TRACE WITH PORTO RICO.

Ix he Five Times as Great as Before the War Between United States and Spain.

Attrough many merchants of the Again the scabbard cities complain that ware with the Island of Porto Rico is mor as great as it should be under the rehanged condition of affairs since the Spanish American war, its volume is mer a thing to be despised. During the eral-ndar year 1903 it amounted, in mound terms, to \$22,000,000 In 1897, the year just prior to annexation, it amounted to \$4,162,912, the total for the year just ended having been thus more han five times as great as in 1537, according to a report of the demartment of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics. The report gives the details of the movements, by principal articles, in both directions, both of domestic and for mign products. It also shows the commerce of Porto Rico with other coungries amounted to over \$6,000,000. thus making the total trade of the fsland more than \$28,000,000 in the Tyear just ended.

of the total of \$22,000,000 between Parro Rico and the United States, \$11,424,313 was domestic products of the United States shipped to Porto Rico, \$9.986,782 domestic products of Porto Rico shipped to the United \$395,582 foreign products shipped from the United States to Porto Rico and \$166,141 foreign prodmers shipped from Porto Rico to the Enited States. This was a slight inerease, about \$150,000, in the trade of 1963 compared with 1902 To other parts of the world Porto Rico in 1903 sent domestic products to the value of \$4,267,910 and foreign products to the value of \$127,932, while from other parts of the world Porto Rico imported \$2,119,523 worth of merchandise.

Of the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico the more important items were: Breadstuffs. \$1.-199,052, of which the total value of figur was \$1,071,265; cotton manufac-Eures, \$1,950,803; manufactures of from and steel, \$1,156,273, and pro-

wisions, \$1,403,634. Of the articles shipped from Porto Rico to the United States brown sumar amounted to \$6,813,854; cigars. \$1,441,196; leaf tobacco, \$255,8141 or zanges, \$314,094, and coffee, \$610,982. Porto Rican coffee is evidently growfing in favor in the United States, the storal quantity shipped in 1903 being 5.303.631 pounds, against 1,906,106 rounds in 1902. Porto Rican tobacco is also apparently enjoying increased popularity, the total quantity of leaf robacco shipped to the United States #n 1903 being 1,268,060 pounds, muminst 417,478 pounds in 1902.

TATTOOED WITH SYMBOLS.

Caticle of a Filipino an Incriminat-

His Arrest

A man was taken to constabulary headuarters yesterday, says the Manila Cable News, whose body was an art gallery. His breast, back and arms Lad been rendered completely antinganting by tattooers, working under take skilful guidance of antinganting priests. He was visiting his querida in Manila when arrested.

He was not an unprepossessing native, but he had too many incriminating documents worked into his cuticle to be allowed to roam around in a wild state, so he was arrested as a suspicions character. He gave his name as Sylvester Gomez. His antingantings were above suspicion, as well as above price, and had they been worked on a marment, as is customary, he would have been despoiled of it for a curio.

Over his heart he had worked a con-* wentional figure of an altar, with a surces superimposed. This he said was an antinganting. On his right breast was a human heart, inverted, surenounted by a cross, with three letters above it. When asked what particular brand of anting this was he only marinned the wider. It is believed that this fantastic design is the reminder of seeme vow that he took during the inmarrection. Three more letters and a intross were tattooed in the hollow of This back. He said that these wers mever known to fail to keep off diseases, and, indeed, it must be confessed that The seemed to be an extraordinarily Equalthy animal.

Then there were long disarrangements of the alphabet across his breast and all down his arms. They looked as if somebody had attempted to write a jet of seditious newspaper headlines In Tagalog and had run short of conv paper, and so had to use Gomez for a writing tablet. He explained that these immal keep off bullets, and they looked has if they would.

Modest Request.

The following model of modesty appears as an advertisement in a London mensuaper: "Will any wealthy, charihab'y disposed gentleman, enthusiastic antomobilist, or large firm, give a pareatly interested man of small means second-hand car? Applicant, who would be deeply grateful, is very keen-My interested in motoring, but cannot afford to buy a car. As a guarantee ar good faith he would undertake not he dispose of car at any time without the full consent of donor "

New Haitian Stamps.

The republic of Hayti has added a new met to its recent commemorative issue. The values are one, two, five, ten, 20 and 33) cents. It seems to be necessary to use this regular issue the same "contamp," to prevent fraud which was employed upon the commemorative gerres. This mars their appearance, and ar w. be good for collectors if this surchanging is discontinued -St. Nich-

HE COULDN'T GET RIGHT.

Tried His Best, But Invariably Made a Mistake for All His Grammar Leseons.

Mac moved his feet uneasily and studied the pattern of the rug. He was calling on the schoolma'am, who is also a sweetheart and she had just been giving him advice about the difference between "would" and "should." It was against all Mac's previous principles as a hard-headed business man to admit the importance of her suggestions. Still, circumstances altered cases, relates the Chicago Daily News.

"Halliday thinks that is all nonsense." he protested at last, rather weakly. "He says there's no real reason for distinguishing between "would" and "should." It's all arbitrary."

"I'm afraid your Mr. Halliday must speak very slovenly English," pronounced the schoolma'am.

"But, really, you know, unless it does change the sense so much that the person you're talking to would miss your meaning, there's not much use bothering, is there? Halliday says it never is worth while."

"Ask Mr. Halliday to apply his theory to the line, 'I would not live alway,' was the prompt reply.

Just then Mac happened to lift his eyes to the schoolma'hm's and he straightway forgot that she was anything whatever but just a sweetheart. "I'll do it." he laughed. "It'll floor

him, too!" "Yes," pursued the schoolma'am, 'and then tell him about the young assistant editor in one of Barrie's stories who was asked by his chief whether he understood the proper use of 'will' and 'shall." Remember? He answered. despairingly, 'No, and I never will!' And, after that, remind him of the woman who wrote to a literary celebrity. saying, 'I would like your autograph.' and received in reply from the celebrity simply the question, 'Why don't you?'

"But I don't get that last one myseM." confessed Mac. "You don't? 'I would' implies desire. He might as well have said. I wish to

like It's very simple-" And the rest of the evening was a

grammar lesson.

Mac was in for it now. Up to that night, as you should understand, elegance of diction had seemed a useless bauble to his money-making mind. But it loomed up suddenly, and grew larger week by week. The trouble was, though, that the more "shall" and "will" rules the pretty schoolma'am. gave him the less he knew about them. The more shaky he grew on the subject the more arrogant she became in her corrections whenever he misused a word.

To all outward appearances the doctie pupil act was not winning the schoolma'am's affections, and Mac greatly feared that he was playing a losing game.

The hour came at last, however, when he proved that he had known what he as doing after all.

Here is the way it came about: "Halliday tried to get me off to the theater with him to-night." he remarked. one evening "I told him I would be glad to go in the abstract, but that I had a special call in another direction."

'Should be glad.' corrected the schoolma'am, quickly; but, to her surprise, Mac's usual meekness was lacking, as he proved to her immediately. "Very likely you might." he an-

swered, quietly "I'd say it to please you, anyway. I'll say 'I will' instead of 'I shall' in our marriage ceremony, if you ask me to "

It was sudden, but it didn't phase the schoolma'am. "Til say -contraction of 'I will say."

she remarked caimly. "Wrong use of -"Shall, then." agreed Mac from force

of habit. "Wrong again. You should have said

'would ' It's conditional." "Will I have to accept that correction, Nora?" pleaded Mac.

"Shall I have," murmured a faint voice, but the blue eyes were cast down, and Mac felt with sudden elation that it was the sweetheart and not the schoolma'am who sat there with pink cheeks

"No. I won't accept it, and Nora, tell me I needn't, and I will be for the rest of my life the happiest-"

'Shall be,' you mean," the schoolma'am tried to whisper, but her words were smothered by something-and nobody cared at all if they were.

Sweeping Carpets. Many fine carpets are prematurely worn out by injudicious sweeping. Before sweeping an expensive carpet the floor should be thickly strewn with tea. leaves, which attract the dust. Tea. leaves may be used also with advantage upon rugs and short-piled carpets. In sweeping thick-piled floor coverings, such as Axminster and Turkish carpets, the broom should always brush the way of the pile. This simple precaution will keep the carpet for years, while with careless sweeping the dust will enter the carpet and soon spoil it. -Cooking Club

To Clean Carpets. Boil together until dissolved, eight punces of borax, eight ounces of washing soda and three pounds of white soap in four gallons of water. When ready to use, add two gailons of water, four ounces of alcohol and two ounces of ammonia to one-half of the mixture as first prepared. After it is thus diluted, wipe the carpet over with this, using a scrub brush on stains and very dirty spots; afterwards, wipe over with a clean cloth wrung out of clean water. -- People's Home Journal.

Soup Hint.

When tomatoes and milk are to be out together as in a cream soup have he tomato juice and milk of the same emperature then beat vigorously as the tomato is added, little by little.— Chicago Daily News.

AUSTRALIAN TOTEM LORE. TRUE ELEPHANT STORIES.

The Spirit of the Ancestor Is Associated with the Stick He' Carried.

"An interesting report of the investigations by Prof. Baldwin Spencer into the question of "totemism" in Australia is given in a Melbourne paper. Various myths, it seems, exist as to the origin of the totem, says the St. James Gazette. The aborigines believe that in what they call the dream times there lived beings. half animal, half plant, which were transformed into human beings, and wandered about making the natura features of the country. Each ancestor carried a stick, and with that stick the spirit of the ancestor is associated. Each place where an ancestor has wandered is believed to have a spirit, such, for instance as an emu spirit, a kangaroo spirit, and so forth; and each child born in that particular place is, say, an emu child or a kangaroo child, and so on Thus it is that each child has its totem.

As to the ceremonial, if a woman or child see it, the eyes are put out or death inflicted. The professor was initiated by one group, and was thus permitted to see the ceremonies. The iniators bedaubed themselves with ochre, down, and their own blood, and, after going through a grotesque dance, related to the novices the doings of the ancestor. The aborigines believe that reincarnation is continually going on, so that many living people are accepted as reincarnations of some celebrity. As to the religious or magical aspect, every person believes he has influence over the animal or plant after which he is called. even to the extent of causing it to increase. As a rule, the totem is edible, and in the great majority of cases the totem is the food supply, wherefore the power of increasing the totem is of importance. The aboriginal rarely eats his own totem, but he has no objection to giving it to others to eat.

COST OF CANADA'S CANALS.

Enormous Outlay for Waterways That Are of But Little Commercial Value.

For many years the government of the dominion of Canada has devoted much labor and an enormous amount of money to the improvement of the water ways of the country. While these have undoubtedly had their effect in cheapening the cost of transportation, it is the opinion of many that the compensation has scarcely, justified the cost.

According to the minister of railways and canals the government has already spent on canals \$102.484.545, an amount slightly in excess of the outlay authorized for the improvement of the Erie canal, by the much larger population of New York. It is the time-honored poltey of Canada to improve its natural water ways and construct artificial ones.

The result has been, as Commercial Agent Hamilton at Cornwall points out. the development of the gitch seven feet wide and two and a half feet deep into the magnificent artificial water way 150 feet wide, with not less than 14 feet of water. Since the confederation of Canada in 1867 the canals have been under operation by the dominion govtrnment. The total expenditure on canal staff and maintenance, repairs and renewals for 1902 was \$864.080.

The Cornwall canal, which overcomes the Lang Sault rapids, is lighted and operated throughout its entire length by electricity. Arc lamps of 2,000 candle power are placed every 400 feet, making the line as clear by night as by day. All gates are operated by five-horse power electric motors

BIG HOUSEHOLDS IN INDIA.

Families Numbering More Than One Hundred Are Frequently Met With.

No one is a separate unit in India, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine. The sons never leave the parental roof tree. All marrying-marriage with them is as birth and death. inevitable-and their children are added to the family. There are always widowed aunts, other grandparentsno relative is ever left to shift for himself in India-so that households of 150 are not uncommon. Add almost as many servants, and we have some idea of the occupation and cares of the mistress of such a home.

The servants' quarters surround the yard or "compound," and the ladies of the household care for them as did the stately dames of old Virginia in the plantation life before the war. The great zenana courtyards stretch back to fruit and vegetable gardens. and there are tanks or artificial gonds, where ladies and children bathe in seclusion. Blossoming trees rise above hedges that jealously guard these sacred retreats, where a family may sport in private with freedom unknown to us, and suited to their shy, poetic, playful natures, that only unfold when with each other, caring as little to see the world outside as to be seen by it.

Future of Submarine Warfare. As gunpowder eliminated the heavily armored knight, so the rapid development of submarine explosives points to the disappearance of great armored ships, which must always be defenceless under the water's surface. It is merely a logical development of the inventive genius of the race that so vulnerable a point in warships should finally be yielded up to the inevitable assault of any enemy. Even now, with torpedo boats numerous enough and with crews of sufficient persistence and daring, the battleships have met their match. In the future it seems certain that the tide of scientific progress will be on the side of the still imperfect submarine. There is but one possible outcome in such a struggle.—Springdeld (Mass.) Republican.

Some Popular Beliefs About the Animais Are Exploded by an Experienced Trainer.

He was a cheery, redcheeked man of the German type and had just settled himself for an after-dinner smoke. He had probably turned 40 and at leas half of his years had been devoted to elephant-training. To look after the welfare of 40 elephants, which he must, does not appear an attractive job, but there were so lines of care in his face nor his straight up-anddown frame, relates the Chicago Chronicle

"The best part of my life has been spent in the company of slephants and nearly every day somebody tells me things about them I don't know. What makes me most tired is the tool question about had elephants. A bud elephant is a freek and is seddom corses up with. The big beast is as domestic. as the horse, although a little tosumbersome for the same uses. When am elephant gets a little cranky there is always some light-headed attendant, it seems, to thy off and say her is crazy. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the poor elephant has been badly treated, and as he cannot talk he does about the only thing he can do and trumpets his disgust, and maybe eases his feelings by taking a crack with his trunk at something within reach. Elephants are as kind-hearted and tender as women and respond to little attentions in the same way, and in the same way just like a woman. when they get soured it takes a long while to sweeten them again, if it can be done at all

"Because the elephant is such a big" animal most people think he must be full of danger. This is all nonsense. Did you ever notice how fond they are: of children? Who ever heard of an elephant hurting a child? Why, in our winter quarters the boys and girls will pet them and walk among them and theelephants enjoy it. They will move so as to make room and never step on their feet. This is more than can be said of horses. In their jungle home the babies always run under their mother's body when any danger approaches, and explorers say that no matter how panicky the stampede they have never found more than two or three crushed. baby elephants. This may account for the fact that elephants never make the mistake of stepping on a friendly foot. The animal is really of a loving disposition and very gentle and obedient.

"An elephant cannot jump 'He cannot even cross a trench six or seven feet wide, although the step of a large one is more than six feet long. There are times in the movement of a circuswhen it would be impossible to get on without him The big, heavy cages used by Ringling brothers never could be set in place on time without his powerful help. I have seen a heavy stake and chain wagon stalled in mud up to the hub, where horses could not budge it. Then his trunk and tusks at once became a lever, screwinck, dog-hooks and crane. With his aid the wagons were pushed out of their trouble and those that were tipped over were righted, so that work could go on in the necessary quick way of a circus. The elephant's head, protected with a pad is a ram of immense force. These things show, that he is a mighty useful fellow in our world and not half as bad as many people th**i**nk

The real elephant—the one I know is the best natured wild animal in the world. He is affectionate, loval, obedient and as ready to learn as a child. He looks on the cheerful side of things and will play with his neighbor, even when so old that his bones are stiffened with rheumatism. They have a family feeling and when one is sick it would do your heart good to see the others give it attention. They will bring bundles of straw over to make its bed, will toss wisps of hay over its back and body (a practice elephants love) and save. the choicest of the food they may pick up for the ailing elephant. When one of them dies, even if it-happens in as remote quarter, they seem to know it intuitively and their sorrow is as plain: to the eye as a human being's. At such times their trunks hang limp, their eyesoverflow with water and their bodies lose that swinging motion which they seem to be forever enjoying. Their fondness for a baby elephant is almost. human. The little one owned by Ringling Brothers is a wonderful comfort to the big herd. This youngster is now over a year old and is as full of mischief as as young colt. We give him the liberty of the big barn, because if we didn't has would whine and whimper so as to get the whole elephant family into the dumps. He gets the best of everything that is fed to his elders, and is selfish enough to take it all, even if he can't eat it It is fun to see him try to hide things he doesn't want, just for the mere sake of keeping them. I am at a little loss to figure this out, because his mother was an unselfish beast, and his father was a jolly, good-natured fellow, who would let any of his mates lick up his bran without any kick.

"The daughter is best at her fatherin-law's house, and the elephant is best at the rajah's,' is the Indian way of saying that daughters and elephants are an expensive luxury. But however that may be, and all good things after all come under the head of cost, don't let anybody lead you into the belief that an elephant belongs to the savage class some writers claim."

An Aut Description.

Young Mr. Preshly (to his tutor)-Will you tell me something of the the Reign of Terror? You know all about it, I believe.

Absent-minded Professor-Reign of Terror? Know all about it. I should say I did. Six children at my houseoldest nine, youngest three-and ail down with the whooping cough.—Tit-

Edition Thebdomadal - 1785.00.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHINA.

It Is Common Because of the Miserable Way in Which the People Live.

The great prevalence of tuberculosis among the Chinese can, it is believed. be accounted for in a great measure by the extreme insanitary conditions under which the poorer classes live. and the filthy habit of expectorating anywhere in the houses and on the streets. Sutum thus deposited indoors is allowed to have full away for about a year, as the majority of the Chinese assay to "clean up" only at Chinese New Year, and there is present at all times in the domiciles of the lower classes every condition demanded for luxuriant microbic growth—fileb. heat. moisture, darkness, says a report by Surgeon Ransom, in Shanghai, do Surgeon General Wyman

The powers of resistance are with the Chinese at lowest ebb, due probably in a great measure to the fact that the average native subsists on a moor quality of food, thus he is possily clothed, and still more poorly housed It is nothing unusual to find five or more adults with perhaps two or three children living with all that the term implies (sleeping, coulding and eating). beneath the deck of a sampan in wi space eight feet long, six feet wide, and less than three feet disep. They are literally packed in, and if the weather happens to be a little damp or coldevery crevice for the access or egress of air is carefully closed. These living quarters are practically entirely below the water line. On shore the overcrowding is not quite so had, but it is only a shade better

The Chinese eat chiefly mcc. a little meat or fish being added for the sake of flavor, when there is sufficient money on hand to purchase such luxuries The fish is often far from fresh, and the meat is generally that which has been condemned as unfit for the consumption of the foreigners, and is allowed, in the foreign settlements, to be

sold to Chinese in the matter of clothing, more attention is paid to providing thick covering for the body, especially about the chest, while the legs are frequently covered, even in the coldest weather. by but one thickness of very flun cotton trousers. The boolies are generally entirely barefooted

It can hardly be wondered at then, that tuberculosis gains such a foothold in soil that is thus probably exceedingly well prepared, and that Chinese as a racersurcumb to almost any disease which attacks them.

A MOST CUTTING REBUFF.

Very Smart Fellow Fittingly Rebuked by One Whom He Sought to Mortify.

Many stories are told of McDonald Clarke, known 50 years ago in New York as the "mad poet," which show that he had a vein of great shrewdness such as is often possessed by people who are counted insane, says the Sun.

One day he was seated at a table in a New York hotel quietly eating his simple dinner when two young men took their seats at the same table. Mc-Donald Clarke was a well-known figure. and the young men at once recognized

him, though he did not know them. They were not gentlemen in the best sense of the word, and it occurred to them that they might have some sport with the poor poet. Consequently, one of them said in an unnecessarily clear

"I have seen almost everything and everybody in New York except McDonald Clarke. I have a great admiration for his poems, and I would give a great deal to see the man "

When he passed the mail poet leaned forward and said with evident gratifi-

"Sir, I am McDonald Clarke, whom you say you wish to see "

The young man stared at him with much rudeness for a moment, and then drawing a quarter from his pocket, he laid it on the poet's plate, saying:

"That's for the sight!" Clarke looked at the coin for an instant, and then placing it in his pocket. he took out a "York shilling." 1242 cents. This he handed to the young man saying gravely: "Children half price."

Juicy Steak Still Attracts.

How much more our bill of fare is to be trimmed to suit the newer notions of the day is somewhat difficult to imagine. Aside from the pure theory of the matter, we may in the end be forced to believe that man was never made for a mixed diet, that his stomach and complicated intestinal apparatus are merely an accidental curvival of useless organs, of which the insignificant and troublesome appendix is the type. - Experience, however, against which there is never much of an argument, 'must prove its value against the mere logic of arbitrary rules. The dungry man with a juicy steak before him will continue his hurtful habit of loading his stomach with unnecessary fodder in spite of all theories to the contrary. His instinctive need for just such nourishment as he takes will answer all other questions.—N. Y. Herald.

Perils of "Self-Doctoring."

and the state of t

Large numbers of people in prosperous circumstances die as sexagenarians from maladies which are evidences of degeneration and of premature sentity, while many who pass this period go on to enter upon an eighth or night decade of life The former class comprise those who have lived without restraint of their appetites and who have sought to allay some of the consequences by self-medication, while the latter class comprise those who have lived reasonably and who, if ansoyed by imperfect digestion, have sought relief by abandoning the errors from which it sprang.-London. LanceL

SOME WHITE "BUFFALOES."

Animals Seen in the Northwest in Early Times Were in All Probability Antelope.

. In the year 1801 Alexander Mackentle published his temarkable Voyages from Montreal," and revealed to the world a vast amount of new raformation as to what existed in the interior of worthwestern America. He wave a desailed account of his long and ardnous voyage from the lake of the Hills, or Athabasca lake, downthe great river, through Great Slaves lake to the frozen ocean, and of hissubsequent journey up Pouce river, across the Rocky mountains, through what is now Central British Columbia to the Pacific ocean north of Van-

couver island, says Forest and Stream The record is care of infinite toil, resuiring unfaltering determination and antendid hardihood, for the bourney was through unknown wastes among usknown people to an unknows wes, and the man who accomplished it gave to one of the greatest streams of the continent his undying name - The account of his journey is to-day almost as sateresting reading as 100 years ago, and it abounds in curious and fascinating statements.

One of them possesses especial interest, as showing how easy it is to be misled by statements made in perfect good faith, and well exemplifies the human characteristics of companing unknown objects which are described to us with objects which we know well, even though this comparison may, in fact, be altogether erroneous and misleading.

In Mackenzie's account of his descent of the river which has sinceborne his name, he speaks of a range of mountains seen to the west, concertified which he was told that bears were there abundant, and also small white buffalo. Again he says that certain of the natives said that they had never been beyond these mountains, to which, however, it was their custom to go to hunt the small white buffalo which were, there abundant In other places in his parrative these small white buffalor are mentioued

Many of the natives whom he met on this river had never before seen a white man. They were still using knives and other cutting implements made of stone, and some of them seemed to care very little for iron. though expressing the greatest admiration and desire for the beads which Mackenzie had taken along for trade

Markenzie could not speak the tongue used by these natives, but he had with him an interpeter who was of the impossible stock to which they belonged, and who could speak; besides, the Cree language "Machento" talked in dree with the interpreter who then turned the Cree into Chippewayan. This interpreter was familiar enough with buffal, but since be came from the lower country we may mountains or of the animals inhabiting them, and when the small whitebuffalo were spoken of by their Chippewayan name we may feel quite certain also that he did not know what the animals were, and that it was necessary for the Indians to describe these white buffalo to him What would they have said? They would have told of an animal covered with long shazgy bair, especially in front part of the body, with long hair on the fore logs down to the knees, with a beard, with a lump on its back. holding its head low and with b'a k horns. In other words, an animal N.A. which, except for its size and color. would be described in terms that would' exactly fit the buffalo. Of course, if the detail of the horns or the tail had been injuited about, i. would at once have appeared that these were not buffalo but lomitting particular inquiry as to these parts it is not strange that the interpreter told the explorer that there were white buffalo in the mountains, and

that the explorer believed it. The naturalist of that day, if asked what these white buffalo were, could not have replied; for at that date the white antelope goat of the Rocky mountains had not been described. Yet this is unquestionably what the Indians referred to, for even at the present day the mountains in question are said to abound, as they did then, inbears and white goats

Arsenic-Proof Rats.

Por years the French peasant has regularly laid in large quantities of so-called rat-killing mixtures, whose chief constiturent is usually arsenic. But at its last meeting the Academy of Sciences. discussed the question of rat destruction, and the eminent scientist, M. d'Arsonval, affirited that, as a result of experiments made by M. Bordas, rats are able to resist the effects of arsenic for and extraordinarily long period. They can absorb a dose seven times greater than any other animal of the same size, and in time may even become accustomed to doses of arsenic that seem incredible. M. Bordas declares that he has seem rats absorb without any apparent ill effects, and during long periods, a quantity of arsenic, corresponding to five grammes. So that while the confiding French farmer has been pinning his faith to arsenical runkilling preparations he has been wasting his money and feeding the rodents on something on which they appear to thrive.--London-

Warning to Others

The leap year girl had reached the point where an interview with the young: man's mother was necessary.

"If you will only say that I can have. your son," pleaded the fair applicant, 'I'm willing to wait for him forever "

"Very well," replied the maternat parent. "Just comejaround when the time's up and you can have him."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Cat très senances en Capitaine et dans tous les Etata du Suit. Obs publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'anné : Baitige, Onotidienne 212.001