A FAMOUS FENCER

Master at Arms Jean Louis Was a Wizard With the Sword.

GREATEST DUEL ON RECORD.

In Front of an Army This Napoleonic Wonder Faced Thirteen Italian Sword Experts and Spitted Them in Succession Without a Rest.

To give an idea of what a brave man can do if he knows fencing thoroughly and but keeps cool and collected in danger we will relate a historical duel. So extraordinary is this combat that it would be held a romance had it not been witnessed by a whole army. The hero is Jean Louis, one of the great masters of the sword of the beginning of last century, and the duel happened in Madrid in 1813. He was the master at arms of the Thirty-second regiment of French infantry. The First regiment, composed entirely of Italians, formed part of the same brigade.

Regimental esprit de corps and rivalries of nationality caused constant quarrels, when swords were often whipped out or bullets exchanged. After a small battle between the two factions of the brigade had occurred in the streets of Madrid, in which over 200 French and Italian soldiers had taken part, the officers of the two regiments, in a council of war assembled, decided to give such breaches of order a great blow and to re-establish discipline. They declared that the masters at arms of the two regiments involved should take up the quarrel and fight it out.

Imagine a whole army in battle array on one of the large plains that surround Madrid. In the center a large ring is left open for the contestants. This spot is raised above the plain so that not one of the spectators of this tragic scene—gayly dressed officers, soldiers in line, Spaniards, excited as never a bullfight excited them—will miss one phase of the contest. It is before 10,000 men that the honor of an army is about to be avenged in the blood of thirty brave men.

The drum is heard. Two men, naked to the waist, step in the ring. The first is tall and strong. His black eyes roll disdainfully upon the gaping crowd. He is Giacomo Ferrari, the celebrated Italian. The second, tall, also handsome and with muscles like steel, stands modestly awaiting the word of command. His name is Jean Louis. The seconds take their places on either side of their principals. A deathlike silence ensues.

"On guard!"

The two masters cross swords. Giacomo Ferrari lunges repeatedly at Jean Louis, but in vain. His every thrust is met by a parry. He makes up his mind to bide his chance and caresses and tosses his opponent's blade. Jean Louis, calm and watchful, lends himself to the play, when, quicker than lightning, the Italian jumps aside with a loud yell and makes a terrible lunge at Jean Louis, a Florentine trick often successful. But with extraordinary rapidity Jean Louis has parried and ripostes quickly in the shoulder.

"It is nothing," cries Giacomo, "a mere scratch." And they again fall on guard. Almost directly he is hit in the breast. This time the sword of Jean Louis, who is now attacking, penetrates deeply. Giacomo's face becomes livid, his sword drops from his hand and he falls heavily on the turf. He is dead.

Jean Louis is already in position. He wipes his reeking blade; then, with the point of his sword on the ground, he calmly awaits the next man.

The best fencer of the First regiment has just been carried away a corpse, but the day is not yet over. Fourteen adversaries are there, impatient to measure swords with the conqueror, burning to avenge the master they had deemed invincible.

Jean Louis hardly has two minutes' rest. He is ready. A new adversary stands before him. A sinister click of swords is heard, a lunge, a parry, a riposte, and then a cry, a sigh, and all is over. A second body is before Jean Louis.

A third adversary advances. They want Jean Louis to rest. "I am not tired," he answers, with a smile.

The signal is given. The Italian is as still as the one who lies there a corpse covered by a military cloak. He has closely watched Jean Louis' play and thinks he has guessed the secret of his victories. He multiplies his feints and tricks; then, all at once, bounding like a tiger on his prey, he gives his opponent a terrible thrust in the lower line. But Jean Louis' sword has parried and is now deep within his opponent's breast.

What need we to relate any more? Ten new adversaries followed him, and the ten fell before Jean Louis amid the excited yells and roars of an army.

At the request of the Thirty-second regiment's colonel, who thought the honor sufficient, Jean Louis after much pressing consented to stop the combat, and he shook hands with the two survivors, applauded by 10,000 men.

From that day fights ceased between French and Italian soldiers.

This wonderful and gigantic combat might be held a fable were not all the facts above stated still found in the archives of the ministry of war.—Lippincott's.

A keen, warm sympathy that makes your brother's need your own—nothing short of that is really charity.—Phillips Brooks.

SIRES AND SONS.

Frederick P. Keppel, dean of the school of Arts of Columbia university, has received the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the republic of France.

Lieutenant John M. Timmons, newly appointed chief naval aid to President Taft, is an athlete and something of a man bird. At Annapolis he was captain of the varsity crew in 1900.

Charles Lord of Ossuiston, son of George Montagu Bennet, seventh earl of Tankerville, a real English peer and heir to vast ancestral estates in England, is attending a private preparatory school in Boston incognito.

William Lowther, father of the speaker of the house of commons, celebrated his ninetieth birthday recently. Mr. Lowther was for many years in diplomatic service and sat in parliament for more than twenty years as a representative of Westmoriand.

The new president of Switzerland has had a thorough training for the place. He is M. Forrer, a federal councilor, and has served in every department of the Swiss government, except the treasury, and for the last five years has been at the head of the postal and railway departments.

George Bakhmetieff, the new Russian ambassador, is no stranger at Washington, having been secretary of the legation during the administration of President Arthur. He speaks English fluently, is a man of broad ideas, and has a wealth of native wit and saving humor and an American wife.

Dress Hints.

If the collar bands of the shirt waists are left unstarched by the laundress the necks of the waists will not break so early as they ordinarily do.

Never press a fur lined coat. It will ruin the skins. Take a very wet sponge and go over the garment thoroughly if it has become very wrinkled. Then hang on a form in the open air. It will look like a new coat when dry.

A woman who usually contrives to make her clothes last longer than any one else can makes a practice of hanging her silk petticoats upside down by loops sewed under the ruffle. The heaviest end of the garment being uppermost, there is less strain on the silk.

Pen, Chisel and Brush.

George Eliot was a slave to the influence of the hunchback and club-footed man and did no literary work upon the day when she saw one.

Entering upon his career as an artist four years ago and at the age of sixty-three, Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. N., has thirty-two paintings on exhibition in the Corcoran Art gallery in Washington.

Robert Cauer, the German sculptor who designed the Sigel monument in Forest park, St. Louis, is now in that city in connection with the work of modeling the monument to be erected on the Vicksburg battlefield as a memorial to the Missouri soldiers.

Town Topics.

Detroit, tired of being merely a place where steamboats pass by, has come to the front with 1,000 divorces in a year.—Cleveland Leader.

Simultaneous announcement is made that its horse cars are to go and that New York will create a civic center. The metropolis is bound to catch up with the fashions some time.—Providence Journal.

Kansas City, having resorted to every other expedient to get the notice of the public, now comes to the front with a man who notified the gas company that his meter was running slow.—Cleveland Leader.

Facts From France.

The strike of some 500 Paris seamstresses for better wages disclosed the fact that they make less than 50 cents a day, working ten hours.

The Rue La Boetie in Paris appears to have been adopted by the picture and curio dealers nowadays, as used to be the case with the Rue Laffitte. Several new galleries have recently been opened there.

M. Jules Rouget has bequeathed a legacy of $20,000 to be divided between any two girls in the Seine district considered by the prefect to be most deserving on condition that they are married before April next.

High Prices.

Standard Oil raises prices as easily as if it had never been dissolved.—Chicago News.

That butter boycott may bring down the price if it ever gets started, but it is to be hoped it will keep the price down longer than the meat boycott did.—New York Tribune.

Did anybody hear whether the cost of living made any New Year's resolutions? The one most desired was the same as that made by Davy Crockett's coon: "Don't shoot; I'll come down."—Boston Globe.

Political Quips.

When a politician works hard for a man that man is himself, although it may not always look that way from the road.—Atchison Globe.

With one convention on the 18th and the other on the 25th, it looks as if we might have a two ring circus next summer.—Washington Post.

Arizona and New Mexico are displaying exemplary modesty as new states in not rooting to the front with favorite sons for the presidency.—Cleveland Leader.

A MASTER OF DETAIL.

Paintings in Bath Abbey Had to Be Historically Correct.

One of the strongest characteristics of Abbey was his sense of anachronism. No detail of a great canvas was small enough to escape his infinite precaution in this regard, no research too exhausting that yielded the correct answer to some archaic matter of dress or armor. Because of this scrupulous care his studio at Morgan hall, itself an ancient building, more than 300 years old, became a veritable museum of heraldic shields, coats and cuirasses. Whenever he wished to paint a certain detail of complicated armor he purchased or borrowed a whole suit as a model. Once, so the story is told, when Abbey had completed a large painting depicting an ancient court scene he discovered that the quarterings in the heraldic shield woven in a woman's skirt were incorrect. He painted out the skirt and corrected his error.

His masterpiece in oils, the "Quest of the Holy Grail," which he did for the Boston library, has been pronounced perfect in every detail of architecture, of dress and heraldry. His "Coronation of Edward VII." has been praised by antiquarians because of its perfection and accuracy of detail. It was this painting which won Abbey his greatest fame in England.

Though Abbey spent nearly all of his working years in England and on the continent, he did not consider himself an expatriate, and he was always keenly American in his sentiments. Baseball was with him a consuming passion. When he discovered that there was none to play his favorite game in England he took up cricket as the next best thing, and cricket was his favorite pastime.—New York Sun.

FEMININE AUTOCRATS.

Women of Sahara Rule the Men With Rods of Iron.

The Tuaregs, found in the vilayet of Tripoli, are descended from the Auxorians of old, who in the fourth century took Leptis from the Romans after eight days' siege.

Among the Tuaregs, writes Hanns Vischer in "Across the Sahara," it is man, the brute, who by all the laws of the country has to obey the women. Descent is traced through the mother. Woman shows her proud face to all the world, while the man goes veiled. In the presence of a woman of noble birth men cover their faces and heads altogether. The women give the children what little instruction they have and train them to respect and obey them.

The stick he carries and the great wooden box into which he puts what his wife suffers him to have are all the man possesses and all he retains if for some reason his wife chooses to divorce him.

In Ghat when a man goes out after sunset he is usually followed by a negro servant, sent by his wife to dog his steps, and woe to him if he forgets himself or comes home too late! He will find the door shut and must count himself lucky if he is not put on to the street altogether.

The young man who in spite of all this wants to marry must pay a heavy sum for the bride, to obtain which he is obliged to look for other means than his usual work for the Arab trader. Thus he is forced into taking part in one of the annual rhazzias.

The women decide when the right moment has come, and the men sally forth against some luckless caravan or to the rich highlands of Tibesti.—Detroit Free Press.

Three Essentials For Success.

He who would succeed must arm himself with three vital and most necessary weapons—first, he must have ceaseless industry; second, he must have limitless ambition of purpose; third, he must possess unquenchable enthusiasm, coupled with a determination to succeed. Given these three and something else besides—the gift of imagination—and it matters not, I believe, whether the life of a man begins in a cobbler's shop or a grocery store or whether it begins in such an illuminating joyfulness in beautiful things as that which brightened my early childhood. With any beginning success will, of a surety, be his who makes himself truly deserving of it.—Howard Pyle in Woman's Home Companion.

Professional Pride.

A local pugilist was brought before a police magistrate charged with assault. Said the magistrate:

"Prisoner, complainant says that you willfully and maliciously knocked his hat off."

Up spoke the accused, pride in his voice:

"No, your honor; I didn't knock his hat off. I knocked him from under his hat."—New York Times.

His Way.

"At the beginning of each week Titewad gives his wife the money to run the house on during the week."

"I suppose he asks her how much money she wants and then hands it over?"

"No, he asks her how little she can get along with and hands that over."—Houston Post.

Too Much Nothing.

"This cheese is full of holes," complained the prospective purchaser.

"Yes, sir," said the proprietor. "That's right."

"Haven't you got one with the holes full of cheese?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Who fears is worthy of calumny.—Ben Jonson.

Earliest Transportation.

The earliest and simplest conception of transportation is a man outside a log propelling it through the water with his hands and feet.

Dog Meat.

While Anaximenes and others differ as to the nobility, digestibility, flavor and appetizing of polar dog meat, old Uncle Hippocrates, the first great scientific observer of the world, and one of the most accurate, reckoned a fat puppy as one of the greatest delicacies Greece offered.

Deep Breathing.

Air is to the body what coal is to the furnace. The deeper the breathing the more drafts are turned on and the brighter life burns.

Costly Fishes.

The most beautiful and costly fishes in the world come from China, says the London Mail, and the rarest of all is the brush tail goldfish. Specimens of these have sold for as high as £140 each, and in Europe the prices range fro £50 to £100. The brush tail goldfish is so small that a half crown piece will cover it, and probably there is no living thing of its size and weight that is worth so much money.

Rubber Tires.

Although rubber has been in use since 1745, it was not until 100 years later that it was applied to the wheels of carriages.

The Coffee Tree.

The coffee tree in the valley of the Amazon yields four times as much fruit as in Mexico. But it is not a native. It was introduced from Africa.

Flags.

It can hardly be doubted that flags or their equivalent were used very early in the world's history. Among the buried remnants of early races and civilization are found records of objects which were apparently used as ensigns. These are accepted as evidence that the ancient Egyptian soldiers were not without their standards. The Assyrians and Jews also carried something similar in design and purpose.

Queer Springs.

In Spain there is a spring of water said to cure lovesick people. Another queer spring is situated in Mexico, the waters of which cure alcoholic cravings, so the legend runs.

Sea Legs.

To keep your footing in a car or on a boat walk with your feet wide apart. This is all there is to "sea legs."

Fusel Oil.

Fusel oil is a byproduct produced in the distillation of alcohol from various substances, including grain, beet and cane molasses and wood. Its chief use in the United States is in connection with the manufacture of explosives. It is also used in making artificial fruit essences.

Trout and Salmon.

A trout is a trout from the day it is born, but not until it gets into the ocean is a salmon a salmon. While it lives in a river it is a parr.

Music and Flowers.

Professor Hans Teitgen of Munich has discovered that flowers are sensitive to music and betray their individual natures by expanding their petals under the influence of certain melodies.

Elephants in Siam.

The whole elephant tribe is looked upon with great veneration by the Siamese. The elephant is the symbolic animal of the country, and, though his ponderous strength is daily used in his master's service, he is man's colaborer, not his beast of burden.

Names in China.

In China married women preserve their own names after marriage, the name of a person being regarded as very important in that country.

A Famous Tea House.

The firm that exported the celebrated chests of tea which were sunk in Boston harbor is still doing business in London. The firm is the oldest established tea house in England.

Wedding Funerals.

In Japan, land of flowers, they hold funeral services at the home of the bride's parents the night she is married. This is to show that the young lady is dead to her father and mother.

Borneo's Marriage Ceremony.

In Borneo the bride and bridegroom sit on metal logs before the priest, who gives them cigars and betel while he blesses them. He waves above them two fowls bound together. The bridegroom then places the betel in his bride's mouth and a cigar between her lips. They are then married.

A Secret.

A clever woman once gave a very smart designation of a secret as something for one, enough for two, nothing for three.

Austrian English.

The proprietor of a hotel at Prague, Austria, has appended the following notice to his English rate card: "Dissatisfied guests are pleaded to bring their afflictions to my own person."

The Largest Loom.

Germany has the world's largest loom, in which felt disks for paper mills up to 288 feet in circumference can be woven.

USES OF MONAZITE.

Mineral Employed in Manufacture of the Mantles.

The mineral monazite is the principal source of the rare earth oxide thoria, which has in recent years come into wide use in the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gaslights. Some of the other rare earth metals found in monazite also have a small commercial application. Thus the discovery by Von Welsbach that alloys of iron with cerium and lanthanum and other constituents of monazite emit large and brilliant sparks when scratched by a file has been put to practical use. These alloys are now used in patent gaslighting apparatus, says a bulletin of the geological survey.

Monazite occurs originally in the form of small grains and crystals as an accessory mineral of the granites and gneissic rocks of some regions, but it is usually obtained from placer deposits in the form of sand derived from the disintegration of these rocks. The world's supply has been obtained for many years from Brazil and the United States. In Brazil monazite has been mined from the beaches along the seacoast, but in the United States it has come from stream and creek gravel deposits in North Carolina and South Carolina. Large deposits have been found in Idaho, but these have not yet been used as a source of supply.

A SIMPLE FLY TRAP.

Device That May Be Attached to the Garbage Can.

Every garbage can and swill barrel can be converted into a fly trap if the device invented by Dr. Cliffen F. Hodge of Clark university biological department be adopted.

The can or barrel is fitted with a loose cover which permits the flies to enter. At the top of the cover is an opening leading to a wire screen fly trap, and it is a peculiar fact that

FLY TRAP ON GARBAGE CAN.

most of the flies entering the can in search of food will choose to make their exit at the top of the can and thus go to their death in the trap.

This method of killing flies before they get into the house is most effective and was devised after three years' experimentation. It is not patented and therefore may be used by everybody. Should it be generally adopted it is probable that the annual fly scourge will be greatly diminished and the health of the community correspondingly improved.

Light as a Barrier to Eels.

Some time ago the Danish government began, under the direction of its biological station at Copenhagen, an interesting effort to aid the fishermen of the Baltic by preventing the migration of eels from that sea into the ocean, says Scientific American. The means employed is a "barrier of light," formed by placing fifty electric lamps along a submerged cable between the island of Fano and the coast of Funen. The effectiveness of such a barrier depends upon the fact that the eels migrate only during the dark hours. Accordingly, as soon as darkness begins in the season of migration the lamps are illuminated, and thus a wall of light is interposed from which the eels recoil. A similar principle is said to have been employed from time immemorial by fishermen on certain parts of the coast of Italy.

Strength of Wood.

Evidence that structural timber, if properly protected, does not deteriorate in ordinary service is afforded by some white pine beams which formed the chords for a timber bridge during eighteen years of service, the bridge being covered during fourteen of these years. Tests of the timber showed an average elastic limit of 3,966 pounds and a modulus of rupture of 5,998 pounds per square inch. According to W. K. Hatt of Purdue university, who records these facts in the Engineering News, white pine beams of large size are credited with an average modulus of rupture of 5,000 pounds per square inch.

Chemical Flowers.

Horticulturists are up in arms against what they term "dishonest" manipulation of flowers by chemical substances which are largely employed to produce such unnatural flowers as the blue roses, green pinks or chrysanthemums, the petals of which are suggestive of a snake's skin. The practice, it is contended, is not only an offense against the harmony and beauty of nature, but in certain cases the substances used are not devoid of danger to the purchasers of the flowers. The sale of chemically treated flowers, it is urged, ought to be prohibited.

WHY GERMANS [illegible]

REASON FOR THE ENO[illegible] SOCIALIST VOTE.

It Is Not Because One-Third Subjects of the Kaiser Be[illegible] the Doctrines of Karl Ma[illegible] Because They Hate the [illegible] Which William and His Treat Legislators Like Sch[illegible]

At the Germ[illegible] election in J[illegible] 1912, the Social Democrats [illegible] 4,250,000 votes, or a little mo[illegible] one-third of all the votes given[illegible] rapidly the German Social D[illegible] ti[illegible] party has increased in [illegible] and power will be seen from [illegible] that in 1881 the Socialist v[illegible] only 312,000.

In the course of the last t[illegible] cades the German Social Dem[illegible] party has grown from a pa[illegible] [illegible]nificance to by far the [illegible] party in Germany. Why has i[illegible] so rapidly? In 1888 the pres[illegible] peror came to the th[illegible]one. general election of 1887, the y[illegible] ceding his accession, the Germ[illegible] cial Democrats were only [illegible] strong. In 1912 they were [illegible] strong. Evidently the Social[illegible] cratic party has grown so enor[illegible] under the rule of the present E[illegible] and it has become so strong [illegible] owing to the policy which G[illegible] has pursued during the last [illegible] years. The Emperor himself [illegible] scended into the party arena a[illegible] attacked the Social Democratic [illegible] In various speeches he had h[illegible] the Social Democrats as "[illegible] h[illegible] fellows not worthy to bear th[illegible] of Germans," he has referred t[illegible] as "enemies to the divine o[illegible] things, without a Fatherland."

It is, of course, ridiculous [illegible] scribe a party which embrace[illegible] than 4,250,000 grown-up men, a[illegible] siderably more than one-third [illegible] entire population of Germany, [illegible] worthy to bear the name of Ger[illegible] and as "enemies to the divine [illegible] of things, without a Fathe[illegible] However, it is equally ridicul[illegible] believe that the 4,250,000 peop[illegible] gave their votes to Social Dem[illegible] candidates would subscribe to [illegible] thodox Socialist doctrines, tha[illegible] are Socialists at heart. Accord[illegible] the latest official report of the [illegible] Democratic party, it appea[illegible]s th[illegible] party had in 1911 only 837,000[illegible] bers. Of these members, 108,00[illegible] women. If we deduct the num[illegible] the women, we find that of the[illegible] 000 Social Democratic voters, [illegible] 729,000, or about one-sixth of th[illegible] number, were avowed Socialists [illegible] may, therefore, perhaps conclud[illegible] the bulk of the party, the rem[illegible] 3,521,000 men who voted for the [illegible] Democratic party, were not Soc[illegible] in reality.

As a matter of fact, enormous[illegible] bers of Germans, who belong [illegible] classes of society, such as ba[illegible] merchants, doctors, lawyers, [illegible] keepers, school teachers, and [illegible] large number of Government of[illegible] such as railwaymen, postmen [illegible] other civil servants, "vote red." [illegible] vote Socialist because the Soci[illegible] mocrats are the only party in [illegible] many which determinedly an[illegible] ceaaingly opposes the German[illegible] ernment as at present constitut[illegible] is the only party which fights [illegible] tinuously against bureaucratic [illegible] for real Parliamentary Governm[illegible]

The German people has sc[illegible] any influence over the national [illegible] lation and administration, becau[illegible] the higher officials of the empir[illegible] of the single states are nominat[illegible] the ruler, and they are respo[illegible] only to the ruler, who appoint[illegible] dismisses them, not to Parlia[illegible] If an obnoxious or incapable [illegible] tary of State has been appoint[illegible] the Emperor, the people and [illegible] ment can do nothing to get [illegible] him.

The contempt in which the G[illegible] official classes hold the repre[illegible] tives of the people may be seen [illegible] the way in which the payme[illegible] members of the Reichstag has[illegible] arranged. The members of the [illegible] stag are entitled to $750 per [illegible] From this sum $5 is deducte[illegible] every day on which they have [illegible] not attended at all or on which[illegible] have not taken part in the di[illegible] In order to show that they ha[illegible] tended the sitting, they have t[illegible] an attendance-book as if they [illegible] office boys in the city.

Although Germany possesse[illegible] most democratic franchise i[illegible] world, manhood franchise, ar[illegible] through plural voting is illega[illegible] liament is powerless, becaus[illegible] Government is dependent not [illegible] the goodwill of the people and [illegible] Reichstag majority, but on the [illegible] will of the Emperor. If it [illegible] come to a conflict between th[illegible] peror and the Reichstag, the E[illegible] can dissolve the Reichstag. A s[illegible] Chancellor will therefore get ri[illegible] democratic Reichstag by raising [illegible] imperial or national questio[illegible] solve the Reichstag, and appeal [illegible] patriotism of the people.

According to the German co[illegible] tion there ought to be one Rei[illegible] member for every 100,000 of p[illegible] tion. Since the federation [illegible] German Empire the German [illegible] have increased enormously in [illegible] tion, while the country popi[illegible] has remained stationary. Ne[illegible] less, no redistribution has taken [illegible] and the result is that there are [illegible] try districts where 10,000 vot[illegible] turn a member, while there ar[illegible] districts where 200,000 voters [illegible] only one member.

The enormous success of the [illegible] Democratic party is not due [illegible] fact that the Socialist doctrine[illegible] taken a strong hold upon the G[illegible] population. It is not due to t[illegible] that the German masses are p[illegible] is due to the fact that the G[illegible] people are tired of being go[illegible] "from above" by an army of o[illegible] They are tired of being tricke[illegible] the semblance of democratic [illegible] tions and of a democratic fra[illegible] They wish to govern themsel[illegible]