FAILURE OF PHILANTHROPHY.

Foor Result, of Government Provis sion, for the Betterment of the Indiana.

Under the advice of the best and most courageous of the friends of the Indian. an act for the allotment of their tribal lands in severalty to the Indians, under certain conditions, was passed by conthe tribes have apportioned their lands their individual members, and have even up the tribal life, says Youth's Companion.

As the Indians to whom lands were so miliotted were forbidden to sell or otherwise alienate their land under 20 years, and as steps were taken to start them as farmers, it was supposed that the measure would do more to civilize and make them self-supporting, under exsting conditions, than anything else. has done. Fifteen years have gone by since the first allotment of lands, and the public men who were the authors and most earnest advocates of the peveralty law have lately expressed p discouragement with the result.

Although the Indians cannot yet sell, they can and do lease their allotted pands to white men. There are reservatons in the west where practically all the farms are rented to white men. while their owners and their families wettre to unassigned parts of the reserwation and live in the old wild way. Meantime the vices of the white men are communicated to them more read-My than ever before, and they are withwait the tribal government and the restraint of strong men of their own race which often went with it.

As a whole, the condition of the Indians is undoubtedly improving, but there are some cases in which, under the allotment system, they have actualy retrograded. The fact is now apparent that it is difficult to make a selfsupporting farmer of the Indian in one generation. The Indian still needs safeguards against corruption, and above all he needs practical and simple instruction, at his home, in the few industrial occupations which he may be able to follow.

WANKEE INVENTION TO WIN.

Wast Territory in Asia, Africa and South America Lies Fallow for American Machinery.

It is a happy fact that Yankees are so quick to invent and so skillful to use nachinery of all kinds, says Ainslee's agazine. Within the next few years here will be tremendous opportunities. civil, mechanical and electrical enincers in Asia. When the Chinese cast. the first railway from Shanghai to Woosung into the river they were only preparing themselves for a network of spilways over the whole of China. When the Coreans in Seoul destroyed the new electric line and burned the cars, they exhausted the forces of conservatism, and before long concluded that the elec-trio railway was the best scheme for saving extra exertion in walking that had ever been devised. Large portions enf South America and South Africa great material resources, but nowhere alse does such a combination of human, and natural conditions tempt industrial activity as in China. Nowhere else are so many hardworking and temperate men and women, waiting only to taught, such wealth of coal and other minerals, such fertile soil, such splendid rivers and harbors. Were the field small, it would not be so tempting. But China is in area larger than the United States, and has a population four or five times as large. For the last quarter of a century prospectors have been studying the provinces of the interior, and yet our knowledge still seems to be most limited.

RAILS MADE TOO HASTILY.

The Old Ones Cannot Withstand the Wear of Present-Day Heavy Traffic.

A high authority on railroading says that with locomotives weighing 140 tons and upward and freight cars of 100,000 pounds capacity and a steadily increasing speed, the time is fast approaching when all the old rails will have to be taken up and heavier rails laid. For some reason the steel rails smade now are not as durable as those made 20 years ago. One reason is that the blast furnace iron, instead of being cooked and run into pigs, is run fluid, from the furnace to the mixer, thence to the converter, where it is cast into **£ng**ots.

Eleven passes through the rolls turn an ingot into a bloom, and the bloom, before it has a chance to know it, is cossed into a heating furnace and turned into a rail with only nine passes through a train of rolls running at a terrific speed of 900 feet a minute. The rail is, it is said, finished too hot and too quickly by the last passes through the rolls being made with the rail at a temperature of 2,000 to 2,200 degrees, while 20 years ago it was not hotter than 1,400 to 1,600 degrees. This lower temperature allowed the steel to take, a certain "set," and it was, therefore, stronger.

Acorns as Duck Food. According to a writer in a French scientific paper, ducks fed on acorns, which they will est ravenously, not inprequently lay black eggs. The reason that their eggshell is naturally riob in iron, and this combines with the cannin in the acorn to produce a good. that black. The same paper states that if fowls are fed on boiled lobster shells they will lay bright red eggs.

Basy, But Not Prec. Philip Hale, of the Boston Journal, as an affinity for oddities in life as well as in books. He once inquired of a striarch after an old schoolmate. "O Take? Jake isn't here much now; to isl you the truth he's in state prison, for see, Jake's manners was always

AN IMMENSE ARMY.

· Maring interest of the second of the secon

Secretary Root Reports 10,343,152 Men Available.

Of This Vast Body of Fighting Men Illinois Can Furnish 750,000; Iowa, 342,274; Michigan 275,000 and Wisconsin, 372,132.

Becretary Root transmitted to conffress a statement showing that 18,343,-152 men are available for military duty. in this country. Of this Illinois can farnish 750,000 men, which is 100,000 more than any of the other states of the Mississippi valley can muster. The present militia force of Illinois is made up of 7,203 men. Of the commissioned officers there are three generals, 27 members of the general staff, four engineers, 25 cawairy, 30 light battery, 325 infantry and three of the signal corps, making a total of 454. The enlisted force consists of 6,675 men, and is diwided into 69 engineers, 330 cavalry, 186 light battery, 6,013 infantry, 70 signal corps, and 97 of the hospital

Indiana has a total strength of 873 officers and men, and an available force of 500,000; Iowa, 1,873 men under arms and 302,274 available; Kansas, 1,189 in service and 100,000 available; Michigan, 2,808 enlisted and 275,000 available; Minnesota, 2,480 officers and men now in service and 180,000 available.

Missouri has 2,448 men under arms and 400,000 men who are fit for military. duty, while Nebraska has only 1,077 enlisted and 101,926 available. In Ohio the militia consists of 4,481 men, with 650,000 available, and Wisconsin has a militia force of 2,836, with an available force of 372,132 men.

USE OF GOLD IN ARTS.

Bill Introduced in House to Ascertain How Much Coin of United States Is Thus Used.

Owing to the inability of the government to determine how much gold is used in the arts, and for other reasons, Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, has introduced a novel bill, the purpose of which is to protect the coins of the United States from destruction. The measure makes it unlawful for any person to willfully melt, mutilate, clip or destroy any coin minted by the government. To do so will be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100, or 90 days' imprisonment, or both.

"Under the present laws it is impossible to tell how much gold is used in the arts," said Representative Shafroth, "as when a goldsmith desires to use some of the yellow metal he simply melts a \$20 gold piece instead of buying the bullion. It should be unlawful to decrease the circulating medium in this manner. Every time a coin is melted it becomes necessary for the government to replace it, or the circulating medium will be decreased to the amount of the coin so destroyed.

"This is an unjust expense to the government, and it would be just as easy for a goldsmith to purchase the bullion, which would cost no more. The purpose of the measure is also to punish those who mutilate silver coins."

MRS. CISCO LOSES HER CASE.

New York Court of Appeals Settles Question of Colored Pupils in Schools.

The New York court of appeals has affirmed, with costs, the order of the lower courts in the case of Elizabeth Cisco (colored) against the school board of the borough of Queens, New York city. Mrs. Cisco's children were sent to the common or public schools, but admission was refused them on account of their color, and they were ordered to the separate, or colored, school. She went to law and was beaten in all the lower courts. She then appealed to the highest court in the state, which gave a decision against her. The court says:

"We find nothing in the constitution which deprived the school board of the proper management of the schools in its charge, or from determining where different classes of patrons should be educated, always providing, however, that the accommodations and facilities were equal for all."

VALUABLE RELICS SECURED.

The Gravestone of Washington's Ancestors to Be Brought from England.

Representative Kahn, of San Francisco, has received a letter from Dr. Robert Davies, of Washington, telling of the successful efforts he has made to secure from England the gravestone of Lawrence and Elizabeth Washington, which he desires to have deposited in the Washington monument or the

Smithsonian institution. Mr. Davies located the stone in the churchyard at Wiltshire, and identified it by the family coat of arms. He has been negotiating with the parish authorities since then, and has finally overcome all obstacles to bringing the relics to America. Mr. Kahn will lay the matter before the authorities at Washington.

Automobile Omnibuses. There are three cities in North America, says the Automobile Magazine, where lines of automobile omnibuses will be in full operation before the end of the present year, and each of these present exceptionally favorable opportunities for the purpose. These are New York, Boston and Mexico.

Discouraging Good Nature. They arrested a man in New York the other day for tickling his wife until she had hysterics. After this, asks the Chicago Times-Herald, what excuse will any New York man have for trying to be pleasant around the house?

ILLS OF LONGEVITY.

Extension of Life Beyond Natural Limit Involves Only Labor and Sorrow.

The London Spectator, discussing Dr. Metchnikon's recent researches into the possibility of indefinite extension of life, does not regard it as an unmixed blessing, and quotes Sir Thomas Browne, who knew all the resources of old age, as one who did not "envy the temper of crows and daws, nor the numercus and weary days of our fathers before the flood." There are many others, like Sir Thomas Browne, who think they have had trouble enough in growing old without burdening themselves with the new trouble of getting young again. Though threescore years and ten are not now generally regarded as the natural limit of life, since sanitation and medical discoveries have improved the average health, still the Psalmist was correct in his assertion. that an extension of life much beyondthat limit involves only labor and sorrow. The desideratum is not so much that the normal duration of life should be greatly increased, but that when it is increased the ills which it brings should be mitigated or lessened as far as possible. If medical science during the coming century shall so far advance, for instance, as to discover some method for strengthening the stomach and rejuvenating the liver, when pessimism gives the signal that the organs have passed the days of their usefulness, it will be a great gain and old age will not be a burden. But if livers are not improved then longevity will be so handicapped as not to be desired by anyone.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.

A Chemical Decomposed by Electrica ity Makes a Point of Great Clearness.

A process of printing without ink is gaining favor in England. It is done by means of electricity, which acts from the face of the types upon damp paper containing a chemical which the electricity decomposes.

The print obtained by this process says Newspaper Maker, resembles in clearness a copper-plate or lithoengraving, and is obtained in a more simple manner than by letterpress printing. The ordinary printers' type forms, stereotypes or electrotypes, constitute in themselves a suitable printing surface, and may be used in a similar way, merely coming in confact with the damp paper to form the print. The chemical additions to the paper which make it susceptible to the electric current are to be added to the pulp, and are said to be so cheap as to makenoappreciable addition to the cost of the paper. The paper does not depreclate by keeping in stock, and can be supplied either in reams or rolls. It is claimed that all printing presses now in use can be adapted, at slight expense, for electrical inkless printing. only changes will be to leave off the rollers and all of the movable parts of the inking apparatus, fit a sheet of fine rolled zine around the cyclinder as a conductor, connect the negative and positive poles from the electrical supply on the press, and it is ready to print. The same motor that runs the press will supply the current for printing.

INTEREST IN WEATHER.

A Peculiarity of the National Capital Which Impressed a Woman Visitor.

"There are some peculiarities in Washington I never observed in any other city," said a woman on her first stay in the national capital, according to the New York Sun. "Nearly everyone has a weather bulletin. These bulletins are furnished on application, and once your name is on the list the bulletins are sent daily. If you move and the house is vacated the bulletins are sent just the same. I never saw a place where everybody seems so much interested in the weather. One day I hired a cab and the driver thrust one of these bulletins in my lap. I have seen weather bulletins tied to the wire protections which are around all the trees in Washington. They hang over the box office windows of the theaters, in the doors of the stores and, of course, in the corridors of the hotels. You find them in every elevator and I have seen them in the street cars. In most cities polite society taboos weather as a topic. In Washington it is kept before you

wherever you go. "Iasked a number of my friends for an explanation, but I never heard a satisfactory one. One woman came nearer an explanation than the men I asked. She said: Washington is headquarters for weather. They make it here for the whole country."

Indians Take to Mineral Water. Mineral waters have come to take a very prominent place in national beverages, especially in the case of those who are suffering more or less from physical derangements. In this country the Indians practiced bathing in the heated waters and drinking them long before they taught to the whites the benefits of many springs now famous. It is within the memory of many inhabitants of this country how the red man came annually to encamp at Manitou and other healing springs in the Rockies.

Trees Advancing in Nebraska. Prof. C. E. Bessey announces in a letter to Science that he has obtained evidence that trees, including such species as oak, hickory, willow, cottonwood, elm and box elder, are rapidly advancing in eastern Nebraska. The area covered by them are gradually creeping up the courses of the streams and spreading out laterally. In some cases, the "tree soil" along rivers has, within 25 years, increased in width from 100 feet to half a mile, and even a mile.

PURPOSE IN A FAST.

New Yorker Stops Eating to Prove a Pet Theory.

Holds That Fut People Can Transact Daily Affairs Without Inconvenience During Protracted Periods of Fasting.

Hilton Rathbur, a resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has not yet broken the fast of 40 days which he began recently. He wants to demonstrate that a person can do without food without giving up his daily routine of business, or suffering any great inconveniences, providing he has a well-nourished physique to start with. Last spring Mr. Rathbun attracted attention by fasting 28 days. In that time he reduced his weight 42 pounds.

The present fast began January 22, and Mr. Rathbun is keeping it for the joint purpose of decreasing his own weight, and for the benefit of other people who are inconvenienced by a superabundant amount of flesh. His daily routine, as outlined by him to a reporter, is as follows: At 6:30 o'clock a. m., arises and takes a sponge bath; seven o'clock, one glass spring water; 7:45, walks to railroad station and takes commuters' train to New York; 8:30, weighs and measures his body; 12 o'clock, takes short walk and drinks another glass of water; six o'clock, returns to Mount Vernon; seven o'clock, another glass of water; eight o'clock, drinks more water; 8:30, retires. His daily consumption of water averages two quarts, and he is getting rid of about two pounds of flesh a day.

"When I began fasting." Mr. Rathbun said, "I weighed 207 pounds. On Saturday I weighed 192 pounds. By March 1 I expect to have reduced my weight to 160 pounds, when I shall end my fast. I have no ernving for food, yet I enjoy seeing other people eat heartily. I am never hungry, and seldom thirsty; but sometimes I get a little feverish. This is caused by the tissues being absorbed. My greatest desire is to get asleep as soon as possible at night, and give my brain a rest. In my opinion, abstinence from food for certain lengths of time will cure pervousness and headaches, and preven apoplexy."

A NEW FAD.

Peddling of Soaps and Perfumes by Society Women the Rule at New Branswick, N. J.

A new fad has spring up in the best society circles of New Brunswick, N. J. The women have gone into the business of selling son and pefrumes, and they all more about armed with samples. At afternoon teas, balls and receptions the blue-blooded drummers talk of very little but soap and scent

"Do you know," said the hostess of a pink luncheon the other day, "that, 14 of my 16 guests tried to sell perfumes to me? Of course I had to buy them. One must be polite to one's friends."

The game began when merchants offered extraordinar premiums to the woman who could sell most scent and soap in the town. One firm "hung up" a golf set, another a horse and agon, and a third a Paris dress. Chairs and piano lamps are given out by the dozen, and prizes are offered to the women who deal in laundry soaps.

LOVING CUP READY.

The Magnificent (lift That Is to Be Presented to Sir Thomas Lipton by American Admirers.

The magnificent gold loving cup which is to be presented to Sir Thomas Lipton is now ready for presentation, It will be placed or exhibition at the Merchants' club. The date of presentation has not been fixed. The cup, which is of 18-karat gold, is 14 inches high and rests upon a green marble base. Three graceful mermaids form the handles, from which run sprigs of shamrock, rose and golden-rod emblems respectively of Ireland, England and the United States, in green, roll and yellow gold, There are three panels on the body of the cup. The subject of the first is an allegorical figure of "Welcome," The second panel bears the figure of Columbia and Britannia clasping hands, and the thin! the inscription, which reads: "To Sir Thomas Lipton from his American friends, 1899."

GETS HIS MEDALS.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, Surgeon of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, Signally Honored.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the surgeon of the Belgian antarctic expedition of 1897-99, has received the diplomas and medals conferred upon him by the Royal Belgian Geographical society and the city of Brussels. The medal of the Geographical society is of silver, two and five-eighths inches in diameter. On the obverse is shown the steamship Belgica in an ice field with all flags set. Above the main and mizzen masts is engraved: "Hivern age au 71-36," showing the latitude of the expedition's winter quarters. On the reverse is the seal of the Royal society.

French Savings Banks, The latest available statistics of the operation of the postal savings system in France was 1895, when 2,500,000 accounts were handled, and three per cent. was paid on \$148,000,000, besides leaving a profit of \$170,000. The management cost .45 per dent. of the mean amount of deposit.

Canadian Prosperity. Last year's prosperity in Canada was due largely to the opening up of western mining territory and to good crops in Manitoba, the north west and in On-

MUST PAY THEIR DEBTS.

A Measure Which If Passed Will Affect the Employes of the Government at Washington.

Government employes who decline to meet financial obligations were given a shock the other day when they learned Representative Joy, of Missouri, had introduced a measure requiring them to pay their debts or be dismissed from the service. The measure provides that all clerks who fail to discharge indebtedness which they owe to firms for the necessaries of life, incurred during employment in the government service, will be dismissed within 20 days after a transcript of a judgment for these debts; is served upon the department officers, unless they agree to pay on each pay day ten per cent. of the indehtedness.

The merchants of Washington know full well that a large number of gowernment employes refuse to pay their debts. Money due to employes by the United States and district governments cannot be garnisheed. Many of the unscrupulous employes take advantage of this law and contract in-

debtedness which they refuse to pay. Some of the cabinet officers, however, have taken the matter into their own hands and served notice upon the dishonest clerks they must pay their debts or leave the service. If the Joy measure is adopted it will give relief to the business men at Washington, who bitterly complain because they are unable to collect money which is . justly due them.

BLOWS NOSE; EYE POPS OUT.

James H. Finnigan of Cleveland Har a Novel and Painful Experience.

James H. Finnigan, superintendent of the shipping department of Sterling. Welch & Co., at Cleveland, O., has just had a most remarkable experience. The other evening Finnigan was assisting in entertaining company at his home on Melvin street. He took his handkerchief from his pocket and blew his nose. Those present were harrified to see Finnigan's left eye pop from its socket and hang by the ligaments down his cheek. One young woman fainted.

Finnigan pushed the eye back into the socket, and in doing so carried the evelid in with it. He was blind for the time being, and the pair was intense. A physician was called, but he refused to handle the case. Dr. D. B. Smith was then summoned. Finnigan was removed to the Cleveland general hospital, where Dr. Smith took the eye out again and replaced it properly. Finnigar is now able to be at work; the eye is handaged. Finnigan savs:

"My physician tells me that I will be able to remove the bandage over my eye in a day or two. I take it off once in awhile now. I do not dare blow my nose for fear the eye will pop out again."

The case among oculists is said to be one of the strangest on record.

SOCIETY WOMEN SHOCKED.

Discover a Negre Dancing at White People's Mask Ball-Curried Off the Prine.

Foresters' hall at San Prancisco the other night was the scene of a masked ball of the Tiburou society, for which invitations were issued to a select few. John Morby was not among the invited. He bore the patronesses of the affair no grudge for their oversight, however, and when he saw a negro tramp hanging around and observed how graceful he was, he forthwith asked the colored gentleman if he would not give the la-

dies a treat and go to the ball. The tramp was not proud and he accepted. With the aid of some excelsior stowed away under his vest, and an ebony mask, he made his appearance at the scene of the fostivities. He "personated" a "coon." He sang, he danced, and he cakewalked, and his "colored gentleman" airs were so charmingly natural that all the ladies followed him around the hall and declared he was the best "character" present. The committee agreed with the ladies and awarded the "tramp" the first prize.

Masks were ordered removed at midnight, and at the first glimpse of his shiny ebony face the floor was strewn with gasping maids and hysterical matrons. He escaped uninjured.

TROUBLES OF ITS OWN.

Naval School at Yerba Buena, Cal., Not at Liberty to Raise a Little Money on the Side,

Even the chance of obtaining a little revenue for its own uses has been denied the naval training station at Yerba Buena, Cal., where the navy department recently established barracks and a drill hall for apprentices on the Pacific coast. It was found a large supply of fine drinking water could be obtained on the island from artesian wells, and it was suggested by Senator Perkins, of California, the navy officials could sell this water to the shipping in the har-

It has been found on inquiry, however, the department can sell nothing, and the experience of the authorities at Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard is recalled in this connection. They desired to utilize some of the funds acquired from raising wheat on the reservation, but it was found impossible to get the items on the books of the treasury.

Perhaps some special provision of congress will be invoked to allow the naval officers at Yerba Buena to realize something upon their marketable water.

Decidedly Rushing. Chevalier Michael de Lazarovitsch, a member of the Hungarian pobility, is in New York, penniless, after squandering \$2,400,000 in nine months. The Boston Herald exclaims: How very Russian-

FOOLED THE FIREMEN

A Thrilling Scene in Chicago with a Ludicrous Ending.

Frantic Woman at a Window Leads Firefighters Astray-Raise Ladder to Rescue Her and She Asks Where Fire Is.

At 8:30 o'clock the other night an alarm of fire sounded from a box at Fifty-fifth street and Jackson avenue, Chicago. The Hyde Park companies made hurried preparations for the run, and within a few seconds after the call engine company No. 60 and truck No. 45 were coming down Fifty-fifth street with their horses on the dead run.

As they neared the Keene flats at Fifty-fifth and Jackson avenue the firemen were horrified to see a woman leaning out of the building shouting and gesticulating wildly. The truck driver lashed his horses until they fairly flew over the ground, and the firemen clinging to the side of the apparatus shouted for the woman not to jump, as help would soon be at hand. The roar of the engines coming over the cobble stones drowned out the woman's cries, but apparently she was in great agony, and the firemen thought that the flames must be creeping near her every moment. The truck drew up in front of the building, and a dozen willing hands threw up a ladder to the window in which she stood.

"Hold on, for God's sake, hold," shoutel Fireman William Donohue, as he started to ascend to the top.

The cries of the woman came faintly to his ears and spurred him to greater effort.

In her excitement the woman leaned farther out of the window, and to the watchers below it seemed as if she had given up hope and was about to leap to the street below.

"Don't jump!" they shouted. "You'll be safely rescued in a minute."

The woman seemed to comprehend, for she stood stil and waited. Fireman Donohue climbed to the sill and held up his arms. To his amazement, the woman made no effort to climb into the ladder. Instead, she only wrung her hands and asked:

"Oh, where is the fire? I know it must be at one of the neighbor's. Where is the fire, Mr. Fireman "

"What?" exclaimed the astonished Donohue, "ain't the fire in your flat?" "No, no!" cried the woman. "But I am so anxious about it, because I know that some of my friends are losing their property.'

A great light sudderly dawned on the bewildered fireman. A soft y muttered expression escape ' his lips, and then he gave vent to his disgust by throwing his legs around the ladder and sliding to the ground in faster time than he had ever done the trick before.

"What's the matter?" asked his chief. "She wanted to know where the fire

was," answered Donohue, hopelessly, ARE EXPENSIVE INSTITUTIONS

The Great Cost of Maintaining the Made Plain by Figures.

An idea of the outlay required to maintain subtreasuries can be gained from the figures of Uncle Sam's official pay roll. The salaries of the assistant treasurers in charge of these institutions range from \$4,500 to \$5,440. The assistant treasurer at Chicago receives \$5,00 annually, and the eashier, the next highest salaried man, gets \$2,500. At New York the assistant treasurer is paid \$5,000, while his eashier gets \$4,200. There are 131 employes in the New York branch of the treasury, and their compensation, which ranges from \$720 to \$5,000, amounts to \$104,-080 annually.

At Philadelphia, the next in size to the New York institution, there are 31 employes, whose pay ranges from \$720 to \$5,600, and aggregates \$42,340. At the Chicago subtreasury, the third rank, there are 26 employes, whose compersation rarges from \$720 to \$5,000, and aggregates \$37,700. The other institutions of this character are smaller, but the salaries of the employes correspond with those in the larger cities.

LOOKS INTO FUTURE.

Mrs. Catt Says Before Twentieth Cens tury Is Ended She Believes Woman Will Be President.

"It is my hope and firm belief that beforetheclose of the twentieth century a woman will have been elected presilent of the United States," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is looked upon as the probable successor of Susan B. Anthony as the head of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

"You may think this statement rather strong," continued Mrs. Catt, "but if I were a prophet that would be my prophecy. The agitation to lead up to that result must not be sudden, but gradual. "We women suffragists are working

steadily and earnestly for a gradual change in the state and national laws which will put woman in her rightful position in the world, both political and social. The strides made by the woman suffrage movement in the last 50 years fully justify my hope for the future. Why, 50 years ago the opposition to co-education was more bitter than the feeling against woman suffrage is

A Good Opening. To anyone who wants to make money the Chicago Record suggests that there is a good opening for a restaurant in Ladysmith.

Hotels in Switzerland. Switzerland has 1,693 hotels for tourists, with 8,000 beds and 24,000 em-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Est très rénandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. (Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 à