E ...

THE BOLTING HABIT.

Hasty Enting Has Much to Do with the Prevalence of Indigestion in This Country.

We live not upon what we eat, but upon what we digest.

The history of human troubles beman with food. Eve eating of the fruit of the tree, found it good. Adam ate and nunishment followed Now. even as then, temptation begins with the palate, that faultor of the stomach who may not be offended with impunity. Hunger is the compelling force, and the sense of taste was supposedly given as a guide to appetite, but where gratification of the palate becomes the object and the nutrition of the body a minor consideration, trouble usually onsues, says the New York Herald.

in the first place gratification too often tends to excess, either in the amount or variety of foods eaten. Were the choice of dishes limited or their preparation more simple, the many troubles arising from the various forms of indigestion would probably be less. Take the question of meat.

The various forms of fish, fiesh and fowl are in general agreeable to the palate and gratifying to the stomach. Moreover, no food materials lend themselves more readily to the cook's skill than these. It follows that excess in this special line becomes not only easy but habitual, and the results are sometimes serious. Under normal, healthy conditions ment is ordinarily termed digestible, but it is probably eaten in too great quantities by many people. particularly those who lead more or Bees indolent or sedentary lives. It is quite safe to say that many of the prevailing (or fashionable) diseases of the day are at least linked with an excess of albuminous waste in the sys-

The question of digestibility of foods is a complex one, depending upon so many modifying circumstances no one may dare lay down didactic rules in reneral. The digestibility, therefore the nutritive power, of meats is affected by the age of the animals when killed, as well as by their previous ware and feeding. In general the hard and long fibered meat is less digesfible than the softer, short fibered. Beef and mutton are considered more digestible than por's and veal, yet beef tender fibered, but less digestibly because of the large amount of fat pres-

Should a table of the comparative digestibilities of various meats be shown it would be misleading. Lamb - properly cooked might be more digestible than the more esteemed mutton improperly prepared. Personal idiosyncrasies, the particular condition of the digestive organs, the age and occupation of the person are modifying elroumstances in the digestibility of a

particular food. The habit of hasty eating probably American indigestion as any other one thing. The process of digestion, esperfally of the carbohydrates, begins in the mouth, and when food is unceremoniously bolted, as it often is, even when one is not trying to catch a train, it cannot be properly digested. The things which are the easiest to swallow hastily are the ones necessary to retain in the mouth sufficiently long to insure proper mixing with the digestive juice of the saliva. Coreals. poratoes; bread all starchy foods considered digestible in general, are certainly not that to the person who eats them improperly. No class of foods needs more careful preparation than thuse containing starch, and probably To foods are more abused in this par-

Tante and Food Seeds.

That taste is a reliable guide to our food needs is the theory of P. T. Borissow, a Russian physician. Such curiosities of taste as the craving for chalk, scoal, acids, etc., result from real necessities, and children often eat earth, wallplaster and the like at an age when the growth of the bones is most energetic and an extra supply of mineral matter is demanded. The strong appetite of children for sweets and farinaceous foods is explained by the requirement of carbohydrates during work and the production of animal heat. To verify his theory, the author experimented on chickens, and found that roosters, which lay no eggs, have less craving for mineral substances than hens, and are indifferent to plaster, egg-shell and small stones. The lime foods, moreover, are sought by the hem periodically during her laying season.

To Break (pinsomala.

An alcohol rub at hedrin - will go far toward breaking up insomnia. Let the rubber begin with the forehead, and temples of the sleepless one, paying particular attention to the spine and back of the neck. Rub the abrotio) gently but firmly into the body, working gradually down to the feet, at. I probably the patient will fall asleep before the rubbing is completed. On enight or even one week of rubbing would not be likely to bring back permanent habits of sound, healthy slumber but each night there is a gain toward the normal equilibrium of the nerves, and a month of alcohol rubs should put one in a pomison to do without external helps of any kind.

Deliente Indian Pudding.

One quart outer, while boding sprin-Whe in two or three talesspeeds Indian meal, then add butter size of a nut, Beat three eggs and add to them onehalf cup molarses, one-naif teaspoon ginger and salt. Add to the milk and bake one-half to one hour -- Boston

One cupful bread sponge, one cupful sugar, two eggs, one cupfut shortening. mix, let rise and add a few currants and mold out into buns. Let rise, and bake, -Farm and Home.

Sweet Bone.

FUR-TRIMMED SILK FROCKS.

Quaint Revisal of an Old Style That Makes a Charming Reception Gown.

The fur-trimmed silk frocks are more of an innovation than furtrimmed velvet frocks, and straightway carry one's thoughts back to the day of the 1830 silk gowns and fur tippets, says the New York Sun. In these costumes is found the fullest admissible expression of the 1830 idea, which is much modified in the velvet gowns, although even these have pelerine lines, long shoulder droop and ample skirt fullness.

Silk of all kinds is being worked into winter frocks and is coveted for visiting costumes as much as for house wear. In fact, the fur-frimmed silk gown is first and foremost for visiting wear, for restaurant luncheous, for teas, for receptions, for matinees. It is a quaint affair and must be well handled to be actually successful.

The new soft taffetas are much in evidence in these costumes and the changeable or shot effects are particularly chic, although rumor says that fickle Paris has exhausted the resources of the shot silk and gone over to onetone silks.

First of all one must choose one's taffeta wisely and insist upon having a quality absolutely without stiffness. Charming color schemes may be found in the shot silks, either in varying shades of one color or in contrasting color. These changeable effec's are, perhaps, even more lovely in louisines. Some of the very pink violet shades shot with white give beautiful tonings, and a soft dull blue shot with a brown that might be described as a rather deep champagne is most effective, especially with trimming of beaver. Combinations of the water blues and greens are also happy, but it is useless to attempt description of the colorings.

There are innumerable new silks. One called the Sappho, having about the quality of soft taffeta, but a sating finish and coming only in plain colors. is a decided favorite. Among heavier sliks a rich armure weave makes strong claim for favor. A rich gros grain almost as pliable as fine cloth is used for whole costumes, and particularly satisfactory in separate blouses. Newsheps. galines with heavy cord are to the fore.

All of these silks and many more are fashioned into street frocks andtrimmed with fur; though of course the fur is not obligatory, and silk frocks ruched, ruffled, (rilled and otherwise made frivolous without fur are tremendously popular. For trimming the silk street frock narrow bands of fur are usually called into service, and, to have the true 1830 touch, these bands must be like the old-fashioned rouleaux. The effect is attained by backing the fur with cotton wool, to give it the alightly rolled or padded appearance.

The skirt is usually full and encircled with a varying number of fur bands, although sometimes the fur appears only in one band at the bottom. The hodices present many variations, although all must have the exagreratedly long shoulder line, the big sleeve, with its balloon. fullness near the elbow and the high girdle, effect.

BLOOD CIRCULATION.

firently Anniated and Improved by the Habit of Proper Breathing.

"The secret of health, as every intelligent physician knows, is free and full circulation of blood, and this circulation is dependent absolutely on thorough oxygenation. In many cases where erroneous habits of living have been so long continued that congestion has become chronic in one shape or another-obesity, gout, rheumatism, constination or tuberculosis having camped in the system and crippled it the patient is not apt to be in a condition to readily assimilate a sufficient, quantity of oxygen direct from the atmosphere. The breathing apparatus must first be properly developed, so that the patient shall be able to gradually increase the supply of air to the aystem, until at last he recovers the normal power of deep breathing, writes Maurice Manning, M. D., in Vim.

With the building up of the lungs through proper breathing there is a metabolism of all the tissues and organs, so that, for most men, breathing exercises are more important than any mere muscular exercise. Not only the lungs, but all the internal organs are brought into play by correct breathing. It develops the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys directly and indiretly, and nourishes all these organs as they should be nourished by more blood and better blood in constant and regular circulation. Breathing, therefore, is a sovereign remedy for our narional disease of pervous depiction. It might well replace the countiess tonics. stimulants and anodynes now so commonly resorted to, where results are nothing less than tragic in thousands of

Quita, "What's the matter?" demanded the restomer, as the tobacconist examined his nickel, "that points all right." "Oh" I guess to will pass," replied the tobas outst, "but"it isn't as kood as it

maight be " "He." Neither is the cigar "-Philaleipa a Press

Pumpkio Pie

For each poer que to tale one and moduli cups of numbrin cooked until dry to which add two-thirds enplof digar a pittch of sait, a little grated temon or oratge find a cup of boiling milk and one or two beater, eggs -

Good Health fare of the Yalla,

Never cut the finger-na, a too short Besides looking ansightly 100 short finger-nails deprive the fluger tips of their protection, causing the flux-r ends to become flattened and out of

A MOTHER'S INGENUITY.

\$1000 P

Secured a Day of Perfect Peace Through an Odd Diplomatic Scheme.

. Rob and Phil are brothers. One is a well-known attorney in Washington; the other an eminent jurist in Chicago. But never mind what they are now. Our present interest in them runs back some 40 years or more, to the time when they were ten and eight years old, respectively, writes Willis Brooks, in Brooklyn Eagle. Their mother, having been born and reared in England, haturally clung with affectionate memories to the dear old home after she. and her young husband had come to live in America. Naturally, also, she taught her first two boys to entertain profound respect for England and everything that England produced.

Well, one morning Rob got up with so bad a cough that his mother resolved to put a mustard plaster on his chest. But she knew his obstinate nature too well to give him a suspicion of her real purpose, so she called both boys to her and showed them a tin box of mustard bearing a label with the well-known lion and unicorn and the name of a famous English manufacturer.

"Now," said she, "whichever of you two is the better boy all day to-day shati have a real English mustard plas-

ter to-night." The boys looked at the box with eager interest. They had never heard of a mustard plaster, but it must be something wondrously pleasing to have, for there was the label with its manifold evidence that the mustard came from England Each 1ad resolved to do his best to win the coveted prize, and, as a result, the moth-

er had a day of almost perfect peace. Her troubles, began, however, when night came and she had to make the award Phil, who had a much more lovable nature than Rob, had undoubtedly been the better boy, since Rob, the elder of the two, had, in his eagerness to get the plaster, tried in various subtle ways to lure his brother into wrong-doing But Rob was the one who had the cold, and the decision must, therefore, be in his favor. So the little mother said that, although both had been very good boys, she would give the prize to Rob this time, and to

Phil some other time. Of course there were tears, and wailings on Phil's part, and much self-congratulation on Rob's, as the mother placed the plaster on the winner's chest and tucked the brothers in their little bed together. Then she sat down with her sewing to await developments.

"you ought to feel how nice and cool it is. Don't you wish you'd been a good boy all day?" "There, Robbie," the mother expos-

"Um!" said Rob to Phil, exultingly.

tulated, "you must go right to sleep now, or you won't get the good of the plaster. Go to sleep, and see what nice dreams you have.")

For awhile Rob lay silent and motionless. Then he began to move rest-

"Ma." said he, presently, "I don't think Phil was such a very naughty boy to-day do you?" "There, now, go to sleep."

After another season of silence Rob said: "Ma, I don't think it's hardly" fair for me to have the mustard plaster all the time, and poor little brother Phil not have it at all." "Robbie, I want you to go to sleep

at once. "But, ma, I done some things to-day that you didn't know about."

"Never mind now. You go to sleep" Rob was by this time writhing under the heat of the mustard. "You didn't know that I went in swimming in the creek," said he.

Pail was amazed He knew that Rob had not been in the creek that day. "And you didn't know that I took a

lot of matches from the house and set them afire in the barn, did you?" Rob went on. "Now, Robbie," said the mother, "if

you don't go to sleep I shall have to punish you." The quietude occasioned by this threat lasted only a few moments. Then the mother heard a swish and a slam. Rob had sat up in bed, snatched

getic remark: "There's the darned old mustard plaster. You can have it. I don't want it."

Parrots Increasing.

the plaster from his chest and stapped

it across Phil's face with the ener-

Each year the burden of Chicago landlords is added, to by the sale of 2,000 parrots to flat dwellers, and the demand is increasing rapidly. The birds are usually brought to this country from Cuba, Mexico and Africa by sailing vessels, the slow voyage gradually accustoming them to the chmate Any good parrot should say a word or two at three months of age, and at the end of a year should pick up expressions readily. So common have they become that unless a varied vocabulary is used they are seldom nothred. Where there was formerly one dealer in domestic pets, who sold parrots, there are now a dozen. This alone will give an idea of the increased

Addressed to Him. "I never heard a more disgusting incendiary speech than old man Brown made this morning "

demand for these birds -- Chicago Trib-

"Who's old man Brown?" "The old fellow I work for. He said; 'See here! if you don't do better I'll dre

you! "-Philadelphia Press. The American People. . The Anglo-Saxon stamp will be retained on American news, customs, literature and language, says the North American Review Everything else is being transmuted through the superior fecundity of the immigrant.

THE OLD CIRCUS GNU.

An Animal Formerly Considered a Great Carinalia Non- Almost Estinct.

If anyone will take the trouble to look over the files of the National intelligencer in the library of congress, he will find (1827 or 1828) an advertisement of the first circus that ever pinched its tents in Washington. In that advertisement he will notice that among the special attractions which the management had to offer was a "gnu, or horned horse." In those dlays an elephant or a lion was a great rurlty in this country, a fact plainly iridicated in the glowing advertisement of Washington's first circus, says the Post of that effy.

The white-tailed gau, known to the people of South Africa as the blackwilde-beeste and to American circusgoers as the "horned horse," is to-clay almost extinct. In all the sad history of the extermination of the noble animais such as the American bison, the Southern black wolf, the white rhinoceros, and the quagga, the career of the white-tailed gain is perhaps the most romantic in the old days of G-ordon Comming and Cornwallis Harris the high veldt of South Africa literailly swarmed with these creatures. They were curious animals, whom naturalists classed among the antelopes, with head and horns reminding one of those of a buffalo, a neck, mane, barrel, flanks and tall strikingly like those of a well-built peny, and long antelorpe legs. In captivity they were dangerous animals, for one could never tell what moment they would take a notion to commit some wild and crazy pramk, while in their native state their horns were always broken and splintered with constant sparring among themselves. As in the case of the American bison, the Dutch farmers began killing them off for their skins, so that by 1875 only a small remnant were left In the Orange Free State. It was about this time that the Brothers B. who prided themselves upon being the original Boer trekkers, determined to preserve this remnant, Then numbering less than 200 head. The herd was imclosed in four large sections of grass land, and so well did they succeed that by the time the Boer war broke but the herd had increased to 400. Sir

er, arend several months on these farms in the '80's, painting the hereis of white-tailed gnu, and English sportsmen frequently paid the proprietors large sums for the right to shoot ain unusually fine head. There were also fort smaller herds of these animal's. one belonging to Mr. C D Rudd, of Cape Town, numbering about 25 head; another herd of 20 or more in Came Colony, a berd of 14 at the Amsterdam zoo, and a small herd of 12 at Leomardslee England. Hagenback also had a few pairs of them. Barnum had an old male, and Sells Brothers a pair.

was heard of these South African grown. and some months ago a letter was written to the London Field asking for Information as to whether or not they had been spared by the Boer and Bric-Ish armies. In the next issue of the Field there appeared a letter from Capt. C. R. Staveley, of Iverbridge, Desvoushire. England, who commanded a troop of cavalry in the war in South Africa. In his letter Capt. Staveley states that in June and July, 1902, he apent several days on the farms of the Brothers B., who had just returned from the war under the new peace arrenzements, to rebuild their burned but homesteads. Despite the destruction of the wire fence enclosing these farms, none of the berds had left the place, remaining in their old pastures all during the war. Capt. Staveley. states that the British soldiery had not molested the animals, but that a Boer commando, coming into a near-by station to surrender, had rounded up and killed about 20 of them. Some few hadistrayed, and one was found wanderings about on the velot by an English regiment, the members of which succeeded. In capturing it and taking it home to England on their return. Capt. Stavelev states that he rode about over the farm with the Brothers B., saw the animals greeing in herds of 25 or 39; and had quite a long talk about thems

with their owners In the Early Days.

The world has been a long time in making a little progress. The delight with which the public greeted the slow-going stage coach shows how little was required to arouse the peoples and call forth their astonishment. That a vehicle which required two days to make the trip from New York to Philadelphia should have been known ass "The Flying Machine," no longer agothan 1766, seems almost incredible imthis day when we go from New York: to Chicago in half that time. As as study of contrasts, before and after the great awakening which followed the birth of steam power and the inauguration of the locomotive, this chapter from a hundred years ago is interesting. The stage coach was the marvel. of a slow age which the world ham been centuries in reaching, the locomotive is the necessity of a rapid age... which has not yet celebrated its centennial From "The Era of Stages Coaches," by W S Dunbar, in Four-Track News

Quite Satural. "That's what they do." mused the man who sometimes lets out an audible-

"What are you talking about?" queried he of the butt-in habit

"Those people who go around carrying tales," explained the noisy thinker. "They make monkeys of themselves." -Chicago Dalty News. Brief.

Stella-Is that a love letter from Jack?

Bella-No, simply a hasty note; it'm only 23 pages -N. Y. Sun

THE GREAT POTATO LAND.

Germany Leads the Entire World in the Production of the Pavorite Taber.

The annual crop of potatoes in Germany is colousal, and far exceeds that of any other country in the world, states the New York World.

Last year, for example, the area under potatoes was 8,907,465 acres, while our crop occupied 2,965,587 acres. The German acreage was thus more than three times as great as that of the United States

The yield in Germany was 1,593,621,-076 bushels, while our production was 284,632,787 bushels. Germany, therefore, raised more than five times the quantity of potatoes that we produced A very large part of the great northers plain of Germany is covered with potato fields.

Last year Germany raised 28.27 bushels of potatoes for every man, woman and child in the empire. The per capits production is our country was 2.73 Sushels.

These figures are approximately correct, though not exactly accurate, because they are based upon the population of both countries at the time of taking the last census; but they show the enormous difference between the per capita production in the two countries

The Germans export comparatively few potatoes, and they cannot begin to eat what they produce. They have ways, however, of disposing of their potatoes that have not yet been adopted to any

large extent in other countries. Almost seven-eighths of the alcohol produced in Germany is obtained from potatoes. Potato distilleries are found on many of the large farms, and Germany has stimulated the industry by removing the internal revenue tax onalcohol of inferior grades, which may be used for fuel, but not for human consumption.

The Germans are now utilizing far more alcohol for illumination and for driving automobiles and some other forms of machinery than any other nation. They have no great petroleum fields, and they are trying to reduce the imports of kerosene by substituting alcohol.

Their inventors and scientific menhave been giving great attention to

many new and survessful amps and en gines have been introduced for the consumption of alcohol as fuel. Last year Germany produced 92,965,940 gallons of alcohol, and the production is increasing every year

Many factories also use potatoes in the manufacture of starch, glucose and other products. Still, by far the greater part of the potatoes raised for Germany are consumed as food, about half by the people and the remainder by domestic

CONCERNING FOREIGN WOMEN

Some of the Peculiar Customs of the Feminine Members of Foreign Ranes

Denmark possesses a unique organization. It is that of an old maids insurance company. Each member pays an annual sum to insure her against poverty stricken old maidenhood. At the age of to she is entitled to a pension, but should she marry before that time she is compelled to give up herelaim. The money which the married women forfeit is used toward the annual endowment of the spinster members of the organization. Possibly our American bachelor girls may take a hint from their provident Danish sisters, -says the Prairie

The women of Japan have an ingenious way of assisting men who are inclined to enter upon the matrimonial career. Young girls who are willing to accept a husband arrange the hair in the front in the form of a fan or butterfly and adorn it with silver or colored ornaments; widows who are desirous of securing husbands arrange the hair at the back of the head with tortoise-shell pins, and widows who are resolved to remain true to their departed lords cut. the hair and wear if without ornament

Russian women have made for themselves a distinguished name in the medical profession. There are a goodly numper of women doctors in our country, but it is to Russia we must turn to see them in great numbers. Several years ago Russia boasted a thousand, and the number is constantly on the increase. Nowhere is there a wider field for women than in the medical and teaching professions in Russia:

The noblest born as well as the most lowly born German girl undergoes a course in cooking. The empress is an excellent cook and her little daughter is in training to become equally skilful The little Princess Victoria Louise has a miniature kitchen fitted up for her in the palace at Potsdam. The imperial thef gives lessons to the little princess. who takes the matter very seriously, and many are the dainty dishes which her royal parents must taste and pass judgment upon.

Cards Are Out.

He-Once for all, my heart's idel, will you marry me?

She (sadiy) -- No. "I demand to know why."

"Well, to tell you the truth, I am unworthy of you. I have noted in you so many noble traits that contrast - rongly with my many defects. For instance, I cannot say 'no' and slick to it-"

"Oh, my darling, my darling!"-Baltimore American

Her Point of View.

Towne Borden has been quite ill. Browne-Yes, but he's getting better I heard to-day that his appetite is getting

WORSE Towne-What are you talking about? Who told you that? Browne- Mrs. Starvem, at whose

house he boards.—Philadelphia Press.

BLUDING CHINESE PIRATES.

Simple Enough When One Is Possessed of a Certain Tallamante Word.

A letter written by Dr. O. T. Logan, of Changteh, China, to Rev R. T. Caldwell, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Macon, Mo , gives some interesting facts shout Chinese pirates. Ac-

cording to the New York Sun he mays: "The lake at Changteh is infected with Chinese pirates, who operate light, swift craft and make voyages for small craws hazardous. The old pilot who guided the United States gunboat Villalubos across the lake told me they never hothered him. He owns a small boat, and I knew it to be a fact that he often ventured outalone and was not harmed

" 'How do you manage to evade them?" I asked him

"There is just one word to say. know that word."

" Does that make you safe?" " 'A beciutely,"

"Then why do you not tell the other boatmen so they may also escape?" " 'It wouldn't be right. The pirates

would starve." "There's Chinese bonor for you. "There is a legend of the lake that one Ten, a mountaineer of ancient days, called up the spirits of the lake, and they surrounded the piratical craft with logsso they could not move. They had to make terms right then and there with

Ten or the soldiers would have come and cut their heads off. "So the pirates agreed that Ten and all his tribe should enjoy the freedom of the take forevermore their beirg and assigns from generation to generation, and that no piratical hand should ever be raised against them. To distinguish the Ten family from legitimate prey, they were to hang a large continuode, made of cloth, from the rear of their boats. It was to be a talisman that would always.

secure immunity to the Tana. "But the brilliant scheme didn't work long. Other leatmen soon noticed the maxical effect of the centinede as a rear mand, and they addinted the same token. The piraces decided that the Ten family were multiplying with unseemly rapid-My, and they neased altogether respectfing the centivede.

To to the last accounts, the Tens have hot succeeded in recalling the spirits to punish the outlaws for the violation of their part

THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS.

Modern Accomplishments of Man Which Compare Payerably Figs with Those of Sainre.

The seven world wonders of antiquity were: The Pyramids, Babyton's Gardens,

Mausolus' Tomb, the Temple, of Diana, the Colossus of Rhodes, Jupiter's Statue by Phidian and the Phirms of J. Egypt, or, as some substitute, the

Palace of Cyrus The seven wonders of the middle

Ages Were! The Collseum of Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nanking and the Mosque of St. Sophia.

at Constantinople How will these compare with the seven wonders of the modern world? Perhaps there may be a difference of opinion as regards the latter-day woniders, but permit me to name these > The steam rallroad, the relegraph, the telephone the wireless telegraph. the ocean steamship, the submarine man of war and the airshin-

We of the new world have a few wonders, seven of which are: The Brooklyn bridge, the underground railroad, including tunnels to Jersey City and Brooklyn; the Washington monument, the capitol at Washington, with its dome, weighing 8,000,000 pounds; the modern steel skyscraper, the Echo mountain searchlight of 375,000,000-candle power, and

God the seven are, says the New York Press: Niagara falls, the Mammoth cave, Old Faithful, the tireless geyser in Yellowstone park, the hig trees (Sequoia) of California, the Grand canyon of the Colorado, the great

the United States Steel corporation.

We are speaking of things made by

man; of those wonders given to us by

Poreigners to Pennsylvania.

fresh-water lakes and the Great Salt

A great change has taken place in the population of the state since the days of Quaker rule and influence. In 1790 the population was mainly Englishspeaking and German; in 1900, a considerable number of Slavs and Italians were Included in a much more mixed population. The foreign-born of the population of the state in 1900 was 985,250, and of these 310,000-nearly one-third of the whole number of the foreign-born -came from countries alien alike to the language and the political principles of the founder- of the colony. They do not make a large proportion of the total population; but, being concentrated usually in small communities in the mining regions, they become a source of danger to the peace of the commonwealth out of proportion to their numbers, when incited to a revolt against government. This fact is offered by Mr. Addison B. Burk in the number of the "Story of the State" describing Pennsylvania, which he contributes to Pearson's, as one explanation of Pennsylvanua's labor troubles

When Greeley Ram.

In the presidential campaign of 1872 Herace Greeley got 2,834,079 votes, but he died November 29, and the democeatic and liberal republican electors were compelled, on their day of voting, December 4, to vote for other persons In the electoral college, which assembled February 12, 1873, B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, who ran for vice president as Greeley's mate, had 18 votes for president and 47 votes for vice president.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Edition hebdo madaissa \$3.00