

ἔδωκε μὲν δὲ εἰς αἰτίαι ἔργα, καὶ πολλὰ μετῆρας,  
φάειν εἰσαγγὲν ἐπὶ ἐν παρρησία γαίαν,

and of his disguise, when Athina

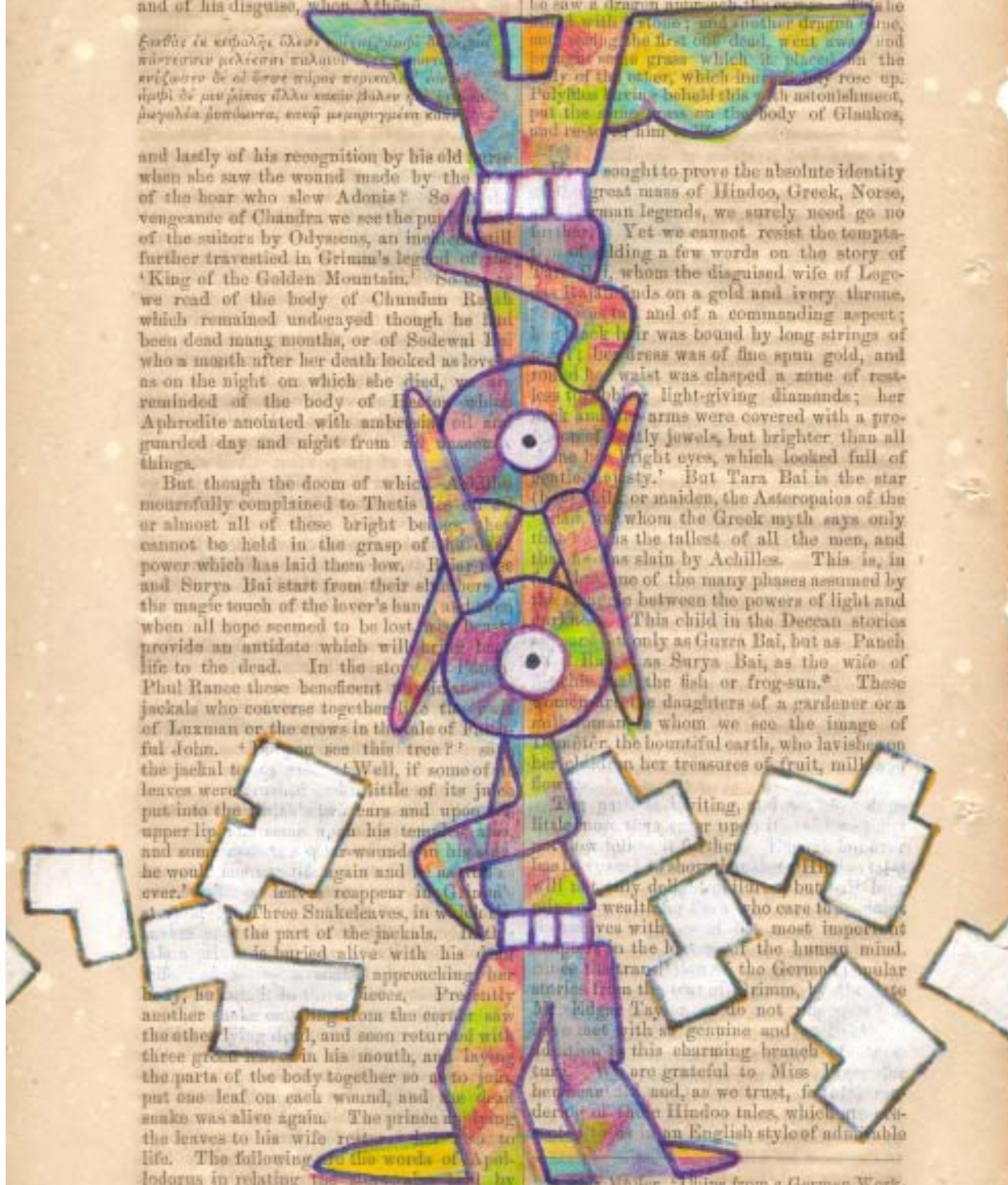
ἔσθιεν ἐν κρηλῆτι ὄλεσε καὶ τὴν ἀσπίδα καὶ τὸν  
πύργον αὐτῆς μελέσσει τάλανον ἑκατόν, ἵνα  
ἐκείνην δὲ εἰς ἕσπερ πύργου περιελάττωσιν  
ἡραβὶ δὲ μὴ ῥίπται ἄλλο κείνη βάλει γὰρ ἡ  
βροχάδα βροχάδα, καὶ μεμνημένη καὶ

and lastly of his recognition by his old wife when she saw the wound made by the teeth of the boar who slew Adonis? So in the vengeance of Claudra we see the punishment of the suitors by Odysseus, an incident further travestied in Grimm's legend of the 'King of the Golden Mountain.' So too we read of the body of Chundun Rishi which remained undecayed though he had been dead many months, or of Sodewal who a month after her death looked as lovely as on the night on which she died, or of the reminder of the body of Helen which Aphrodite anointed with ambrosia, so that guarded day and night from all unclean things.

But though the doom of which Athena mournfully complained to Thetis, or almost all of these bright beings cannot be held in the grasp of mortal power which has laid them low, Bharata and Surya Bai start from their slumbers at the magic touch of the lover's hand, and when all hope seemed to be lost, the latter provides an antidote which will bring life to the dead. In the story of Phul Rance these beneficent jackals who converse together like the foxes of Luxman or the crows in the tale of the fat John. 'Can you see this tree?' said the jackal to the crow. 'Well, if some of its leaves were put into the ears and upon the upper lip of some man, his temples would ache and some of his wounds would heal, and he would gain and gain and gain ever.' The leaves reappear in Grimm's story of Three Snakeleaves, in which the prince is carried alive with his wife to the part of the jackals. In the story of the prince who was carried alive with his wife to the part of the jackals. Presently another snake crawling from the corner saw the other lying dead, and soon returned with three green leaves in his mouth, and laying the parts of the body together so as to join put one leaf on each wound, and the dead snake was alive again. The prince returning the leaves to his wife restored her to life. The following are the words of Apollodorus in relating the story told by Hesiod, of Glaukos and Polyidos:

'When Minos said that he must bring Glaukos to life, Polyidos was shut up with the dead body; and being sorely perplexed how to do this, he saw a dragon approach the sea-side, and he took a stone; and another dragon came, and seeing the first one dead, went away, and brought some grass which it placed on the body of the other, which immediately rose up. Polyidos then beheld this with astonishment, put the same grass on the body of Glaukos, and restored him to life.'

... sought to prove the absolute identity of the great mass of Hindoo, Greek, Norse, and German legends, we surely need go no further. Yet we cannot resist the temptation of adding a few words on the story of the Rajah, whom the disguised wife of Loge- we read of the body of Chundun Rishi which remained undecayed though he had been dead many months, or of Sodewal who a month after her death looked as lovely as on the night on which she died, or of the reminder of the body of Helen which Aphrodite anointed with ambrosia, so that guarded day and night from all unclean things. But Tara Bai is the star or maiden, the Asteropaios of the whom the Greek myth says only was the tallest of all the men, and was slain by Achilles. This is, in the many phases assumed by the child in the Deccan stories only as Guzra Bai, but as Panch Bai, as Surya Bai, as the wife of Phul Rance these beneficent jackals who converse together like the foxes of Luxman or the crows in the tale of the fat John. 'Can you see this tree?' said the jackal to the crow. 'Well, if some of its leaves were put into the ears and upon the upper lip of some man, his temples would ache and some of his wounds would heal, and he would gain and gain and gain ever.' The leaves reappear in Grimm's story of Three Snakeleaves, in which the prince is carried alive with his wife to the part of the jackals. Presently another snake crawling from the corner saw the other lying dead, and soon returned with three green leaves in his mouth, and laying the parts of the body together so as to join put one leaf on each wound, and the dead snake was alive again. The prince returning the leaves to his wife restored her to life. The following are the words of Apollodorus in relating the story told by Hesiod, of Glaukos and Polyidos: 'When Minos said that he must bring Glaukos to life, Polyidos was shut up with the dead body; and being sorely perplexed how to do this, he saw a dragon approach the sea-side, and he took a stone; and another dragon came, and seeing the first one dead, went away, and brought some grass which it placed on the body of the other, which immediately rose up. Polyidos then beheld this with astonishment, put the same grass on the body of Glaukos, and restored him to life.'



... Mäler, 'Clips from a German Work-shop,' vol. ii. p. 248.







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## SOUTH AMERICA

A vast, compact, triangular continent, 10,000 miles in length, 4,750 miles in width, divided into 11 political divisions.

Division	Pop.
Argentine Republic	10,000,000
Bolivia	2,000,000
Brazil	27,000,000
Chile	1,000,000
Colombia	5,000,000
Ecuador	2,000,000
Guiana, British	200,000
Guiana, French	100,000
Guiana, Dutch	100,000
Paraguay	1,000,000
Peru	10,000,000
Uruguay	1,000,000
Venezuela	10,000,000

**PRINCIPAL CITIES**

Maryland 4,800 sq. miles

**LENGTH**

Division	Miles
Amazon	2,000
Orinoco	1,000
Guayana	2,000
Madeira	1,500
Magdalena	1,000
Mota	1,000

**LATEST RESULTS**

Country	Production
Coffee	Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela
Sugar	Brazil, Peru
Cocoa	Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador
Indigo	Colombia, Venezuela

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## ECUADOR. Ek-wa-dor.

A republic of South America, constituted 1830; situated on the equator, from which it takes its name. Extremely mountainous; traversed from north to south by three ranges of the Andes. Most lofty peaks: Cotacachi, 15,850 feet; Chimborazo, 21,024; Cayambe, 19,801. Climate, on the coast, hot; in the high table lands, cool and bleak; valleys are free from extremes of temperature. Area, 285,570 square miles. Population, 2,000,000. Quito, the capital, has 80,000 inhabitants; Guayaquil, the largest port, 20,000. Quito is the highest inhabited city, 9,000 feet above sea-level.

Ecuador was formed from the provinces of the State, founded by Simon Bolivar. Executive, President, elected for 4 years; legislative, unicameral Congress. President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years. Hereditary rights or privileges prohibited. Education free. In the Roman Catholic church, qualifications for the priesthood are the same as in other countries.

The soil of Ecuador is fertile. The principal products of every annum. There is a copious growth of sugar cane, cacao, vanilla, copaliba, balsam, and other medicinal plants, suitable for the manufacture of oils, essences, and perfumery. The immense mineral wealth of the country is not fully developed; manufactures are insignificant. The principal exports are minerals, being assessed for duties at the rate of 10 per cent.

Export of cocoa, 1893, value \$428,800. Total value of exports, \$1,000,000. In 1893, 231 vessels, of 1,000,000 tons, cleared the port. Only 1.5 per cent of the population are soldiers; standing army fixed at 10,000 men.

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## CUBA. Koo'ba.

A Spanish colony in the West Indies. Area, 43,020 square miles. Population, 1,200,000; 10 per cent of the inhabitants are blacks and enfranchised slaves. Length, 1,700 miles; width varies from 90 to 150 miles. Surface is broken by a series of mountains, the highest being Pico de Turquino, 11,960 feet. Pico de Turquino is the highest point in the West Indies. There are over 200 rivers, all of which empty into the Gulf of Mexico, except the Rio de Sagua, which empties into the Atlantic.

But little attention is given to agriculture, except the raising of the mineral wealth. Gold was discovered in 1500, but for two centuries comparative little was mined, and copper mines, and copper manufactures, have also been obtained.

Rainfall at Havana, 60 inches. Average temperature, 75°. Yellow fever is common, especially in the summer season. Thirteen million acres of land are under cultivation; 7,000,000 wild and uncultivated. Principal exports are mahogany, sugar, and tobacco. Many sugar plantations are worked by 10,000 negroes.

Two crops of sugar are raised annually. The principal products are sugar, tobacco, and indigo. The principal exports are sugar, tobacco, and indigo. The principal exports are sugar, tobacco, and indigo.

Latest reports show that the production of sugar has increased about 10 per cent. The principal exports are sugar, tobacco, and indigo.

Marine cable communication is maintained with the United States and Europe. Education is compulsory; schools are free. Havana is the capital, and is administered by a Captain General, appointed by the Spanish Crown. The island is now represented in the Cortes of Madrid.

A peninsula of Asia, 1,900 miles in length, 200 miles in width, situated in the Indian Ocean, between the Arabian Gulf and the Bay of Bengal. Area, 1,200,000 square miles. Population variously estimated at 10,000,000. Claims descend from the Mohammedans in belief.

The pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf, of great importance, began at the close of the 18th century. The principal products are silk, opium, and pearls. The principal exports are silk, opium, and pearls.

Wheat, barley, beans, millet, and other cereals are raised. Rivers are unimportant.

Arabia has never been united, and is broken up into petty tribes.

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