

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1895.

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It is stated that new freight cars ordered by the railways of the country since the first of the year represent an outlay of \$10,000,000.

A most excellent wag—quoted, with approval by the grave and satirical London Spectator—recently described modern fiction as "erotic, neurotic and Tommyrotic."

The States are rapidly doing away with the days-of-grace law. Among those where it has been abolished are California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

With the money obtained from the sale of the Gospel Hymn books, Mr. Moody carries on much of his school work. He receives twenty per cent. of all receipts, and as over 20,000,000 copies have been sold Mr. Moody's share already amounts to \$1,250,000. A board of trustees receive and disburse the money.

Buying off distasteful titled husbands is thought, by the New York Advertiser, to have established a bad precedent, but the rich American father-in-law is ever generous when his daughter's happiness is in view. Twelve thousand a year to the average titled foreigner is a sum that has the dimensions of a barn door.

A literary woman in New York who had been carefully building a story suddenly looked up, relates the Atlanta Constitution, and saw the figure of a friend, then in Washington, in one corner of the room. She gave a cry of surprise, and the apparition vanished. She wrote immediately to her friend, telling the incident. The next day she received a letter from Washington saying: "A queer thing has just happened to me. I was sitting in my room crying when I distinctly heard you calling my name." The two letters had crossed one another in transit. The other day theosophy brought two souls together, so the happy pair claim. Strange, if true, to be sure.

The cup races—a competition upon which there has been expended this year something like \$300,000—should serve to remind us that, while there is value in such a contest, it is still one in a method of water communication practically obsolete, says the Boston Traveler. The age of dependence on wind is past. The age of steam is here. This is a good time for those who, out of the use of modern methods, have built up enormous fortunes, to remember that even a good and willing horse sometimes goes the better for a bit of encouragement. We need stronger, safer, more comfortable, swifter steam vessels, or we need the application of electricity to navigation. If there are \$300,000 to be spent on fancy yacht sailing, should not there be a somewhat approximate sum available as prizes for stimulating invention and experiment in the directions indicated?

The Atlanta Constitution relates the following: "James Low, of Newark, N. J., is dead—legally dead—but he is able to walk about and talk with his mouth, and this fact causes no end of trouble. Low disappeared some time ago from the deck of a steamer, and proof of his death was sent to Newark. His relatives and friends accepted the news in good faith. An executor was appointed, and in due time he disposed of the dead man's estate and divided the cash among several heirs who straightway spent it. The other day Low had the unmitigated meanness to appear in Newark to the great discomfort of his heirs and the disgust of the executor. The unwelcome visitor is raising a row about his estate, and threatens the executor with a law suit. It is not convenient to restore his fortune to Low, and the executor will make a fight upon the ground that when a man is legally dead he is dead to all intents and purposes, so far as his former property is concerned. It will be an interesting case and it will be a warning to executors who distribute a man's estate without being positively certain that he is in his grave or dead beyond a doubt. When the law pronounces a man dead it seems like sheer impudence for him to contradict it."

Signaling in a Fog. A novel arrangement for signaling at sea during fogs has been placed in position on Winter Quarter lightship No. 45, now repairing and refitting at Wilmington, Del. It consists of two safety oil engines, supplying compressed air to two upright boilers, which in turn are automatically acted upon by timeclocks, placed above. These open and close the whistle valves alternately every fifty-five seconds. No steam power is used, the power being derived from explosions of oil vapor. The pressure of air is regulated at forty pounds, and gives a shrill blast at each explosion. The new appliance is expected to prove effective in maintaining and operating the fog whistle when coal might not be obtainable for fuel, and in transmitting a clear tone for many miles.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A crow in Ballast, Me., has acquired the habit of attending the family church, and a cat in Biddford started a burglar scare by getting mixed up in some sticky dy paper.

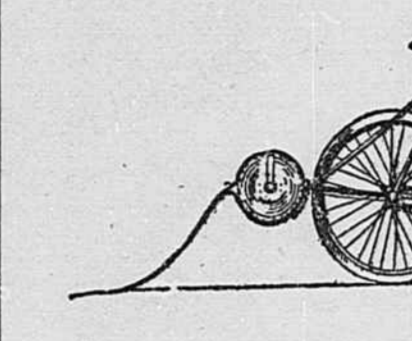
NOVEL BICYCLES.

THE WHEEL PUT TO STRANGE AND CURIOUS USES.

Rapidly Laying Telegraph Wires With a Bicycle—Discharging Cannon by Means of a "Bike"—An Ice Bicycle.

THE New York World describes a number of novel uses to which the bicycle will be put. It says: R. H. Wolf, of New York, who has invented many novelties in the bicycle line, including magazine rapid firing guns, controlled by the cyclist, and a tricycle cannon elsewhere described, has just made public his last appliance for rapidly laying a provisional military telegraph or telephone wire. The illustration shows the general idea.

On the handle bar of the bicycle is secured a bracket constructed to hold



FOR LAYING TELEGRAPH LINES.

the necessary equipments for establishing a complete telegraphic line, as well as a telephone line, if desired. A telegraphic transmitting instrument and a receiving instrument are mounted on this bracket. When the bicycle is supplied with telephonic apparatus, the receiver is phonetically suspended by holders from the front of the bracket. Any suitable construction may be employed for throwing either the telephonic or telegraphic apparatus into the circuit.

In laying the temporary line, the end of the wire on the reel is made fast at headquarters, and, as the rider goes forward, the wire is unreeled. The rider, from time to time, secures the wire to some convenient object, such as a tree, either directly or by the use of suitable insulators. To enable a long line to be laid, the bicycle is provided at convenient points with means for holding one or more extra reels of wire.

At the end of the line the rider grounds the battery wire by the use of



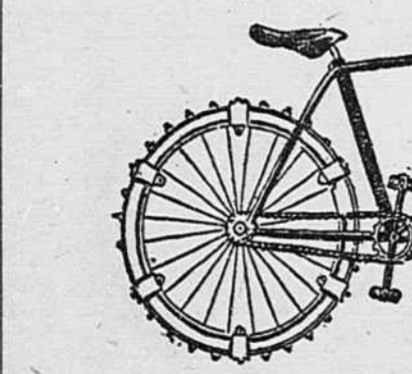
BICYCLE CANNON.

a suitable plate provided with a binding post, to which latter one wire from the battery is secured. The plate is provided with a head, in order that it can be driven into the ground.

The end of the wire may be secured in the pith of the reel, and placed in electrical connection with the battery through the metallic frame of the bicycle, in which case the rubber tires of the bicycle will give a perfect insulation from the ground; or, at the end of the line, the wire may be cut and secured directly to the binding post at the battery.

With a wheel constructed as described, a telegraphic or telephonic circuit can be quickly established between headquarters and outlying posts, or between two or more outlying posts, and reports received and instructions given with great facility.

Bicycle Cannon. The Superintendent of a bicycle company is engaged in the perfection



A BICYCLE ON ICE.

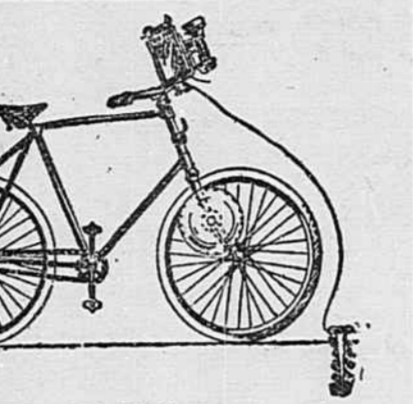
of two applications of the cycle idea to modern warfare. A jealously guarded secret is that of a rapid-firing magazine gun attached to the handlebar of a bicycle. The deadly weapon, discharging four hundred shots a minute from its fanlike arrangement of glistening barrels, is operated by the rider, the same power that propels the wheel being used to fire the gun at will. A platoon of cyclists mounted on these death-dealing engines would work great havoc upon a mob or an enemy at close range.

The other engine, not as yet perfected to the satisfaction of the inventor, is shown in an accompanying sketch. It is called the "American Flying Artillery." The small cannon is to be a rapid-firing breech-loader. Two men ride the machine. The ammunition is carried on another wheel of similar construction. In action the riders dismount, swing the carriage around, fire a volley or two, and then remounting, resume their flight. This novel piece of field artillery was shown on the day of the opening of the Harlem ship canal, the naval parade being saluted with one hundred guns as it passed the foot of East 118th street.

A Bicycle on Ice. The bicycle does not go into com-

plete retirement even upon the arrival of winter ice and snow. In fact, the bicycle will be one of the big things on ice during the coming season. From the suggestion thrown out by a boy who lashed an ordinary skate to the front wheel of his safety, and was enabled to make good time over the surface of a frozen lake, two enterprising young men in Chicago have invented and patented an ice bicycle, and formed a company for its manufacture.

With the first perfected model one minute and twenty seconds, and this can be improved upon, the skill of the rider being the only limit to the possibilities in the line of records. The general features of the ice bicycle are conveyed in the cut. The change from the normal bicycle to the ice machine can be made in five minutes. The rear tire is deflated and the toothed band of steel slipped over it. The tire is then inflated until the tension is sufficient to hold the band firmly in place. The cut sufficiently



explains the attachment of the skate device.

The blade is hollow ground, rendering lateral slipping impossible. The weight of the machine remains unaltered. The device is quite cheap, costing less than \$20, and for that reason cycling on ice is sure to become popular if not the reigning fad of the winter.

Awful Accusation.

A terrible accusation was that contained in a complaint sworn out yesterday by Jacob Gorgochilliz against George Stone, Frank and Jack Thida, as well as little George, of the same family, says the St. Paul Globe. Mr. Gorgochilliz states, swears and avers that the foregoing five and several Thidas "did, on or about the 7th day of September, 1895, speak, utter, enunciate, use and employ, with felonious and unauthorized reference to himself, the said Jacob Gorgochilliz, certain and divers words and expressions which would tend to provoke



SAYRE HOUSE, BUILT IN 1648.

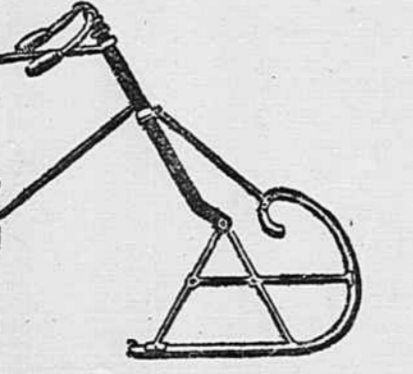
New York, and the ancient house referred to was built by Thomas Sayre, one of the first settlers. It was erected in 1648, and has been handed down from father to son in an unbroken line for ten generations, the present owner being the direct descendant of the builder.

At a time of threatened Indian outbreak in 1666 it was one of the rallying places of the inhabitants in case of a night attack. The descendants of Thomas Sayre are very numerous, both in this State and in New Jersey. The ancient mansion, which stands on the main street of the village, is an object of curious interest to the multitude of city residents who find in that quiet village by the sea a summer resting place.

Shark Fishery.

Among the great variety of fish that are caught on the coast of Southern California, says the Los Angeles Times, the shark is generally regarded merely as a curiosity. It is a fact that sharks are caught for commercial purposes, and the industry pays very well. McGarvin, a fisherman who lives at Alamitos Bay, a few miles south of Long Beach, makes quite a business of catching sharks by means of stout lines fastened to stakes on shore.

He recently caught as many as eighty in one day. The chief value of the shark is in the oil, although the Chinese consider the fins of the fish quite a delicacy.



PROFESSOR FALB.

College Boys as Conductors. Among the employees of the People's Traction Company, of Philadelphia, last summer, were about fifty college students, many of whom served as conductors. They earned on an average fifteen dollars a week, and were able thus to lay by quite a sum for the coming year of study.

The Superintendent, speaking of fifteen of them, students in the Jefferson Medical College, as they handed in their resignations one day, said that they made the best conductors in the employ of the company, which was very sorry to lose their services.—New York Independent.

The Powder-Monkey's Retort.

Once, when one of Farragut's gunboats on the Mississippi was just going into action, one of the powder-monkeys was noticed by an officer kneeling by one of the guns saying his prayers. The officer sneeringly asked him what he was doing, and if he was afraid.

"No, I was praying," said he. "Well, what are you praying for?" "Praying," said the lad, "that the enemy's bullets may be distributed the same way as the prize-money is—principally among the officers."

RULER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.



QUEEN VICTORIA AND A FAC SIMILE OF HER AUTOGRAPH—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH RECENTLY TAKEN.

OLDEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK.

Southampton Has the Relic Which Claims This Distinction. One of the few relics left of the early Colonial days is still standing at Southampton, Long Island. This town claims the pre-eminence of being the oldest English town in the State of



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At a time of threatened Indian outbreak in 1666 it was one of the rallying places of the inhabitants in case of a night attack. The descendants of Thomas Sayre are very numerous, both in this State and in New Jersey. The ancient mansion, which stands on the main street of the village, is an object of curious interest to the multitude of city residents who find in that quiet village by the sea a summer resting place.

The massive timbers and covering of thick cedar shingles are sufficient to insure its remaining for years to come as an curious and interesting relic of a long past age. Of no other house in the State can it be said that ten generations have been born and died within its walls.—New York Herald.

The Theory of Sharpening Knives.

Very few people realize that a very sharp knife, under a microscope, is nothing more nor less than a saw, having teeth and points. For this reason a draw-out on wood is much easier than when the knife moves with the grain. Drawing the knife back and forth, therefore, has practically the effect of a saw, although the teeth are so fine they cannot be seen by the naked eye. For this reason the back and-forth movement with the knife saves the fibers much more readily and on some woods more smoothly.—New York Ledger.

He Predicts the End of the World.

The end of the world, announced by the German weather prophet, Dr. Falb, to take place in 1896, has been postponed by the doctor owing to unexpected obstacles, until November 18, 1896, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning. In this announcement,



PROFESSOR FALB.

Falb agrees with Brother Philippe Olivarius, of the Citron Cloister in France. According to a manuscript written in 1544, left by the monk, the city of Paris is to be destroyed in 1896, and the end of the world is to take place in 1899.

SMALLER SLEEVES.

A NOTABLE FEATURE OF THE SEASON'S STYLES.

The Enormous Proportions of Last Season's Sleeves to be Reduced—Ostrich Tips for Hats—Winter Coats and Jackets.

ONE of the notable features of the new styles is the decrease in the size of sleeves. There is little probability that small sleeves will come in for a long time, for the large ones have been much more comfortable and easy to manage, and everybody is satisfied with them; but last season their enormous proportions made it impossible to wear anything in the way of ordinary wraps, and women who had those which were ever so handsome were compelled to put them aside, and either buy new or get along as best they could. The latest sleeves droop a little over the elbows, and are reasonably full at the tops. The straight portion from wrist to elbow is fairly close-fitting, and is in most of the new suits entirely untrimmed. Some costumes, however, have deep, turned-back cuffs; others have platings; others are trimmed with bows and bands of velvet, and a few have passementerie or lace.

Large puffs from elbows to shoulders are used on dresses of light material; but the tailor costume and cloth dress have the drooping effect just described.

Outside garments are, for the most part, either in jacket shape or in short, osage style, with points in the front and an elaborate arrangement of trimming set on from shoulder to waistline.

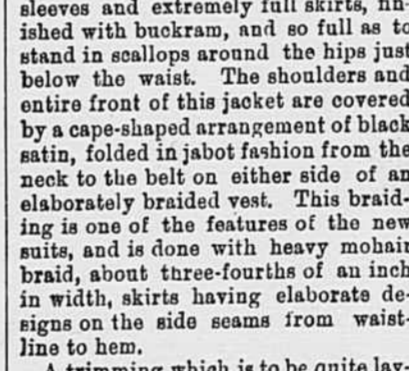
One of the handsomest models of the season is made of black poplin. The skirt is the usual flaring shape, and the bodice is close-fitting. A jacket basque has large leg-o-mutton

It Rained Nice. The young duke had a pet silk umbrella, says the Cincinnati Tribune, and he lived on Walnut Hills. Every one in the house liked that particular umbrella better than any other, and would use it in spite of him. He hid it finally so securely that he could not find it himself until he chanced to come across it while hunting up an old coat he wanted to do some extra garden work in for his mother.

He remembered just where it was, and yesterday he took it out because he was going to Hartwell to spend Sunday. He jumped into the car beside a sweet young lady with whom he was very proud to be seen. They alighted at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and while waiting to put her on a Covington car, he raised the umbrella to protect her from the sun. There was then a smothered shriek or two and a commotion. Three little wriggling baby mice had fallen out on the young lady's hat and dress. They rolled into the gutter and a handy pup gobbled them up. The young duke's spirits were at the wilted cabbage leaf stage all the rest of the day.

Unique Nests.

A curious Australian bird is the little rock warbler (*Origma rubricincta*), whose method of nest-constructing is probably unique among birds. Mr. Gould writes: "The true habitat of this species is New South Wales, over which part of the country it is very generally distributed wherever situations occur suitable to its habits; water courses and the rocky beds of gullies, both near the coast and among the mountains of the interior, being equally frequented by it; and so exclusively, in fact, is it confined to



NEST OF THE ROCK WARBLER.

such situations that it never visits the forests, nor lays a single egg where it perches on the branches of trees. It does not even resort to them as a resting place for its nest, but suspends the latter to the ceilings of caverns and the under surface of overhanging rocks in a manner that is most surprising; the nest, which is of an oblong globular form and composed of moss and other similar substances, is suspended by a narrow neck, and presents one of the most singular instances of bird architecture that has come under my notice."

A Peculiar Crime.

Neigh, Neb., has been the scene of one of the most peculiar crimes in the history of the State, and there is no clew to the identity of the perpetrator. The entire family of W. O. Brown has been slain, and with watching at the bedside of a sick child and when opportunity offered slept more soundly than usual. When Miss Jennie Brown, a girl just budding into womanhood, awoke she discovered that during the night she had been smothered by some one who had come in through the window during the night. When she went to sleep the night before she was possessed of a beautiful head of hair, and it was noticed that the thief evidently being afraid to disturb her sufficiently to secure the portion from the side of her head which lay on the pillow. The hair on the exposed side of her head was cut off close to the scalp, and the thief had taken his flight without waking anyone in the house.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Lapps Dress Alike.

To this day Lapp men and women dress exactly alike. Their tunics, belted loosely at the waist, their tight breeches and their wrinkled leathers boots, and their pointed shoes—the whole appearance of them, in short, is identical.

A PRETTY WINTER HAT.

There are no favorite fashions in plume arrangement. The fancy is for artistic grouping, and the more picturesque the effect, the more in the mode it is.

These trimmings make the head covering as large as ever. The "small" bonnets are even larger. For they are oftenest in some Tam o' Shanter shape, and the feathers and knots stand out at aggressive angles. The real theatre bonnet for the winter has not appeared, unless we are to suffer from a scourge of these ornamented Tam o' Shanthers.

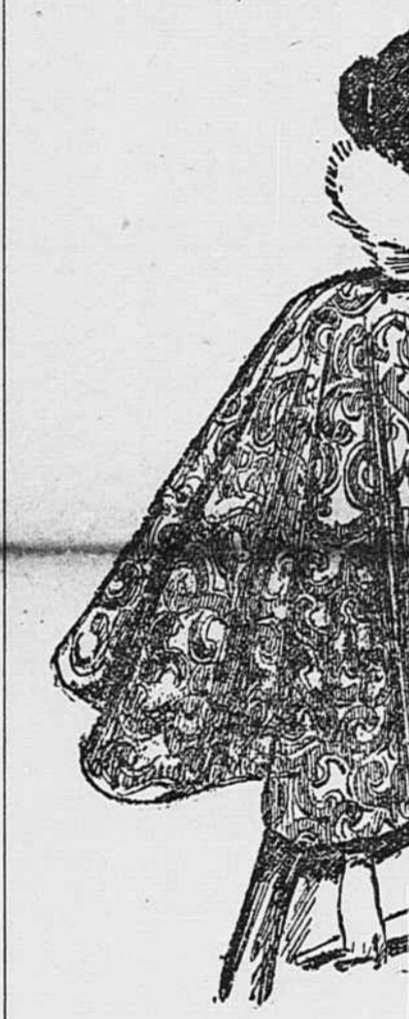
Not that they are not very pretty on the woman by one's side; they are. But, on the lady in front of us, they are not contributory to our enjoyment of the stage performance.

I have hardly seen a prettier winter hat than the one here shown, says the fashion writer of the New York Press. It is a black silk beaver, with ornamentation of black mirror velvet, four rich black plumes, and a fall of green blue satin roses over the back hair. These green blue, parrot green, navy blue roses, seemed old enough at the beginning of the season, but they no longer appear objectionable.

Mademoiselle's hair is arranged in a large soft knot at the back of the head. The portion which is curled and caught over the ears is the same straight hair which was parted in the summer, and drawn down to conceal them entirely. Fashion has concluded that her young charges are not suited by plain madonnas effects.

WINTER COATS, CAPES AND JACKETS.

Velvet is a very great favorite in the making of fall and winter apes, jackets, cloaks and redingotes, black velvet particularly, though the deep shades in brown and green will be used. Fur edgings and spangled bands and points are the garnitures. There are very few medium lengths in coats; they are either short or long, and the puzzle as to how the jacket or coat was to go on over the immense dress sleeves has in a measure been solved by the introduction of stylish, elegantly fitted models, that are sleeveless, this omission concealed by a pretty cape that nearly reaches the waist. For unpleasant weather this



BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL CAPE.

This strikingly beautiful cape is novel in design, elaborate in embroidery and the newest garment out for evening wear, over big sleeves.

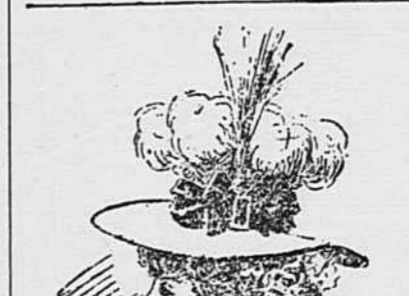
sleeves and extremely full skirts, finished with buckram, and so full as to stand in scallops around the hips just below the waist. The shoulders and entire front of this jacket are covered by a cape-shaped arrangement of black satin, folded in jabot fashion from the neck to the belt on either side of an elaborately braided vest. This braiding is one of the features of the new suits, and is done with heavy mohair braid, about three-fourths of an inch in width, skirts having elaborate designs on the side seams from waistline to hem.

A trimming which is to be quite lavishly used is velvet, either in ribbon or in bias bands turned in at the edges and lined with buckram. These bands are used to trim the seams of skirts, and are also set from the shoulder seams to the waist-line. Velvet collars and cuffs are used on wool fabrics of all sorts, as well as on silk.

Lace is to be quite as much used as it has been through the summer. Dress of silk or fine wool are trimmed with lace, about eight or ten inches deep. This is set on in shoulder ruffles and in bertha fashion; sometimes it is laid flat and sewed down upon the fabric.

TIPS FOR HATS.

Nothing is more certain than the popularity of ostrich tips. Hats, nearly all, are trimmed with them; the number in each case depending upon the use to which the hat is to be put. Two or three are a modest number, five or eight are not a large collection if the hat is for dress occasions.



will button across, so that the cape cannot fly open, thus making a very comfortable cool winter garment. The redingotes of plain ladies' cloth, fancy diagonal, rough checks and English chevion in various patterns will be very fashionably worn during the winter. These have immense cape or sailor collars covered with braid and edged with fur, and large Cromwellian cuffs likewise trimmed.

The queen's husband, the prime minister, is a man of the people and is really the head of the government. It is he who directs the policies of the Irishman kingdom. Surrounded by his secretaries, his staff and his aides-de-camp, who are counted by the thousands, he exercises the power which the queen represents. He is perfectly familiar with all that is passing in Europe, where several of his sons have been educated, and he is ably seconded by skillful advisers.

Marriage among the Hovas presents one peculiarity which is indigenous to Madagascar; it is always preceded by a novitiate, if it may be termed, which prevents any unpleasant surprises to the married couple. They are authorized to make a preliminary experiment of the duties and rights which will follow their union. The young girl is introduced into her future husband's home, and after a few days is returned to her parents. After these formalities are completed with, the husband's family address an official demand to the young girl's family for her hand or they signify their refusal.

An orator in these affairs repairs to the home of the future bride at the head of a deputation composed of the fiancé and his family. He expatiates on the object of the delegation, goes over the details of the fiancé and generally of the future husband and winds up by making a formal demand for the young girl's hand.

The father or his representative replies in a eulogistic speech, enumerates the conditions of moral conduct, and wise administration necessary in the household, makes a discreet allusion to divorce or an amicable separation which will always be permissible in case of incompatibility and terminates his address by granting his daughter's hand. Then the fiancé gives some earnest money and acquires marital authority. Ever after the wife will be counted among his goods and chattels. She becomes a piece of merchandise and may in case of necessity enter into legal transfers, whether for debts or crimes. It is therefore to a husband's advantage to add to the number of his wives. This is what he generally does. Polygamy in this sense adds to the wealth of the household.

Cats Living in Trees.

Two cats are reported—one recently and the other in the summer of 1881. The latter was in St. James' Park, London, when a stray cat made a nest in a tree some forty or fifty feet from the ground, and her kittens were seen to be departing themselves in the branches like so many squirrels.

A HISTORY will live, though written over so indifferently.



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES"? That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simons Liver Regulator. Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Worms, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething, Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

PITT'S CARMINATIVE.

Is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and its recommendation by physicians to the friend of Mothers, Adults and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superior virtues in colic, flatulency, dysentery, Worms, Coughs, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Teething, Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

MARRIAGE IN MADAGASCAR.

Ceremonies Are of a Somewhat Peculiar Character.

We have heard a great deal about the war in Madagascar, but very little has been said about its inhabitants, customs and superstitions. Some of the latter are very strange. Its inhabitants, so far as the women are concerned, offer an interesting study.

The Hovas are no longer savages. They are subject to laws and regulations and obey an absolute authority which pre-empt their political destinies and determines their social condition. This power is vested in the queen, and though in reality she wields no visible power in the actual ruling of the country, yet her influence is so great on the minds of her subjects that nothing, even the most unimportant action, happens in their lives in which her name is not mingled, in which her influence is not felt. Her wishes are considered supreme commands and she is regarded as a divinity.

When she gives an audience in her palace, her visitors are obliged to observe the greatest ceremony. They approach her with reverential salutations and genuflections, the number of which are determined by their caste and honors. Every morning her bodyguard present arms before her palace and before she arises into the audience hall, the "sididiana," to which everyone listens standing and uncovered. When she goes to any public ceremony, she walks under a red umbrella ornamented with a golden ball, through a respectful crowd, who emit cries of joy, clapping their hands in union.

The queen's husband, the prime minister, is a man of the people and is really the head of the government. It is he who directs the policies of the Irishman kingdom. Surrounded by his secretaries, his staff and his aides-de-camp, who are counted by the thousands, he exercises the power which the queen represents. He is perfectly familiar with all that is passing in Europe, where several of his sons have been educated, and he is ably seconded by skillful advisers.

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