FAREWELL TO REID.

A Banquet Given by the American Colony in Paris in His Honor.

IT IS A MOST DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

His Diplomatic Career Reviewed and His Services Highly Eulogized.

By Telegraph to the News.

A FAREWELL BANQUET

In Honor of Mr. Reid, our Retiring Minister to France.

PARIS, March 24.—A farewell banquet given by the American colony to Mr. Reid, the retiring United States minister, took place this evening at Hotel Continental. The guests included the most prominent members of the American colony and many famous Frenchmen, among them several members of the Cabinet. The music was furnished by the band of the national guard. Mr. John Hayes, toast master, began his speech making by proposing the health of President Harrison, "Hail Columbia" by the band followed. Then came the toast to "The President of the French Republic." The toast was followed by playing the "Marseillaise."

In proposing the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Hayes reviewed the great work accomplished during Reid's ministership, and continued, saying: "In wishing you, on the eve of your departure, an affectionate farewell, permit me to add that in returning to your home, we hope on your onward march of usefulness, our country may trust you with new honors and further distinctions."

Mr. Hayes then requested General King, consul-general, to read an address dedicated to the honored guest. The address reviewed Mr. Reid's diplomatic career at length and eulogized his services in the most laudatory language.

Reid responded in feeling and grateful language for the honor done him. He said he went abroad with the idea of taking a vacation, but now after five years of hard work he was going back to New York to get that vacation. Speaking of what had been accomplished by him, he said if there had been any success, it was largely due to the tact, energy and persistent policy of the home government.

Foreign Minister Ribot responded to the toast, "The French Republic," and in the course of remarks referring to the McKinley bill said, if the United States grants any concessions, they will be met here with equal concessions, even to the point of free trade.

Colonel Stuart Taylor, of San Francisco, Senator Jules Simon and M. Laird also spoke.

Train Wreckers Shot.

CITADAL, MEX., March 24.—Six train wreckers were caught bearing spikes on the Central and immediately shot.

FRENCH FEMALE CONVICTS.

BY MARRYING FELLOW CONVICTS THEY CAN ESCAPE CONFINEMENT IN PRISON.

(From the London Courier.)

French female prisoners and convicts are treated with more kindness, on the whole, than persons of their class in England. Their matrons and wardresses are Augustine nuns, whose rule, though firm, is gentler, more merciful and more steadilly equitable than that of lay women could be. The female convicts are allowed the same privilege as the men in the matter of earning money and buying things at the canteen. Those of them who are young also enjoy a privilege not granted to female convicts in other countries—that of having husbands provided for them by the State—only these husbands must be of convicts.

Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiary calling upon all women who feel inclined to go out to New Caledonia and be married to make an application to that effect through the governor. Elderly women are always very prompt in making such application, but they are not entertained. The matrimonial candidates must be young enough and from physical infirmities, girls under long sentences readily catch at this method of escaping from the intolerable tedium of prison life and the pretty sense are certainly to be put on the governor's list, no matter how frightful may be the crimes for which they have been sentenced.

The only moral qualification requisite is to have passed at least two years in the penitentiary. The selected candidates have to sign engagements promising to marry convicts and to settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions the government transports them, gives them a decent outfit, and a ticket-of-leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are so arranged for them by the governor of the colony, who has a selection of well-behaved convicts ready for them to choose from; and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits, for the proportion of marriageable men to women is about three to one.

Of course, if the girl positively declares that none of the bridegrooms submitted to her inspection have met with her approval the governor can only shrug his shoulders in the usual French way. It has happened more than once that pretty girls have been wooed by warders, free settlers, or time expired soldiers and sailors, instead of by convicts. In such cases the governor consents to a marriage only on condition that the convict's free lover shall place himself in the position of a ticket-of-leave man and undertake never to leave the colony. Love works wonders, and there is no instance on record of a man having refused to comply with these conditions when once he has fallen in love.

Representative Jerry Simpson is reported to be very much displeased because on the diagram of seats outside the door of the House of Representatives his name appears as Jeremiah Simpson. Representative Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland is equally displeased because he figures on the diagram as "Thomas." These statesmen, being both self-made men, attributes of their own fortunes, as Mrs. Partington used to say, naturally object to having any foolish fashion-mongers put on their names.—New York World.

THE MODERN SIDESADDLE.

Why It Is That a Woman Is Safer on Horseback Than a Man Is.

About the year 1830, by an accidental circumstance, women's riding was revolutionized. An Englishman made a wager to ride a racehorse on a side saddle. A prominency trod upon him. I imagine, the rudeness of the attempt, by to minimize the danger by enabling him to sit safely, Mr. Fitzhardinge Osborne. I think, invented the first pommel. Nearly back on wonders how it was that women had not long before invented it for themselves under stress of urgent need. But one generation followed another and no one seemed to have thought of it. Once invented, however, it was immediately adopted, and a three pommeled side saddle came into general use. This invention at once rehabilitated women's riding as a fine art by predicating a new platform under improved conditions. The grip obtainable by its means gave the greatest possible security in exchange for the least possible expenditure of force.

Saddles of this kind were cumbrous and very heavy, but during the following fifty years the weight of timber-trees was gradually reduced, and little by little every unnecessary inch was cut away, till in course of time the three pommeled saddle evolved into the long light tenting saddle seen in the present. It differs in several ways from its prototype. In the ancient saddle, the long narrow cantle is built over a sort of vessel, which takes in the horse's withers and above the seat of the saddle to be felt when the old fashioned seat shaped up and filled the rider's frame with much the same effect as riding up hill.

All traces of the outer pommel have disappeared, leaving a free space here no evidence is necessary. Finally, the left hand pommel is placed high up the thigh, where the grip is strongest, the pressure having formerly been placed just above the knee, so that a shorter stirrup was necessary. Now, such greater leverage led to an exaggeration of movement, which prevented all rhythm, for obviously the closer the rider was at the mercy of the horse, or rider, as he or blood with his action, or, to speak, following the pattern of his movement.

In the modern saddle all modifications tend to diminish effort and by greater security to enable the rider to sit very well. Enough of seat is left to allow to the result, roughly speaking, of three grips, caused by the opposing pressure of his two legs against the pommels. Of these grips, the first results from the downward pressure of the whole length of the right leg against the upper surface of the left. The second is the grip just above the knee, of the right thigh against the pommel, regulating the pressure of the leg just above the ankle on the saddle flap below. This grip is counterbalanced by the left leg's inward pressure at the knee. And, third, the hook back of the right leg over the pommel as opposed to the pressure of the stirrup foot.

Moreover, by sitting far back the leverage of these three grips is increased, and the consequent distribution of the weight makes the balance right. The legs must be immovable on the saddle, but above the waist the body swaps and gives to the horse's action and from constant habit a good rider adjusts the balance almost by instinct, and carries on the horse's movements in a multiplicity of the curves which pass imperceptibly from one step to another without any jerk or abruptness of movement.—English Illustrated Magazine.

Lighthouse Lamps and Lenses.

In lighthouses there are six orders of lights, graded according to their intensity. The lamp of the lowest or sixth order, which consumes only half a gill of coal oil an hour, gives about as much light as an ordinary parlor reading lamp (say 12 candle power), while the largest or first order lamp, which burns sixteen gills an hour, gives 400 candle power of light. But while the naked flame of the lamp gives this much light, the French Fresnel lens in which the lamp is set condenses and concentrates this light, so that it is multiplied in power many times. Thus the little 12 candle power flame of the sixth order lamp has in a lens a power of 75 candles and the great 400 candle power light of the first order lamp, when placed in its enormous lens, gives a power of some 12,000 candles. Such a lens is 12 feet high and has a diameter of 6 feet.—Harper's Young People.

Paper a Hundred Years Hence.

Experts are predicting that the books of today will fail to press before the middle of the next century. The paper in the books that have survived two or three centuries was made by hand of linen rags and without the aid of strong chemicals, while the ink was made of metallic. Today much of the paper for books is made, at least in part, of wood pulp treated with powerful acids, while the ink is a compound of various substances naturally at war with the fibers, paper and which it is laid. The printing of two centuries ago has improved with age, that of today, it is feared, will within fifty years have eaten its way through the paper upon which it is impressed.—Paper World.

An Artist's Unique Occupation.

In this city a young woman has turned her artistic talents to business advantage, and instead of starving in a studio, has won for herself a reputation as an artistic interior decorator, which has resulted in considerable pecuniary profit. She designs furniture and selects decorations and furnishings for people of world, but of has refine taste. She makes entirely to f ish and decorate houses or gives a few and suggestions at much at one of her time.—New York Sun.

Several Kinds of Tea.

It is said that in China there is a tea that has drooping eyes, though I am not able to vouch for the truth of that point. The Mombas cat, of the west coast of Africa, is covered with stiff, bristly hair. A Paraguay nut is only one-quarter as big as the ordinary one of this part of the world. It has a long body and short, shaggy hair. In South America there is a tree of cats which do not know how to mount.—Interview in Washington Star.

Two Ways of Meeting Trouble.

It is hardly safe to assume that because a woman appears to be some of the head to small worries that therefore she has more to bear. The worries of the house, we admit, fall mostly to the woman's share—indeed, in the actual sharing of those little woes we should say that the man generally comes off the worse, for when the cook is impudent, or a chimney smokes the master of the house is almost always called into the fray and sympathy, whereas he and family cannot spare much help or sympathy from his wife when his own trouble is added by the shortcomings of his clerk or the capacity of his groom.

When it comes to questions of the minor ills that affect the body, the case is entirely reversed. Here a woman will have an infinitely greater and more admirable patience than a man does, and while he rages impotently against some small ache or pain, she will suffer in the most stoical and resigned silence. It is certainly curious how differently the exercise of mind and body affect the two sexes. In the case of the former, the untoily mental worries, a man's natural impatience of suffering seems really to be aid.

He comes home to himself that the mental worries he brings are remedied, and therefore that it is of no use troubling himself over it. He resigns himself to the inevitable, or refuses to what he chooses to consider as inevitable, and cheerfully hastens to forget it and think of something else. A woman's patience rather stands in her way. She cannot bring herself to think that the matter is inevitable, and even though she can see no possible remedy she will still trouble and vex herself with the case, effort to right the wrong, or to prove to her own satisfaction that she has been ill and unjustly treated.—London Spectator.

John Bull's Tea & Jam.

An amusing anecdote of the dark tribes is related by Mr. John Boyes. It is a story of the suits of clothes. One day the professor of Mr. Boyes' office around the emporium of a political adventurer, who seemed him on the strength of the evidence of "making a fine thing out of the poor dockers." Hereupon Mr. Boyes insisted on visiting the factory of his new suit. It was very simple. Mess. Tossend had undertaken to adhere a very model of Mr. Boyes' own person, and the expressed a wish to present him forthwith "in his habit as he lived." "Very well," said Mr. Boyes, "but if you want to take my clothes, it is only fair to give me some other raiment." So the suit and the glass of brandy.

The explanation was accepted, but some time afterward Mr. Boyes's surprise appeared in a new suit, which was so evidently not the same suit that he had intended, emphatically "decided." "You didn't get them at Mess. Tossend's." This time it appears the author was correct. It appeared that Mr. Louis Tossend had also set up a model of Mr. Boyes in his retail establishment, in Regent street, and he, too, dashed to strip the dummy champion of his garments. In camera furnace, the latter was found to alighted for the same reason. Then, once more, the explanation was simple. The engineers suit was not Mess. Tossend's, but it was a Tossend suit for all that.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Remarkable Man.

A strange story is told of a contractor of Chicago. While at work he swears and drinks like a good fellow; or rather bad fellow, but as soon as he has reached his home and doused his features after he is a changed man. He is not a man he is a woman—for so dress and manners can make one. He goes on corsets and form improvers, shaves and powders his face, pierces his leg and ears and wears in them great golden earrings. He has experimented on his earnings for gauzy ball dresses and recent wardrobe has spent his time and wealth in dressing himself up in the height of the feminine fashion, in surpassing in wiles, in adorning his step, in whitening his hands and face, in learning womanly accomplishments. He is leading himself a woman, with all her little graces, pues, foibles. He is a strong torn—a man who has done manual labor almost all his life, a man who can outdrink, outswear, outbrick and outcurse nineteen men out of a hundred of his fellow laborers. He is said to be worth $100,000.—New York Tribune.

Her Last Thought.

A Springfield gentleman tells of a terrible experience he had some time ago, on his way home from the west. He escaped with only a few bruises and immediately joined the force of men who were doing their utmost to succor the victims. The sleeper was on fire and the scenes there were terrible. After a hard struggle they managed to drag one old lady through a window. She was terribly hurt, but she had just breath enough to whisper to the gentleman that her daughter Elvira lived in a little Vermont town, and she wanted them to be sure that Elvira had the new switch sent her, which she hadn't worn but a couple of weeks. Being Elvira's own hair, was a perfect match, and she would probably want to wear it. And then in a few minutes the careful old soul passed away.—Springfield (Mass.) Homestead.

A Mania for Calendars and Maps.

In the back part of one of the office buildings in Broad street, and on one of the upper floors, there is a small room, the walls of which are fairly hung with calendars and maps. A young broker occupies the room, and he is possessed of such a mania for illuminated calendars and railroad maps that he frequently neglects his business to go on collecting tours. He has several score of calendars for the year 1892 of various sizes and colors, all of which he has begged or pilfered from other offices. Some of these calendars are very elaborate and handsome. Of railroad maps this peculiar young broker has forty or more, representing the principal roads in this country.—New York Times.

Every Animal is Fond of Bananas.

The leaves of the banana, when are fed long and two feet wide, are tender, and the strong winds of the tropics soon tear them to strips thereby adding to their grace and beauty. The banana is a fruit that tears and bird, so well as man, are fond of, and the owner, when he lives in a spacious, settled country, may possess his plantation by a fence of some thorny plant.—Goldtwaite's Geographical Magazine.

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tourine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

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THIS LINE CONSISTS OF
Children's Petticoats, each.....15c
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AT THIS PRICE WE HAVE
Children's White Nainsook Dresses.
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Ladies' Chemise, Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.
Ladies' Drawers, Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.
Ladies' Corset Covers, Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.

At 50c. each.
This Line of Underwear is very elaborately made and finished, and would sell elsewhere for $1.00.

At 75c. each.
We show in this line goods that are in actual value worth $1.25.

For $1.00 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $1.50.
For $1.25 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $1.75.
For $1.50 Ladies' Underwear in all styles. Was $2.25.
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Do not fail to inspect our line of novelty Garments in CAPES, NEWMARKET BOX COATS, REFERS AND BLAZERS at 20 per cent Cheaper than Elsewhere. We have 1803 Imported Sample Garments that we offer at 30 per cent below value. 600 Sample Reefers at $5.00, $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50 each, in the latest cuts, worth in actual value, 50 per cent more.

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The Attractions in the Silk and Dress Goods Departments for this week are:
50 pieces Black Satin Rhadamas.....$ .50
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25 pieces Colored Surahs......67½
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This is all silk and valued at $1.25.
Elegant designs in China Silk at......67½
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Special sales—regular price $1.
50 inch colored imported Broadcloth, to close.....1.00
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An elegant assortment of styles, pattern Dresses at $2.75, $3.75 $5.50
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Another Great Sale of Embroideries This Week.
10c Hamburg Embroideries for..... 5c
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20c Hamburg Embroideries for.....10c
25c Hamburg Embroideries for.....12½c
35c Hamburg Embroideries for.....15c
40c Hamburg Embroideries for.....20c
50c Hamburg Embroideries for.....25c
450 dozen embroidered Hamburg cloths, 25c doz.
500 dozen colored-bordered scalloped Handkerchiefs 4½c each.
200 dozen plain white scalloped and hemstitched embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular price 50c; special price 25c each.
The Children's Cashmere Hats, 25c
$1.00 Children's Surah Silk Hats 50c
The Children's Surah Silk Flat, Hoods 25c each.
$1.00 Children's Surah Silk Bath Hoods, 50c each.

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