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HOME OF ROMANCE. A Stroll Through the Land Where Gods and Titans Fought. AN ISLAND FILLED WITH MYSTERY. A Region Favored by Nature Which Is Wor-

thy of an Extended Visit-A Great Diversity of Scenery in a Small Compass. Ruins and Fruit-Oddities of the Greatest of European Volcanoes.

POETIC SICILY

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HAT traveler has not prayed to see Sicily, the realm of poetry? It was always the home of romance. For ages before the time of Christ the pages of Homer were full of the wonders of the Sicilian coasts. Even at that time the island was filled with mystery. Scylla and Charybdis, the demons of the coast, watched for the ship of the unwary traveler. It was the home of the Cyclops. There the Titans and the gods strove for mastery. No doubt the wonderful natural



a of the volcanic island gave rise most of these stories, for then, as in later s, earthquakes, lava streams, volcanic ruptions, were almost annual occurrences. Tourists to Italy and the Mediterranean arely see more of Sicily than the sea-coast nd one or two of its towns, declares a writer for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. But the island is worthy of an extended isit, for the diversity of its scenery is, in small a compass, a wonderful feature: ntains, its valleys, its plains are a nt in miniature. Here, there is a vild sea-coast; there, the island, though alnost level sands, insensibly sinks into the vaters of the Mediterranean, while above dl towers the gigantic volcano, which is the nost remarkable feature of its natural

The island of Sicily has passed through The Island of Sicily has passed through many bands. Originally settled by the Phe-nicians it was conquered by the Greeks, from them taken by the Romans, on the fall of the Western Empire was appropriated by the Ostrogoths. These were driven out by Belisarius. Then came the Saracens, after them the Normans; then it was inde-pendent, and last of all ruined by the Boar-bons. Now a portion of the kingdom of Italy, it is recovering from the misrule of the ly, it is recovering from the misrule of the Jourbon kings, and may in time attain a portion of its ancient greatness. The area

in the public resorts give a romantic air not otherwise obtainable. Palermo has all the romance of an Italian city, with all the comfort of London or Paris. Of course the cathedral is the principal attrac-tion, and it is well situated for display, be-ing placed opposite to the great public square. Its dimensions give it wonderful grandeur, while its walls, covered with in-terlacing arches, its Campanile, a giant mass of columns, towers, statuary and tracery, make it a triumph of combined Norman and Gothic art. It was founded on the site of a Saracenic mosque, and its walls were begun by an Englishman, Arch-bishop Walter, who by some strange chance had found his way into this land far distant from the place of his birth. In the crypt reposes his body, side by side with that of the Emperors Henry IV and Frederick II of Germany. Fabulous wealth is everywhere to be seen in this great edifice; every altar glistens with jewels and gold; the shrine of St. Rosalia is composed of 1300 pounds of pure silver, and not a year passes but what on her feast day thousands of dollars are poured into the coffers of the cathedral, the willing gifts of devout pilgrims. But the Cathedral of Palermo is not the

ashes, thrown out at the last eruption. In winter the scene is varied by a mantle of snow which, from October till April, covers the upper portions of the mountain. Erup-tions of Etna extend back into antiquity, so far that history does not record the earliest. The first on record is that in the

on her rease they colorands of controls are pourced into the coffers of the cathedral, the willing gifts of devout pilgrims. But the Cathedral of Palermo is not the only shrine in Sicily. Montreale, a halt day's drive distant, is now only a country village, the brigandish inhabitants of which are kept from exercising their profession by the constant presence of a large body of sol-diery. Prevented from following their fav-orite occupation, the populace are perforce compelled to work, and at the doors may be seen the tailor, the shoemaker and other craftsmen exercising their trade in fall view of the passer-by, while others, unskilled in handicraft, give to the orange tree the little cultivation it requires, and transport to the markets of Palermo donkey loads of the delicious fruit. Montreale, though only an insignificant village, has a cathedral known to artists the world over. Walls, vaulting, pavements, arches, almost every portion of the cathedral within, and much without, are covered with mosaics. Every sort of scene

the cathedral within, and much without, are covered with mosaics. Every sort of scene is represented in these wonderful pictures; assumptions, ascensions, and from the great arch in front of the nave there looks down upon the congre-gation a mighty face of the Redeemer in mosaic, of precious and semi-precious stones. Nothing like this church is to be found in the world; the wealth of mosaic decoration, the value of the materials em-ployed, the marvelous character of the workmanship, which dates from the elev-enth century, all combine to render the work manspire, which dates from the elev-enth century, all combine to render the work unapproachable. Many other locali-ties, many other churches and public edifices in the interior of Sicily are worthy of a visit, but are not often seen by men of other lands, on account of the dangers of travel. In spite of the constant efforts of the Gov-ernment in spite of the zealows particles



me of Pythagoras, six centuries before Christ, and from then till the present, al-though all the time smoke, ashes and lava are coming forthin greater or less quantities, seventy-six great eruptions, notable for their destructiveness, have been noted. It is a curious fact, and one not commonly known, that the eruptive periods alternate. In 1843, for instance, there was a terrible eruption of Etna. Fifteen new craters were opened in the sides of the mountains; lava flowed forth to an almost unprecedented extent. After a few moths the internal fires quited down, and in 1845 a great eruption of Vesuvius occurred, followed by a quiscence in that volcano and an eruption of Etna in 1852. The greatest on record was the outbreak of 1693, when over fifty cities and towns were destroyed, and upward of 100,000 lives were lost. Terrible earthquakes accompanied urious fact, and one not commonly known ernment, in spite of the zealous patrols which day and night pass up and down the highways, brigands still swarm in the mountain districts. The mall-coach, the highways, brigands still swarm in the mountain districts. The mail-coach, the diligence, on every trip are protected by a cavalry escort, and even this is sometimes insufficient to guard against the well-armed and numerous bandits. The traveler who would see Sicily in all its country districts wust be protected by a full. must be protected by at least a full com- of lava flowed away from the mountain to



A MESSINA VINTAGE PROCESSION

pany of cavalry, and the expenses of such | a distance of twenty-five miles. The island in escort is too great for the purse of any ut a prince.

was almost ruined, and a generation passed before complete recovery from the terrible effects. But the eruptions of Etna, although frequent, excite little attention ontside of Palermo is in the west, and on the eastern extremity of the is'and is the town of Mes-sina, situated on a bay which equals that of the districts immediately surrounding the volcano. The people have grown accum-tomed to the fires, the earthquakes, the noc-turnal flames and the lava streams. What to men of another country would prove a Genoa. The situation is superb: the bay, the protecting fortresses, the old castles,

A PRETTY STORY OF CARL SCHURZ. The Way in Which He Effected the Escape of a Political Prisoner.

He Went to the Fortress of Spandau Disguised as an Organ-Grinder to Release Gottfried Kinkel-The Romance.

The Lyric Club of St. Louis was rehearsing a few evenings ago and one of the selections was "The Soldier's Farewell," a piece that is familiar, for every one has sung it until the soldier's farewell has come to be much like Patti's. However much it has been butchered, says the Post-Dispatch, it is a beautiful musical composition, and dur ing one of the intermissions Professor W.

M. Pommer, the director, said: "If you will look at the top of the page you will see that this piece was written by Jo hanna Kinkel, a woman, and it is one of the very few pieces of music a woman, ever wrote that is worth singing. It always re-calls to me the story of Mrs. Kinkdel's hus-band's imprisonment and release, in which the celebrated Carl Schurz figured, going to the prison in the guise of a hand-organ grinder in order to communicate with Kin-kdel."

And then Professor Pommer told the story of the escapade in which Carl Schurz, ex-Cabinet Minister, journalist, philosopher and scholar, figured as an organ-grinder.

A REVOLUTIONARY PROFESSOR. Guttfried Kinkel was a professor at Bon and a man of learning and thought. He had given much attention to sociology, and eventually came to the conclusion that there were many things in the laws and the Government which needed reforming, and under the Government in Germany the clizzers were not nermitted to affect changes and under the Government in Germany the citizens were not permitted to effect changes in a public and peaceful manner. Kinkel, feeling that they must be made by force, if net otherwise, joined the revolutionists, and in the attempted uprising of 1849 he figured prominently. He was arrested of course, tried of course, found guilty of course, and of course sentenced to imprisonment. He was committed to the prison at the fortress of Spandan, of which the jailer was a dis-ciplined sergeant of the army whose creed was duty, whose God was the commanding officer. Though a strict and rigid official in the discharge of his duty, he was by no means an unkindly or ungrateful mun, and Kinkel's imprisonment was not more un-pleasant than it, perforce, must be. The Sergeant-jailer had a wife and child to whom he was passionately devoted. One day his child was taken sick. It had a mahg-nant disease, and as soon after it first stowed the symptoms of the malady it be-came desperately sick. Spandau is about twenty miles from Berlin and the Sorgeant

came desperately sick. Spandau is about twenty miles from Berlin, and the Sergeant sent to Berlin for a physican of prominence, who, he thought could save him his child. The Sergeant could not afford to pay the physican a fee commensurate with his ser-vices scarcely any at all in fact but that vices, scarcely any at all in fact, but that did not deter the doctor. He attended the little one faithfully, and finally by his skill and carefulness he saved the child's life. The jailer was gratified beyond measure and told the doctor that any time he could serve him he would do it, even at the risk of his own life, to show his appreciation of the services that had been rendered him. The doctor did not call on him then, but this offer was not forgotten.

SCHURZ IN BERLIN.

Carl Schurz then appeared in Berlin dressed as an Hungarian student. He was a student and attended college there. The physician who had saved the jailer's child physician who had saved the jaller's child was a revolutionist, and so was Schurz. Schurz had a mission and the doctor knew it. They thoroughly understood each other. He lived in the doctor's house, and there they discussed their plans. Schurz had been one of his professors. Schurz was much attached to him, and he was determined to rescue him from prison if possible. They devised several aside as impractical, and at last they con-cluded that nothing could be done with-

SCHURZ'S DISGUISE.

A ROMANCE.

How many people there are who regard the coming of winter as a constant state of siege. It seems as if the elements sat down outside the walls of health and now and again, led by the north wind and his attendant blasts, broke over the ramparts, spreading colds, pneumonia and death. Who

knows when the next storm may come and what its effects upon your constitution may be? The fortifications of health must be made strong. SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will aid you to hold out against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases, until the siege is raised. It prevents wasting in children. Palatable as Milk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Med-ical Profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

Tips.

FOR BOYS.

Thomas W. Knox.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. All Druggists. nesses. In this respect the Orientals seem' to have the advantage of us and we would do well to adopt their practice. ongs in an uptown boarding-stable in New

longs in an uptown boarding-stable in New York and spends most of her time at the en-trance, which she assumes to protect. When the pairons of the stable come in she wel-comes them with a wag of her tail and then turns away. When a well-dressed stranger approaches she goes to the door of the office and barks, and then she does the same thing when the postman comes with letters. When the tramp enters she recognizes him at once : she barks, not at the office-door, but at the heels of the intruder, and sometimes em-phasizes the bark with a bite. In summer many of the patrons of the stable go to the country and the stalls occupied by their horses are empty until their return. Last summer Flora took possession of an empty stall as a lodging place for her puppies and The Occident is steadily permitting cer-tain objectionable ways of the Orient to become established here. Time was, and not summer Flora took possession of an empty stall as a lodging place for her puppies and also as a bank of deposit for bones. In the latter part of September the customer to whose horse the stall belonged drove up and into the stable on his return from the coun-try. Flora gave him a wag of recognition and then rushed upstairs. While the horse was being unharnessed she moved her pups aud bones to another stall, and then de-scended to the ground floor to intimate in doggish ways that the freshly arrived steed was welcome to his former place.

Copyright, 1891. WEST POINT'S MONUMENT. A Memorial to the Officers and Men Who Died

was welcome to his former place.

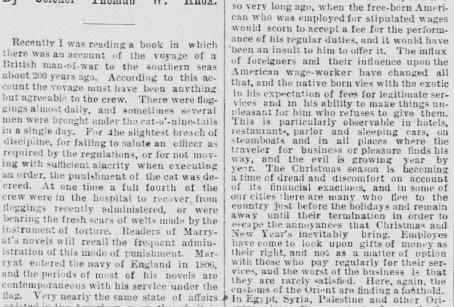
in the Civil War.

The Battle Monument to be erected on the plain at Trophy Point, West Point, will be commemorative of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regular army of the United States who were killed or who died of wounds received in

FACULTY OF THE EYE. Make the Surroundings in Your Dwellings Harmonious.

As, a long while ago, I installed myself in my new dwelling, I was not a little surprised, on first inspection, to find a condition of things which ran precisely counter to my wishes and directions. This disappointment was chiefly ascribable to the multiplicity and variety of colors that had been selected. Not that any favorite tints-had been forgotten; but the great diversity displeased and disappointed me so much the more, as I had previously directed that a decide tone should be preserved to recent

the more, as I had previously directed that a decided tone should be preserved in respect to all the other colors which were to be purely decorative, and that were simply to be brought in unison with the primary tint, says Dr. Strum in "Over Land and Sea." To my representations I received the an-swer: "Such a disposition is modern only, and in regard to the utility or effect I might fully tranquilize myself. Not until the entire apartments had been fitted up in the manner proposed would everything blend together, and thereby a harmonious effect and ensemble be produced." This view, however, I could not at all concur in, for the contrast of color was so vivid that it impressed my eyes disagreeaply in the high-est degree. To this the fact also contribute i that the tints were of the hyeliest tone. As a sequence to this disagreeable impression, a sequence to this disagreeable impression, I experienced a certain weakness of that organ which, in view of the frequent recur-rence of such over-exertion, was in no wise slightly prejudiced, for the eye has its nerves as well as every other organ. The more force exercised by the former, the stronger becomes its influence more the nes its influence rse rallo strength of the eye decreases that of its the New York Herald. The funds available for the construction proper are \$50,000 in cash. There are also at the disposal of the respect to the eye just as in respect to any other organ, in so far as it is nervously de-bilitated in exact proportion as it is itself weakened. What is characterized for the most part as nervous debility in a person is, in fact, nothing more than the sum of the nervousnothing more than the sum of the nervous-ness of the individual organ. As a conse-quence, it is not a matter of indifference how we select the colors of our dwellings. Daily our vision wanders over the latter, and it will not escape the attentive observer how much the vivid and dazzling irritates the ontic nerve how much a mild and how much the vivid and dazzling irritates the optic nerve, how much a mild and healthy primary tone, on the other hand, will animate and refresh it. For this reason it is highly important that our eyes be ac-customed to rest upon a prevailing tint with which everything will naturally harmonize. This is a annicable not merely to the dead! with graceful and artistic treatment. They. This is applicable not merely to the dwell ing, but also to our clothing, and so on; in short, to all those subjects in which we have to deal with colors. have to deal with colors. Still more frequent occasions for render-ing the eye nervously weak are afforded by conditions of light, for too much as well as too httle light is equally prejudicial. In earlier times duskiness was agreeable. People sat often and long in dark rooms, and were pleased to order lights not until it grew late-late, at least, in the present ac-ceptation of the term, when they insist in living as far as possible in a "full light." But they do not reflect that as a general rule they carry this too far, and that thereby a strong impulsion is given to an ever-in-creasing short-sightedness. Self-observa-tion and experience will here teach what is the just mean, as I have shown in detail in my work on the prevention and cure of my work on the prevention and cure of nervous debility. A third faculty of the eve is that of per-ceiving the shapes and forms of things around us. Here, too, no excess should be committed in our contemplation of too many men or objects, especially when the latter are passing before the eyes in rapid alternation. This is the more important, as without this the eye is very much exerted, and therefore peculiar conditions demand corresponding foresight. That reading too much fine print, and so forth, should natur-ally do injury to the eyes, every one of my readers will already sufficiently know. Not less than our organ of sight, that of hearing demands a like care and economy. While men accord to the body, through the agency of athletic and gymnastic exercises, a sys-tematic development, this sense has to con-tent itself, for the most part, with what easually falls to its lot. One does not consider the fact that the ear is irritated and weakened by the din of ma-chinery or the uproar of the street, etc. He is surprised, indeed, to find that his ear for music becomes more and more prejudicially affected by a residence in noisy cities. The senses and the brain must be sedulously fos-tered if we wish that their power should remain more or less intact. This attention should be accorded them not alone for their own sake, but also for the sake of our bod-ies, which sustain all the more detriment the greater the damage experienced by the former. Experience teaches that in the same ratio as our organs of sense and mental power become enfeebled, disorder and debility manifest themselves in our diges-tion, respiration and capacity for movement, and innumerable nervous maladies remain unhealed and uncured for the reason that the relations between the body, mind and sensorium are not carefully watched





In Montreale.

see k the open air." Palermo and Messina are cities of the present. At Syracuse one is instantly trans-ported to the days of Cicero and Verres. The grand, the glorious city of the Greeks, fourteen milke is discussioned. if Sielly is 12,000 miles, about one-sixth that ouri, and it contains a population of 0. The population is engaged in fish-2,50,000. The population is engaged in fish-ing or in farming, but old methods prevail in both industries. The soil is cultivated in the present day much as it was cared for in the time of Theorritus; phows are as primi-tion of the island is given up to forest-land, and a still larger portion, although capable of cultivation, remains fallow from year to year, because of the indisposition of the noulation to undergo the necessary in state of the sole inhabited portion of the small port, the sole inhabited portion of the into the only trade of Syracuse is with noted in Sicilian history. Close by the walls of Syracuse rises the fountain of Arethe population to undergo the necessary habor of cultivation. Situated under a fa-vorable climate, where winter is practically thusa, described by Cicero, where once Diana and her nymphs disported themselves within the crystal waves. Many years ago the fountain was ruined by an earthquake. unknown, and where, being surrounded by large tracts of sea, the heat of summer is seftened, it might become, as it once was, the gennary of Italy and Rome; but that waters of Diana served no more honorable

and the

ON THE SEASHORE NEAR SYRACUSE.

ime is yet in the distant future. The Roman | purpose than that of cleansing the Syra-Emperors from Sicilian ports drew no small share of the grain which kept the turbulent ulace of Rome in good humor, but grain s almost ceased to be an export of S at and other food grain require labor; e Sicilians do not love labor, so they have planted their land in orange and lemon

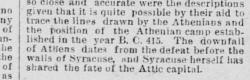
But Sicily is the island of the past. In no part of Europe are there relies of so many past civilizations. Of the various waves of culture which have passed over the now un-happy island that of the Greeks is still the most prominent. Here and there in the most prominent. Here and there in the country are still to be found the temples of Attic delties, almost as perfect to-day as when they came from the hands of their builders. Whole cities, in such a state of preservation, if the expression is allowable, as to render the walls and houses plainly visible, are to be found in almost every dis-trict of the island. Palaces and theaters are in abundance. No part of the ancient world more richly rewards the labors of the dig. more richly rewards the labors of the dig-ger. Every peasant has his little store of art works, coins, medals, statues, which he offers for sale and at rates that make the eyes of the antiquarian open with admira-tion and envy. Not of the Greek age alone are the remains, however, for side by side with the relics of the time of Homer are rel-ics of the time of Bomba.

Three cities in Sicily are well worth the time and attention of the traveler-Palermo, Messina and Syracuse. Palermo, the Happy, is beautiful for situation; in front lies the bay, as entrancing in its loveliness as that Behind are the fruit-producing plains, and the traveler passes through miles upon miles of orange and lemon trees

cusan clothing. On the hill above were the temple and statue of Minerva, whose shin-ing shield was a landmark for the Syracusan sailor many miles out at sea. Thirty-six thousand temples and altars were in the five cities of Syracuse, besides theaters and amphitheaters for land and naval combats, trees and in vines, so as to secure the largest returns for the smallest outlay of effort. Few countries in the world have greater na-tural resources; few have improved them less. But Sicily is the island of the next. In no

cant and rather superfluous hint to the trav-eler by the holel-keepers that "in case of an

earthquake he should as speedily as possible see k the open air."





But transcending all other objects of in-terest is the great volcano, which from be-fore the dawn of history has made Sicily known as the region of mystery.

o produce a picture of exquisite beauty. I source of constant terror affects them no dessina is an old new city; time and again i more than the mud volcances of New Madhas it been destroyed in whole or in part by the civil wars and commotions which have rid do the people in the southeast corner of Missouri. prevailed in that unhappy island, but more destructive than wars have been the earth-quakes, which are to the resent day a com-mon phenomenon in all parts of Sicily, and particularly in the east. Messinn is situated almost in a direct line with Etna, Strom-boll and Vesuvius, and more than once has been leveled with the ground by the tre-mendous earthquakes which have devastated this part of the world. In spite of its earth-quakes, however, it is a pleasant place in which to spend the winter, and is con-stantly thronged, though the danger is ever present, as may be gathered from the signifi-cant and rather superfluous hint to the travprevailed in that unhappy island, but more

PHRASES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

Well-Known Sayings and From What They Have Sprung.

The phrase, "I acknowledge the corn," originated with a slave in the South. He was charged with stealing corn found in his possession. Having a sack with him, he

celebrated with pomp and ceremony. Great crowds assembled at the fortress of Spandau and there were banquets, dances and genwas also charged with stealing that. His reply was: "No, sir; I'knowledge de corn, eral merry-making but I ain't gwine to 'knowledge to de sack." "Tipping the wink," generally regarded Then Schurz and the doctor went down to Spandau, carrying a bundle. They had pre-viously made arrangements to have a car-riage in waiting and relays of horses beas a vulgar phrase, is to be found in a grave historical romance. It occurs in "Valerlus, a Roman Story," by John Gibson Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law, and for many years editor of the Quarterly Review.

"Any color, so it's red," originated among the class of characters called Jakeys in the ocal drama. One of them, being on a committee appointed to procure a new fire en-gine, was asked what color the company de-

gine, was asked what color the company de-sired the apparatus pointed. He replied: "Why, any color, so it's red." The origin of the phrase "I can't see it" is traced to Lord Nelson, who, at the battle of Copenhagen, was told that a signal was given to cease firing and the direction pointed out to him. Seizing a telescope he applied out to him. Seizing a telescope he applied it to his blind eye and exclaimed: see it."

"Hauling over the coals" dates six pr seven centuries back, when fendal harons often used harsh methods of extracting gold from the rich Jews by suspending their som or died. There is a scene of this in "Ivanhoe," in which the Templar endeav-ored to extort money from Isaac of York, father of Reheera father of Rebecca. "Barking up the wrong tree" is a very they waited

common expression in the West. It orig-inated from the fact that a dog will bark at the foot of a particular tree to indicate to his master where the game is located. While endeavoring to see the animal he discovers it on another tree, and it finally es-capes him altogether. In its application it denotes that a person has mistaken his obect or is looking for it in the wrong place. Anxious mothers often tell their hand-iome daughters that "beauty is but skin

deep. The phrase probably originated deep. The phrase producty originated with these two lines: Beauty is but skin deep, and so doth fall Short of those statues made of wood or stone, Which occur in Rev. Robert Fleming's poem,

"The term "blue stocking" was originally

used in Venice about the year 1400, to desig-nate literary classes by colors. In Mill's "History of Chivalry" we are told that members of the various academies were dis-tinguished by the color of their stockings, blue being the prevailing color. The appl cation of the term to women originated with Miss Hannah Moore's admirable description

of a blue-stocking club in her "Bas Bleu." "Corporations have no souls" is a much older expression than most people imagine. It originated with Sir Edward Coke, who in of importance and his escape was soon dis-covered. A searching investigation followed.

the sixteenth century was considered one of the best legal writers of the age. He says in one of his treatises: "Corporations can-A ROMANCE. Of course the jailer was found out and he confessed to his share in the escape without giving the names of those who were asso-ciated with him, though the Government found out that Schurz, the student, was the leader. The jailer was dismissed the army and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. He served out his sentence, and when he was released Kinkel's friends bought for him a small estate on which he hved comfortably and happily to the end of his life. in one of his treatises: "Corporations can-not commit trespass, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicated, for they have no souls." "Drowning the miller" originated from the following fact: If the mill stream below the mill is dammed or stopped, the water is ponded back and the mill becomes what the millers call "tailed." If there is too much water the mill will not work, and the miller is said to be drowned out. Hence, when too much of any one article is put into a mixture it is called "drowning the miller." There are few such common sense proof his life. Of course in a story of such dramatic in-

There are few such common sense pro There are few such common sense pro-verbs as "Every man is the architect of his own fortune." Applus Claudius, ‡a Roman censor, used it in a speech delivered by him 450 years before the Christian era. "Beter late than never" was used over 300 years ago by Thomas Tucker in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry." Later on Bunyan used it in his "Plication".

Later on Bunyau used it in his "Pilgrim's Progress." Not a few of the phrases in use at this day

reached their house and remained concealed there for several months. One member of the family who assisted him greatly in hid-ing was the daughter of the house, Miss Meyer, and during the months they spent under the same roof, under circumstances which brought out their stronger emotions, Miss Meyer fell desperately in love with the daring young student, and he was no less an adorer of her charms. He told her of his affection and learned from her that it was returned, and when at last Schurz found an opportunity to come to America he left Not a few of the phrases in use at this day originated with Lylv and are found in his "Euphues," a popular book published in 1580. Among them might be mentioned "caught napping," "a crooked stick or none," "brown study," "catching birds by putting salt on their tails," etc. When heavily do not particularly like acet at the it people do not particularly like each other it is sometimes said "there is no love lost be-tween them." The phrase occurs in the old bathad of "The Babes in the Wood," and in a tale of the days of Shakespeare, entitled "Montchensy."—Frank Stauffer, in Detroit Free Press Free Press.

luded that nothing could be done without the assistance of some one connected with the jail. The doctor thought of the jailer, and approached him with a remem-brance of his promise. The jailer had not man may be flogged in the British navy today, but the regulations are such that in stances are rare where a man renders himforgotten the promise nor the doctor's ser-vices to him, but it was one thing to risk his vices to him, but it was one thing to risk his life, another to disobey duty, and he did not want to violate the trust imposed in him as a tried and faithful soldier and use the posi-tion given him as a reward of merit to be-tray the Government. It was hard work to draw the old fellow into the scheme, but the dector finally succeeded and all that was left to be done was to perfect the details of the plan. It was decided that the escape the plan. It was decided that the escape should be made on the Governor's birthday, which occurred in November, 1850, and was

are about to leave India for London, where hey will seek to convert the English to the religion of Islam. Their efforts are not likely to meet with much encouragement on the part of the people of the British Isles, as he instances are rare where Englishmen have adopted the religion of Mecca. These boy, either, but a full-grown, able-bodied missionaries will be obliged to confine them-

tween Spandau and the Mcklenburg fron-tier, which is a ride of about ten hours. The physician remained some distance from the fortress and Carl Schurz, dressed as an selves to arguments, as they will speedily organ-grinder, with his hand-organ swing-ing from a strap and hanging from his shoulfind themselves in the hands of the police if they seek to make converts after the old der, approached the prison with the bundle under his arm. The bundle was quietly smuggled to the jailer, who was directed to Moslem fashion-by force. Mohammed, the founder of the religion, secured consingle to the Jaher, who was directed to give it to the prisoner. Then Schurz began playing his organ in the prison-yard and took his stand directly under the window of Kinkel's cell. Kinkel had been nothied to be on the lookont, and when he heard the music he went to the window—with an ac-companiment of a hand-organ, Carl Schurz velocied to Kinkel the detail. verts by persuasion until he was strong enough to take the aggressive, which happened in the second year after his flight from Mecca to Medina. Then he fought a battle with and defeated his opponents; after that time his work of conversion was related to Kinkel the details of the plan. The bundle passed in was an officer's un-form. Kinkel was to put it ou, and, with the assistance of the jailer, pass out of the jail and through the inner guard of the garperformed with sword and spear. It is needless to say that his religion made rapid progress when he took the aggressive; after progress when he took the aggressive; after his death the policy which he established was carried out by his successors. No doubt the Moslem missionaries who are to under-take the conversion of the British nation would greatly rejoice if they could pursue the same method of showing the unbeliever the evil of his ways and the necessity, from the put of view of continued evistence of rison. He was then to join the doctor and Schurz at the rendezvous. Having informed Schurz at the rendezvous. Having informed Kinkel, Schurz joined the physician and THE ESCAPE.

THE ESCAPE. The jailer was true to his promise. He opened the doors and Kinkel walked out, dressed as an officer in the Prussian army. With the sergeant-jailer's assistance he easily passed the inner guard, and it was not difficult then to get outside the fortress, be-cause discipling was somewhat releval on the point of view of continued existence, of adopting the faith which is symbolized by the green flag of the Prophet. The true fol-lowers of Mohammed lament bitterly the privileges which have been given to the un-balance in Muchenergi and the second se believer in Moslem countries, and if they could have their way the old forms of in-tolerance would be revived at once. Mecca cause discipline was somewhat relaxed on account of the celebration, and for this reason also the presence of a strange officer is only sixty-five niles from the port of Jed-dah, on the Red Sea; a Christian may visit Jeddah without peril, provided he keeps away from crowds of Moslem fanatics, but if he seeks to go to Mecca, he does so at the risk of his life. The few Europeans who have been there less than a dozen in did not attract attention. Away from the fortress, Kinkel joined Schurz and the doctor and they hastened to the carriage. Once in-side, the lash was put to the horses and away they dashed. The carriage rolled away at a terrific speed and never stopped once event to chauge horse when the rawho have been there, less than a dozen in all, have taken their lives in their hands, and their success is due to the fact that they were fluent in Arabic and had thoroughly educated themselves in the Moslem forms of religion. The late Captain Burton was one of these daring travelers, and he tells away at a terrine speed and never stopped once except to change horses when the re-iays were met. At last, atter ten hours' hard riding, the fugitive and his friends ar-rived at the Mecklenburg border, crossed the line and were comparatively safe. Kin-kel afterward kept very quiet, but remained in Europe. in Europe. Of course the escape created a tremendous that he had many narrow escapes. When half way from Mecca to Jeddah, on his reamount of excitement for a professor of Bonn, convicted of being a leader in an attempted revolution and sentenced to a long term of years in prison, became a prisoner

a trial of a criminal in a Chinese court quite recently, in which the witnesses were treated more severely than the accused prisoner. There was a suspicion, whether well foundwitnesses would not tell the truth when called upon to give their evidence. In order

terest there ought to be a romance and the romance is not lacking in this one. After the escape of Kinkel, Schurz found that Germany was not a safe place for him and he did not dare attempt to leave, for ordered that they should be tertured in his presence. Some were flogged with strips of bamboo, others were bound hand and foot and seated on the edge of a board less than an inch in thickness, others were made to sit on sharp stones or pieces of crockery, and others were suspended by cords at-tached to their wrists and held so high that their feet just touched the floer. Tor-ture of witnesses in Chinese courts is by no means rare, though it is less frequent now-adays than before the empire was opened to presence. Some were flogged with strips of that would certainly lead to his arrest. He made his way to Hamburg, where there was a very wealthy family named Meyer, the members of which were all in sympathy with the revolutionary movement. Schurz reached their house and remained concealed means rare, though it is less frequent now-adays than before the empire was opened to the outside world. The same customs were formerly observed in Japan, but that coun-try has been so greatly Europeanized that the practice has been abolished. Wit-nesses in Japan may be locked up and kept until wanted, but as this barbarism prevails in some countries calling themselves civilized we cannot consistently consure the civilized we cannot consistently censure the Orientals for following this custom of secur-ing evidence against an accused person. The Japanese are even more considerate than the New Yorkers, as they do not al-low a prisoner to be put on the pad to rest Was returned, and when at last Schurz found an opportunity to come to America he left Germany, was joined by Miss Mey-r, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schurz sailed for the land of the free, where he was destined to win-distingtion. low a prisoner to be put on bail and to post-

a manner that would make My Dear Lady Disdain turn pale with envy. I have heard of several instances in the recent holiday season where employes returned to their stances are rare where a man renders him-self liable to the application of the cat. He must be convicted of one disgraceful offense against discipline before ne can render hudgelf liable to be flogged for a second of-fonse, and even after one such degradation he may be restored to the non-liable class by a year's good conduct. Even when a sailor is liable to be flogged some other pun-ishment may be substituted for the cat, and under no circumstances can he legally re-ceive more than fifty lashes. Moslem Missionaries. It is reported that Moslem missionaries the about to leave India for London, where employes returned to their season where employes returned to their employeers the Christmas gifts (in money) which said: "Sirs-I return your Christmas returned money was inclosed in a letter, which said: "Sirs-I return your Christmas is allor is liable to be flogged some other pun-ishment may be substituted for the cat, and under no circumstances can he legally re-ceive more than fifty lashes. Moslem Missionaries. experienced traveler drops it into his pocket and waiks away. Then the party of the and walks away. Then the party of the second part comes after him and begs, en-treats, supplicates and even sheds tears to obtain the very gift he refused a moment before. I have seen an Arab roll on the ground in agony (or rage) and cry like a child under such circumstances, and he was not a how either but a full grown abla bodied

The Sea.

Does any boy, or man, think how much the

sea has lost in its poetry since the steam-

and the ironclad battle-ship superseded the

glorious old three decker? This fact came

forcibly to my mind this week when I was looking at an account of a battle between

the fleets of Chill and Peru, in the last war

between those countries, and comparing it

with Tratalgar, Navarino, the attack of Sir Francis Drake on the Spanish Armada, or the battles described in Marryat's novels. Compare Marryat's account of the battles of the Texel (1 think it is in "Peter Simple"), where the Dutch lost fifteen ships, and were sudly defeated by the Fredick with any

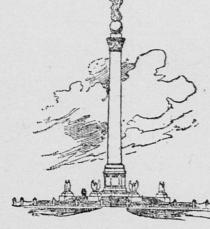
sadly defeated by the English, with any naval fight of the last thirty years, and note

that goes to aid the pen of the narrator or the tongue of the veteran at the fireside, all are absent in the modern story of battle. Compare the account of the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton

engine took the place of sails for propulsion

action during the War of the Rebellion, says for the construction proper are \$50,000 in cash. There are also at the disposal of the Battle Monument Association fifty brass cannon which may be employed in any way deemed proper, presented for the purpose by joint resolution of Congress, approved

a joint resolution of Congress, approved April 28, 1870. The design of Messrs. McKim, Mead & White of New York was accepted some time ago. The monument is to be a martial one, distinct in its own character and im-pressive in its design. The beauty of its site and the surroundings seemed to the suc-cessful architects (so they state) to preclude any bulky or massive treatment, and sug-gested rather a treatment where the impres-sion should be produced by height supsion should be produced by height supported by a base which should not interfere



West Point's Battle Monument

the difference in opportunities for graphic description. Ships or fleets approaching each other under full sail, maneuvering for the weather gauge, damage to sails or rig-ging, seeking a position to rake one's ad-versary fore and aft, and nearly everything that goes to aid the near of the narrator or therefore, adopted as the feature of their design a single monolitic shaft, treated in the shape of a memorial column or column of victory. In this form it is possible to ob-tain impressiveness and dignity without a sacrifice of grace, at the same time preserving a distinctively architectural and monu-mental character. The shaft is to be a mono-lith of polished Vermont granite forty-six feet high and five feet six inches in diameter, probably the largest polished shaft in the world.

Roads in the late civil war, and that of the Constitution and Java off the coast of Brazil in the war of 1812, and also with other batthe world. It is proposed to surmount it with a figure of Victory, and surround it by eagles—a dis-tinct mark of its national character. The shaft will rest upon a circular base surtles in which the Constitution was engaged and note the difference. In the fight of the rounded by flights of steps, giving the greatest breadth and dignity possible to the ironclads not a man is visible on the deck of either, and as for rigging to be shot away and sails to be handled during the action there are none at all. The battle consists

The materials are granite and bronze. It should be understood, however, that the successful design is to undergo some modifications in the details of its decorative features, as well as in the relative proportions of its base and shaft.

It is hoped that the monument will be completed during the ensuing summer. A ROYAL TABLE.

How the English Fed Their Kings in the

Olden Time. The profusion which characterized the infortunate Charles 1 is well shown in the following account of the lavish and wasteful table which he kept up. It is asserted and preserved. that there were daily in his court eighty-six tables well furnished each meal, whereof

the King's table had twenty-eight dishes, the Queen's twenty-four, four other tables sixteen dishes each, three other ten dishes each, twelve other had seven dishes each, seventeen other tables had each of them five dishes, three other had four each, thirty-two other tables had each three dishes, and thirteen other had each two dishes, in all about 500 dishes each meal, with beer, wine, and all other things necessary—all which was provided most by the several purveyors, who by commission legally and regularly authorized did receive those pro-visions at a moderate price, such as had been formerly agreed upon in the several counties of England, which price (by reason of the value of money much altered) was become low, yet a very inconsiderable burdishes, three other had four each, thirty,

BERNHARDT'S TASTE.

An Elaboration of Costume That Sets Paris Wild With Envy.

Sarah Bernhardt has set all Paris erazy by her African compl-xion, the cosmetic for which is a concertion of her own. The com-pound consists of saffron, well kneaded with powdered coffee, combined with a delicate mixture of musk and chicory, dilut-d with rose-wat-r until sufficiently liquid to be spread over the skin. Instead of making up for the part she brushes up. It has been for the part she brushes up. It has been the dream of her life to glay Cleopatra, and for years she has been collecting jewels, gir-dles, armlets, bracelets and necklaces, says been formerly agreed upon in the several counties of England, which price (by reason of the value of money much altered) was become low, yet a very inconsiderable bur-den to the kingdom in general, but theredy was greatly supported the dignity royal in the eyes of strangers as well as sub-jects. The English fiobility and gentry, ac-cording to the King's example, were excited to keep a proportionate hospitality in their several country mansions, the hus-bandmen encouraged to breed cattle, all tradesmen to a cheerful industry; and there their several country mansions, the hus-bandmen encouraged to breed cattle, all tradesmen to a cheerful industry; and there was then a free circulation of moneys throughout the whole body of the kingdom. There was spent yearly in the King's house of gross meat 1500 oxen, 7000 sheep, 1200 reals, 300 porkers, 400 sturks of young beeves, 6800 lambs, 300 flitches of bacon and of capons, 470 dozen of hens, 750 dozen of pullets and 1470 dozen of chickens; for bread, 3600 bishels of wheat, and for drink 600 tuns of wine and 1700 tuns of beer; moretuns of wine and 1700 tuns of beer; more- sense of luxury. One dress, an Egyptian

half way from Mecca to Jeddah, on his re-turn to the coast, he thought his disguise was detected through an attitude that he in-cautiously assumed one evening, and he has-tened to the coast alone as fast as his feet would carry him. Before his flight was dis-covered he was several miles on his way, and reached the point of safety about day-hight way much fatigued with the randing an hour at short range, and the wheel of the Constitution was shot away, but her Cap-tain, Bainbridge, managed his crippled ship at that he active for the second states of the so that he got in a raking fire on the Java then the two vessels ran free with the wind on their quarter, and at 4 o'clock the Java light, very much fatigued with the rapidity of his flight. on their quarter, and at 4 o'clock the Java sought to close in by running down on the Constitution's quarter. Her jibboom pene-trated the mizzen rigging of the American ship, and—but I'm not intending to give the whole story, and only offer the above as a sample to show how prosaic steam and iron have made us to-day. Even the old sailor phrases must give way to new ones; the mariner can no longer exclaim "Shiver my timbers!" as there are no timbers to be A Criminal Trial in China. A friend in China sends me an account of ed or -not my friend does not say, that the timbers!" to induce them to be veracious the Judge

almost wholly of the discharge of cannon and attempts to use or avoid the ram, and there is little else to describe, while in the meeting of the old-timers there is a great deal to be told. The British ship had the position to windward and bore down upon her antagonist; they began at 2 o'clock and fought for half When

timbers!" as there are no timbers to be shivered. He may say "Dent my plates!" but this phrase has not the nautical ring.

The New War-Shins. Speaking recently with an naval officer about the new ships of war which carry the American flag, he told me that the new cruiser, the Maine, could destroy a whole fleet of the old-time war vessels at her leisure, while they could inflict hardly any dam-age upon her. The same remark has been made in England about the modern war-ship, in comparison with the old-fashioned wooden craft with which the brilliant record Noted British Navy was made. The old Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, where he met his death, was a four-decker, carrying ninety-six guns and a pro-portionate number of men. The new ship of the same name is an ironclad, with not one-tenth that number of guns, and as she lies at the side of the veteran whose name she bears she resembles a pigmy at the side of a giant. Yet the new Victory would be more than a match for the old, as the tiger is more than a match for the old, as phant. Every ball from the old Victory would glance harmlessly from the armor of the new one, while the shot of the latter would crash through the sides of her vener-

