work. They will tell you that animals feed, man eats. "But." hey will add, "the man of intellect alone A little walk is taken first, to get up

the appetite. Some will have their glass absinthe or vermouth, and will tell yos with the most serious air in the world that without it their appetite would then their dinner hour arrives, behold turn into Bignon's, the Maisone. or some other well known house nd take their seat with the solemnity of demician who is going to take part a the official reception of a newly elected raiter presents the bill of fare and distly retires. He knows that the study the menu is a momentous affair, and at these gentlemen are not going to lightly choose their dishes. They must have ample time for reflection. He raves them in sweet meditation, savorog in advance the long list of dainties the day. This preliminary is one of leasantest features of the performe, something akin to the packing up for a holiday trip. Each article on the bill of fare is discussed with endless comfaries, accompanied with knowing ce or smack of the tongue.

and by the choice is made. One akes a bit of paper, and pencils the order for the waiter:

Consomine aux pois. Oysters and a sole Normande. Pheasant a la Sainte Alliance. Chateaubriand. Tenderest of asparagus a l'amazone. Surgement A magazinte.

Supremes do mauviettes. Ortolons a la Provencale. Meringues a la Vanille. Les, cheese, dessert.

The wine question is very soon settled The Frenchman is familiar with the ames of all his favorite friends au Margaux will help the chosen menu o go down. He will sometimes order a notice of Rhenish wine, but not without regionaly satisfying his patriotism by fully colored wines they grow!" wo hours, at least, are spent at table, with the whole time of the meal convertion goes on unflagging. When dinner over our friends repair to Tortoni, the to Riche or the Cafe Napolitain, and sip a cup of fragrant coffee while istly enjoying a cigar; after which, unfrequently, a tiny glass of fine supagne or chartreuse is brought in on "to push down the coffee. a they rise, and arm in arm, smiling, sticulating, they stroll on the boule-ands or the Champs Elysees, delighted in the world at large and with them-

in particular. In all their pleasures the French bring r a certain amount of artistic feel-See the workman when he starts a Boo the workman when he starts a penny clay pipe. He will avoid or standing in a draught, and smoke gently to color it neatly, so the black part may be perfectly in. If he spoils it, he will throw rey and start another, bestowing on all more care than before. Whether works or plays, he will never do any-

I have beard English people say "that

urces has he but the local library where the books he would like to read are generally "out, sir!" When he does find one to his taste, the pebble stuffed sofa or the piece of furniture his landlady facetiously calls the "easy chair," not precisely aids to the enjoyment of it. On the beach he looks around and says to himself that all the people look decent enough, but there is no knowing who they may be at home. That man over there looks very jolly; but, alas! perhaps his grandfather kept

are

hat.

enjoyed themselves.

avoid Longchamps.

their remarks on the plays and the ac

is quickly and leniently dealt with. But if he is innocent, or, if guilty, he thinks he can get out of the scrape, he of course answers, "You are mistaken; I am not guilty," and his troubles begin. He is a shop. It is too horrible to think of the sent to prison, and the following day is risk one may be running by making actaken before the examining judge, called quaintance with him And John Ball juge d'instruction, not in public, but in retires into his shell.

a private room. There this magistrate says to him point blank: "You say you French beaches offer a most pretty spectacle. My dear countrymen and are not guilty, of course. If we were to countrywomen never lose sight of their listen to all of you, none would be guilty. get up; how they are going to look is a Now, enough of that nonsense. You are matter of first consideration. The coscharged with stealing a watch; prove that you are innocent." Now, if the tumes that she will take to the sesside are talked over for months by the French prisoner is guilty, it must be difficult for woman. But all wear conventional him to prove that he is innocent; but, for dreas; this is a habit they do not seem that matter, if he is innocent, it may be able to throw off. No harlequin striped just as difficult. If the first comer were jackets of gaudy colors on the men; no to accuse me of having stolen his umconomizing of ribbons on the hats of brella a few days ago, I could more easthe ladies. The former greatly favor ily say that I was innocent than prove it. white flannel suits, white straw hats, "So you persist in your denial," says white shoes, and white umbrellas lined the examining judge to the French with green. Ladies disport themselves prisoner; "very well, I will send you in white cottons, muslins and crope de back to your prison. I hope that next Chine. Here and there are wonderful new colors, creations of Parisian fancy,

time I send for you you will have re-flected, and discovered that the best way 'sporadic apricot," "dying flea," "bashto serve your own interests is to make a ful frog," and others equally true to nafull confession." Now this is evading ture. These eccentric hues are generally the law, which says that a man arrested made up in eccentric fashion; but, what shall, the day after his arrest, appear beever the dress is, it is worn as only a fore a judge. The letter of the law is carried out, but not the spirit; for no ex-French woman can wear it. A big hat, turned down over one ear and caught up amination takes place, and very often no over the other with rampant knots of sworn evidence exists. The prisoner ribbon, is pretty sure to crown the jaungoes back to jail, and the magistrate bety little figure and rather spoil its effect. gins to get up the case against him. If The ideal is to have one or two pounds' the accusation is of a serious character. worth of trimming on a threepenny Zulu the man is placed au secret, that is to say, that not only he cannot communi-In the evening is donned the toilette cate with his friends, much less see them, de bal of lace or muslin, and monsieur but he cannot even see his counsel or realso appears in evening dryse, accomceive any legal advice. How long is the panied by a yachting cap. This is the to remain in preliminary imprisonment acme of style, the latest utterance, the before being sent to a tribunal?

latest spasm of chic. Two or three hours This entirely depends on the good are spent in chatting, laughing and dancpleasure of the examining magistrate ing, and all go home having thoroughly who is allowed by the law to keep him a year under examination. If at the end The limits of this chapter will not adof the year the case is not sent for trial, mit of my entering into every favorite the prisoner is discharged. I should, pleasure of the French people. 1 would however, hasten to add that, as a rule, like to take you to a French soirce and for an ordinary theft, or an offense that the races at Longchamps or Chantilly. does not require long investigation, the But you might object to go to races on a accused undergoes only from two to six months' preliminary imprisonment be-Sunday, so it is as well that we should fore he is brought before his judges. A few words I must say about the During that time he is brought once or theatre. Theatre going is a pleasure not twice a month to the Palais de Justice. to be asked by the judge if "he still per-sist in his denial." These visits to the confined to the refined, the well to do and the middle classes in France; it is a national thing, and the humblest enjoy examining judge are most dreaded by and criticise what they see on the stage French prisoners, especially in Paris. as acutely as do the occupants of the They sometimes have six, eight hours to stalls and boxes. This class will enjoy wait for their turn, in a little dungeon not only melodramas and farces, but six feet square, where they get neither psychological plays. Victor Hugo refood nor air. It is nothing short of torlates that, at the funeral of Mile. Mars, ture, this inquisitorial examination in the famous actress, he heard men in private. When in the evening the prisblouses and with sleeves turned up say oner sees his cell again, it must look to very true and very acute things concern him like paradise compared to the hole ing the theatre, art and poetry. I have always enjoyed listening at the door of he had to creep into during the day. At last, one day, he receives intimation that Parisian theatres to workmen making

his trial will take place. But, now, mark well where the system tors, or seeing them make themselves at is wrong. The prosecuting magistrates, called the magistrature debout (because home in the upper gallery. Look at them in the summer, with their coats off, they prosecute standing), and the judgeating their supper and discussing across ing magistrates, called the magistrature the room the merits of the acts they have assise (because they try cases in a sitting

Chess problem No. 40-A "Philador's Leg- acy," Black.	Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation curing and preventing this annoying com- plaint, while they also correct all disorders of
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	they will not be willing to do without them But after all sick head
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2. P to R 8 (Kt) and mates, Checker problem No. 39: Black-5, 6, 11, 12,	TO MOTHERS. Every babe should have a bottle of D FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP. Perfect
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323 to 19 316 to 23 427 to 2 490 to 27	tani-lydeod&w
5 7 to 16 512 to 19 White wins	WEAK UNDEVELOPED PARTS
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	persons may get sealed circulars giving all pu- ticulars, by writing to the ERIE MEDICA CO., 5 Swan St., Buffalo, N. YDaily Tole Ree. 71-19d&w
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White to move and win. No answers to last Saturday's problem have been received. It is conceded to be a "stickler." Following is the solution:	régistered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, sepl1-lyd&w No. 56 Warren St., New York.
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