ISLE OF BEAUTY.

SICILY, LAND OF HISTORIC VEN-DETTA AND RECENT RIOT.

The Native Rebels Against Heavy Taxation-Some of the Famed Island's Riches of Nature and Art.



NE of the most inthe world is Sicily. well as for its famous Mount Etna, and it is recorded

not pay their tax, which is so heavy cent effects of color. that there is nothing left for their living expenses. While the Italian resi- | Norman towers of the twelfth century,

bloodshed, every breigner who could preserved the antiquities of Greek and not pronounce the word "ciceri" to the liking of the Silician was put to death. This test was compared to the biblical shibboleth instituted by Jeptha on the slaughter of the Israelites. Charles, of Anjou, had tyrannically enslaved the Sicilians, and caused the death by beheading of the hereditary King of Naples, son and heir of Courad IX. He was but a youth of sixteen, but he died a patriot and a martyr, and his death and martyrdom teresting islands of have been embalmed in song.

Palermo, the capital city, the Gol-It is noted for its den Shell, is open on one side to the people of volcanic sea, and on the other three sides it has temperament, as orange and lemon groves, and so gracious is the climate that even in midwinter the air is fragrant with the breath of tilies and roses blooming of the native Sicil- unhoused. There is always a picturian that he would leave a feast to at- esque division of light and shade, the tend a fight, so belligerent are his in- sun shining in a blue sky one moment, But this time, says the De- the next obscured by masses of coppertroit Free Press, it is not the tradi- colored clouds that break into specks tional vendetta that is bursting into of gold and silver, or roll themselves action, but the revolt of an over-taxed up into dense masses, moving seaward, people against oppression. They can- or up to the mountains with magnifi-

The cathedral of Palermo retains the



CATACOMBS AT PALERMO.

which historians record thrilling deeds of valor, and poets sing in historic measure.

There Archimedes discovered spetraced there. He who would have a souvenir of Sicily has only to look at the street fruit seller on the nearest corner, who will give him send to

the Sicilian tongue, and sell him many rare treasures, among them the oranges that were lately plucked in bronze ram, a remark: a piece o. Messina, which supplies half the w rld have adopted, but where a strange is seen here, and a bronze group from periods the people of Sicily have risen for his wife. language is spoken, and still volcante Pompeii. in the nature they inherited from fiery ancestors; ready to revenge with the knife the half understood believe to knife the half understood believe to the Americakor European tonnist at afterward when they were annexed to the stranger, but quiet and attentive horrible sense of the emptiness of all Emanuel. There are more than 2,000,to their own business if unmolested, worldly fame or pleasure. The bodies | 000 of population, and every man is a

dent in other parts of the country to which has been added an unsightly does not affiliate with the Roman- Neapolitan dome. In it are found the Greek-Norman-Italian of Sicily, he magnificent sarcophagi in which, neardoes sympathize with a revolt against | ly a century ago, the remains of Em injustice, and an outbreak of local war | peror Frederick were discovered, clad upon the island is usually followed by in royal splendor. They had been similar uprisings in other parts of the buried there for 500 years, and the kingdom. It is a volcanic example skull cap he wore is on exhibition in emanating from the most beautiful the sacristy. It was really an Arabic and fruitful country in the world, of crown covered with uncut gems, and embroidered with pearls.

Another church of great antiquity is of ancient Eastern origin. It resembles, even in its rains, St. Mark's, of cific gravity, and his tomb is shown Venice, with its large central dome, in Syracuse to students, who, like and four smaller ones, and it is historhim, cry Eureka! Roman and Vene- ical that the bell of this church rung tian and Greek colonies may still be the alarm when the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers was enacted in 1282.

th century memorial.

vient sculpture, the work of Greek with fruit. Naturally harmless citi- acties. A fine collection of Sicilian ish. zens, these people in a country they coins of interest to the numismatist, ernment in

knife the half understood badinage of first, the exposed dead giving one a Within a stone's throw of Detroit is a are stood up in rows, dressed as in life, Sicilian citizen of a higher caste, who and holding out a card, with age and scans the daily papers eagerly for news date of death. Glass eyes being subof his country which he left within stituted for real ones obliterated by



THE CASA DEGLI INGLESS-HUT OF REFUGE AT FOOT OF MOUNT ETNA.

quast of wine from the casks in his sanitary grounds, and that practice is cellar without paying toll on every no longer permitted. quart he owns, in order to prevent seizure. The land is taxed first, then and traditions of the past, that to visit all it produces is taxed, and there is it is almost equal to a course in the nothing left. If a man kills a sheep classics. The tomb of Archimetes is be must pay a tax on the mutton. not its greatest attraction. It has a Everything, everywhere is taxed, and remarkable cathedral, formerly an the people cannot stand it," Mr. Fenic, the young Sicilian, said de- his new philosophy, and Cicero formajectedly. But he grew enthusiastic lated his theories of wisdom. There, over the natural beauty of the country, also, is the "Ear of Dionysius," acare the climate, where it is always summer, and insisted that the school system was better there than in America, since the industrial professions are taught in the free schools, and there tical secrets of his prisoners chained are three fine universities in Sicily, within, from which scholars are graduated Mark every year. He admitted that the Sicilians had been in the habit of pointing back to a splendid past of turned into a fountain for washereight centuries, but that now, with women, make scenes of interest for the Government railroads, submarine telegraphs and other modern improvements, they had grown ambitious for Sicilian Vespers has not yet grown

At the time of the massacre, known French were routed with a terrible is this sulphurous atmosphere that has York Ledger.

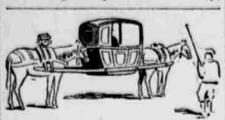
three years. He speaks with fluency decay, make the scene more horrible. of the reason why revolt is imminent, the friends of the deceased used to dress them at intervals in fresh clothes, "A merchant there cannot sell a until the authorities interfered on

Syracuse is so rich in historic lore, open air temple where Plato pondered with an entrance resembling a human ear. At this horrible and grotesque slit, the tyrant was accustomed to sit and listen, hoping to discover the poli-

Marble and granite pillars, Greek theatres and Roman amphitheatres and the premises of the fair Arethusa, now

tourist which are not soon forgotten The favorite speculation for a Sicilian-outside of the lotteries-is the the future. But that hot blood which sulphur mine. Fortunes are made and led to the historic tragedy of the lost in sulphur. Burning lakes of sulphur give one unused to the Sicilian product a fair idea of the infernal region. The people themselves call a historically as the Sicilian Vespers, sulphur mine purgatorio. But the end of the scarf-shaped waist-trimming which occurred in 1282, when the thoughtful tourist remembers that it and hold the tulle vail in place. -- New

Roman art. a
In spite of the assurances we have from the anthorities that brigandage is no longer a profession in Sicily,



A SICILIAN LETTIGA.

travelers find eternal vigilance necessary in making a pilgrimage among the mountains in the vicinity of Pa-lermo or Monreale. The organized band of robbers with their picturesque entourage and their ransom money may not exist as they once did, but robbers are plenty, only less violence accompanies their acts than formerly.

Messina, with its lava pavements, is clean and handsome. Its villas are palaces overlooking the sea. There s a tower of Norman architecture, a Capucin monastery, and a good hotel. There are many English residents. It is said of the Messina people, that ness. they are very devout, and have always the word "Letterio" for one of their names, or the feminine "Let- blood. tenis." The custom is traced to a traditional letter written to them by the hand of the Madonna when she took them under her special protection. How beautiful the coast of Italy is at this point may be learned from the eestatic language of a traveler who invokes the magician's pen of joy, where the consonants dance and the vowels sing to describe it!

In Catania there is a subterranean street kept in good repair and through which people can walk in companies. The destruction of Sicilian towns by earthquakes and volcanoes is promi- is often found hiding benind a hyponently brought to mind by the pres- crite in the church. ence of imposing ruins.

And there is always Mount Etna looming in the distance with a per- others will not do for pay petual threat of calamity. It is a Vesuvius roars. Stromboli rumbles prayer meeting stone dead. and Lipari threatens. These volcanoes

The Sicilians themselves are most interesting. The men are handsome, and the women in their early youth are very attractive. But they are trammeled by superstition and idolatry. They do not trouble their heads about revolutions or the higher education of woman, but take life as if it were a draught of pleasure if rich, and work and pray if poor.

Paris costumes, rich equipages, as well as the quaint native lettiga and a tourist they are less interesting than pense. the Sicilian peasant, whose heroic blood has never been filtered to a stagnant with their hearts who don't know throes of revolution are always there, heads. Archbishop's palace is another whether dormant, like the fires of their

gout . ks, Saracens, Normans, sians, Austrians and Span-

the new kingdom of Italy under Victor | the store nouse. soldier or a fighter. Love of Sicily is a Sicilian virtue.

About the Color of Flames.

You have often noticed the manytinted bars and bands that rise in the shape of "forked tongues of flame" from wood burning in the grate, but, ten chances to one, you never thought to figure on the cause. To bring the matter quietly to the point, it may be ent elements of the wood. The light Fe. from manganese, the red from magnesia and the vellow from soda. -St. Louis Republic.

Bride's Dress.

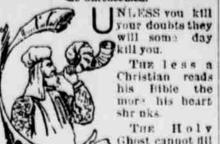
This dress is of thick satin in ivory white. A series of very finely crimped ruffles of the material finishes the



lower edge of the skirt, which has a medium-length train, and is cut with bell-shaped gores all around. The close-fitting body is finished with a searf-shaped fold of the goods, edged with crimped ruffles. The elbow-sleeves are extremely full and also finished with ruffles; the high collar is edged with orange-blossoms, and sprays of the same fluish the surplice

TRUMPET CALLS.

Cam's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed. INLESS you kill your doubts they



will some day Tuz less a Christian reads his lible the

THE Holv Ghost cannot fill a man who is already full him-

It is impossible to travel far with the man wno rides a hobby.

BEFORE the devil can be chained the saloon door must be shut

A Big salary for the preacher often means a small Bible for his church.

Ante-rooms to both Heaven and hell can be found in every great city. A REVIVAL is in a good condition when taking up a collection helps it.

THE man who lives only for himself is engaged in very small busi-Love has not proved that it is love

until it has shed its last drop of THERE is more life in one grain of

wheat than there is in a bushel of chaff THE only giving that has any mean-

ing in the sight of God is giving that cost us something. You will miss it if you undertake

to measure a man's religion by the length of his fare. Time devil stands - e best chance

between an attractive saloon and an unattractive home. THE man who will steal chickens

The glory of love is that it delights in doing for nothing what

Ir never takes much talk from a

tradition in Sicily that if Etna growis theater going professor to kill a

THE road to Heaven is very steep are all in touch when one complains. to the man who is trying to get there food.

without doing any giving. Time paster who tries to carry his whole chutch on his shoulders will

soon be very lame in the back. THE man who howls at the passing of the hat in chur h will juy a big hotel bill with a smile on his face.

The only reason some people are considered religious is because they make a good deal of noise in church.

Witten a man says amon right it great display of wealth are to be seen always means that he is willing to in all large Sicilian cities, but to the be put down for his share of the ex-

A GREAT many people know God quality by contact with luxury. The anything about theology with their

> successively to be thrown int a hour den in or the greatest addletes in the world, from Sa y Carthaginians, Romans, der that millions of others may be kept out.

ONE of the times when a woman under Nespolitan Gov- has no mercy on a man is when he it several different comes to her store to buy a bounct

The Santa Fe Failure.

Such an event as the failure of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company, occurring in former times would have precipitated a panic in the midst of prosperity, or would have increased vastly the terrors of an existing panie. The failure of Jay Cooke and the half-finished Northern Pacific Pailway in 1873 created the panie of that year. The interests involved in that catastrosaid that the many colors are the re- phe were not one-tenth as extensive sult of combustion among the differ- or important as those of the Santa Yet this occurrence did not blue is from the hydrogen and the affect the money or stock market to white from carbon. The violet is the extent of one-half of one per cent, on the total volume of business. The loss on securities fell so lightly and were so widely distributed that the result amounted to but little more than a ripple along the shores

of the business world. The disaster to the Santa Fe is the result of nothing but misdirected en- We do the rest." terprise and errors in management. In 1881 the stock of the Santa Fe sold at 1544. From 1886 to 1888 the stock was but a point or two below par. The plan of extension then began. The line to Chicago was built and the immense terminal property

on State street was acquired. The Chicago extension never paid, but caused loss of business to the main line. The business of the main line, which had been divided at the Missouri River among several roads, kept them all in a friendly spirit and the Santa Fe received their combined transcontinental traffic. When it built a rival line to Chicago it lost all the Chicago and eastern traffic of other lines. Practically the same result followed the acquisition of all its extensions and subsidiary lines. Each step of enterprise excited the hostility of rival lines whose territory was invaded. The main line lost traffic and the branches did not do a self-supporting business. Every attempt to conquer other worlds impaired the value of its own world as

a source of profit. In the bankruptcy of such great roads as the Northern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Eric, the Santa Fe and other systems profound, lessons are to be learned in the science of railroad management, and especially in the morals of railroad financiering. With good business principles and honesty as a basis of management every one of these railroads should be solvent and paying good dividends on its stock.

TEMPERANCE.

THE ONLY WAY.

The only way intemperance can be checked is for a growing body of men and women to practice absolute total abstinence. In view of the awful extent of the curse, God's people do less than throw their influence and words against the evil in every way pos sible. Total abstinence is not a popular theme in New York, but the pulpits should thunder it. At present they rarely sound a protest -- New York Advertiser.

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

One day when the lesson was the table called "Ale and Beer Measure" a little boy, remarkable for his correct lessons, was quite unprepared. How is this, John?" said the teacher,

"I thought it was no use," said John. .
"No use!" said the teacher. "No, gir; it's ale and beer measure," said

"I know it is," said the teacher.
"Wall, sir," said the little boy, "father and
I faink it is no use to learn about the ale and beer, as we mean never to buy, sell or drink it."

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

Now and then there is some new presentation of facts that indicate a starting in-crease in drunkenness. The Registrar General of Great Britain reports that in 1870 over 4500 infauts were killed by drunken mothers who overlaid their children or otherwise killed them. The increase of this death-rate accords with the reported increase in consumption of alcoholic liquors in that country, which is now running at about \$5,000,030 a year. In France the increase is even greater. The amount consumed per capita in 1850 was equal to one and a half litres; in 1869, two and a half litres; in 1892, four and a half litres, and wines, which are the prevailing drink, have been replaced by brandy, gin and absurtue, -Sunday-School World.

Doctor Charles G. Davis, of Chicago, in a paper read before the National Temperature Convention, and printed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, speaking the National Temperance Hospital of Chleago, says:

The basic principles upon which this in-stitution rests may be formulated as follows:

Alcohol is a poison.

When taken into the system, it is not

nasimilated, but passes the round of the cir-culation, and is finally thrown off through the organs of excretion, unchanged While passing through the budy it dis-

turbs the various physiological processes, and in this way lays the foundation for 4. It does not stimulate or strengthen, but

depresses and weakens.

5. As it is not assimilated, it cannot be a

6. As it disturbs every physiological process, it cannot be a medicine.
7. There is no disease affecting the body.

that cannot be more successfully treated without than with the use of alcohol. Speaking of the success which has attended the treatment of surgical and metical cases without alcoholic or fermented drings,

"The lesson already taught has been sufficiently convincing to impress the most skeptical that alcohol is not only unnecessary as an active medical agent, but that, in a majority of cases, it is an actual bind one to the recovery of the patient. Slowly but surely, every year, this great truth is being impressed on the minds of the medical profession.

LONG LITE AND INDEPENDENCE. A well-known writer says : I saw in the care only prepared statistics of insurance so-cieties that total abstinence, as an indisput-

able fact, conts intes to longevity. Then I son downward, whose drink was only the erystal brook, had achieved without alcohol feats for more mighty than they could posibly have achieved with it; and as far as intellectual exertions are concerned, great writers, though they have not always said with Pinder that water is best, have yet constant-THERE is no use in praying for God to open the windows of Heaven until you bring all the little rates. afterward when they were anuexed to until you bring all the titles into most eminent physicians had declared most positively that in hundreds and thousands of uses alcohol was the fruitful source of discase, even to those who took it in quantities conventionally deemed moderate; and, on the other hand, other physicians who were opposed to total abstinence as a general rule still confessed that the young and the healthy,

all who eat well and all who sleep well, can do without it and are better without it. All these proofs and many others convince t me that it was not necessary for me to con-tinue to touch any form of alcohol; and I gave it up the more readily because the aban donment of it was one element in that very needful simplification of life which gets rid of all artificial wants and which is peculiarly desirable in an age of luxury like this. "Ten perance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse. contentment in the house and clothes on the Believing that abstinence would end to simplicity of life, to health, to strongth of body, to clearness of mind, to length of days, for me, at any rate, it became desirable to give up alcohol altogether; and I did with perfect gladness, and without ever having suffered in consequence even a single

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. There is no crime that intemperance does

not commit. The saloen says: "You furnish the boys.

If there were no moderate drinkers there would be no drunkards. The man who makes a business of drink-

ing will soon drink for a business. The unchangeable decree of God is, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." The saloon-keeper sells whisky to buy houses. Other men sell houses to buy

The parents who neglect to teach their boys sound temperance principles help the

Omaha has a Gospel Prohibition Association, whose object is to unite all the Christian people against the saloon. The man who can drink whisky for a whole

lifetime without being hurt by it is very apt to net be of much account for anything else. An enthusiastic reception was given recently in London to the forty-two testotal Mayors of England and Wales. Eighteen were present.

From January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1891, there were 1,018,591 gallons of rum shipped from Boston to Africa. In 1891 the trade was almost doubled.

Temperance women of Norway asked the public authorities a short time ago to make it unlawful for women or girls to serve in public houses. The request has been granted. and at present an alshouse keeper cannot employ any other woman than his own wife.

The poisonous breath of alcohol passes over the home; it is the passage of death. Alcohol's hellish work goes beyond the drunkard's home. There is physical and moral contagion, other homes are smitten, and alcohol lifts up its sceptre within their enclosure.—Archbishop Ireland.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, in an address on "athletic lite," says that abstinence from alcoholic fluid is absolutely necessary. "As long as you are in course of training don't touch the burtful thing. It will undermine all the qualities on which you depend for success, will injure your precision, your decision, your presence of mind and your eadurance."

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH II.

Lesson Text: "Jacob at I hel," Gen. xxviii., 10-22-Gol 4 Text: Gen. xxviii., 15 -Commentary.

10. "And Jacob went out from Borrsheba, and went toward Haran. Since the last lesson Isaac has been to the Philistines, and, being forbiblien to go to Egypt, he sojourned at Gerar, where he fell into his father's sin concerning his wife. He afterward made his home at Beersheba in the extreme south, where his father dwait when called upon to where his father dw sit when called upon to offer up his only son. Then follows the story of the deception practiced unon Isaac by Rebekah and Jacob, with Esta's consequent hatred of Jacob, resulting in Jacob's leaving home to go to his mather's copie at Haran, in Padamaran, where Alicen had soportied on his way to Camain till Terah died.

11. "And he lighted upon a certain place and tarried there all night, because the sun was set, and he tool of the stones of that place and put them let his pillows and tay down in that place to sleep." If we consider

down in that place to sleep." If we consider and conduct as a whilel man, there are say-eral things in his ristor; suggestive of facts in the history of the Lord Jesus. He goes forth to obtain a wife verse 2, for whom he labors patiently a long time chapter vaxi. 40, 41, but it seems short to him because of his great love to her xxix., 20. Christ loved the church and gave Himself for H (Eph. v., 25). Eligher seeking a bride for the son at home with his father is suggestive of the present work of the Spirit in gathing out the church. As you see Jacob in his loneliness with the stones for his pillows you can't help thinking of Hen who had not where to lay His head Luke ix.

12. "And be dreamed, and behold a ladder net up on the entil, and the top of it reached to heaven. And becould the magels of God ascending and descending on it. By comascending and descending on it. By com-paring John i. 51, the ladder is suggestive of the Son of Man, who becoming man reached down to where we were, and heing God reaches up to heaven, the angels being minstoring spirits unto the heirs of salvation. It will be fully seen in the hereafter of the

If will be inly seen in the hereafter of the millenial kingdom.

13. "And behold the Lord stood above it and said, Lam the Lord fiel of Abraham, thy father and the God of banas, the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed." Notice in this years, and the last three beholds—behold a hidder, behold the angels, behold the Lord.

14. And the green state here the dost of

14. "And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shall spread abroad to the west and to the east and to the north and to the south; and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth beblessed." Altram was promised a seed as numerous as the dust of the earth and as the stars of heaven (xiii., 16; xv., 5). The latter was re-peated to Isane (xxvi., 1), and now the former is confirmed to Jacob.

15. "And behold I an with thee and will keep then in all places whither then goest and will bring thee again into this land, for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to these of." Mere is a lourth behold and associated with what seems to me the most comprehensive assurance in the Bible. Tam with thee." Compare Ex. in. 12: Joshua 1. Judg. v. 16. Jer. L. 8, 19: Isa 31, 10: Hag. L. 13: it. 4: Math. xxviii., 20. ob. Consider well this promise of God's presence and loving care and gracious purpose in the light of Jacob's unworthiness and crockedness and see if your soul is not comforted and strengthened by the first that this God is your God, the

same yesterday, to-day and forever, 16. "And Jacob awaked out of his sleep, and he said. Surely the Lord to in this place

God, but to be alone and away from an sometimes causes deep thought, and it is possible that ere Jacob slept he had turned to God with true penitence and confession, and that this vision was the maswer to his

17. "And he was afraid and said, How dreadful is this place! This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven," Ever since Asiam stanod and said, I wavafraid (Gen. iii, 10), sin has made can atraid at the presence of the Lord. And yet God is love and, loved us when we were lead in sins, and Christ died for sinners. We cannot have peace in the presence of God apart from the forgiveness of sins, but this also He has provided in Jesus Cartet (Acta viii., 38, 32; Epb. t. 6, 7).

18. "And Jacob rose up early in the mo a-ing and took the stone that he put for his pillows and set it up for a juliar and poured oil upon the top of it." A sense of the pres-ence of the Lord is now upon him, and he is awed and subdued and grateful. It should be always so with the believer, with joy added-joy in the Lord and the joy of the Lord, serving the Lord with gladness. The stone that was prostrate, but now upright and annointed, may stand for Jacob himself, 12 "And he called the name of that place

12 "And he called the name of that place Bethel, but the name of that city was called Luz at the first." Near this place was one of Abram a first testing places in Canaan (chapter xit, 8), and later God appeared to Jacob as "the God of Bethel" (chapter xxx), 13), But Jeroboam defiled it when he here set up one of his godden calves (I Kings xit, 29), Every spot in our pilgrimage may be to us a Bethel it we will not defile it by any ido).

20, 21, "And Jacob overla, your angles.

20, 21. "And Jacob cowed a yow, saying, 29. 21. "And Jacob Cowell a vow, saying, It God be with me and will keep me in this way that I go and will give me oread to eat and raiment to put on, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God." In view of the most gralord be my cost. In view of the most gra-cious and unconditional assurances of verse 15, it is surely too land to hear Jacob come in with his great big "it," and yet how many of as leave out all the "its," and when God anys a thing boldly declare. "I believe God,

says a thing boldly declars, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told to me," or gratefully say, "Re it into me according to my words' (Acts xxvii., 25 - Lukei , 38)?

22. "And this stone which I have set for a pillur shall be God's house and of all that Thou shall give me I will surely give the enth unto Thee." Yet there are Caristians without number who haver yet began to give God a tenth and are therefore more usen than crooked, scheming Jacob. If we nean than crooked, scheming Jacob. If we are children of Go I by faith in Christ Jesus, then we are Abraham's seed (Gai, iti., 29), out Abram gave Melchisedec tithes of all. Let us therefore cheerfully give our Melshinedee tirkes of all as the very least we should do, and then pile high the free will offerings on top of that. Let no one try to escape by saying. "All I have is His." Well, the Lord grant it to be so, but show up the tenth anyhow as a little evidence that you are all His. Read Prov. xi. 24, 25 xiii., 7.—

DRANK COLD TOASTS.

The fown of Westfield, N. Y., celebrated its 100th anniversary the other day, and as a part of the exercises of the festive occasion, a great banquet was projected. When the ministers of the town heard this they appointed a committee to look after the public morals on the occasion, and the come itee insisted that there should be no wine at the first, but when the threat was made that none of the ministers would honor the occasion with their presence size, nor allow the members of their churches to, if they could help it, the managers gave in. So the banquet was held without wine, and the on the occasion were drunk in cold water. - Picayune.

Ir rather destroys the poet's illusion to hear a good-natured old soul, returned from abroad, expatiating upon the pictures me qualities of the "Grande Canaille of Venice."