HORSES FOND OF BEER.

Many Belonging to Washington Breweries Want Their Buckets Regularly.

"Fully one-haif of the horses used by the brewers of Washington," said a fat and ruddy driver of one of the big wagons, according to the Post, "are beer awillers, and there are horses belonging to our company which will not leave the delivery yards until they have hadtheir bucket of beer in the morning and at lunch time. They have acquired a taste for the beverage, and they refuse to do their work until they have been supplied. Now, I say the horses acautred a taste for beer, but I guess I am wrong about that, for it is my candid ppinion that horses naturally love beer. They seem to have the same taste for it that hogs have for 'mash' and 'beer' from the stillhouses It is a well-known fact that in running down and locating illicit stills in the mountain districts the revenue officers are frequently aided in their work by watching the hogs. the razorbacks, sniffing the 'mash' for a distance of two miles.

"Our horses fatten on beer, and it is a noticeable fact that the ones drinking the most beer can do the most hard driving-The horses draw the line on stale beer, and one of them will have to be powerful dry in the throat before he will drink it. But give him a bucket of fresh beer and it will soon disappear, and he will neigh for more. Drivers' helpers and horses are allowed a liberal supply of the fluid by the company, and I would do without my mugs before I would see my horses go thirsty."

SPECIAL SESSION OVER BUG.

Legislature of Louisiana Called to Devise Means of Destroying the Boll Weevil.

A little bug, almost too small for individual notice, is taking up the time of several great states, and has even caused. the Indiana legislature to be called into special session. This little boll weevil, says the Baltimore Sun, seems a very small matter to the people of the country at large, but to cotton growers its coming is fraught with prodigious evil.

For years it has been the boast of Texas that she could raise cotton enough to supply the world; and she did appear to be satisfied with raising about a third of all the American staple. But this little weevil crawled across the border from Mexico and has swept the cotton fields like a pestilence. Each year the domain of the weevil is spreading, and its kind is multiplying by billions. No effective means has yet been found to check the spread of the pest, and the entire cotton belt is alarmed.

The Louisiana special commission has recommended to the legislature that a non-cotton growing belt be created between that state and Texas, by which it is expected to starve out the weevil

and stay lie further progress porthward. Already the loss by this insect is probably \$25,000,000, and experts of the national and state government are doing everything in their power to devise some means to check this Texas terror.

LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS.

All the Progress of Science Has Not Brought Us Any Knowledge of it.

L'pon the question whether life-bear-Ing planets can exist in other solar systems than our own the answer of science is clear and distinct says Prof. Maunder, in Knowledge. It is precisely the same with Prof. Newcomb recently gave concerning the possible inhab-Itants of Mars: "The reader knows just as much of the subject as I do, and that is nothing at all." Within our solar system we can indeed form some crude estimate of probabilities; beyond it. nothing. All the amazing progress of modern science, all the revelations made by the spectroscope or by photography, all the advance in biology have not brought us one step nearer an answer to the question. "Is this the only inhabited world?" We stand essentially where Whewell and Brewster did half a century ago, or we might indeed say where Galileo and Capoano were 300 vears ago. We can indeed spin out the discussion at greater length than our predecessors, and can introduce a far larger number of more or less irrelevant facts, but of serious argument, either for or against, we are entirely destitute.

Temperature and Life. The range of temperature suited to terrestrial life is comparatively narrow. All vital actions are suspended temporarily, some permanently, if subjected to a temperature near the freezing point; while the highest that most organisms can bear lies somewhere between 95 degrees and 113 degrees Fahrenheit. Only the spores of certain bacteria can surwive boiling. It is, therefore, probable that if the general temperature of the Parth's surface rose or fell 40 degrees a mall amount relatively), the whole scourse of life would be changed, even perchance to extinction.

Big Pile of Diamonds.

The largest pile of diamonds ever brought together, states the National Geographic Magazine, was collected at the De Beers mine in South Africa in July, 1900. The directors wanted to know the quantity of diamonds necessary to fill a certain measure. Diamonds of all kinds were put in just as mined. and it was thus ascertained that a cubic meter of diamonds weighs 11,976,000 carats and has an approximate value of about \$76,000,000. Up to the present time the Kimberley mines have produced more than \$500,000,000 worth of uncut diamonds.

Big Game in Texas.

That Scotch huntress who has gone to Texas to look for big game might accomplish her purpose, remarks the Chicago News, by shooting a few oil stock pro-

and the second of the second of the second

WAIT UPON THE QUEEN.

English Women Who tre Honored by Waiting Upon hing Edward's Spouse.

.All the "ladies in waiting" in the household of Queen. Alexandra, of Great Britain, are women of the highest rank, and are besides accomplished in all the polite arts and many of them eminent in the learned circles of the

realm. There is, perhaps, no greater lady in all the peerage than the duchess of Buccleuch, who is proud to be mistress of the robes of her majesty. The daughter, sister, wife and aunt of dukes, she has every qualification for her office which exalted rank can give her, and when we add to this that she is tall, stately and handsome, a queen of society and a woman of rare charm and many gifts, and that she was an intimate friend of our late queen, as she is of Queen Alexandra, it is clear that she has exceptional quali-

fications for her high office. The mistress of the robes is chief of all the queen's aids and a brilliant and imposing figure at the state ceremonials, in addition to the manifold duties of her position, she enjoys the doubtful privilege of the opening of parliament. and of being attired in black when in at-

tendance at court. Next in importance to the mistress of the robes come the four ladies of the bed chamber, who are rarely of less rank than that of countess. Unlike the mistress of the robes, whose appointment is political, these ladies are appointed by the queen, and are usually either personal and dear friends or the wives and daughters of distinguished men who have established a claim to royal gratitude.

The Countess of Antrim, for instance, was the daughter of the late Gerald Grey, an old and dear friend of Queen Victoria, and Lady Gosford is a daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, one of the most intimate friends of the royal family. All four ladies of the bed chamber are women of great social gifts and charm, and are rather the queen's friends than her servants.

The duties are both light and pleasant, involving a residence at court rarely exceeding six weeks, which is made as agreeable to them as possible, whether amid the ceremonial of Windsor and Buckingham palace or in the peaceful environment of Balmoral. All their expenses, except those of dress, are borne by the queen, and as the ladies are usually chosen from those who are not too liberally provided for the salary is a very comfortable addition to their private means.

The two extra ladies of the bed chamber are usually peeresses whose days of active service are practically over, and whose reward is a sinecure office with an acceptable salary attached. The two extra ladies of Queen Alexandra are much older than her majesty, and were among her earliest friends and attendants when she first came to us "a radiant bride from beyond the seas."

Of the four bed chamber women the most notable is Charlotte Knollys, the daughter of Lord Knollys, who for many ears has been an intimate and highly trusted companion of the queen. Unlike the other ladies Miss Knollys is in constant attendance on her majesty. acts as her amanuensis and is indis-

pensable in a hundred ways. Of the maids of honor there are four, all beautiful and gifted and in every way. charming. Two of them are the lovely twin daughters of the late Lord Vivian. to whom the queen is greatly attached. They are always, when possible, in attendance together, and by the queen's wish dress exactly alike. A very gifted young lady is Mary Dyke, daughter of Sir William Hart Dyke, whose musical skill and sunny gayety are highly valued by the queen, and Sylvia Edwardes, who was a favorite of Queen Victoria, is al-

most equally clever and charming. To the maids of honor falls the agreeable duty of acting in turn as the queen's companions; they read, sing and play to her and generally entertain her. They frequently accompany her on drives and walks, share her hobbies from fancy work to photography, and, in short, fulfill their mission in life by being pretty, amiable, helpful and amusing. The lot of the maids of honor is indeed an enviable one, for when they marry they receive the welcome dower of £1,000, they are entitled to the description of "honorable" for the rest of their lives, and are practically assured of a suite of rooms at Hampton court and a probable place in the royal household for their husbands.

Indeed, apart from the great honor, the profit and pleasure of being one of the "queen's ladies." they are always assured of the royal favor and everything that it means in the way of unfailing kindness and consideration.

Aluminum in Plants. Hitherto aluminum has not been found in phanerogamic plants, or at most only in minute traces, although cryptogams appear to use it as a food material. Mr. H. GaSmith, of Sydney, however, has recently found it in one tree belonging to the Protenceae, viz., Orites excelsa. R.Br., in even greater abundance than it is found in any of the cryptogams. In a paper read before the meeting of the Royal society of New South Wales, Mr. Smith showed that this tree uses aluminum almost to the exclusion of other mineral elements, and that the aluminum is deposited in cavities and natural fissures as a basic succinate.—Scientific

Feminine Way. "I understand you shot a burglar during the absence of your husband," said the great detective.

"Yes." admitted the frail little woman. "I did." "What became of him?" asked the

sleuth. "Why, the other burglar carried him away," answered the f. I. w.

"Which other burglar?" he asked. "The one I shot at," she explained. -Chicago Daily News.

MODERN RACE HORSES. AMARIAN

High Average of Speed That Has Been Attained To in the Lant Few Years.

The average race of 1903 was run a half second faster than in previous seasons. Years ago when the Suburban and the Brooklyn handicaps were created they were intended primarily to be endurance races, in which horses should take up strong weights and run a respectable route at a moderate pace, says Outing. We once called those handicaps "distance" races. Now they are "sprint" races-nothing less than that. The pace is terrific. Five years ago horses sprinted six and seven furlongs. Last summer they aprinted a mile and arquarter, taking the popular handicap routes at a pace that not many years ago would have been that of a quarter horse. The first of the great handicaps is the Metropolitan, a mile at Morris Park in May. Only those horses that are especially "forward" in their preparation may start. So early in the year no great deed is anticipated in the Metropolitan, and yet the running in the season that has just passed was remarkable for the pace. William C. Whitney's splendld four-

year-old Gunfire was the winner after a terrific struggle, during which the clipset by the front runners was a strain of the most trying sort. Alternately Gunfire. carrying 108 pounds, and Old England were leading with no great distance separating them at any time. With the field close at their beels they ran the first furlong in 12 3-5, the first quarter of a mile in 24 seconds, the three furlongs in 35 1-5 seconds, and the half mile in 48 2-5, the five furiones in 1:00 4-5, the six furlongs in 1:14 3-5, and the full mile out, Gunfire beating Old England by a

PROBLEM OF DRY FARMING.

length and a half in 1:38 3.5.

Agricultural Department Has Scheme for Raising Plants Without the of Water.

It is probable that in the near future it will be possible to raise good crops without either natural or artificial irrigation. As is apparent to everyone, even the most liberal system of irrigation reclamation will not exhaust the available arid and semiarid regions of the west, as even when irrigation has been applied to its utmost limits there will remain some millions of acres of fertile land that adjoin these reclaimed wastes. The lands lie principally between the one hundredth and the one hundred and twentieth meridians and comprise areas over which there is a deficient rainfall, with no available neighboring sources of supply which might be brought to them even by canais.

But the department of agriculture has other resources to fall back upon. If the customary crops require water why not develop new crops that can be grown dry? This, in substance, is the problem the bureau of plant industry has set for itself. Dry land farming or "dry farming" is the name of this unique scheme. Just now the world is being searched for industrial plants that can sustain life and mature crops with a minimum of water and an elaborate life study of all such plants is under way.

GENIUS IN THE BUCKETSHOP.

New York Operator Got Onto a Fast Wire and It Brought Him m Boost.

"It takes two wide open eyes to keep the sharps from eating you up in this business nowadays," said the bucketshop man, relates the New York Sun. "Only yesterday I stopped a gap that was costing me money every day we had any activity in the market.

"You see, our Rochester office gets its quotations by a direct wire from New York, while our Buffalo office is on a circuit of a New York-Chicago wire, and is about two minutes slower. We have a direct wire from the Rochester office. to the Buffalo office, as well as long-distance 'phone connection.'

"The operator in the Rochester office got wise that his wire was two minutes faster than the Buffalo ticker and got to trading with the Buffalo office over the direct wire whenever movement of a stock was enough to give him a margin the best of it. This puzzled us for a while, for Rochester was taking all the profit out of our Buffalo sheets." "Suppose you fired the Rochester op-

erator?" remarked the listener.

"Not at all," said the bucketshop man, "I brought him down and installed him in the office here. Rochester is too small a town for the operation of such genius."

Underworld Exploration. Prof. W. W. Watts, the English geologist, strongly advocates a new geological survey of England, which shall do as much to make known the subterranean world there as existing surveys have done to make known that which lies on the near surface. This demand grows out of the ever-recurring question of the approaching exhaustion of the British coal-fields. Prof. Watts says that there is still an area of concealed coal fields left, possibly at least as large and productive as those already explored, but to develop them work will have to be done at a depth of thousands instead of hundreds of feet. The first step must. be systematic and detailed exploration of these invisible fields under the guidance of scientific principles.

The "Sola" Tree of India. The "sola" of India is a small tree from 6 to 10 feet high, with a tapering stem. The leaves are consumed as a vegetable. and the light spongy wood serves for a variety of purposes, one of the latest being sun-proof hats or helmets. The wood is cut into thin bands which are stuck together and moided into shape. Another recent use for the wood is to make non-conducting covers or vessels for keeping water and other drinks cool. They might be useful at home in summer.

ANCIENT ADVERTISING.

The Debris of Herculaneum and Pompell in Littered, with Signs and hotices.

Clinging to the mumbling court crier is the odor of the first advertising medium to appear in history. He is an adaptation of the showy courier whom the king of old was wont to send out into the highways and byways to make proclamation of his latest whim and command obedience of his subjects to it. His worth as an agent for the dissemination among the people was not lost on the shop keepers of those primitive days, and they speedily took him unto themselves for purposes of their own, says the

New York Herald. The Greek tradesmen sent musicians with him on his rounds to cry their wares, and he tickled the ear of the aesthetic people of Athens by chanting the merits of his employer's offerings rather than shock them with rude shouts. In less remote days he was the favorite of the wine merchants of Paris: and. so that the good folks of the city might see that he spoke nothing but the truth about the wine, he carried at either end of a pole that rested on his shoulders a bucket of the vintages he cried on the crowd to sample.

With characteristic keenness the tradesmen turned into a crier every man whose business brought him into public view. Orators were paid for "puffing" as a side line. There are records of bargains even with priests to extol goods from their pulpits. In return they were to have them furnished to them at first price. The old bellman of London who stole out from his den hourly days and night to sound his bell and announce the hour often found an incidental profit in the function of rousing the early workers from their slumbers. He is still going the rounds in some of the ancient and remote localities of the realm.

Though, as has been noted, the crier was not an unfamiliar figure in Greece. the ancients as a rule preferred the written signs for communicating intelligence. Hieroglyphic notices of their entertainments and their husiness were traced on parchment and posted in the me public places. In the British musture is an advertisement of a reward for a ranaway slave written on papyrus 3 600 years ago and exhumed from the ruins of Thebes.

The debris of Herculaneum and Pompell is littered with signs and notices. How like the bill of a modern boxing bout are the announcement on a gladiatorial poster that "there will be an awning to keep off the sun" and notices of side shows to beguile the spare change out of the pockets of the small boy and the rustics!

But the favorite advertising centers with the ancient Greeks were the temples of their gods. People with grievances were wont to exploit them on parchment and hang the written scroll to the ears, the nose the head the eyelids of the images of the avenging deities till the temple looked like a modern bill poster's display room. At the start they were only the devout apprals of the suffering for relief or vengeance, and the most minute details were recorded only that the rectifying deity might not be left to act in the dark. But in course of time every one who wished to expose or abuse his neighbor resorted to the subterfuge of writing the story to the gods and tacking it under the deity's nose for every one else but the god to read and gossip about.

These inscriptions drew crowds of the turious, eager for the news and scandals of the neighborhood. They moved from one to the other of the placards, as if they were the scattered fragments of a yellow journal. In time those who had to deal with the multitude began to flock to the temples to promote their husiness-fakirs, jugglers, money lenders, women of no account, all seeking whom they might devour.

ANTISEPTIC WRAPPING PAPER

It is Also Aromatic and May Be Put to Various Domestic Uses.

A new commodity is being introduced in France, relates the New York Tribune. It is called "thymol paper." The manufacture and use of this material have been suggested by the fact that printed paper is not only unsuitable, but liable to prove dangerous. Owing to the carelessness with which the latter is sometimes handled before being thus employed, it may be contaminated with disease germs. A French technical paper supplies the following details concerning the production and nature of the substitute:

When prepared according to the improved method, it is impregnated with a solution of thymic acid (derived from the essence of the oll of thyme), a solution of salicylic acid, and a solution of boracle acid, in proportions which will impart the antiseptic properties of the two acids and the agreeable aromatic odor of the thymic acid to the

The boric acid is first added to the pulp of which the paper is made, in the proportion of two parts per thousand, then the salicylic acid in the proportion of two parts per thousand. The thymic acid is added to the pulp last of all in closed sterilized chambers kept at a temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees, the proportion of acid. being .01 part, or more per thousand. The so-called "thymol" paper is thoroutly antiseptic, as well as aromtaic, and may be put to various domestic

Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro was free from yellow fever till 1850, when it is supposed to have been imported from New Orleans. At present it prevails only in the lower town: the Petropolis, about 2,700 feet above the sea level, is more and more becoming the home of all who can afford to

SPORT WITH KINKS IN IT.

Queer Things That Have Hannened to Players of Golf and Cricket in the Field.

It is a gorgeous story that comes

from the golf links of Cairo, and every good golfer will herafter carry a gun in his bag of clubs, if he wishes to overlook no fine points, says the Illustrated Sporting News. After a splendid drive, a Cairo player watched the ball roll over the distant turf, when n his horrified amazement, a crow swooped down and carried it aloft. The golfer and the caddie put off in chase, the caddle cursing in fluent Arabic. Then, to the delight of the golfer, the crow dropped the ball on the green, and he holed out in two strokes, which put Col. Bogey out of commission. The opponent was threatened with apoplexy. As in the case of the Indian football trick of sticking the ball under his jersey, there was every kind of a rule in the book, except one to cover the unexpected, and the golfer's record, ably assisted by his crowship, had to stand. Many years ago in England, before a rule was made to fit a similar emergency in cricket, it is related that a batsman knocked a ball into a tall tree, where it lodged in the crotch of a limb. There was no climbing the tree, and the nearest ax was a half mile away. Before it could be obtained and the tree chopped down, the man with the bat made more than 700 runs, hurtling between the wickets like a human shuttlecock. He stopped scoring runs then, only because he can himself out of strength and breath and fell on the turf still feebly trying to pile up another run, with one weary eye cocked on the tree and all the opposing side frantically trying to chop at once.

EAT WHILE THEY MOVE.

Peculiarity of Patrons of Dining Cars Told Of by an Observing (het.

The chef on one of the Princeylvaria dining cars was particularly talkative the other day. The train was waiting for its Philadelphia passengers, says and every table in the diner was occupied. The second call of Baltimore passengers were standing around the aisles waiting for vacant places. There was no little amount of dissension among those whose appetites had not yet been, appeased. The diners seemed to be eating in a most leigurely fashion, with no apparent concern for those who were less fortunate "It's always the way," said the dark

complexioned cook, glancing through the car. "When the train is running along those people will eat about twice as fast as they do ordinarily. But when she comes to a stop they start to talk. and hardly touch a bite. It's the motion of the moving train that does it. Now: you just watch them, and see if I'm not Just then the train bulled out and the

physical saw a sight which firm to the vinced him that his informer had spoke en truthfully. Plates: knives and forbbegan to rattle industriously. Everyone began to eat as if his life depended upon the next mouthful.

"Didn't I tell you so?" called out the grinning philosopher.

QUEER CAUSE OF LAMENESS. Maine Region Where the Inhabitants Have One Leg Longer Than

the Other.

There is a hilly and indefinite locality on the border land of Poland and Raymond known as the Blackcain. Tradition says that this name was bestowed on the locality because in prohistoric times a wandering hunter from the coast. settlements come upon a gigantic black wildcat and had a terrific battle with him somewhere in these hills. In course of time the ecuntry became settled, but the recollection of this battle clung to the hills, and so we have the name of Blackcat to this day, says the Portland

(Me.) Advertiser. A man traveling this section a year or two since observed that all the inhabitants were lame, or seemed to be, and even the cows had "a slouch in their gait." This so impressed him that he asked a native whom he met the cause of it. . The native looked at the stranger and then at the surrounding bills and and then answered: "Wall, you see, ther folks hae ter work on er side hill all ther life. They begin when they're chil'un and pick berries an' keep it up when they grow older an plant taters an' cut hoop-poles on ther hills. Yer see, one leg has ter kinder stretch down ter git er footin' an tother Rinder shrinks up to 'commodate the first un, so, yer see, it's natiral ter go one-sided."

Fever That Seldom Dies Out. Do you know there is such a thing as "newspaper fever" and that it just worms and burns its way into a fellow's system and remains there as long as life lasts? It is a fact, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Men who work around newspaper offices know it to be true. They know it is true not only to the men who work in the business, but many others who never happen to get into the business at all. There is an old legend to the effect that if a man once takes the Mississippi river water he will keep coming back to the same old river, no matter where he goes. It is the same way in the newspaper business, Taste it once and you have got it in your system for good.

Profit in Sugar Beets, It costs \$30 per acre to produce sugar beets. The yield per acre throughout the country in 1901 was 9.6 tons. The average yield secured by the more intelligent growers, however, is 12 tons an acre. The factories pay \$4 to \$4.50 a ton, giving a gross return of \$48 to \$54 per acre and a net profit of \$18 to \$24, which is more than double the average profit

THE JIMSON WEED.

Said to Have Taken Its Same from Jamentown, Va., But Not Indigenous to That State.

Once upon a time the name of Jamestown must have been very sharply shortened. Within the memory of many people now living James was pronounced "Jeems;" in fact we believe that that was the accepted pronunciation of our Virginian forefathers. "But 'Jim' must have been the diminutive of "Jeems," as well as of James; at least we judge so, because what is popularly known as "the Jimson weed," really is the Jamestown weed, says the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that this contraction was made jeer-Ingly or sneeringly. More probably it grew into use "jess so," and we find intelligent Americans to whom it has never occurred that there is any connection whatever between Jamestown and Jimson. All the same the authorities say that "Jimson" is "short" for the name of the place where the English made their first permanent settlement in what is now the United States. and where the Old Dominion's first catifial was located.

The Jimson weed, however, is not a native plant, but probably came to us from South America or Asia. It is a question how it got to Jamestown, but we believe it is conceded that it is not Indigenous to Virginia. If it was deliberately and designedly imported, it must have been because of its medicinal value; certainly not for its odor, which is vile-certainly not for its flowers and leaves, because they do not compare in beauty with those of scores of native plants. And while this weed is now recognized as having some medicinal value, it may not have had that reputation "then" with Europeans The Chinese, however, use it to some extent medicinally, and may have done so from time immemorial, that country fillian hittier stir in the thir accountance new ideas or new remedies

Thre is a plausible theory that the seeds of the Jimen weed may have been brought to Jamestown in earth thir was shipped as ballast and dumped ashore there. If, so, and the seed thus cast ashore found a resting place in a stable lot, we may well conceive that in due season they sproufed and grew, and that in time the winds wafted them to other localities. It is fairly imaginable also that what occurred at Jamestown may have occurred at other colonial ports. At any rate the authorities are of the opinion that the weed came here from a tropical land, and found congenial soil in stable lots and other rich spots of ground, and flourished mightily until now, when it is to be seen and smelled In most states of the union

Botanically it is known as "Datura Stramonium" (thorn apple); and two varieties are described by scientific writers. All parts of the plant are said To pussess medicinal value, the seeds and the leaves particularly lis presence in the United States, so far as we are informed is said to have been observed first at Jamestown. In India the juices of the plant are used on occasions as poisons. The Chinese utilize the rather pretty flower heads as medicine. They are said to contain

hyoscure free from other alkaloids Baron Storck, of Vienna, of witom we know no more than this, is credited. with having introduced the plant to the natice of the medical profession in Europe It is now regarded by some practitioners as valuable in cases of neuralizia and rheumarism; also in man-

is and epilopsy.

There is hardly any simit to the ingenuity of the pharmacists of this generation, and it is possible they may be able to decolorize the Jimson, weed tinctures and extracts and make, them nalatable to nationts but if so we must consider that they have reached the acme of professionar skill.

This malodorous plant is, to all intents and purposes, a weed, but is not "he weed of Virginia," though both are exotics and both are associated with the early history of Jamestown. One is fragrant; the other-isn't The former, however, is not self-perpetuating in Virginia. It must be cultivated and renewed from year to years while the latter thrives not by the aid of the planter, but in spite of him, while its presence indicates that there is fat land there.

English Comment.

The following is a comment made by an observant Londoner on the American women who visited the English capital the past summer: "Their trim figures in neat and yet dressy tailormade frocks pervade the town You know the fair American at a glance. though you can hardly rell how you distinguish her but there is a look of fragility combined with reserve strength that reminds one of a race horse, and then there is a sort of independence of bearing, of self-reliance and assured confidence in the world's good intentions, that is characteristic -and charming. In the majority of cases the American women look after one another; but if there is a man in attendance he is rruly attentive. Brooklyn Eagle.

(Quelty to the Bride,

The Bride-I told hubby I was going to give him something of my own cooking and he said I'd better try it on the dog first. Wasn't that a cruel suggestion?

Her Boston Friend-Very! And I thought your husband was so fond of dogs! -San Francisco Wasp.

indifference and Love.

"By means of indifference," says the sage, "shall a man take unto himself the woman he loves." Ay, ay, sir—and by what means shall a man, when he loves, take unto himself this indifference jou! recommend?-N. O. Times-Democrat.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Let très rénandus en Lauisians et dans tous les Etats du Su. Que publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, mu l'enné : Buitles Ouctidienne 412.00

Palitica bebdo sada/rel \$8.00.