THEN THEY UNDERSTOOD.

No Wes Handy at the Pampa, and there Was a Reason Way He bhould He.

The storm burst suddenly and with wild fury upon the helpless ship, and high above the shricking blast and the savage howling of the foam-tossed billows rang out the trumpet cry: "All hands to the pumps!"

They worked like men who could see death grinning at their elbows, relates Ally Stoper. Through the black darkness and the long, weary watches of that fearful night they pumped with grim resolve and iron earnestness to stem the gaping leak through which the cruel waters poured; and though despair dogged every motion of their aching biceps, and hope fled howling on the pitiless blast, yet still they stubbornly pumped on.

There was one man who, even amid that gallant band, where every unit was a hero, seemed yet to tower morally a head and shoulders above his fellows. As, one by one, exhausted nature compelled each fearless heart to drop the fron crank and fall helplessly abaft the streaming binnacle, while other hands, no less, willing, staggered blindly into their vacant places, this man alone held steadily on. His tireless arms swung to and fro with machine-like regularity, and even amid the wildest phases of the storm his eye blanched not, neither did a certain calm serenity forsake his otherwise

insignificant brow. He was no sailor-that was evident, and was certainly not one of the crew. Merely a volunteer, merely a simple passenger. Yet when morning dawned. and the fury of the gale had lessened, and baffled death slunk off like a whipped cur clinging to the tail end of the beaten tempost, they knew that to him, and to him alone, was the sav-Ing of the good ship due.

"Who is he?" "What can he be?" they whispered one to another. And the gray-haired captain, with tears in his wice as he pressed the stranger's hand between his own horny palms, murmured, brokenly;

"I can never thank you sufficiently, wir. Without your aid we should all have been in Davy Jones' locker hours

what see may be? You are doubtle some trained athlete-some strong man of world-wide renown -- some -- ?"

"No. no." protested the stranger, modretly, a slight thish mounting to his pallid cheeks, "I am none of these. I am nothing but an ordinary, commonplace Aradesman. 1-1 am a milkman?"

EFFECTS OF CERTAIN DRUGS.

And then they understood!

condition of the Mind Under the In-Amence of Different Reme-

The relation of drugs to conscious ness is of vital importance in medical science, says American Queen. When there is an irritable temper and pas-.sionate outbursts without cause, accompanied by headache or neuralgia, iron should be avoided. These symptoms indicate a congested state of the brain. Two great necessities for the patient are sleep and purging. If he ds, depleased, brounde of potassium should not be given for it is a depressing drug

Ammonia sumulates the brain, and is often given when the nervous system is in a low condition, but its effects last but a short time and the reaction is the opposite of somulating Ammonia should never be given for pervous debility, but it is very useful in case of sudden nervous failures. When used ignorantly it does more harm than good.

No brain stimulants should be taken within two bours before retiring if sleep is desired

Strychnine, if given in too large doses, is injurious rather than otherwise. It is offen given for various mervous disorders, and it results in discharge of greater energy: but while on the one hand small, frequent doses will have the desired effect, large doses result in an energy that is more or less spasmodic. Strychnine intensifies hearing, taste, smell, touch and sight. In hysterical cases where the body is very sensitive and where there are flashes of light before the eyes, strychnine, does actual barm.

Cora and cocsine stimulate the entire brain, but they have two special actions -one to lessen the sensation of hunger and the other to lessen farigue. Hence preparations of coca should be given after the normal appetite has been satisfied. The drug is not a food, and excessive exercise after a dose may result in harm. Since all drugs are barmful if taken frequently. It would be a much wiser plan when attacked, to consider, not what will relieve quickly but to ask vourself the question. In what way have I vinlated nature's laws to be thus afflicted?" and avoid further offense

Do Animaia Regann!

."The crows and o not birds that carry ghell-fish high in the or and toon les them drop upon the rocks to break the shell show something very like reason or a knowledge of the relation of eggs. and effect. France to the other species of bird that he saw it. South Africa fly ing amid the swarms of migrating locusts and clipping off the wines of the insects so that they would drop to the earth where the birds could decour them at their leasure. Our squirrels will - ent off the chestral burrs before they have opened, allowing them to fall to the ground, where, as they seem to know, the bures soon dry open. Feed a eazed coon softed food a piece of bread or meat rolled on the ground, and be fore he eats it will put it in his dish of water and wash it off a John Bur-.roughs, Eminent Writer and Naturalist

DOING EUROPE.

Programme of One Rapid American In Section the sights of the . Old World.

Apropos of Americans newly arrived at Naples, we met one with his family in the winter garden of the Grand hotel. They had just reached town the day before, and were leaving the day after, says a writer in the Argonaut.

Choo-Choo Chimmie cas we shall call him) had been dragging his "women folks" up and down and around the hills of Naples till poor Mrs. Choo-Choo was as limp as a rag But Choo-Choo Chimmie himself was in fine feitle. I asked him what he thought of Naples.

"Naples," he replied, oracularly, "is a fine town. We have not had time to do it as thoroughly as I could wish, for one day is scarcely enough, oven for a small city. Still, we have been to Pompell, went up the mountain far enough to say we had done Vosuvius, drove rapidly to Sorrento, spent ten minutes there, ten minutes at Castellamare, raught the little steamer Nixle, and just got back in time for dinner.

"The madame is a little tired," indicating Mrs. Choo-Choo, who smiled faintly-"but the girlie here is all right, and so is yours truly."

May I ask," said I, "what your movements are after having explored Naples so thoroughly?"

"I propose," said Choo-Choo, "after we have done Greece, the archipelago. the blue Aegean sea, the Ionian isles, and that sort of thing, to which I have allotted four days-I propose to go to Egypt.

"We stop at Alexandria for four hours. and then go to Cairo, remaining there over night. We shall go up the Nile as. far as the third cataract—three days up, one day there and three days down. I have allotted a day and a half to doing Chiro, the Sphinx, the Pyramids, the Boulak museum and old Cairo, leaving half a day for traveling to Alexandria before catching the post office boat Osiris at Port Said. I take her because she is much faster than the ordinary P. & O.

"We shall arrive at Brindisi at 4:25 p. m. March steenth, and I intend to do: the Italian peninsula in about, seven days. Skip Naples-one day and a half

day for Viling and a for the Italian. lakes—the rest for train time, loafing, sleeping/ meals, etc., winding up with half a day for Venice, whence we shall sall for Trieste.

"We then do the Ballian peninsula in about four days, reaching Vienna by March the umpty-umpt. Here," said Choo-Choo Chimmie, gravely-"here we may consider that we have got fairly started, and we shall take up Continental Europe "

Mrs Choo-Choo looked at him, sighed and closed her eyes.

"From Vienna we go north," said he; "Munich, Nuremberg, Dresden, Ham burg -a day in each of the capitals, half a day in lesser towns. I think we can knock out Continental Europe in about four weeks and then I intend to tackle the Land of the Mi loight Sun "

A SWELL SOCIETY DEBUT.

At Which the Evidences of Wealth Avere a Triffe Hore Than

Mr and Mrs Arre Phetoppe presented to society last evening their only daughter Millionette in a reception unique of its kind, relayes the N. w York Times. By a happy conceit of the florist's art

the debutance and her purents received their friends in the center of a floral arch composed of mailtenbur ferns and greenbacks, and decorated with 10 000 American beauty roses (official count). fastened to the arch by diamond brooches nine inches in length.

The debutance herself was actired in a sweetly simple and appropriate gown. composed of gold certificates -- no denoncination under a thousand dollars being employed throughout-with yoke, sleeves, and girdle of United States Steel coupons. She wore no ornaments of any description save an American dollar sign fastened in her hair, made of pearls as big as walnuts. In her hand she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and their leaves, composed of emeralds and pearls. The whole costume is estimated conservatively at no less than \$500,000 A corps of plain-clothes men continually surrounded the heiress and warded off the approach of any suspicious looking guest.

The dinner favors were the most costly thus far of the season. For the ladies there were gold hatboxes containing each a rope of pearls six yards in length; for the gentlemen, dress suit cases of gold and enamel, three feet long and two feet wide, filled with large dia-

Relie of Intiguity.

The famous mon pullar of Delbt, India, rises 22 feet above the ground, and extends to an unknown depth, which a leading archaeologist has reported to he more than 26 feet, the total length being possibly 60 for. It tapers from 164 inches to 135 inches in diameter, the weight being estimated at about 17 tons. It is found to be pure malieable from although a curvous yellow shade long gave it the reputation of being bronze, but there are no records of early dron working pro and a to show how it was welded up. A noughly our insertpthat, he excluded he came authorities to the third or fourth century, while oth-

Wall by Siberian Road

to the far east by means if the reat Trans Siberian rational Letters can to-day be sent from Parts, Berlin or Vienna via Moscow to Vendiscostock and Port Arthur in from 22 to 24 days, while the time required by steam r mail via the Sacz canal route is from six to

THE FOOD WE EAT. TO SE

Even the Temper of the Individual Is said to Be tolored by His Daily Bread.

It has been said that a man is what he eats, and this is undoubtedly true to the extent that a man partakes of the nature of his regular food. Physiologists tell us that the human body is constantly changing, and that the individual averages an entirely new body every seven years, and inasmuch as food enters largely as a factor into the composition of this body, there is probably only a small margin for metaphor in the proposition that a man is what he eats. Even the temper of the individual is said to be colored by his daily bread, and this is easily conceivable in view of the fact that the more sight of a meal has often caused a man to indulge in profanity. What, therefore, may such a meal not be expected to do to the temper of a man who eats it? asks the Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

What to Eat, a publication devoted to the gentle art of dietetics, refers, in a recent issue, to the effect of food on the human disposition, and suggests, for instance, that the henpecked husband urge his wife to adopt a diet of prunes, because "they have been known to transform the sourcet, most irritable disposation into the most gentle, tranquil amiability." We have known persons to entertain a disrelish for prunes, because they looked to those persons like stewed June bugs; but for those, at least, to whom the dried-plum diet is not offensively suggestive, there may be such benefit as is bound to accrue from relief from temperamental infirm-

In fact, it seems, the food that is consumed has much to do with the disposition, and it is possible that scientiffs supervision of the culinary department will result in great benefit to mankind, the commonest possession of which will be an amiable disposition. the secret of which, according to the authority already quoted, "is a wellbalanced, carefully-selected diet, one that is adapted to the particular needs and physical condition of the individual And in this cultivation of an agreeable disposition the science of cookery plays an important part." In respect to foods, as to individ-

nothing in a name. A second of the nexts cannot be expected to impart samharinity to a sour disposition, nor to there any reason to suppose that augel food will render angelie the demoniacal temper of a man with the appetite of a plowhov.

NEGRO'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

One Time When It fame to the tarface at a Most Suspicious Moment.

The women's missionary societies of the Vermont Avenue, Ninth Stree Second Street and Whitney Avenue Christian churches have been greatly profited by a visit from Rev. C. C. Smith. secretary of the netwo work of the National Christian woman's board of noissions, says the Washington Post This organization supports 32 schools located In India, Jamaica, the mountain region of Kentucky and in the black belt of the

Mr. Smith has lately returned from a tour among the schools of the south. and relates many interesting anecdotes of the chara deristic sand progress of the reduced race. He says the negroes of Jameica and those of this country differ. so materially that it is difficult to believe that they are of the same origin. Those of Jamatea are English negroes, those of the south. American negroes, The colored people of Jamaica, for instance, are devoid of any sense of the ludicrous. Rev. Mr. Smith has a rich. vein of humor running through his speeches, but this was lost on his audiences in Jamaica. His funnies' stories and brightest sallies were received there in the most somber fashion. But in the south he found the negroes with a keen relish for the humorous, and his most subtle analogies were at once recognized and applauded.

As an illustration, he gave an incident that occurred in Edwards, Miss. He was explaining why iron bedsteads had been put in the students' rooms. "You see," he said, "we cannot have wooden bedsteads, because- " and then began again, "we cannot have wooden bedsteads because they might "get-" and still in doubt as to how he should express his thought, he began a third time: "You see, we can't have wooden beds because they might be infested with-ah-" and again he paused. A colored man at this juncture spoke up: "Bro' Smith, call 'em knights of labor

Against Woolenwear.

"I have myself become onvinced by per- mal experience that wool next the skin is a great mistake. I have worn linen underclothing for three years, with the result that I have not had a cold texcept a slight one lasting three days), whereas previously I have always expected three good colds a winter (and had them), with a comple of attacks of grip thrown in

"One of the directions in which we have not improved is in the greating of children. They are nowada, s sailly overelothed, particularly as to the legs and feet. Nor are adults wiser in wearing air tight parent leather shoes, which windly ex unde the air from the feet, which particularly need ventilathe future bygienic footgear will in summer at lead, the of a sandal-like form " - Capt F E Chadwick, of United States

Neither Had Much Sense. Mrs. Craioliaw. My first host and had

most, better sense than you have A rabshaw I don't see why. We were both footish enough to marry you.

WOODCHUCK FARMING.

theme Afout to Haise the Animals for Their Fur and Discard Belgins Hares.

Farmers who have made the experiment have come to the conclusion that there is no money in growing skunks for their pelts or in rearing Belgian hares for the markets. In the case of the skunks the trouble began when the price of peltry went down so that a good black skunk was worth no more than \$1.50. As not more than one skunk in twentyfive is black, the business did not pay for the care bestowed.

The Belgian hares thrived and multipiled nearly as rapidly as potato bugs, but the trouble came when the ownerss tried to sell their output. While there were customers to buy hares for breeding purposes there was a fair income to be had, but as soon as the surplus animals were killed and out on the market it was found that nobody had any particular yearning for Belgian have meat. and the new industry languished for want of financial support.

It is proposed, according to a writer in the New York Sun, in some cases to convert the abandoned skunk pens and described rabbit butches into inclosures. for the rearing of woodchucks. The furis good for many purposes, and the meat is much better than that furnished by any of the rabult tribe. Though woodchucks do not produce more than eight or ten offspring in a year, the young grow rapidly, many dressing as much as eight or ten pounds when 18 months of age.

The animals are hardy, and will require no housing beyond what they can provide for themselves. It is estimated that an'acre of land sowed to peas in rotation will feed 500 woodchucks through the season. As woodchucks are, by the promoters of the scheme, estimated as worth 50 cents a head in the fall when they are fat, this will make an income of \$250 a year from an arre of poor land at a very slight outlay of labor

An advantage in rearing woodchucks is that it costs nothing to keep, them during the winter. Every farmer works through the summer to provide wint a foo i for his stock. His cows, horses and shorp eat into his si'as and har mows. his hens and pigs dispose of his grain. ind if he known It. " ign hares they must

d ppelicolar com at vegetables from the middle or September to June 1. A woodchark goes into winter quarters late in September and does not emerge until May 15, thus saying its winter feed. More than 200 acres of land in northern Penobscot county, Me, it is said, will be desorted to woodchuck culture the coming season

TALE OF A HAUNTED HOUSE.

Blood-Stained Phantom That Was Seen by a Photographer in (increases, England.

A remarkable ghost sensation is dis turbing the serenity of S. Peter Port, Guernsey, where a local photographer the just vacated his residence on the go and that he and members of his family have been terrifical by supernat-

The photographer states that when talling his meals he has seen arms reaching over his head and endeavoring to take away his food. The platures on the walls have moved in wierd fashion, and there were sounds of rathing chains and

ringing bells One evening, according to a writer In the London Express the tenant's daugher ter saw an apparenta de l'in white coming down the starr . It presessed only one hand, the finders of which were twice the ordinary lead in an istreaming with

This speciful visit inti seen on another occasion by the daughter, indicated that her mother's brough, which was missing, would be found in the range in a certain

room. Here it was fig overed. This so preyed on the girl's mind that she had to take to her bed, and finally the wierd manifestations became so frequent that the photographer decided to

Crowds gathered nightly around the place and the authorities deputed several constables to watch the house. When one of these entered the premises a mat flew in his face. Another officer, while sitting in one of the rooms, felt his chair being lifted in midair. He fled in terror. After this a number of prominent residents endeavored to solve the mystery. They chalked the stairs, locked a choco-

the premises apparently secure When they returned shortly afterward there were footprints on the chalked staircase, and the chocolate box was on the middle of a table, with a feather balanced on the top of it. Yet the cupboard in which the box was placed was

late box in one of the cupboards and left

still locked Menelik's fronv.

A Swedish missionary who was endeavoring to gain a foothold in Abyssinia was brought before King Menelik. who asked him why he had left his home. in Scandinavia in order to come to Abyssinia. The missionary replied that he had come to convert the Abyssianian Jews. "Are there no Jews in your country" asked Menelik. The missionary admitted that there were a few. "And in all the countries that you have passed through did you find no Jews or heathename the king continued. Jews and heathers, the missionary admitted, were plentiful. "Then," said Menelik to his guards "carry this man beyond the frontier and let him not return until he has converted all the Jews and heathen which lie between his country and mine."

The Price and the Room. "How does your room sun you?" asked the proprietor of the summer ho-

"I have only one fault to find with It" answered the guest. "What is that?"

"It doesn't correspond with the perce Eather the room ought to be better or the price Ress." Chi ago Post.

POINTS ABOUT BANK CHECKS.

Information Which Will He of Value to Persons Engaged in Comemercial Pursuits.

A lady had kept in her possession for several days a check from her uncle. Her uncle died, and she hastened to the bank to cash the check. When she found that the bank could not pay the check until it had orders from the heirs or from the courts she was surprised, and said artiessly to her husband that she thought of a check as being so much money if the signature was good. The incident shows the value of some information. which the National Banker prints. Most business men know it already, but in these days business men are not the only people who have to do business.

A check is merely an order from A to B, who holds some of A's money, to pay a certain amount of it to C. It in not money, even if the names on the check are good and well-known and the bank is solld as the government. Although checks are given in payment of debt and a receipt is usually given on the spot, yet the passing of a check does not constitute payment of indehiedness until it is paid by the bank. Nor will the concurrent receipting of the debt for which it is given change this. If the check is not paid on presentation to the bank, the original claim stands against the drawer or giver of the check. But a certified check, that is, a check signed by an officer of the bank, usually the cashier, constitutes payment on the part of the person who draws it.

Checks may be antedsted or postdated, that is, dated before or after the date of delivery. If postdated checks are paid before the date specifled the drawer can recover the money, for the bank has acted not in accordance with any order from him. but on its own responsibility. If a blank is left for the date, the holder is authorized to insert the true date of delivery, but no other date. The insertion of any other date, or changing the date without the consent of the drawer, makes the check void - A check should be presented within reconable time, or the helder will be

the same day it is drawn or the day after. If a cheek is not honored when It is presented as the bank, the holder should notify the drawer. When a check passes by indorsement, the same promptness in presenting the check is required of each person to whom It is indersed in order to hold those indorsing it, as as required of the original payer in order to hold the drawer By putting a check in circulation the liability of the drawer cannot be prolonged

There is No Longer & Pear of Becom-Ing Known as an "Old Maid."

Men stand aloof from matrimony

And women are not mairving as they med to do, certainly not as early inlite, but about that I think one need first no fault says a writer in American Que n. Some of the happrest. marriages are contracted not late, but later, in life, when tastes are matured and characters formed and many women at an age, high appears elderly to the young and make very happy in a mages, indeed. Then there are no old maids to-day; that is such a comtore "Old maid" used to be a term of representation with highly fled, of this a into misery, but the worth which now springs eternal in the feminine face. hair and dress, has swept away the old maid, and I am giad of it She was sour and unpleasing to look at or to touch. How could she help being sourced when she was a thing of ridicule, and all her good qualities counted for nothing, because- forsouth-she hal not married? But "the old order changeth, giving place to new" and better customs sometimes, and unmarried women now enjoy a freedom and command respect which rarely was youchsafed to their maiden aunts; so good a time do they have, in fact, that they are often in no hurry to change their condition, and many women quietly refuse eligible offers until -they fall in love. I am glad they are so wise and true to themselves, and I am glad for what I think helps to make them so-the work which has rolled out to women like a mighty flood; work of all sorts, for all conditions; work by which women can earn money, happiness, dignity, keep their tempers sweet, their lives young. th ir interests fresh. Work is one of the greatest blessings given to human

: So, when the women who have not been suited with husbands throw the energy which would have turned to discontent into some interesting work. if it se good and londly (not a mere Inda or interferences, if it makes one little bit of the world better or happier. or brighter or purer, then surely they have found a vocation a thousandfold mere ennobling than marriage for these sake of marrying, or for a home, or for wealth, or for anything save the Live which rules the world! I think. and I say, that the crown of woman's life is a real marriage- a marriage of true, pure, enduring love, but we cannot all have golden crowns, and an imitation over is apt to turn into a gall-

As Bother Whatever. "Do you have any trouble with the plants when four wife goes away?" asked the hatchet-faced man, sadly.

"None whatever," replied the cheerful chap, "they always die within a week after she leaves, and all I have to do is to put them away until she comea back,"--Cincinnati Commercial Trib-

BASEBALL IN EARLY DAYS.

Came Was Not Formerly on Scientific Banin It in Summer or Rules

Were Observed. Time will not turn back in its flight, but the mind can travel back to the days before baseball, or at least to the days before baseball was so well known and before it had become so scientific. There were ball games in those days in town and country, and the country ball game was an event. There were no clubs—the country boy of those days was not gregarious. He preferred flocking by bimself and remaining independent. On Sunday afternoons the neighborhood boys met on some well-prossed pasture, and, whether ten or 10, every one was to take part in the game. Self-appointed leaders divided the boys into two or itspanies by alternately picking one, autil the supply was exhausted. The bat. which was no round at: 1, such as is now used, but a stout joddin with a blade two inches thick and mur in hes wide, with a convenient handle dressed outo it, was the cho, en arbiter, One of the leaders spat on the side of this bat, which was honeauty called "the paddle," and asked the leader of the opposition forces, "wer or dry?" . The paddle was then sent whirling up In the air, and when it came down whichever side won went to the bat, while the others scattered over the field, says the Cincinnati Commercial

Tribuge The ball was not what would be called a "National league ball" nowadays, but it served every purpose It was usually made on the spot by some boy offering up his woolen sorks as an oblation, and these were raveled. and wound, round a bullet, a handful of strips out from a rubber-overshoe, a piece of cork, or almost anything. or nothing, when anything was not available. The winding of this ball was an art, and whoever could excelin this art was looked upon as a superior being. The ball must be a perfeet sphere, and the threads as tegalarly laid as the wire on the helix of a magnetic ormature. When the winding was complete the surface of the. ball was thoroughly sewed with a large needle and thread to prevent it

cor line distinguid was find artifliating marked off as now. Sometime's there were four bases and sometimes six or ! seven. They were not equid: santt but were marked by any fortuitous rock! or shrub or depression in the ground's where the steers were wont to bellow and paw up the earth. One of these tellurial cavities was almost sure to be selected as "the den "how called, the home plate. There were no masks , or mits or protectors. There was no science or chicanery, now called theadwork. The estrapping young oats, embryonic teachers presidents and premiers were too honest for this, The prober was the one who could throw a bad over the den," and few could do this. His obje t was to throw a "all that could be hit.

The partieman's coper, was to bit the ball, and it he strack at it (which jo need in it do unless he chose ward massed in the carener, standing well bon, tried to earth it after it had tost its momentum by striams the earth on e and beautions in the airs fourthe first leaders it was called-and if he ----

and or given to his pince it he . Establish was not canabt in the to deal casewhere, in the air or Conthe bagner he emild stilke twomore, but the third time he was compossed to run. There was no umpurand very little weathering. There was no effort to pronce upon'a baserunner and touch also with he ball. Anyone having recould throw it at him, and if it his him he was "dead," almost literally konjetimes. If he dodged the ball he kept on running until the "den" was reached. Some of the play-

ers because protectent in Fducking. edging and sole-stepping, and others learned to throw the ball with the accuracy of a rifle built. No matter how many players were on a side, each and every one had to be put out. And if the last one made three suggestive home runs he "brought in the side," and the outfielders pitchers and catcher had to do all their work over again. The box who could "bring in the side" was a hero. No victorious general was ever prouder nor more fauded. Horatius at the bridge was small potatoes in comparison. He was the uncrowned king There were no foul hits. U & ball touched the paddle ever so lightly it was a tick, and three ticks made a compulsory run. The score was kept by some one cutting notches in a stick and the runs during an afternoon ran the hundreds. If the ball was lost am the grass or rolled under a Scotch thisfie the cry "lost bail" was raised snil the game stopped used it was

. The "Life Plant."

There is a creeping moss found in Jamatea, in Barbados, and other islands of the West Indies, which is called the "the tree," or more proper's the "life i plant" Its powers of vitality are said to be beyond hose of any liher plant. It is absoluteer indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling, water or application of a red-hot iron It may be cus up and divided in any manner, and the smallest sheeds will throw on: roots grow and term bug. The deaves of this extraordinary plant have theen placed in a closed air-tight, dark box, without moisture of any sort, and still they grew -Tit-sits

Her films of it.

"I seldom associate with anyone that knows more than 1 do, said young Sap-

"Indiced!" excusioned Miss Caustiqua. "Mhat a dream, conesome existence Toma must be "-Cicomnatt Enquirer

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS