Ostrimbes in California. The successful importations of ostriches from aponthern Africa in 1882 and 1883 caused street deal of alarm to the Cape Coloni supports, and the provincial

parliament in posed an export duty of 4500 a head upon them. Notwithstanding this wall nigh prohibitory tax, enterprising Americans have since brought over something like 100 birds, and those already here have done so well that it is are two closets on the second floor in the ical California will supply this continent bed linen and articles of this character. with its ostrich plumes. - Cor. Chicago News.

A DOUBLE HOUSE.

One That Is Not Commonplace and Is Cheap and Convenient.

"My husband says that he doesn't like a double house."

"No, I don't," said he.

The young man had inherited some \$8,000, and was disposed to build a nice house. His wife was a provident little body, who wished to invest a part of this sum so it would bring in an income. He was too hopeful to have much of this feeling during this early period of their lives.



ELIVATION.

"The double house idea is a good one," said their architect. "You can build a house which will rent for \$40 or \$50 a month for one side and have the otherside in which to live. And to one who does not have an abundant income and large substantial resources to back the double house idea is a very bright one. We'll make a double house that is uncommon. We'll make one that is entirely different from any double home you ever saw."

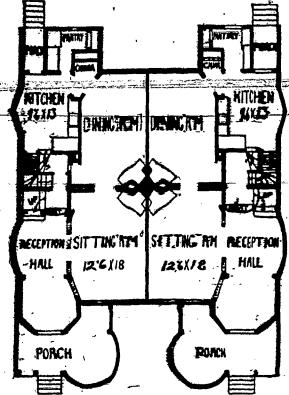
This was further talked about, and it was decided that they would consider a double and the pupil naturally concludes that house plan to be prepared to go on a fifty they must have been old when the nafoot lot which they had purchased. In the course of time they went into the office to look at the sketch.

The architect wanted to build this double house. He knew it would make a good house one that would be comfortable and attracdive and would prove a good investment. When his clients came into the office he was just a little anxious.

The illustrations in this column are reproductions of his sketches. He showed them

the floor plans first.

Said he: The house is 44 feet wide on the first floor. This give a 3 foot passageway en each side. Now we will look at the rooms on the right. We have the entrance at the front of the semi-octsyonal shaped room. It extends around and takes in a section of what would otherwise be a part of the frontaitting room, and thus gives added width to this por-Mon of the hall or westibule. Back of this is the reception hall, with a window at the right side which projects over the sidewalk



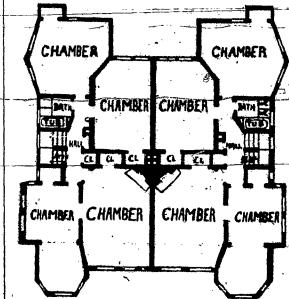
FIRST MOOR.

below, but at a height sufficient to miss the heads of those who pass under it. The wall space in front separating the sitting room and the reception room is filled with turned spindle work in oak. The stairway is a combination affair. We go up from the front hall to a landing, pass through some portione to another landing, which is connected by a stairway and two doors with the kitchen. These two doors prevent the noise and odors of the kitchen from reaching the front part of the house.

There is a seat on the front landing which projects into the hall. Under the part of the main stairway which goe to the second floor be provided the cellar stairway. The dining room, as will be seen, is back of sitting room. The kitchen connects with the dining room 1 ... through the china pantry by means of two doubleswing doors doors which swing both ways and stand closed when released. This china room is lighted by a small window and taken, especially in electing magistrates has a cupboard with glass doors above and paneled doors below. The kritchen is provided Bent bite china doce. In the benth and Bent bite.

Place for an ice chest with a drain to the outwide. There is a door over the chest so that ice can be put in without passing through the kitchem. The cellar is under half the house, with furnace room projecting under the alf-ting room. In the cellar is a slop sink in which wash water may be poured, a city water connection and a laundry stove. The cellar floor is cemented.

In the kitchen is hot and cold water at the sink, and in the bathroom on the second floor is water closet, washstand and tub. There enly a question of time when semi-trop- hali-one for brooms, etc., and the other for



SECOND FLOOR

There are four bedrooms on this floor, each rovided with closets. The bedroom over the all and kitchen projects over the first story, so that more room is secured. There is a passageway to the attic, in which is provicted an additional bedroom. This room has square ceiling, 9 feet high, and has none of the disadvantages of a half story bedroom. Thus we have five bedrooms above and the our rooms below.

A part of the house on the outside is brick encer. The other walls are covered with tained shingles. The cost for the completed reperty-ready to move into is \$5,800.

Louis H. GIESON.

Ages of Early Smerican Statesme No fallacy is more firmly fixed in the public mind than that which represents the establishment of our government as the work of old men. The delusion is imbibed in childhood, and is unconsciously cultivated by the text books used in school. The "fathers of the republic" are depicted in all the histories with wigs, queues and other accessories of dress that apparently betoken age, tion was born.

In point of fact they were an uncommonly young set of men. George Washmerion, senior in age as well as in authority and influence, was but 48 when the Revolution broke out, and 57 when he became first president; Thomas Jefferson only 88 when he wrote the Declaration of Independence; Alexander Hamilton but 32 when he became secretary of the treasury; James Madison only 23 when he was made member of a Virgina committee of safety, and 36 when he was Hamilton's great collaborator in the production of that political classic, The Federalist.

Nor were the leaders in the great enterprise exceptional in this matter of age. Forty names were signed to the constitution of the United States on the 17th of September, 1787. Leaving out of account four whose birthdays are not given by the books of reference, only five of the remaining thirty-six had teached the age of 60; twenty of the number were less than 45 years old, and twelve were under 40, among the latter being one (Hamilton) of 30, another of 29, a third of 28, and a fourth who lacked some months of 27 when the convention met. The average age of all the members did not quite reach 45 years. The most important committee to which the instrument was referred for final revision consisted of five members, four of whom were between 30 and 36 years of age, the fifth and least prominent being 60.—Century.

Enervating Indicace of Dress:

Herodotus tells us that when Cyrus had received intelligence that the Lydians had revolted against him he was in despair, and indeed had almost determined to make them slaves, when Crossus put a flea in the august ear of the Persian monarch. "Command them to lay sside their arms," said he, "and to wear long vests and buskins. Let them vie with each other in their makeup. Make dudes out of them, and it won't be long before they will be as tractable as women." Crossus, as the result proved, had a long head. - Clothier and Furnisher.

The use of beans in ancient times was eather more sacred than culinary. Among the Egyptians it was held to be a crime to look at them. Pythagogas. forbade them to be eaten. In Athens a redicial as well as a sacred character is attached to them. They are used as ballots in all affairs in which a vote is and in casting lots. In England they were unknown until 1500.—St. Louis

THRY DISCARD WIGS

GIRLS ALLOW THEIR HAR TO GROW IN THIS LAND. -

In Russia and Poland Jowish Balbis Compol Maidens to Out Their Rayes Locks and West Wigs-Ross Hovers the Girls Please Thomselves.

From one of the old fashioned houses in East Broadway hangs this sign: "Ladies' Barber Shop. Ladies' Hair Cut and Dressed." The visions of daintily perfumed rooms and pretty wormen attendants that may be aroused by this are not borne out by clever inspection. In fact these combinations don't flourish in that locality. But nevertheless the place has an interesting history. The proprietor is a square faced man with a bald head and brown mustache. He is a Russian Hebrew, and learned the art of hair dressing in Russia. He practiced it in Germany and Austria, also, before he came to New York to beautify the heads of the east side belies. Many a blushing kalla (bride) has had her hair done up in tasteful coils by hit minble fingers previous to her welding. Business was dull the other day when a reporter called upon the barber.

"Most of my customers are Jewish girls, of course," he said. "Times have changed greatly since I received my apprenticeship. The girls are not so pious any more, not even the daughters of the most orthodox families. There is a spirit of freedom in the air in this country which overwhelms many of the old sian villages.

GIRLS WITH SHORT HAIR.

some rabbi had declared it proper. He stely.

villages of Russia and Russian Poland, cents. Elsewhere it has been modified.

ticed that in the cities the women have who distributed manuscripts of i very odd.

"The influence of America upon the custom is remarkable. It is well known broad that it has been discarded bere. The aristocratic captain was decolate and the result is that most of the women at having contributed the part which immigrants are prepared for it. In fact I have come across a number of girls who let their hair grow secretly under their wigs while they were still in their native villages, and threw their wigs overboard as soon as they got on the vessels that carried them to these shores. Of course if they had been detected at home they would have received scant courtesy from the rabbis.

A QUEER CASE.

Joseph doesn't insist upon the continuance of this custom in New York, but I imagine that he has been advised that it would be impossible to enforce it. Most of the women wait until they come here before they let their hair grow.

"It is my business to train and trim it after it is grown. You see even the girls who have held to the custom until they come to this country give it up when they see how lonesome they are here. It is no easy task to fix their hair, because constant clipping has stiffened and hardened it. It is amusing, though, that these girls are very critical. Once they discard the clipping and wig business they go to the other extreme. It is as though all the natural vanity that has been pent up in them had suddenly been. More than this, managers of places of

to testify in a lawsuitabout this custom, the Theatre Francise women wept and Alexander Levy, a Polish fur maker, had then were wild with excitement. Her been arrested upon the charge of Eliza wonderful voice sang the words in a Blashker. She said that she had advanced way that raised the morale of the popuhim money upon his promise to marry lation and provoked them to patriotic her, which he had failed to refund when enthusiasm.—Paris Cor. Chicago Herald. the promise was broken. It came out = the tiel that he was anxious because

her, but that his parents objected because she wasn't pious enough. He admitted on the witness stand that this was the case. He said that his parents had threatened to cast him off, and to mourn for him as if he were dead if he married the girl.

"The main objection, it seems, was that she wouldn't shave off her hair and wear a wig as his mother did. The girl gavethe keynote of the feeling in the orthodox community here when she said that she had refused to do this because the custom had been generally abandoned. and because she was an American and didn't propose to make a guy of her self.

"It is only rarely that I find any women, even among the old ones, who adhere to the custom. My work has grown away from what it was originally, and now it is mainly hair dressing, after the modes prevalent in this and all other civilized countries." New York Sun.

THE MARSEILLAISE

How Rouget de Liele Came to Write the National Hymn of France.

This idea of celebrating "The Marselllaise" is a worthy one, for it has led French troops to victory under republics and under an empire, while during the reign of Louis Philippe it was heard often, thus showing that it belongs to all

Let me tell of its origin, though some of you may already have heard the story. France was in danger, her people were called to arms and they responded no bly. In the house of the mayor of Strasburg time customs, and Jews do here many a friendly dinner was going on, at which things which would cause their cetra- men swore to die for liberty against the cism in the Jewish quarters of the Bus- allied kings of Europe. Some one spoke of those heroic songs that stimulate the ardor of the soldier, and lamented be-"When I first began my work all cause France had not one such. Rouget Jewish girls and women were wigs, de Lisle, an officer of engineers, was at They clipped their own hair very close the table; it was known he dabbled at and wore the wigs over it. Before my poetry and music, and the mayor asked time they used to shave their heads. him to compose a new march for his fel-The reason for this custom was that lows. He set about the work immedi-

argued that it subdued the spirit of van- The night was superb. He took down argued that it subdued the spirit of vanity inherent in all women. His dictum his violin, played and sang. Air and lect articles, yet it costs only two dollars
was generally approved, and it became words came both at the same time; the so general a custom that no plous Jew- subject transported him. It was as if of tending matter, it occasionally embellish woman would have exhibited her the soul of La Patrie was passing into Ishes its pages with timely illustrations. own hair in public under any circum- his own, as if through his mouth liberty The veteran editor, Patrick Donahoe. "If by chance her wig was displaced generous anger. He wrote, he sang, he and her own hair was revealed she con- improvised, but it was the soul of sidered it a calamity, and prayed earn- France that dictated. In the morning his joy." estly that her involuntary sin might be six verses were completed, and, vibratforgiven. The wigs were never allowed ing with patriotic excitement, he read to be ornamental, but were always very the "War Song of the Army of the plain and common looking. This cus- Rhine"-its first title-to his friends, tom still prevails in the small towns and who became electrified by the manly ac-

The new hymn was sent to Luckner, "I was abroad a few years ago, and no-commander of the Army of the Rhine, established a new system. Instead of throughout Alsace, and it was executed clipping their hair short all over the on the public square of Strasburg. head they now let it grow in a bang in Thence it traveled over France and front and clip the rest. They wear little south to Marseilles, which town told it skull caps over the clipped part, and to her volunteers, and they sang it when only put on the wigs occasionally. Very they entered Paris on that 10th of Aufew wear wigs in the morning, and they gust, 1792, when they took the Tuileries. do their marketing without them. The That was how it got the name that will THE People of the State of New York, by the cling to it forever. It was played in the army, and generals said it was worth 10,000 men. Copies of "The Marseil-laise" were ordered when requisitions Greeting:

The Feople of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent: To Michael Larkin, Independent: To Michael L appearance of a lot of women with cling to it forever. It was played in the bangs straying from under skrall caps is array, and generals said it was worth were made out for weapons.

"The Marseillaise" had taken in overthrowing the monarchy, for he never intended his hymn should be a republican anthem. Later on, when proscribed as a royalist, he was fleeing over the Alps and heard its strains. "What is that peasant replied, "The Marseillaise," and it was thus he first learned the name of his own great composition. "The Marseillaise" became the national hymn of "It may seem strange that Chief Rabbi | the First Republic, and it remained so under the First Empire. Napoleon had such admiration for the hymn that he prohibited its being performed except on grand occasions, just as the "Te Deum" is only sung when there has been a brilliant victory.

At St. Helena he said, "The imperial guard always marched to the tune of "The Marseillaise." No wonder they won battles. Forbidden under the restoration, the song came into favor again with Louis Philippe. Because of hearing it sung at republican manifestations the government of the Second Empire probabited its execution, but in 1870, the day war was declared, an order was issued authorizing its use, and the troops went out singing "The Marseillaise, amusement were invited to perform it. "About a year ago I was called upon and when Mme. Marie Same sang it at

LOCKPORT: N. Y. W. C. Comstock, Prod.

Remodeled last year. Refurnished entirely with new and elegant furni-Fitted with all modern inprovements including Electric Lights. Steam Heat, Call Bells, Elevator, etc. Free Bus to all day trains.

Telephone 557.

NO.400AI

ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. A. Van Ingen, 91 Smith St. Telephone, 245 D.

THE "BARNES" SAFES

ALWAYS PAITHFUL TO THEIR TRUST.

TIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, vases, iron settees for lawns and cemeteries. Special attention given to repairing saids and safe locks. W. F. SULLIVAN, Agt., 35 Clinton pl.

Reading for the Million.

We have made arrangements with the proprietors of Donahur's Maga-ZINE, so that the CATHOLIC JOURNAL and the Magazine will be furnished for \$2.50 a year for both, in advance. An exchange says of the Magazine:

"DONAMOR'S MAGAZINE continues to be one of the marvels of American Fournalism for the richness of its contents and the cheapness of its price. It has in every was uttering her enthusiasm and her founder of the "Boston Pilot," gives the masurance that his periodical is making a steady advance, and because of its progress all his friends rejoice with him in

Address TheCatholicJournal 327 E. Main St.

B DAYIS, Fire Insurance, 139 Powers' Block.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Greeting: You are hereby cited and required to appear be

fore the Surrogate of our County of Monroe in the Surrogate Court, on the sist day of January, 1891 at ten o'clock in the forencon of that day, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Rochester, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of Bernard O'Reilly, as the administrator of the estate of said deceased. And if any of the the aforesaid persons are under the age of twenty-one, years, they will please take notice that they are required to appear by their general guardian, if they have one, and if they have none, that they hymn called?" he asked his guide. The guardian, or in the event of their neglect or tailure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the Surregate to represent and act for them in the proceedings for the settlement of said estate.

tollo

nato

pione

w cas

step i

YOU WA

tho live

eld, wh

are b

ne for y

e to w

house

asked

dised to

station

jord in

m Fr

with

ited esc

for he

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the county of Monroe, to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon, J. A. Adlington, Surrogate of said county, at the city of Rochester, this and county, at the city of Rochester, this and day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety. E. A. MARSH, Clerk Surrogate's Court. O'BRIEN & PAINE, Attorneys for Administra-

Picture Frames,

tor, Rochester, N.Y.

Hancock Moulding Works 78 and 80 Front St.

Newand Elegant Styles in all Kinds of Frames. Lowest Prices in the City.

CURNA CE-In yard, bushel. STOVE AND GRATE—In yard, per bushel

playment and bould you the translation with the tra

27 N. St. Paulstreet.