

## BANKING IN SWITZERLAND. APPROPRIATED HIS CLOTHES.

Ordinarily Takes But Fifteen Minutes to Make a Deposit if You Are Lucky.

Some Swiss methods are sufficiently antiquated, according to our standards. For instance, it requires 15 minutes in which to make a deposit at a bank, says the Chicago Record.

Every banking house has numerous chairs outside the railing, and the visitor is expected to sit quietly and cultivate a spirit of patience while the machinery is getting under way.

A customer who wishes to make a deposit goes to a window and hands in his money, together with a memorandum of the amount. The employe behind the banking counter the money and prepares a receipt for it, adding his signature by way of preliminary.

Then a small boy takes this receipt upstairs and submits it to an official, who studies it and then ponders for a while as to whether it will be safe to make the money. If he decides that the bank can undertake the risk he passes the receipt to another man, who prepares a duplicate slip and makes several entries, and finally signs his name.

Then, as soon as another man has examined the receipt and added his name, it is taken downstairs and handed to the depositor. There is one satisfaction—the money is thoroughly deposited.

An American residing in Zurich went to the bank the other day with a check which had been given to him by a business man in a large town near by. He handed in the check, and 20 minutes later received his money, less 14 cents charges. The American was well known at the bank, having been a depositor for about two years. He had indorsed the check.

A busy and nervous Chicago man would have torn down the railing before the 20 minutes expired.

## FRENCH FEMININE FENCERS.

There Is a Possibility That the Woman Duchs of the Regency May Be Revived.

American women have never taken up fencing with the enthusiasm shown by English and French women, and feminine duelists in our country will doubtless continue to choose tongues as weapons; but there have been wild rumors that feminine skill with the foil, in France, would lead to a revival of the times of the regency, when bona fide duels between women were no uncommon occurrence.

Only few weeks ago two fair Parisians, says the New York Sun, adverse to notoriety, arranged a meeting, but friends persuaded them to settle the quarrel and call the duel off, much to the regret of scandal lovers. Many French women experts, however, in London the fad has been encouraged by the swellest set. A really swaggering feminine duel would be a new sensation in society. It would be romantic and becoming, for nothing shows off the figure to such advantage as fencing. Then the possibilities in dueling costumes are most enticing. By all means, let us fight duels.

The results need be no more serious than in modern "honorable encounters" between French deputies; and the affair would be chic and picturesque in the extreme. But in the feminine duel the audience must not be limited to seconds and physicians. One should make a social function of it, and relieve the medium of afternoon tea and receptions. There would be but one objection to the new fad. Its advertising possibilities are so superb that the dramatic profession would rush into it with fervor, and the fad, instead of the combatants, would be run into the ground.

## MOTIONS IN SHAVING.

There Are No Fewer Than Five Hundred Strokes in a First-Class Shave.

"Now that you've finished shaving me, how many strokes of the razor did it require?" asked the man in the chair, as he straightened up to have his hair combed, says the Philadelphia Times.

"That's pretty hard to tell," said the barber.

"Of course it is. But you've been in the business how long?"

"Fifteen years."

"You ought to know by this time about how many strokes of the razor it requires to shave a man, supposing that you go over his face a second time."

"I might make a guess at it."

"All right. What's your guess? Remember that I have a hard beard."

"Well, I should say about 125."

"You're a good guesser, I don't think. Some time ago I got into the habit of counting the strokes of a razor every time I was being shaved. It's a good way to employ your mind. In shaving me you just made 732 strokes with the razor."

"I wouldn't have believed it."

"No man believes it until he takes the trouble to count. In my case I never knew the number to fall below 500, and it has gone more than 800 at times. I call it a stroke every time the razor is brought forward and then drawn back. I should judge that there are no fewer than 500 strokes in a first-class shave. You remember that, and probably you can win a few bets."

## A Beetle That Holes On.

The rhinoceros beetle has a tenacious and as powerful a grasp as the most ferocious bulldog. Its head may be two-thirds torn from its body, and it will not loosen its hold. It has real bones and not mandibles, like many of its family.

## Loss of Time from Illness.

It has been calculated that the loss from illness averages 20,000,000 weeks at work in the year, or 2½ percent of the work done by the whole population between 15 and 65 years of age.

## FRENCH MONARCHY.

Weakness of the Orleans Family Who Are the Principal Claimants to It.

The chief source of English misconception respecting French affairs is the delusion that the restoration of the monarchy is possible. This ought to be dispelled by the practical knowledge of the character of the pretenders, says the New York Tribune. The duke of Orleans, when not in Brussels, lives in England. He is not a recluse, but is constantly seen in social life and never has impressed anyone as having the resources of character requisite for regaining the crown. He is a bright-eyed, rosy-faced, callow youth, amiable and harmless. Everyone who has met him smiles at the idea of his ever making a serious attempt to overthrow the republic; his functions are exhausted in putting his signature to manifestoes at a safe distance. A well-informed social leader in London sums up the matter thus:

Here is one to the credit of Richard Harding Davis. After the battle a heavy traveling bag or trunk was found with no owner at hand to claim it, says a Nashville American correspondent. Several negroes of the Tenth cavalry regulars opened it and found a variety of fancy shirts, trousers, stockings and such like. These they immediately confiscated and began to bedeck themselves with.

Shortly after Richard Harding Davis came upon the scene from another part of the field. He saw he had been despoiled, but entered no complaint. An officer of the regiment, however, began to make inquiries. He asked where the clothes came from and was told.

Turning to Mr. Davis he inquired: "Are these your clothes?" Mr. Davis bowed in the affirmative. "Then, men, you should be doubly ashamed of your conduct. You not only did wrong in opening the trunk at all, but you have made a brave man your victim. When we were fired upon from ambush by the Spaniards Davis here was right in front of our column pointing out the Spaniards for us to shoot at. A soldier was shot down by his side. He picked up the gun and began firing immediately. He has just returned from the pursuit. Take off those garments. Mr. Davis, in behalf of my soldiers, I apologize for their thoughtlessness, conduct."

There was a cheer given for Richard Harding Davis, which the big, broad-shouldered war correspondent acknowledged with a smile, and the incident was ended.

## IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

The Possibilities Developed in the Extreme North in Late Years.

The close of the century discloses for the first time in the world's history a practical purpose to develop the resources of the Arctic circle, says Leslie's Weekly. The discovery of gold in the Klondike has sent a flood of immigrants into a territory which was supposed to be almost uninhabitable. And now scientists of Great Britain are making a careful investigation of enormous deposits of iron ore, some distance from Stockholm, Sweden, within the area included in the Arctic circle. These new ore fields are apparently of limitless extent and of the greatest possible value to the iron industry of Great Britain, which is rapidly finding itself unable to compete with the cheap products of American ore. These Swedish deposits are said to be among the most valuable ever discovered on either continent.

Following the discovery of gold in Alaska, this may be taken as an indication that the mineral wealth of the Arctic regions may ultimately lead to the establishment of a large population in those parts of the world nearest the north pole, which have hitherto been little explored, because of their inhospitable climate. An ingenious philosopher has outlined the theory that the precious metals of the world will be found in greatest abundance in the Arctic regions, because, when the world was a molten mass, revolving on its axis, the tendency of all metals was, naturally, toward the axis or the poles, and that when the plastic mass solidified the gold and silver were concentrated near the poles.

## SNOBBISHNESS.

One Meets It Everywhere—Settled to Any One Set of People.

A lady living in an unfashionable street invited a gentleman of leisurely life to her home, because in her simplicity she thought he seemed lonely, says an exchange. He came and at the close of the evening remarked to her: "I had no idea I should meet so many distinguished people at your house," his voice unconsciously emphasizing the pronoun. In a little book, "About People," Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells gives the following instance of a lack of good manners:

"Snobbishness is not confined to one set of people. Emphasized by fashion or literary pretensions, it spreads from village to city. It exists in sardine factories and in palatial mansions; it is met with at picnics and dances, as well as at dinners or conversation parties. The links are close."

In his treatment of the gulls, the pelican is simply a brutal bully. Whenever he sees one of the latter about to take hold of a piece of bread or some dainty contributed by the spectators, he will rush at him with prodigious noise and flapping. The gull invariably takes refuge in the water, abandoning the morsel, which the pelican devours with every evidence of satisfaction.

## HUMOR OF THE PELICAN.

The Ungainly Fowl Exercises Its Freedom on His Cage Mates, the Gulls and Starlings.

Just as the seal Nellie is the buffoon of the aquarium, so the pelican plays the part of the clown in the Central Park menagerie, says the New York Sun. The two pelicans dwell in a big wire inclosure with a tank in the middle. The other inmates are a pair of storks and a few herring gulls. Unquestionably the pelicans are the bosses of the company. Their specialty is low humor and their victims are the dignified storks and the somewhat vapid and characterless gulls. The storks' unfortunate habit of standing on one leg exposes them to constant insult. The pelicans' custom is to wait until he finds a stork standing in his favorite attitude close beside the tank. He then will waddle up quietly behind him and jostle against him, knocking him into the water. This maneuver successfully accomplished, the pelican will show signs of uncontrollable pleasure, leaping about, flapping his wings and squawking in triumph.

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## POOR DRUGS Foisted on Japan.

Inferior and adulterated drugs have been introduced into Japan in such large quantities that a law had to be enacted to the effect that all drugs intended in Japan must be inspected at the government laboratories before being offered for sale.

## Durable Cloth of Old Egypt.

The cloth of the old Egyptians was so good that, though it has been used for thousands of years as wrappings for mummies, the Arabs of to-day can wear it. It is all of linen, the ancient Egyptian considering wool unclean.

## Composed by Royalty.

Frederick the Great composed the "Marche Real," the national anthem of Spain, and Pedro I. of Brazil, the "Hymne Constitutional," the national air of Portugal.

## Succession of Coming Storms.

W. H. Wheeler, who has devoted many years to the study of such matters, says that in the Bay of Biscay frequently during the autumn and winter in calm weather a heavy sea gets up and rolls in on the coast four-and-twenty hours before the gale which causes it arrives, and of which it is the prelude.

## Peter Johnson vs J. Madison Vance.

**COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS - No. 56,383.** En vertu d'un writ de saisissement et vente à moi adressé par l'Hon. Court Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'encherre publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, No. 840 rue Communie, entre les rues Carondelet et Beausejour, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 8 décembre 1898 à midi, des propriétés ci-après décrites à savoir:

Un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 18, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 19, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 20, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 21, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 22, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 23, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 24, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 25, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 26, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 27, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 28, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 29, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 30, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 31, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir:

Le 32, soit un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans le quatrième District de la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, dans l'îlot No. 128, borné par les rues Zimpel, Burdette, Trois-ville et Adams, désigné comme lot No. 12, date du 14. 12. 1898, 16, 17 et 18 pieds de face sur la rue Zimpel, par 100 pieds de profondeur, à savoir: