## MOLYBDENITE MINE.

MRE USED IN MANUFACTURE OF STEEL FOUND IN MAINE.

Deposits Are of Rare Occurrence and the Value of Those Located Is Partly Conjectural.

One of the principal deposits of molybdenum ore in this country is at Cooper, Me. It was visited in Septemter, 1904, by Dr. George Otis Smith, of the United States geological survey, who tells in bulletin 260, the survey's annual publication on its exploits in economic geology, how the American Molybdenum company prewented him from having more to say about the molybdenum of this locality. He was not permitted to visit the mine, but the observations he made at the curface furnished him sufficient data for a consideration of the character and

erigin of the deposit. The town of Cooper is in Washington county, in the extreme southeastern part of Maine, and is the fourth townmhip west of Calais. The nearest railmond station is Marion, in the second township south. Prospecting for mohybdenite has been carried on at several points in this locality, but the only Important development thus far is that on the property of the American Mo-Aybdenum company,

The molybdenite occurs both in pegmatite dykes and in the granite cut by These dykes. A number of distinct pegmatite dykes were seen on this property, warying in width from a few inches to meveral feet. In these the molybdenite occurs in lead-gray hexagonal crystals of short prismatic habit, or as less regmlar foliated masses, often with radiate structure. The molybdenite is found miso in small flakes or larger nests of flakes disseminated throughout the granite mass.

Molybdenite occurs at several other localities in Maine, as well as in the other New England states. It is usually found in small flakes disseminated through the granite or gneiss, so that the Cooper occurrence is of special interest by reason of the light it throws on the origin of this mineral. The pegmatite dykes are probably approximately contemporaneous with the granite intrusion, representing the latest crystallization of the gran-Mic magma, and therefore intruding the consolidated granite. In this pegmatite magma molybdenum disulphide appears to have been a promiment constituent and to have crystal-Bized early in the consolidation of the dykes. The molybdenite in the granite may be either the result of impregnation at the time of the pegmatitic intrusion or it may be an original constituent. The former view is supported by the apparently larger amount in the granite near the dykes.

The ores of molybdenum have been in greater demand since molybdenum has been used in the manufacture of steel to increase its hardness and toughness. The comparative rarity and high cost of the ores, have, however, limited its use.

The economic value of such a deposit as the Cooper molybdenite is partly conjectural. The conditions for quarrying and mining both the pegmatite and the wall rock appear favorable, and conmiderable work of this kind has been done. The rock lying on the dump contained varying proportions of mo-Ivbdenite, but it seemed that most of the crude ore could be readily distinguished and separated from the barren rock by hand picking. The crucial test of the successful working of such a deposit is doubtless connected with the milling process, rather than with the mining methods. A compact plant for treating the molybdenite ore has been erected by this company, but the details as to cost of crushing the rock and oncentrating and cleansing the separated mineral could not be ascertained.

single Talents and Self-Confidence. A single-talent man, supported by great self-confidence, will achieve more than a ten-talent man who does not believe in himself. The mint cannot act with vigor in the presence of doubt. A wavering mind makes a wavering execution. There must be sertainty, confidence and assurance, or shere can be no efficiency. An unedusated man who believes in himself and who has faith that he can do the thing he undertakes, often puts to shame the average college-bred man whose overculture and wider outlook have sometimes bred increased sensitiveness and a lessening of self-confidence, whose decision has been weaksmed by constant weighing of conflicting theories, and whose prejudices are always open to conviction.—Success.

They marry early and often in Japan. A man aged 40, living in the province of Bizen, has married and divorced 35 wives, and is now married no a thirty-sixth. The reason he assigns for his extraordinary fickleness is that he has a younger sister of extremely rancorous and jealous dispomition, who, from the moment a new bride enters the house, institutes a erstem of persecution which soon drives the unhappy woman to ask her husband for a divorce, which is an may and inexpensive process in the

Marriage in Japan.

Not Pining for It.

hand of the Rising Sun.-London T.

A. T.

want to get a good dining-room table," said the customer, "if you can mil it to me right."

"I can do that," answered the propristor of the furniture store. "You have come to the right place for a square

"But I don't want a square deal. I want a round-cornered black walnut."-Chicago Tribune.

#### TIGERS A PUBLIC MENACE.

People and Stock Are Killed by Savage Beasts in Mexican Tarritory.

Tigers, driven from their mountain lairs in the territory of Tepic by the scarcity of food, continue to ravage the haciendas of the valleys. They are becoming such a general danger, says the Mexican Herald, that the municipal authorities have offered a reward of \$10 for every tiger's skin,

For the past several months great numbers of the animals have swarmed through the marshes of the lowlands along the coast and in the valleys of the territory of Tepic, having been driven out of the states of Sinaloa and Sonora by the floods and the extremely cold weather. The damage caused to the haciendados and the danger incurred by the presence of the animals was such that many of them offered rewards for the skins of the animals some time ago.

The tigers, however, seem to like the warm weather and the good food that they are getting in Tepic and instead of decreasing their numbers have greatly increased within the last few weeks. Now the municipal authorities of the territory have also offered a reward for the skins of the animals.

The tigers have become so bold that they will enter the houses on the plantations and help themselves to whatever comes in their path. Several deaths are reported in different parts of the territory. In many sections of the state it is necessary to have armed guards stationed at night, to insure the safety of the other people in the settlements.

Live stock is suffering more than anything else. With the slight provisions that are necessary for the shelter of the stock; it leaves them in most cases without any protection at all from the beasts. Even the presence of numerous guards around a bunch of cattle is oftentimes insufficient to keep the tigers from getting away with an animal or two from along the edges of the herd.

Hunting for the animals has been greatly stimulated by the offers of the government and scores of hunters are scouring the country for them. The number of the skins that have been turned in thus far is large and it is hoped that it will not be long before the animals are driven back to the seclusion of the mountains.

### WAKING IN THE WILDERNESS

How to Get Out of Bed When the Thermometer Registers Forty Below Zero.

You are awakened in the bitter darkness of the early morning by the sound of the camp dogs moving among the frozen pails of refuse. You hear their padding footsteps passing this way and that outside of the tents and the brushing of their bodies against the canvas walls. Then you hear the sound of chopping wood where someone is at work in the starlight, says the Boston Globe. One of the men stirs and rises in the darkness. The tent is bitter cold, with everything frozen as hard as iron. You hear the man fumbling around in the darkness for the matches, and presently he

strikes one and lights a candle. Presently he begins chopping the wood for the stove, and his big, round shadow moves uncouthly and grotesquely about the walls as the flame of the candle wavers in the draught of cold air. He makes a fire, and in a moment the flame is roaring up the stovepipe, which gradually becomes a dull red with the gushing heat. He stands with his back to the stove and presently the other man rises and

Then you yourself move reluctantly in your warm swaddling of furs, and with some effort crawl out into the bitter cold and joint the others around the stove. None of you speak, but each absorbs the scanty heat in silence. By and by, warmed to some return of life, you peep out of the tent; the sky is like black crystal, the stars shining with incredible effulgence. From the stovepipe of the other tents rockets of flame are gushing up into the air; showers of sparks rise up into the night high overhead -hover, waver, and then sink dwindling upon the tent and the surround-

ing snow. You look at the thermometer hanging against a tree and see by the light of a match that it is 40 degrees below zero. By this time the smell of cooking is filling the silent frozen spaces of the darkness and you reenter the tent to hug again the warmth of the stove, with a huge appetite for the rude breakfast of melted grease and. gillettes.

Explosions on Old Battle-Fields.

The forests in the mountains known as Loudon Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, took fire recently and burned with great intensity. After some time a series of explosions were heard which startled the inhabitants, and the concussion was so great that it broke windows in some houses in Harner's Ferry, across the Shenandoah. The explosions were caused by the bursting of shells which had been thrown on the heights at the time when Gen. Mills surrendered to Stonewall Jackson in 1862. These had failed to explode when they were fired, and had remained there for more than 40 years. -N. Y. World.

A Good Finish.

Blunderalong-Why, Miss Antike, this is a pleasure! I haven't seen you for a long time. You must pardon me, but you look 50-

Miss Antike-Mr. Blunderalong! Mr. Blunderalong-per cent better than you did the last time I met you.-Chicago Journal.

#### HOMESEEKER'S REQUEST.

Voteran Insists on Having Creek Near House Because His Wife Keeps Ducks and Geese.

Marquette, Mich.—So many odd requests are received at the government land office here that the officials now regard them as commonplace. The tenor of most of them is that the officials see personally that the applicants get the very best land the government possesses. The officials are not, under the department regulations, permitted to show any favoritism.

A letter recently received from an old soldier in Ohio is characteristic. "First of all," he writes, "I want 160 acres of good land-not all swamp and sand, but land with good clay sub-soil to hold the moisture, with a top dressing of black muck. I also want a creek running through it, as my wife keeps ducks and geese and won't live on any farm where the creek ain't near the house. Would not object to a small lake—say three or four acres, but no larger.

"I don't want a farm entirely covered with water, for I ain't no sailor. I am an old soldier and fought on land. Also please see that I get a homestead that is about half-timbered with stove wood, because I don't want to have to buy stove wood up in that country while my pension is so small. Please write at once. I want to come up before winter sets in, so I can get in my stove wood. If you have any claims left near to a town, I want one."

Very few prospective homesteaders ask credit for the entry fees, but requests to "hold me a good homestead until I get there" are numerous. The percentage of people applying for lands In person is comparatively small.

#### PRELIMINARY CROP REPORT Acreage of Spring Wheat Sown Is Greater Than Estimate a Year

Washington, D. C.-Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture on the acreage of spring wheat sown indicate an area of about 17,613,000 acres, an increase of 472,000 acres, or 2.8 per cent. from the estimate of the

Ago-More Oats and Barley.

acreage sown last year. The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 93.7, as compared with 93.4 at the corresponding date last year, 95.9 on June 1, 1903, and a ten-year average of 94.4. The average condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 85.5, as compared with 92.5 on May 1, 1906, 77.7 on June 1, 1904, 82.2 at the corresponding date in 1903.

and a ten-year average of 79.2. The total reported area in oats is about 27,688,000 acres, an increase of 42,000 acres, or .2 of one per cent. in the area sown last year. The average condition of oats on June 1 was 92.9, against 89.2 on June 1, 1904, 85.5 at e corresponding date in 1903, ten-year average of 90.1.

The acreage reported as under barley is less than that sown last year by about 172,000 acres, or 3.4 per cent. The average condition of barley is 93.7, against 90.5 on June 1, 1904, 91.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a tenyear average of 39.9.

The acreage under spring rye shows a reduction of 3.8 per cent, from that sown last year. The average condition of rye is 93.6, against 86.3 on June 1, 1904; 90.6 at the corresponding date in 1903, and 88.9, the mean and the corresponding averages of the last ten

# IS NEARLY TEN FEET TALL

Persian-Russian Giant of Terrible Proportions Eats Enormous-Sized Meals.

London.—The world's latest freak. giant, arrived in town recently and was shown at the Hippodrome. The giant is a Persian-Russian, Machnow by name. The chief facts about the giant are: Height, nine feet eight and one-fourth inches; chest, five feet; weight, 463 pounds; age, 23 years. Here

is one of his sample meals: Two quarts of hot milk, 14 eggs. five large slices of ham, three loaves of bread, half a pound of butter, half pound marmalade. Machnow is healthy looking, and a model family man. He is accompanied by his wife-a little woman-and her baby, three months

old. Some other giants are: John Middleton, nine feet three inches, born in Hale, Lancashire, 1587; Patrick O'Brien, eight feet seven inches, born in Kinsale, Ireland, 1761; John Frederick, duke of Brunswick, eight feet six inches; Loushkin, eight feet five inches, drum major of the Russian imperial guards; Charles Byrne O'Brien, eight feet four inches, died in London, 1761; Chang-Woo-Goo, eight feet two inches, Chinaman, exhibited in 1865-66 and in 1880; Vo Brusted, eight feet, Norwegian, exhibited in 1880; William Evans, eight feet, porter to Charles I., died in 1632; Maximilian Miller, eight feet, Baxon, exhibited in 1674.

Stumbles Upon a Fortune. Because he fought the drink habit and experimented with distilling appaatus in order to frustrate its evils Rev. A. G. Washington, of Appleton, Minn., semperance lecturer, has stumbled upon fame and fortune. He has applied for a patent on a condenser and believes it will bring him riches. In his ectures on alcoholic drinks he carries a small distilling plant and finds it secessary to have a condenser which man be carried about and used in all kinds of places. Finding none of this tind in existence, he invented one, which is likely to be in demand for use n college and high school laboratories and drug stores.

#### EGG MARKET LOOSENED.

And the Groceryman's Man Made the Fact a Pretext for Loosening His Tongue.

"Ain't you glad that eggs is down agein, Evelina?" asked the groceryman of the pretty cook, according to: the Chicago Daily News.

"Why should I be glad?" asked the cook.

"Well, that's so. You don't have to pay for 'em, do you?" said the groceryman "It don't make no difference to you, o' course, but it's been tough on the rest of us. I've been egg-hungry all winter, but the lady who keeps the house where I board didn't have chickens, so I've been sort of up against it. This last week or two since the market loosened she's been a makin' up for lost time. I feel as if I was sproutin' pin feathers. I've had hard-boiled egga. posched eggs, scrambled eggs, softboiled eggs, egg custard, egg omelets, friend eggs, egg salad, ham and eggs, ogg sauce, egg on toast, egg lemonade and eggs every other old way. The other evenin' I burnt my fingers pullin' off a hot lamp chimney an' they gave me white of egg shampoo on it just as free as water. I had a egg shampoo at the barber shop on Sunday morning. Honest. I'm ashamed to look a hen in the

face." "I sh'd think you would be," said the

pretty cook. "I am, that's straight, I've been raised honest, an' the boss knows it. He'll let me sell goods in the store any time I ain't deliverin' an' take the money for 'em. I don't care if he does have a cash register an' good eyesight-it's suthin' to have a man trust you. All the same, when I've been openin' up a case of eggs I've been tempted many a time this winter to swipe one or two an' trust to makin' my get-away afore they was missed."

"If I'd 'a' known that I'd have given you a chance," said the pretty cook. 'An' I wouldn't have applied for no extry edition papers to have you brought hack," she added. "I'd 'a' thought it cheap at a egg or two."

"You're joshin'." said the groceryman. "If I jumped this town you'd spend all your wages advertisin' for me in the pers'nal columns-'Johnny. It was a horrible mistake. Come back. Evelina." "Don't you fool yourself," said the

pretty cook. "Are these you've brought me fresh?" "Strickly fresh," but not 'guaranteed strickly fresh,' " replied the groceryman. "But what are you changin' the conver-

sation for? You can't make me believe you wouldn't feel bad if you didn't see me any more." "I know I can't," retorted the pretty

cook. "That's the trouble." "You want to take warnin' by what I've said about the eggs." said the groceryman. "I knew a feller wunst who had a girl that just nachully thought the world of him, but she wus jest nachully shy an' shrinkin', like you are. Evelina, an' she didn't let on she cared a dern whether he come around to see her or not. An' he hung around hankerin' for a kind word an' a sweet smile, jest like I-hankered for them eggs when the guaranteed was 45 a dozen. An' finally, jest when he was givin' up hope, she loosened up-just like the egg market—an' he got sweet smiles an' kind words served up to him in every style. Well, he go so many he shuddered every time a hen cackled."

"Eggs?" said the cook. "Never mind," said the groceryman. as he reached for his basket. "You're next, all right, if I am mixed. Farewell, haughty beauty, but r-remember, a time will come."

"It's come now," said the cook. "Time you traveled. Pass on."

Costly Living in Gotham. Every day in New York there is some fresh aggravation to matrimony

cropping up in places affected by bachelors. It costs ten cents more to be rubbed with alcohol than it did six weeks ago. Manicuring is one dollar instead of 75 cents. For years the standard charge of the Turkish bath, chiropodist and barber shop has been 50 cents. It is now 75 cents all over the city. Cocktails in bath cafes were formerly two for a quarter. They are now 15 cents straight. Same way with cigars. Drug stores are charging. men more for toilet articles. The tailor who used to press a suit for 50 cents now asks 75 cents, and 35 cents instead of a quarter for pressing trousers. Charges for laundry work have gone up 20 per cent. In small expenditures alone it costs the man who has to look out for himself six dollars a week more to live now than it did six months ago .- Pittsburg Dispatch.

Pearls of Margarita.

The Venezuelan island of Margarita. whose name is the Latin word for pearl, and whose gems were fought over by the early Spanish explorers, is an interesting spot. About 2,000 men find constant employment in this business, which has its thrilling moments, since the opening of a shell dredged from the pearl oyster banks may disclose a jewel of great price. The Margaritan pearls are of fine quality, usually white or yellow, with an occasional black one, and such a one is greeted with joy, for it bears a high value. About \$600,000 worth of pearls are found near Margarita every year.

The Lion's Tooth.

Who could guess that the dandelion was the "dent-de-llon," or lion's tooth; the tulip so called because it. looks like a turban, and tulip was another name for turban? The glorious gladiolus is a sword lily: "gladiolus" in Latin means "a little sword." It is so called from the shape of its leaves. The asphodel is from the Greek word meaning "king's spear." The name daodil comes from "asphodel," and so means the same thing.—St. Nicholas.

## 17-YEAR LOCUST HERE

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT RAVAGES THE WOODS.

Chicago Beports Traces of Depredations of "Cicadae"-- Never Falls to Appear at Stated Periods.

Chicago.-Out in the thick underbrush and woods within an hour's ride from Chicago can be heard the peculiar twitter of the 17-year locust. His time to appear on earth is during June. and according to scientists, billions of the insects which resemble the grasshopper will leave the pube shells and develop their wings.

Already reports have come in from Waukegan, Fort Sheridan and other suburbs of the appearance of the lo-A person who wishes to view these

insects should go into the woods at once. They do not live long, and it will be 17 years before one can again hear their peculiar sounds and watch their saw-shaped feelers gnawing into the roots of some tree.

Entomologists call these insects periodical cicadae, and the insects now cropping up in almost all sections of the country where the woods are thick belong to the septendecim race.

Just as this time considerable interest is manifested in these curious insects, which take 17 years for development. The males are known as the noisiest insects on earth, but the female locust is silent.

According to those who have made a study of the clouds and traced its ancestry, the 17-year locust made its first appearance on earth in 1664, and from chronological data the fact that 17 years are required for the underground development of this insect has been fully established. The growth of this strange insect is very slow, and at the age of six years it hardly attains one-fourth its full size.

Scientists differ as to the food of the 17-year locust. Some say that the insect feeds on earth-exudation while others aver that its nourishment is secured by pumping the sap from the roots of trees.

It has been learned that this stange form of insect can go without nourishment for a long time. During the first six and seven years of its growth the cleada is usually two feet below the surface of the ground, and entomologists says that the locust is the greatest burrowing insect known to the scientific world. On account of the clearing of land and the building of towns and cities, the insect is fast being ex-

terminated. The name locust was given this insect because it was believed to be identical in appearance with one of the "plagues of Egypt" recorded in biblical history.

The 17-year locust is a destructive pierces the bark of shrubs and trees and causes their death. The cicada is known to have destroyed acres and acres of young fruit trees.

The locusts, according to scientists, after leaving the pupa shell in the month of June, attain their wings. Trees which have been planted 17 years ago this month will probably contain, upon investigation, hundreds of these insects.

English sparrows are said to feed upon the insects.

# WIRELESS ON FAST TRAIN.

Chicago & Alton Road Soon to Install System on Schedule Buns.

Chicago.—On a Chicago & Alton train moving at 50 miles an hour wireless telegraph messages were received recently from Chicago, and the test proved so successful that the Alton management within a short time will install the wireless permanently on the "limited," and, later, on other fast trains.

The messages were sent from the South side station of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph company, at Thirtythird street and Western avenue and were received perfectly aboard the rushing train for a distance of 50 miles from Chicago. With a stronger and more complete receiving apparatus, it is claimed, there will be practically no limit to the distance at which moving trains can be communicated with.

The test was made only in sending messages to the train, but sending apparatus will be placed on the train and communication established both ways.

# SUN SPOTS AID TO TREES.

French Scientist Declares Old Sol-Throws Out Greater Heat When Phenomena Are at Maximum.

Paris.-Two scientific articles by Camille Flammarion and Abbe Moreau appeared here on the influence of sun spots on vegetation. For the last 20 years the former noted the date on. which the chestnut trees in the Avenue de l'Oberservatoire have leafed and bloomed, and from these records ha shows there is a remarkable correlation between the spots and the vegetation. tending to show that the sun throws! out more heat when the spots reach! their maximum, thus confirming Abbe Moreau in the theory that the spots indicate a period of greatest solar activity. Moreau writes on the compara-Myely long duration of the next solar eclipse on August 30, which will be specially visible in Canada.

More Kickers. The government has ordered 10,000 mules to be shipped to the canal zone for one in constructing the Panama canalas if there weren't kickers enough there

# EFFECTS OF SPRING FEVER

When the Outer World Is Allowed Once More to Enter the Schoolroom.

But, one day in school, the heat that yesterday was nice and cozy becomes too dry and baking for endurance. says McCiure's Magazine. The young ones come in from recess red, not with the brilliant glow of winter, but a sort of scalded red. They juke their heads forward to escape their collars" moist embrace; they reach their hands back of them to pull their clinging underwear away. They fan themselves with joggerdes, and puff out: "Phew!" and look pleadingly at the shut windows. One boy, bolder than his fellows, moans with a suffering lament: "Miss Daniels, cain't we have the windows open? It's awful hot!" Frightful dangers lurk in draughts. Fresh air will kill folks. So, not until the afternoon is the prayer answered... Then the outer world, so long excluded, enters once more the schoolroom life. The mellifluous crowing of distant roosters, the rhythmetic creaking of a thirsty pump, the rumble of a loaded wagon, the clinking of hammers at the blacksmith shop, the whistle of No. 3 away below town, all. blend together in the soft spring air into one lulling harmony.

Winter's alert activity is gone, Who cares for grades and standings now?" The girls—that always are so smart. -gape lazily, stare at vacancy wishing-they don't know what they wish, but if he had a lot of money, why, then they could help the poor, and all like that, and have a new dress every

day. James Sackett-his real name is Jim. Bag, but teacher calls him James Sackett-has his face set toward: "A farmer sold 16 2-3 bushels wheat for 66% cents per bushel; 19 2-9 bushels oats for," etc., etc., but his soul is far away in Cummins' woods, where there is a robbers' cave that he and Chuck. Higgins and Bunt Rodgers and Turkey-egg McLaughlin are going to dig Saturday afternoons when the chores are done. They are going to- Here Miss Daniels should slip up behind him and snap his ear, but she, too, is far away in spirit. Her beau is coming after supper to take her buggy riding. She wonders. . . She wonders. . . Will she have to teach; again next fall? She wonders.

#### COUNTERFEITING SEAWATER Imitation Successfully Produced for

Inland Exhibition of Fishes.

Much difficulty has been found hitherto in keeping marine animals of the more delicate species alive in artificial sea water, such as is often substituted for the real article where aquaria have to be maintained for months together far from the ocean-for example, at a great exposition in an inland city such as Chicago or St. Louis. It is not convenient, says the New York Herald, to transport the necessary sea. water in tanks for 800 miles or more. and so sea sait has been commonly employed, dissolved in fresh water according to prescription.

Experiments have been conducted recently at Wood's Holl, Mass., with a view to counterfeiting sea water with such exactness as to make it practically indistinguishable from the real stuff. This, indeed, has been accomplished so successfully that the most delicate animals, such as sea anemones have been kept alive in the" artificial fluid for months together. Apparently there is no material difference between the imitation and the article provided by old Neptune.

To accomplish this result it was necessary to make quite an elaborate chemical compound, inasmuch as sea water is a complicated mixture of a great variety of substances. Roughly speaking, it consists of 961/2 per cent. of fresh water plus three and one-half per cent. of mineral salts. Threefourths of these saits are chloride of sodium, or common table sait, and the next largest constituent is chloride of magnesium. After these come sulphate of magnesium, sulphate of lime, sulphate of potash, bromide of magnesium and carbonate of lime.

In addition to these substances sea. water contains minute quantities of quite a variety of elements, including. iodine, phosphorous and arsenic. It also contains some silver, copper, zinc,... nickel, cobalt, iron and gold. There is said to be two cents' worth of gold in every pailful of sea water, but as yet. nobody has found a way to extract it. Copper and zinc are found in some seaweeds, and certain species of coral is three-millionths silver.

Golf-Drivers Born, Not Made. I am convinced that long driving is a natural gift, says Mr. Walter J. Travis, in the Country Life in America. Of course it can be cultivated and developed to a certain extent, but all. the art in the world cannot entirely: overcome physical deficiencies. Driving may be said to represent the physical side of golf, and short approaches and putting—especially putting—the mental. Of the two I think that the latter is the more susceptible of improvement

Natural Deduction.

"Why," answered the inquisitiveperson, "do you think the world in: growing wiser?"

"Because of a statement I read in a newspaper to the effect that lobsters are getting scarce," answered the student of cause and effect. - Chicago Dally News.

In Doubt.

Farmer Blake (at New York restaurant)-Waal, Miranda, here's spinach 60 cents. I wonder naow if that's a peck or bushel.—Life.

All days to the second of the

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Edition bubdo-addies \$5.39.