

## THE TOWN OF BETHLEHEM.

What One Sees Who in This Day Visits the Most Historic Spot in Judea.

J. James Tissot, the great French artist, who has made the remarkable illustrations for the "Life of Christ," writes of "Christmas at Bethlehem," in Century:

"The town of Bethlehem is shaped in the form of a crescent, encircled by terrace, the side of the hill on which it is built. On one of these terraces are grouped the massive buildings of the Latin and Greek convents, between which stands the badiou, charming the eye by the peculiar grace of its lines. All the houses are distinctly Jewish in appearance, with flat roofs capped by cupolas, and many of them have pointed archways which offer pleasant places for repose in hours of sun or shade."

"This creeping of the houses down into the very gardens of the valley heightens wonderfully the beauty of the landscape; while in the background, toward the Dead sea, the mountains of Mount Tabor majestically above the gentle undulations of hill and vale. Every feature of this never-to-be-forgotten scene is full of sacred significance. In front of the city you are shown the field where Ruth and Boaz met, and near by is the spot where the shepherds were told of our Saviour's birth. At a point still nearer the crescent-shaped city is the well from which David so desired drink after doing battle. A little farther on, and quite by itself, is the tomb of Rachel, beyond which are other battle fields mentioned in the Bible."

## SQUAW MEN OUSTED.

The Government Dispossesses 20,000 Families in the Indian Territory.

In 1895, Henry L. Dawes, for many years one of the United States senators from Massachusetts, was appointed chairman of a commission created by Congress to endeavor to secure from the five civilized tribes of Indians, in Indian territory, their voluntary assent to the abandonment of tribal relations.

After the commission found that local tribes had defeated its object, Congress authorized it to make a census of the tribes, ascertain who were and who were not citizens, and suggest a plan for the division of the lands of the Indians among those who were found to be citizens.

Under the last authority the commission has issued orders that all inter-married white men were intruders and would have to leave the territory. This means that fully 20,000 white, or "squaw," men who have married into these tribes must leave their families, possessions and business interests, and seek homes elsewhere.

Tribal custom, if not law, has recognized the white man who married an Indian woman as an equal Indian citizen, and, hence, eligible to acquire property. These "squaw" men have settled the greater part of the best lands, are fathers of nearly 50,000 half-blood children, and now declare they will not surrender their acquired rights.

## TESTING THE QUALITY OF AIR.

As Ideas as to Its Purity May Be Derived by Using Smoke or Peppermint.

Once a year is quite often enough to have the plumbing tested for the escape of sewer gas. There are two methods of doing this—the peppermint test and smoke test. The latter, says a Chicago exchange, is regarded as the most absolute, though both are used. When such a test is made the regular escapes for the water are plugged up and smoke is pumped into the pipes from the roof. For this purpose there is a special machine which combines a furnace and a force pump. In the little furnace are put old rags or discarded Christmas trees, or anything which will make a fine smudge. As soon as these are in good smoking condition the smudge is forced down into the pipe and a tour of examination is made. If the smoke escapes at any point it can be detected at once.

The peppermint test is made from the roof also. The escapes are plugged up and then about a pint of peppermint oil is poured on the roof pipe, followed by a bucket of hot water. The odor of the peppermint is so penetrating that it will quickly escape at any defective spot. But the man who handles the peppermint has to stay on the roof until the examination is complete or the whole house will be permeated with the odor.

## A REAL FORTRESS.

The Russian Monastery of Solovetski, in Archangel, Russia, is well protected.

The monastery of Solovetski, in Archangel, Russia, is inclosed on every side by a wall of granite boulders, measuring nearly a mile in circumference, and is the best protected in the world. The monastery itself is very strongly fortified, being supported by round and square towers about 30 feet in height with walls 20 feet in thickness. The monastery consists in reality of six churches which are completely filled with statues of all kinds and precious stones. Upon the walls and the towers surrounding these courches are mounted huge guns, which in the time of the Crimean war were directed against the British White sea squadron. The monks who inhabited the monastery at that time marched in procession on the granite walls while the shells were flying over their heads, to prove how little they feared the attack of the British fleet. Ten thousand pilgrims come annually to Solovetski from all parts of Russia to view the churches and the relics. They are conveyed in steamers commanded and manned solely by monks.

## A LITTLE GIRL'S LETTER.

Written to the President Secured Her Brother's Discharge from the Army.

In the little village of Salem, in southern Illinois, lives, in a small cottage, a poor family consisting of "Bilie" and Sevilla Holmes, the parents of two sons, "Bilie," Jr., and Jacob R., also one daughter, Blanch, an interesting little brown-eyed maiden of 12 years the heroine of this narrative. The mother has been in delicate health. In June last the younger son enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth regiment. The invalid mother yearned for her boy, the little sister wanted her brother, and all grieved to see the mother rapidly failing in health. With the faith of a trusting child, the little girl wrote to President McKinley: "Please discharge my brother Jake at once; my mamma is sick and will never get well if he does not come home." In a few days came a brief response from the executive mansion to the effect that her request would be granted. Blanch, thinking this all, the permission necessary for the release of any soldier, mailed it at once to her brother, in camp near Ponce, Porto Rico. Long before that message reached its destination Jake was on his way home. September 16, A. D. 1898, will be a red letter day in his life. While with a comrade guarding Spanish prisoners and carving from a gourd jewel box for his little sister, the voice of Sergt. Laufer was heard calling: "Jake, oh, Jake! Come here, quick; turn in your equipment and get off this island. You're going home." The mystery was explained when Lieut. Howard gave him his honorable discharge. But not until Jake's arrival home, September 23, did he know the part his little sister had in obtaining it from our kind-hearted president.

## CALM ADVICE IN RAINSTORM.

The Tall Man Tells the Little One Who Runs Into Him to Hold His Head Up.

It was the day that it rained so hard and snowed a little to help out, the day that the big steamer foundered opposite the Auditorium and half a dozen other vessels were in distress along the lake shore. The wind and rain swept through the streets in blinding gusts and every pedestrian plowed along with head bent to escape the wind, umbrella firmly clutched to avoid its destruction and deep disgust for everybody and everything written on his averted countenance, says the Chicago Chronicle.

One little man was wrestling with wind and weather in a desperate sort of way as he forced his course along Fifth avenue. His head was down so low that he could see nothing except the paving blocks, and still the shifting wind carried the rain into his face at times. At Washington street he essayed to cross the street, and in doing so ran directly into a tall man who was trying to get along with his head in the air. The tall man doubled up for an instant, but he did not get mad. Instead of saying harsh and profane things to the man who had thus buffeted him he said:

"Hold your head up." Then he strode on.

The man who received this piece of advice did not for a moment or two realize what had been said. He stood still, and when it dawned upon him that a perfect stranger had volunteered a rule of conduct to be followed on a stormy day he turned with a frown and a retort on his lips. But the tall fellow was far away and the little fellow bowed his head and once more plunged into the storm.

## PUDDING MADE OF CEMENT.

The Mistake of an English Company Cook Deprived the Soldiers of Their Desert.

Some time ago, writes a volunteer in the London Telegraph, I spent a week with a garrison battery in a south coast fort. On the last day the sergeant sat down to an exceptionally fine dinner, the crowning glory of which was a large plum pudding. I had made the pudding two days before, had it boiled, and now, reheated, it made its appearance, amid the welcome shouts of my brother warriors, and I naturally felt a bit proud of it, for I hadn't been a ship's cook for nothing.

"Seems mighty hard," remarked the sergeant major, as he vainly tried to stick his fork into it. "Have you boiled us a cannon ball, Brownie?"

"Or the regimental football?" asked another.

"Where did you get the flour from?" questioned Sergt. Smith.

"Where from?" I retorted. "From store No. 5, of course."

"The deuce you did!" roared the quartermaster sergeant. "Then, hang you, you've made the pudding with Portland cement."

And so it proved. That pudding is now preserved in the battery museum.

Some English Emigrants.

Up till now, if the inhabitant of a Norfolk village emigrates, it is generally to America, says a writer in Longman's Magazine, and very often he does not like America when he gets there. I remember a blacksmith with whom I was well acquainted going there, but in a couple of years or so he was to be seen working at the old forge in his native village. I asked him why he had come back, and he told me that he earned plenty of money out there, but he "didn't like it." When I was in New York a tailor came to see me who had been an apprentice here in Bungay. He told me the same story. Plenty of money, especially at times, but he "meant to get back as soon as he could."

Caring for Hindoo Dead.

The Hindoos consider their dead as sacred and do not allow them to be handled by alien hands, the nearest male relative—son, father or brother—preparing the body for burial, and if there be none of these relatives a son is adopted by the family for the purpose.

## LED BY THE BLIND.

A Timid Woman Conducted Across a Crowded Street by a Sightless Man.

"I saw a most remarkable occurrence on the street the other day," said a professional man, reports the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "and it made a deep impression on me. A lady came down Euclid avenue and stopped at the corner of Bond street. She evidently wanted to cross to the other side of the avenue. She was not a young woman and she did not look strong. There was quite a jam of vehicles in the street, motor cars, wagons and bicycles, and she seemed a little timid about risking the passage. As she hesitated a man came up Bond street and paused beside her. He was a well-dressed man and carried a heavy cane, which I noticed he used constantly as if he might be a little lame.

"Sir," said the lady to him, "can I ask you to offer me the protection of your arm in crossing the street?"

"She said this in a very sweet and ladylike way and the man with the cane touched his hat.

"Certainly, madam," he replied, and offered him arm. As they crossed the street I followed close behind them. The man with the cane was very careful. He halted several times, but they reached the other side without mishap.

As the lady let go of his arm she said:

"Thank you, sir, for your courtesy and protection."

"You are quite welcome, madam," he replied. "But I fear you overvalue my protection—because I am blind!"

"And touching his hat again he turned and picked his way up the crowded sidewalk."

LOUIS PHILIPPE IN EXILE.

When Poor Duke He Wanted to Marry an American Girl, But Her Father Objected.

A merchant prince was a great man in Philadelphia—a far greater man than the master of a little school, even though it were the most select in the city—even though the teacher were an exiled French gentleman of royal blood, duke of Orleans then, King Louis Philippe in after years.

The story of how the princely schoolmaster courted the charming Abigail, daughter of Thomas Willing, is related with new detail in a recent number of the Ladies' Home Journal. Dressed in his best, and probably, notwithstanding that he was modest and sensible young man, little in fear of an unfavorable response, the exiled prince called on the American merchant and asked him for his daughter. There was, perhaps, more pride than humility in the answer he received:

"Sir, should you ever be restored to your hereditary position, you will be too great a match for my daughter; if not, she is too great a match for you."

So the poor schoolmaster went away disappointed, and, although only his "position" and the lady's appear to have been considered by the hard-headed parent, it is probable that if Mistress Abigail had not agreed with his opinion she would have made her influence felt. As it was, Louis Philippe married Princess Marie Amelie, daughter of the king of Naples, while Abigail Willing, of Philadelphia, who might have been queen of France, became plain Mrs. Richard Peters.

## POLITENESS FOR NOTHING.

The Gallant Action of a Man Brings Only Humiliation at the Hands of a Proud Woman.

A stylishly attired woman was seen walking down Washington street the other day, attracting considerable attention by her fine figure and graceful carriage. Men turned to glance after her and women managed to see the sweep of her skirt and the cut of her coat behind out of the corners of their eyes without turning around at all, a habit most women have. At all events the woman was running and a young artist, turning to obtain a third look at her, saw to his delight that she dropped her purse. Hurriedly he ran to where the object lay and stooped down to get it. At the same instant a ragged Italian woman made a grab at it, says the Chicago Tribune.

Lots of 24 measure chosen three pieds de face à la rue Philip et quatre pieds de profondeur à une ligne parallèle à la rue Philip et parallèle à la rue Clio et à la rue Campagne.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'une propriété de valeur dans le Troisième District.

Peter Johnson vs Joseph N. Wolfson.

COUP CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.—No 58.066.—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile du District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessous instituée, je procéderai à la vente à l'encherre publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, No 840 rue Commune, entre les rues Caron et Baronne, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 2 février 1899, à midi, des propriétés ci-après décrites à savoir:

Précédemment—Un certain lot de terre, ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, servitudes, avantages et dépendances qui y appartiennent en quelque sorte, sis dans le Quartier District de cette ville, dans l'île bornée par les rues St-Pierre, St-Charles, St-Étienne et Quatre-vingt pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et Quatre-vingt pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 814, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 814, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 813, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 813, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 812, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 812, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 811, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 811, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 810, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 810, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 809, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 809, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 808, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 808, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 807, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 807, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 806, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 806, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 805, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 805, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 804, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 804, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 803, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 803, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 802, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 802, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 801, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 801, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 800, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 800, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 799, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 799, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 798, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 798, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 797, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 797, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 796, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 796, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 795, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 795, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 794, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 794, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 793, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 793, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 792, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 792, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 791, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 791, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 790, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 790, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 789, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 789, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 788, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 788, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, délimité par le lot No 787, mesurant vingt-sept pieds de face à la rue St-Pierre et trente pieds de longueur, à savoir: le lot No 787, mesurant