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Just to start the New Year RIGHT. This is our first calendar sale for 1913, and it will be a crackerjack. Duplicate any of the articles at the prices quoted here. You simply can't do it. They have no equal. Come in and do your buying early, as tomorrow will be a busy day.

1913 JANUARY 1913

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
WHERE DO YOU LUNCH? Drop in at a Liggett's Store tomorrow for a cup of Hot Dutch Cocoa or Vienna Coffee and a Sandwich. Our Soups are something out of the ordinary, too. Liggett's Luncheon is the best served anywhere and the most inexpensive.			Orange Wood Sticks **1**	Nursing Bottles **2**	Epsom Salt Pound, **3**	Bicarb. Soda Pound, **4**
10c Emery Boards 1 dozen, **5**	Flash, the Great Hand Cleaner **6**	Manicure Sets Complete **7**	Cleaning Pads **8**	Perfume 1-ounce bottles, 25c value, **9** (17 W. Lexington only.)	Licorice Powder Quarter pound, **10**	25c Hard Rubber Combs **11**
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Wild Cherry and Cod Liver Oil Half-pint Bottles, **19**	Aspirin Tablets Two dozen. 5 Gr. **20**	Hospital Cotton 1-pound Rolls, **21**	95% Grain Alcohol Half-pint Bottle, **22**	Euthymol Tooth Paste Two Tubes, **23**	Imported Olive Oil Half-pint Bottle, **24**	5c Toilet Paper Seven Rolls, **25**
Fels-Naptha Soap 5c size 7 Cakes, only with this coupon, **26**	Bromo Seltzer 50c size, Only with this coupon, **27**	P. K. Powder 50c size, With coupon only. **28**	Alcohol Stoves Safe, simple and efficient, 50c value. **29**	Ducro's Cold Cream Half-pound cans, **30**	Jordan Almonds Pound, **31**	Dolly Tea Pots Filled With Mints. 10c 3 for 25c

SENSATIONAL JANUARY CLEARANCE

Send Us Your Mail Orders

The mail will bring you anything from us. Sit down and write. The order will be filled promptly by competent people. They shop for you conscientiously. Remember, that we pay the carrying charges—mail, express or freight—as the Parcel Post rates enable us to deliver small parcels at no greater expense than it now costs us to deliver packages in the city.

LIVE WIRE HARDESTY-COLLINS CO. BARGAIN STORES

203-205 N. Eutaw St. - At Lexington

FREE! To every patron making purchases of $2.00 or over at our stores tomorrow we will give absolutely free a large Gold-Inlaid Fruit Dish 32 inches in circumference. See this magnificent premium displayed in our window, as a newspaper cut cannot show its richness. Remember that purchases totaling $2.00 entitle you to this handsome present Absolutely Free. Present your sales-checks at booth on Fourth Floor, no matter how small the amounts so they aggregate $2.00 or over, and receive this Handsome Dish FREE.

This $12.00 Diagonal Coat $4.98

ENTIRE STOCK COATS and SUITS AMAZINGLY REDUCED

Yes, we know there are Coat and Suit Sales elsewhere, but you'll not duplicate the Hardesty-Collins values anywhere.

$10.00 and $12.00 Lovely Chinchilla, Astrakhan, Diagonal Stripe and Heavy Cloth Coats; strikingly handsome Full-length Coats, combining all the snap and style of the highest cost garments; all the newest materials; all the newest models—choose from 100 lovely Full-length Coats that are regularly worth $10.00 and $12.00 for only..... **$4.98**

$12.98 Black All-Wool Broadcloth Suits; handsomely man-tailored and trimmed, also lovely Mixture and Diagonal Suits; all man-tailored up-to-the-minute models; coats are satin lined; sizes 14 to 42; for..... **$5.98**

$15.00 Lovely Coats and Suits; season's most desirable garments; style and materials too numerous to mention; sure to find just what you want in this collection, and price is only..... **$7.98**

Your choice of any Coat in our stock; these include values up to $18.50; for..... **$9.98**

Your choice of any Suit in our stock; these include values up to $24.50; for..... **$12.50**

SPECIAL—1 lot of Women's and Misses' Coat Suits; regular $10.00 values; all sizes in the lot but not all sizes of every style. Choose from 50 Suits at..... **$3.98**

Knit Goods, Dressing Sacques, Etc.

Second Floor.

$1.00 and $1.50 Aviation Caps, finest pure wool and hand-knit..... **39c**

50c to $1 Aviation Caps and Toques... **25c & 15c**

$1.50 and $2.00 Child's Hand-knit All-Wool Sweaters..... **75c**

39c Child's Flannelette Dresses; 1 to 2 year sizes.... **19c**

$1.50 Women's German Flannel Bathrobes..... **75c**

$1.00 Women's Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, plain colors **39c**

January Sale MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The Best Values Ever Offered

Night Gowns from 29c to 98c

25 distinct styles; of nainsook, muslin and cambric Gowns, Empire and kimono; also low, surplice, high and Dutch neck models; styles of trimmings too numerous to describe. All wonderful values at from 98¢ down to 29¢.

Long Princess Nainsook Slips, at 79c and 98c

Trimmed with cluny, Valenciennes, torchon laces, Swiss and English embroidery, and many with ribbons, beading and tucks.

Drawers at 15c and 23c

At 15¢—Of good cambric, with deep ruffle and hemstitched tucks.

At 23¢—Several styles; made of good cambric or nainsook, with deep ruffle; some trimmed with embroidery or lace and others with cluster and hemstitched tucks.

Long White Petticoats at 49c, 79c and 98c

20 distinct styles; made of very good cambric and trimmed with fine laces and embroideries and many with deep flounces, 12 to 18 inches deep, and dust foundation.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES

15c EMBROIDERIES

Big January Sale Embroidery Strips—Edgings, Bands, Galloons and Insertings; the kind you are accustomed to pay 15c for; take your pick..... **4¾c**

20c EMBROIDERY

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric embroideries, demiflouncings, bandings and beadings. Choice..... **6¾c**

8c LACES

Big lot of Wash Laces, including All-Linen Torchon, Medici and Barmen Laces; Point de Paris and Cluny effects; medium and wide widths. Monday, per yard..... **2c**

SPECIALS

19c Table Oil Cloth..... 12½c

39c Holland Window Shades. 23c

$1.00 Rubber Door Mats... 69c

69c Cook's Genuine Cork Linoleum..... 37c

29c 4-String Brooms..... 12½c

No mail, phone or C. O. D. orders on this item.

This January Sale of DRY GOODS In Our Bargain Basement SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

$1.25 LONGCLOTH

10-YARD PIECES ENGLISH LONGCLOTH—Worth $1.25. Sale price, per piece..... **59c**

12½c OUTING FLANNELS

10c AND 12½c OUTING FLANNELS—Soft Outing Flannels in heavy fleece; pretty stripes and checks. Sale price..... **5¾c**

50c TABLE DAMASK

50c 60-INCH BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK—Mercerized soft finish. Sale price..... **19c**

12½c BLEACHED MUSLINS

BLEACHED MUSLINS—From 5 to 10 yard lengths; all full yard wide; the very best brands of Bleached Muslins manufactured. All you want Monday, per yard..... **5¾c**

35c 9-4 SHEETING

35c 9-4 BLEACHED SHEETING MUSLIN—Heavy round thread; no dressing; full 2¼ yards wide. Sale price..... **19c**

89c SHEETS

FULL 81x90 SEAMLESS SHEETS—Made of best grade heavy linen finish muslin. Reduced for this sale..... **49c**

59c SHEETS

FULL 72x90 BLEACHED SHEETS—Made of Standard Linen-finish Muslin; 3-inch hems. Special sale price..... **29c**

8c APRON GINGHAMS

8c APRON GINGHAM, 4¾c—Best quality Apron Ginghams; warranted fast colors; all the staple checks; worth fully 8c the yard. Live Wire Price..... **4¾c**

SHOE CLEARANCE

Women's, Men's, Boys' and Girls'

OVERSTOCK AND ACCUMULATED ODD LOTS FROM THE BUSY DECEMBER SALES.

Child's 75c Fine Button and Lace Shoes, turned soles, all styles, all leathers; sizes up to 6. Pair..... **39c**

Women's up to $2.50 Factory Checked and Handled Shoes, all good quality, but many styles. Choice on tables, pair..... **69c**

Men's $1.50 Rolled Edge Buckle Arctics, all sizes. Pair..... **98c**

Misses' and Child's $2.00 High Top Button Boots, dull or shiny leathers; up to size 1. Pair..... **$1.19**

Women's, Men's and Boys' $4.00 Genuine Goodyear Welt Shoes; button or lace; patent colt, gunmetal or tan; all sizes. Choice, on tables..... **$1.85**

Irresistible Values in This January Mark-Down Sale of Winter Underwear, Hosiery and Sweater Coats

35c UNDERWEAR

Women's heavy fleece-lined Vests and Pants—high neck and long sleeve vests; ankle length pants. Our 35c underwear at.... **17c**

MEN'S 65c UNDERWEAR

Men's heavy, fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; strong, durable, well-made. In Jaeger color only. Very special at..... **29c**

MEN'S 12½c SOCKS

Black, Tan and Fancy Colored Half Hose; full seamless; regular 12½c Hose for..... **5c**

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE

Women's Pure Silk Boot Hose; high spliced heels, soles and toes. Only house ever known to sell this grade Silk Hose, at per pair..... **17c**

BOYS' 39c UNDERWEAR

Boys' heavy fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers. Reduced from 39c to..... **19c**

12½c WOMEN'S HOSE

Women's fast-black full seamless Hosiery, double soles toes and heels. Regular 12½c grade..... **5¾c**

CHILDREN'S 15c HOSE

Children's 15c Ribbed Hose; all sizes, 6 to 9½. Cut to per pair..... **6½c**

BOYS' 69c SWEATERS

Boys' Heavy Fancy Weave Ribbed Sweater Coats. Reduced for this sale..... **29c**

MEN'S $2.00 SWEATERS

Men's Heavy Ribbed Wool Sweater Coats and Cardigan Jackets. Reduced for this sale **79c**

Wanted MILLINERY Greatly Reduced

Up to $1.00 Feather Trimmings and Fancies..... 10c

Up to $1.00 Ostrich Bands—Full length—Black and Colors.... 25c

Up to $1.50 Untrimmed Hats; Black and Colors..... 49c

Up to $3.00 Untrimmed Hats; Felt, Plush, Velvet, etc..... 98c

Up to $5.00 Black Beaver and Hatters Plush Hats..... $1.69

Up to $6.00 White Beaver Hats; Dress Shapes..... $2.98

SOME FALLACIES OF RAINMAKERS

RAINMAKERS are yet at work in the Southwest, despite the fact that the theory that rain might be caused to fall by artificial means was long ago exploded.

The dispatches last week told of the work of the rainmakers in Wichita Falls, Tex., where, to break a period of two weeks of dry weather, 6,000 pounds of dynamite was sent up into the air by kites and was there exploded in the hope that the concussion would cause the atoms of moisture in the air to run together in drops of sufficient size to fall in the form of rain.

Another plan often tried in the West and Southwest is to send up quantities of gas or vapor into the air. Yet another plan is to shoot bombs that burst up above and fill the air with smoke, the theory being that the dust particles of the smoke will each form a nucleus around which the water vapor will gather by means of attraction and form raindrops.

The belief that smoke or the vibrations of the air from heavy explosions will cause the moisture in the atmosphere to collect together in drops arose from the popular conclusion that great battles are always followed by rain, and that this rain was caused by the concussions of the cannonading.

This belief is centuries old and many years ago the church bells in European villages used to be rung when a hail storm began in the hope that the sound vibrations would keep the ice particles in motion so they would not collect together.

The theory that heavy cannonading brought on rain and that battles were always followed immediately by rainstorms, says the Kansas City Star, has been disproved by careful investigation of government experts. They found that rain often, but not always, followed heavy battles, but this was because battles usually begin in fair weather—it requires fair weather to mobilize any considerable fighting force—and as rain usually falls once in every three or four days, it was merely a natural occurrence that it should fall after a considerable percentage of battles, but the cannonading had nothing to do with it.

Twenty years ago there was great interest throughout the West, especially in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas, in the assertions of professional rainmakers that they could cause rain by bombardment of the sky. Nearly every town in Kansas appropriated money for the experiments of the rainmakers, and although the great majority of their experiments were fruitless it was certain, in the natural course of the weather, that rain would follow some of the experiments. When rain did come it was heralded far and wide as another proof of the efficiency of the work of the rainmakers and their many failures were forgotten.

There was so much talk about the success of the rainmakers that it resulted in a demand upon the government that it take hold of the work, and in 1892 Congress made a large appropriation and exhaustive experiments were made with all sorts of devices and explosives which fully disproved the claim that rain could be made to fall by any method known to man. The report was that if all the cannon in the world should be gathered together, and all the explosives in the world should be set off at once it would not produce a drop of rain.

An Illogical Belief.

The illogical belief that rain may be artificially caused by bombardment of the skies has been revived this summer by the assertions of C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., that he can cause rain whenever he wishes to by merely shooting dynamite bombs into the sky. Post has a ranch of 300,000 acres in Garza county, Tex., and a town of 1,020 population there called Post City and on top of an eminence named Cap Rock he has his mortars for shooting bombs aloft. Drenching rains have followed some of his explosions of bombs.

Another popular belief, especially in Kansas, is that the drouths and dry winds that occasionally shrivel up the vegetation are disappearing, and that more rains occur owing to the breaking up of the virgin soils of the West. It is a generally accepted theory that the "hot winds" of western Kansas were caused by the air drifting over the plains of Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, there becoming surcharged with the heat radiated from the buffalo grass that shimmered in the hot sun like a flat mirror, and that the breaking up of those plains into cultivated farms put an end to the hot winds.

Another belief is that the stringing of thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone wires, and of wire fences, and the laying of steel rails across the country has furnished conductors for electrical currents and that these, in some way, have altered the weather conditions. There is a belief that tornadoes are increasing in the West and Southwest and that the network of overhead wires and the steel rails upon the ground over all the Western plains have something to do with it.

Another belief is that the planting of trees causes more frequent rains and that the rain belt in Kansas is steadily moving westward, keeping pace with the westward advance of the cultivated area and the increasing growth of trees. From this it is deduced that in time, as all the land is brought under cultivation, Western Kansas will have as much rain as the eastern half of the state.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, LL. D., chief of the United States Weather Bureau and president of the National Geological Society, has recently issued a bulletin, which has been widely posted in the semi-arid districts of the West, calling attention to what he terms these fallacies and warning the farmers of those districts that the atmospheric conditions there have never changed during this change so long as the mountain ranges and land elevations of the American continent remain as they are.

A False Doctrine.

He warns the farmers of the plateaus of Western Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas that they must not pin their faith to the fallacy of an advancing rain belt that will some day embrace their districts, because that will never come; and he condemns those who preach such a false doctrine and thus blind the farmers of those sections to the real remedy, which is scientific dry farming or irrigation. Better, he says, that the farmers know and face the truth and give study to methods of agriculture adapted to their climatic conditions than that they should be buoyed by the false doctrine of an advancing rain belt fostered by real estate speculators.

These statements of Mr. Moore, however, have been widely questioned, and when he made them some time ago he stirred up a hornets' nest of opposition among the residents of the dry sections of the West, and many adherents of the theory that the rain belt is moving West have used the records of the United States Weather Bureau itself to prove their assertions.

These records in many instances appear to prove that the rain belt actually is moving West and that there is much more moisture in much of the semiarid country than there was 20 or 30 or 40 years ago. The increase has not been so marked, however, as to warrant the present generation in abandoning its efforts to correct the lack of rainfall in these regions by irrigation, dry farming and other methods which are proving successful as helps to the rainfall.

Mr. Moore admits that the planting of trees tends to retain the moisture in the soil, and he encourages that, but if all the semiarid plains of the West were covered with a dense forest it would not increase the rainfall by one drop, according to this scientist.

He denies that the stringing of wires or the laying of rails has had any climatic influence of any nature.

"The number of tornadoes is not increasing," he writes. "The breaking of the virgin soil, the planting or the cutting away of forests, the drainage of land surfaces by tiles, the stringing of thousands of miles of wires, or the laying of iron or steel rails have not altered the climatic conditions or contributed to the frequency or intensity of tornadoes. As well might one by the casting of a pebble expect to dam the waters of the Mississippi as attempt the modification or restriction by the feeble efforts of man of those tremendous forces of nature that surround our earth, and control our storms and climate. To be sure, as towns become more numerous and population becomes more dense greater destruction will ensue from the same number of storms."

He then gives the four conditions essential to the formation of tornadoes, commonly and wrongly called cyclones.

First, there must be an area of low pressure, the center of which is to the north or northwest, with a barometric pressure not necessarily much below the normal.

Second, there must be a temperature of about 70 degrees on the morning weather map.

Third, there must be great humidity of the atmosphere.

Fourth, the time must be between March 15 and June 15.

"These conditions may and often do exist separately; one or two of them may be found coexisting; but so long as a third be absent there is not likely to be a tornado," he writes.

Tornadoes mostly occur between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and generally move from the southwest to the northeast, he says.

Trees and Tornadoes.

Professor Moore also points out the fallacy of planting trees to the southwest of towns to break the force of tornadoes, as has been done in many Western towns. Their force is such as often to drive straws half an inch into the bodies of trees, and their velocity equal or exceeds that of a rifle bullet.

"The strongest trees would offer but little more resistance to the tornado than would so many blades of grass," he writes, "and the drawing off of the electricity of the clouds by the projecting points of the trees would have no effect, as it never has been shown that electricity has anything to do in originating tornadoes; it is rather a result than a cause.

"The planting of trees is a useful occupation, even if they have no effect on tornadoes; but what shall one say of the municipality that hires a cannoneer to guard the southwest approaches to its city and to destroy with shot all tornado clouds, as several Western cities have done? Still, the action of those cities was no more ridiculous than is that of others that annually expend large sums of private and public money in the shooting of hail clouds, or otherwise intelligent persons who aid and abet the most ignorant of charlatans in their pretensions of making rain or of forecasting the weather months in advance."

The futility of shooting into the air to try to prevent hail is shown by an understanding of how hail is formed.

Prof. Frank H. Bigelow of the United States Weather Bureau, an acknowledged authority, gives the following explanation of the formation of hail, and why it fails usually in summer instead of winter. In summer when the weather is warm there is more moisture in the air and it rises higher until in extreme cases it may reach about seven or eight miles above the earth.

A thunderstorm is apt to exert a powerful pressure upon a stratum of the upper air and the water vapor held in suspension there is frozen into minute snowflakes that begin to drop slowly thorugh the upper strata of the air. They fall through a strata where the air is surcharged with water vapor that collects on the snowflakes, pressing them into spherical forms first and then freezing, coating them with a layer of air where rain is forming and collect a thicker covering of ice until they fall to the ground as hailstones.

Such strata may be intermixed and arranged in alternate layers, so that a nucleus of snow may fall through more than one pair of snow and freezing regions in succession, and thus cover itself with several layers of snow and ice like the layers of an onion. Such stratified hailstones are often found when they are cut open. Large hailstones, sometimes as big as a cocoanut and even larger, are formed by a bunch of hailstones of average size freezing together as they fall.

Understanding this simple and natural theory of the causes of hailstorms the folly of trying to head them off by shooting anything into the air may readily be seen. As well try to stop the fall of a meteor by shooting a pea at it.

It is equally ridiculous to try and cause rain by shooting into the air.

Several interesting cloud forms are characteristic of certain localities and bear local names. Thus in Southern California there are the tremendous thunder clouds known as "sonoras." In the Northwest are the "chinook" clouds. Every one in the Middle West has seen pictured the peculiar funnel-shaped tornado cloud. A much more rare formation is the "umbrella cloud." In 1896 Willard D. Johnson, of the United States Geological Survey, and H. W. Menke, of Garden City, Kan., made photographs of one of these which they saw four miles northwest of Garden City. It was a broad thick cloud covering half the sky. Mr. Johnson wrote with the picture he sent to the Weather Bureau:

"I have not in the least exaggerated the striking character of the umbrella feature, which was exceedingly remarkable in appearance. The center of the umbrella cloud was entirely black or very dark green, shading out to a lighter green near the edges. From the bottom of the open umbrella columns of rain were falling and above the apex of the umbrella were cloud whirls extending horizontally."

Frogs, Fish and Blood.

Among the popular beliefs about the weather is that there have been frequent showers of frogs, fish and blood. Many "rains of blood" are recorded in history. One occurred 10 years ago on the shores of the Mediterranean. A year later there was one in Australia and the streets of Sydney ran red with the crimson rain from the sky.

The government astronomer of Great Britain wrote of these occurrences:

"I find there are 69 cases of red rain recorded. The first historic instance occurred 14 years after the foundation of Rome, in 738 B. C. Until quite recent times the phenomenon was called bloody rain. Over 30 years ago a quantity of the red rain was collected by scientists in France and examined.

"The microscope showed that it contained a large number of organized forms known as 'diations,' which, so far, had been found nowhere except in South America. A theory was consequently then formulated that the dust had been gathered in violent windstorms in South America and carried across the Atlantic to France, where it settled down in the rain strata, and fell with the rain, coloring it red."

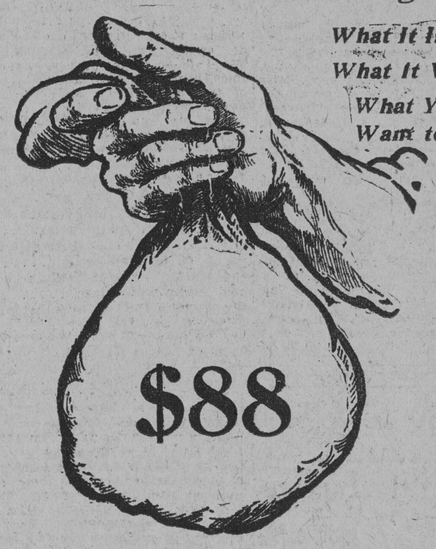
The red rain that fell in Italy was supposed to be from red dust caught up from the Sahara Desert.

There is no such thing as a rain of frogs, fishes or earth worms. No doubt small frogs and fishes have been caught up in tornadoes and carried considerable distances and then dropped, but in nearly every case where it was reported that frogs and earth worms fell in rain from the sky investigation showed that they simply crawled out of the earth during the shower and were found in greater numbers than usual, leading to the belief that they fell from the heavens.

The clouds in their coming and going, their forms and color, represent to most of us the outward sign of the weather, and much weather lore is based upon them, and in every community is some weather prophet who assumes to make forecasts from the clouds. But to those who have made a careful and scientific study of them it is known that nothing is more deceptive than a cloud. The Weather Bureau places but little dependence upon the clouds as forecasters of weather and it uses them chiefly to show the direction and velocity of the higher air currents. They are like chips which show the flow and eddies of a stream.

Complete Story in Tomorrow's "Star," "News" and "Evening Sun"

What It Is! What It Will Do! What You Will Want to Do!



$88

WATCH IT GROW!

The Dancing Girls of North Africa

WHAT the geisha is to Japan, the nautch girl to India and the odalisque to Turkey, the Ouled-Nail is to North America, but with this difference—that whereas the geisha are but a class of girls and women, the Ouled-Nails are a race, as distinct in features, language and customs as the Bedoun or the Nugian.

The preparation of an Ouled-Nail for her hereditary calling begins as soon as she is out of the cradle, says a writer in the Metropolitan Magizine, for the dances of the desert folk demand many years of constant muscle training and arduous practice.

Day after day, week after week, year after year her education neither flags nor falters, her muscles being systematically trained, suppled and developed until they are as much under her control as her slender, henna stained fingers. Her lustrous, blue black hair is brushed and combed and oiled and brushed again; she is taught to play the hautboy, the zither and the flute and to sing the weird and plaintive songs the Arab loves; to make the thick black native coffee and with inimitable dexterity to roll a cigarette.

By the time she has reached her teens her schooling in these extraordinary arts and graces is completed, and one day she climbs into a camel litter and, followed by the blessings of her parents, sets out across the desert to make her fortune in the dance halls and coffee houses of Biskra and Tunis and Algiers, yes, and of Tripoli on the east and of Oran on the west, just as the daughter of a New England farmer sets out for the great city to earn her living at a stenographer's desk or behind the counter of a department store.

Earns Much Money.

She reaps a more or less abundant harvest of sous, francs and napoleons. When the gold pieces into which she promptly converts her earnings are numerous enough to link together in a sort of cuirass, hanging from her slender, supple neck to her still more supple waist, she returns to the tented village from which she came, hides her pretty face behind the veil worn by all respectable Moslem women and marries some sheik or camel driver.

The profession is an hereditary one, which not some but all the women of the tribe pursue. The attitude of the men of the Ouled-Nail (which, by the way, is pronounced as though the last syllable was spelled Nile) is illustrated by an incident which Mr. Leder, the English author-traveler, tells of having witnessed on the station platform at Biskra.

A tall young tribesman of the Ouled-Nail, the son of a sheik of some importance, was leaving Biskra, to which town he had been paying a short visit with his mother. He was taking back with him, with the intention of marrying her, one of his own countrywomen, a dancing girl named Kadra, who for two or three years had been performing at Biskra, and was quite celebrated for her beauty.

Here was this girl after such an amazing episode in her career, quietly dressed, veiled to the eyes and carefully chaperoned by her prospective husband's mother, returning to assume a position of rank and consideration among her own people, while several of her late companions, tears of sorrow at the parting pouring down their unveiled and painted faces, clung to and caressed her with every evidence of affection. Such marriages are not exceptions, but the rule.

The only genuine Ouled-Nails ever seen in this country are those recently imported by the producers of The Garden of Allah in New York to lend similitude to the remarkable dancehouse scene. As far back as the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893, however, a bevy of Algerian dancing girls presented the exposition visitors with a poor counterfeit of the Ouled-Nail dance, which, thanks to numerous imitators, spread from ocean to ocean under the name of the houchee-kouchee.

Most Europeans readily admit that the women of the Ouled-Nail are genuinely beautiful in their own barbaric fashion. Even the paint with which their faces are coated cannot entirely conceal the perfection of their velvet brown complexions or of their wonderful blue-black hair, pleated into heavy ropes and lavishly bejeweled. But the really distinctive thing about the Ouled-Nail is her jewelry. She has so much of it, indeed, that there is no gold to be had in Algeria. Ask for napoleons instead of paper money at your bank in Biskra or Constantine and you will meet with a prompt "Impossible, m'sieur."

"But why is it impossible?" you naturally inquire.

"Because we have no gold on hand, "m'sieur," is the polite response.

"Where is it, then, you ask, scenting a robbery or a defalcation.

"On the Ouled-Nails, m'sieur," the cashier courteously replies.

Has Much Jewelry.

And he spoke the truth. Every centime that a dancing girl can beg, borrow or earn goes toward the purchase of massive silver jewelry, anklets, bracelets and the live, and this in turn is exchanged for gold pieces—whether French napoleons, British sovereigns or Turkish liras she is not particular—which, linked together in a kind of trellised armor, clanking, clashing and shining, envelops her body from neck to hips. When her portable wealth has attained to such dimensions it is usually the sign for the Ouled-Nail to retire from business, going to her nomad husband with her dowry about her neck.

Though the painters of every country insist on depicting Arab dancing girls as conspicuous for the scantiness of their attire, as a matter of fact the dress of the Ouled-Nail is eminently proper.

Due north from the land of the Ouled-Nails stretches the Grande Kabylie, a wild, strange region, peopled by many, but known to few. Though the Mauresques of Algeria and the fair-haired women of Circassia combine a remarkable loveliness of features and complexion with a certain voluptuous elegance, they compare with the dignified, graceful, insolent Kabyle women very much as the show girls of a light opera chorus compare with the star. Even the humblest peasant girl, grinding the family flour between the upper and the nether stones in the doorway of a mud hovel, possesses a distinction of form and feature which would attract attention in any assemblage.

With all her dignity, however, the Kabyle woman does not rise superior to the African's fondness for personal adornment, being so laden with bracelets, anklets and necklaces of gold, silver, turquoise and coral that when she moves she sounds like an approaching four-in-hand. Her approach is likewise heralded by the reek of an exotic and almost overpowering perfume, which, like the celebrated parfumdu Bey of Tunis, is composed of nearly a score of blended scents.

These women are headstrong and hot of temper, and if you happened to say the wrong thing to them it is more than probable that you would find the double-bladed yataghan, which every Kabyle maiden wears very much as an American girl wears a bunch of violets, planted between your shoulders. They are fond of cold steel. At the conclusion of a wedding ceremony the bridegroom, walking backward, holds aloft a naked dagger and the bride, following him, keeps the point of it between her teeth.

STRANGE FREAKS OF PAIN

Location Often Far From Seat of Trouble.

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Pain sometimes behaves in a curious fashion. There was a soldier in London, after the Boer War, who complained of excruciating neuralgic pains in his right foot. This very much amused his friends, for he had lost his right leg. The explanation was that the pain happened to be in the trunks of those nerves which had sent branches to the foot.

Sometimes a patient comes to a doctor complaining of pain in the knee, and he is greatly surprised when the doctor tells him that the site of the affection is not the knee, but the hip. We are all familiar with the pain under the shoulder blade which comes from an affected liver.

The stomach, too, can produce pain in many parts of the body. A disordered stomach will give us pain as far away as the head, and when one gets a cramp in his toe it is often due to acidity of the stomach. Swallow a pinch of soda and the cramp will disappear. An aching tooth will produce neuralgic pains in the face, and very often a violent pain at the back of the head is due to the far-away kidneys, which themselves may suffer no pain at the time.

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