L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS--VENDREDI, 1e NOVEMBRE 1901

CE - 1731

RIGH TAX ON WIVES.

The missionaries in South Africa recountly held a convention in Natal.
Among the questions that claimed
affinir affention was that of polygamy
among the natives. They discussed the
practicability of making a crusade
against this custom. Many of them
alcoholared that the practice was condistanced not only by moral but also
by business considerations. The bishage of Mashonaland asserted that the
country might find in polygamy the
read reason for the very inconvenient
allow York Sun.

The native father looks upon his changhter merely as so much morchandles. He will cheerfully part with her the can get what he considers to be the walue in cattle. The girl is sold the her future husband for from five to the her future husband for from five to the head of cattle, according to her thematy as that quality is estimated among the natives. An exceedingly that girl is very beautiful indeed, and thrings the highest price in the matrimusuial market.

The father of a family who raises in large number of daughters is certain to become rich. The more wives he has the more daughters are in prospect; thus it is highly desirable to have quite a number of wives. The young mum who agrees to sell his labor for a stipulated time in the gold or diamend mines has only one thought, and that is to get some money with which has may purchase cattle and exchange them for a wife.

When he has secured this desirable ediset he will do no more work for the mathle man till he wants more wives. In the course of time he will have daughters to sell and then he will do mo more work at all. His wives will do all the field work, his daughters will laring in more cattle and his herds will grow also by natural increase. Bothern wives, daughters and cattle he will be able to lead a life of gootheman.

The bishop of Mashonaland propeaced a plan which, if carried into effact, would, in his opinion, put an end to polygamy. He would have the goverament view all wives, except the Best, as articles of luxury and ton them in a progressive scale. Wife No. in should be exempt from taxation, but the husband should pay a tax of \$25 m year for the luxury of having wife Ma. 2 in his family, 850 a year for wife Ma. 3, \$100 a year for wife No. 4, and so on. It is evident that at this rate s would take a very long purse or a well-stocked cattle yard to keep mative home adorned with a goodly maber of wives.

The convention did not commit itself the this or any other plan for doing saway with polygamy, and it remains to the seen what the white legislators of south Africa will think of the novel sucheme suggested by the bishop of mashonaland.

# REVOLVER WOUNDS.

Dangerous, for Various Resons, Than These of the Rifle.

Wounds in civil life differ from those fin military life in the greater afterdanger of septic involvement. Rewalver cartridges are more liable than are rifle cartridges to have been handled frequently, to have been carried In dirty pockets and to have come in contact with various forms of infections materials that may prove of merious consequence when buried in the tissues, says the New York Medneaf News. Moreover, revolver cararidges are covered with a coating of grease, and this encourages an ac--camulation of manifold microbic maserial, some of which may prove to be of virulently infectious nature.

Rifle bullets are practically always sterilized by the intense heat developed by the powder at the moment of their discharge. Their rapid progress through the air while in a heated condition still further serves to cleanse them of any extraneous material that may chance to have accumulated on their surfaces. This cleansing process is very effectually begun by the rifling of the rifle barrel through which the bullet forces its way.

All these favorable factors are lacking in the case of the revolver bullet,
and so it is possible that in any given
case such a bullet may carry infectious
material with it into the tissues. If
this were in small amount nature
assight effectually wall it off and no
merious consequences result. On the
other hand, such infectious material
might lie seemingly dormant for days,
that really slowly gathering strength
by multiplication, and when its toxins
were elaborated in sufficient amount
they might paralyze protective chemotaxis and produce a septic condition.

Whisky in the Highlands, 194 "Whisky is almost as good for sore meels as it is for bagpipes when the Beather gets too hard," says an Eng-Mish sportsman, writing of the Scottish Bighlands. "The highlander who shrank the whisky supplied to soften the leather, and explained that 'she likes it blawed in, understood no betther than the average gillie that inmernal application was a salve for outward wounds. Whisky is the medicine and the country, as well as the luxury, hat it is rather a surprise to an Eng-Mahman going north for the first time "to see how they take it. No highlander erver thinks of mixing water with his . Lavorite drink, at least not until after the has drank the whisky. When this has been done he will walk over to a supring, if there is one, as there always minould be at a well-selected lunch mince, and lie down and have a good would at the water, if the day is a hot eme, but never first."-Chicago Daily

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Great Britain's wealth increases about £450,000 a day—that is, 3d a head a day.

This year's harvest in the south of Ireland is stated to be the best experienced for a quarter of a century. There was a boom in the Congo Free State in 1900. The experte amounted to \$16,750,000 and the imports to \$6,400,000. The expert of india rubber was almost double that

Most of the people in Pictou and Antigonish, in Nova Scotia, and a great part of the neighboring counties, are descendants of the Scotch Highlanders who settled there about a century ago,

Automobiles have become very scarce in the city proper of London in consequence of the application of an old ordinance forbidding self-propelled vehicles from going faster than three miles an hour.

The metric system is to-day compulsory in 20 countries, representing more than 300,000,000 inhabitants—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chili, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

In removing the exhibition buildings in Paris the foundations have been found of the palace that Napoleon I. began to build near the Trocadero for the king of Rome. Plans were drawn for a larger and more magnificent Kremlin, with the Bois de Boulogne for its park, and the foundations were begun. After the fall of Napoleon they were built over and Largotten.

A shifter emplyed by the Lambton collieries was charged with a breach of the colliery rules, which prohibits the taking of a tobacco pipe into the mine. It was admitted that defendant had a partly smoked cigarette in his pocket, and on behalf of the prosecution it was contended that a paper charged with tobacco was a pipe within the meaning of the rule. The magistrates upheld this view, and fined defendant 20 shillings and costs.

DRUMMER'S HOODOO VOTES.

Traveling Salooman of Boston Has Voted for But Three Presidents, and All Were Assassinated.

Thomas Millard, a Boston traveling man, says that never again will he yote in a presidential election. He considers himself a "hoodoo," Mr. Millard, talking of the assassination of President McKinley, according to the Louisville Courier-Journal, said:

"In all my life, and I am 60 years old, I have voted for only three presidents, and, gentlemen, I swear to you that I'll never vote for another." "What's the matter? Can't you pick

winners?" laughingly queried one of erowd.
"I voted for Lincoln and he was as-

"I voted for Lincoln and he was assainated. The next man I voted for was Garfield and the same thing happened to him. McKinley was the last one, and you know what befell him."

Everybody seemed interested and

the traveling man continued: "That is only half the story. I never have cast but three votes. When Mr. Lincoln was first elected I stayed away from the polls. Then I joined the army of the north and was wounded. When he was elected for his second term I cast my ballot for him. He was assassinated. Well, I didn't vote for several years after that. There was always something that didn't suit me. One time the platform was wrong, another time I didn't like the candidates. But when Garfield was nominated I was enthusiastic. He was a personal friend of mine and I went to the polls early. That night I was the proudest man in the country; it tiekled my vanity to know that my friend was elected. Then he was shot. I began to think. Only twice had I voted and both times my favorites were murdered. Of course, I didn't hold myself responsi-

ble.

"On the day of the next presidential election I was out on the road. The next time I was displeased with something or other and did not vote. So it went until last November. Things were pretty warm all over the country and I thought I'd give McKinley a little lift. Then I thought of what had befallen my two other candidates, and I debated a long time whether I would vote, but I finally decided that I was a fool to think of those things, and I voted just to show myself that I had

overcome my superstition.

"And the first thing thing I said when I heard that the president was shot was: 'Don't you vote again.'"

Hot in the Aretic Cir

Rot in the Arctic Circle. Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, whose name is more familiar to mountaineers as Mrs. Main, has been camping at Jaegersvand, by Ulfsfiord, in Lapland, and if anyone imagines that a camp within the arctic circle is a safe refuge from the heat of an exceptionally torrid summer, this lady's experience should undeceive them, for her thermometer gayly varied from 55 to 83 degrees in the shade during the early part of August. Close at hand, too, there is a great lake, from which clouds of mosquitoes rise perpetually; but on the other side are great peaks, glacier clad. rising in white majesty to the silent sky, a very paradise-and almost an unknown paradise-for climbers.-

Whereupon He Ducked.
"Minnie," said the globe trotter, "let us take a wedding trip so unique, so unheard of, that it will stand alone in the history of bridal tours."

London Standard.

the history of bridal tours."
"Where do you want to go?" asked
his affianced.

"Uganda." Chicago Tribune.

THREE DOG STORIES.

Affection for Their Hasters of a Newfoundland, a Terrier and a Builden.

"The most pathetic thing about the thoroughbred dog," said the man whose time has been spent about the kennels, "is his devotion to the memory of a kind master who is dead. There was a friend of mine who owned a Newfoundland, and Dash, as they called him, was never contented when away from his master. Not long ago the master was taken ill. He had to be moved to a hospital and Dash was left at home. The dog refused to eat.

"About 11 o'clock one night he began to how! His cries siarmed the members of the family, who were greatly concerned about the condition of the patient in the hospital. While his cries continued the telephone bell rang and the message of death came over the wires.

"Dash was sent away until after the funeral. After his return a portrait of his dead master disappeared from the house. Search showed that the dog had carried it into a recess under the house. It was rescued from him with difficulty and screwed to an easel in the library. A rug was put down in front of it for Dash. He lay there with an expression of unutterable woe on his face. He wouldn't eat. For a week he kept his vigil. Once or twice he licked up a little water, and tasted dainty food, but he grew weaker day by day. One morning, ten days later, the library door was opened and there

was the faithful Dash dead on his rug. "Instances are common in which dogs have remained by the body of a master, refusing to leave. It seems cruel to think of killing an animal of this kind to get him out of the way, and yet it has been found necessary in many cases. A very remarkable case of this kind happened a few years ago within my knowledge. There was a little fox terrier, a trim little animal with a wag of his stumpy tail for everyone, and he was the pet of a young boy who had reared him from puppyhood. When the little fellow was taken ill the dog would creep into the room, without the least noise, and would lift himself on the bed to lick his master's hand. It was really touching. After a time the boy became dangerously iii. The dog had to be excluded from the room, but he sat by the door, never leaving it, with an expression of abject sorrow on his lit-

tle face. "The boy died. The dog knew it inst as well as if he had been human, and they took him away until after the funeral. In some way, however, he escaped and returned home just as the body was being placed in the hearse. He followed it to the cemetery. At the grave he sat on his haunches, his head cast down, and now and then his cries, always low and painful, caused big tears to fall from the eyes or those who were watching the last rites. He moved up closer when the grave was being filled, and when the mound was being smoothed off and the flowers put down the dog advanced and laid himself down at the head. A member of the family tried to pick him up, but he snarled threateningly and they left the little country cemetery, and the terrier stayed there to guard the last resting place of his master.

"The family believed the dog would return home that night, but he was not in his box the next morning. By noon he had not returned and a servant was sent to the cemetery. Just as he got to the path leading down to the grave the servant heard a wild scream of pain and terror from the terrier, and before he could hasten to see the cause Mack had been killed. The blow which ended his faithful life was struck by a workman whom Mack had attacked when he tried to arrange the earth on the grave.

"Dogs seem to realize when there is trouble in the air. There is a true story of a big bulldog that seized the hand of a drunken man who was trying to kill his master. Blink, the dog. had followed his owner into a bar room one night and was lying under the table when a difficulty arose between Johnson, his master, and an Italian. The Italian fired at Johnson once and was about to fire again, when Blink jumped and caught the man's wrist in a vise-like grip. The Italian dropped the gun. Like a flash Blink released his hold on the man's wrist and seized him by the throat. The Italian was thrown to the floor, and it was not until Johnson had kicked Blink in the side that he let go. It was rather hard punishment for his good services, but if the kicks had not been given the man would have been killed by the terrible laceration of the throat."

Prisoners Fare Better Than Guards. Strange as the fact may seem, the daily ration of the Boer prisoners now at Bermuda is a little more than the British government allows its own soldiers. The fresh meat furnished is butchered daily, and the cattle for this supply are as good as can be purchased in the New Jersey and Chicago stock yards, the animals being shipped once a fortnight from New York. The bread, too, is baked and furnished daily from the best brand of Knickerbocker flour, and, like all the other provisions, the groceries are inspected by the officer of the day before being accepted or delivered to prisoners.-Pearson's Magazine.

Proof Positive.
Husband—Who was that at the door?
Wife—Oh, only a tramp from Bos-

"Did he say he was from Beston?"
"No; but instead of asking for something to eat, he wanted to know if I could oblige him with an old pair of spectacles."—Chicago Daily News.

Disagreeable,

Lots of disagreeable people think
they have "just enough temper to
take their own part."—Washington
(Ia.) Democrat.

ARE BUILT TOO LIGHT

Cause of the Disasters to the British Torpedo Beats.

Officers of the United States Navy Not Surprised at the Staking of the Cobrs-Safety is Sacrificed for Speed.

Naval officers on duty at the navy department say they are not at all surprised over the accident to the English torpedo boat destroyer Cobra and that the breaking of the vessel's back confirms their judgment as to the inadvisability of constructing boats of this class for speed only and without regard for safety. The fact that the Cobra buckled up without having atruck a rock is not considered surprising, as vessels of this type are littie more than large canoes, and in the English method of construction weight in the hull is sacrificed to secure great speed. Filling a mere shell with machinery too heavy for the extremely light framework of the torpedo boat is considered here to be responsible for the accident.

The navy department here is not at all fearful of any such trouble with the American torpedo boats. When it was first decided to add torpedo boats to the American navy European designs were closely followed, but in recent years the navy department has adopted designs considerably improved. Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment and one of the members of the board of construction, asid the other afternoon:

"We long ago foresaw the danger of sacrificing weight for speed. An entra knot of speed will not compensate for the weight lost in securing great rapidity. In the torpedo bosts now under construction we have sacrificed two knots of speed to give the hull a safe weight, and while this will reduce the speed of the bosts to some extent, we will more than make up the lost speed in safety. We are not only doing this in the construction of torpedo bosts, but with cruisers as well."

The recent issue of "Notes on Naval

Progress" by the bureau of naval intelligence gives an account of marine casualties of the year. It shows that in nearly every instance where a torpedo boat struck a rock it was so badly damaged that it was impossible to prevent it sinking. Just about a year ago, while the torpedo boat Trombe, of the French navy, was having its first trial and was going at a speed of 25 knots, it struck a rock with full force. The shock was terrible. The bow was crushed upon itself like an accordion for a length of 18 feet, stopping at the first water-tight bulkhead. The anchor gear was also smashed. Another French torpedo boat struck a rock near the Isle of Brecht and sprung a leak. It sank suddenly just as the dock was reached.

## LIVED WITH CAVE-DWELLERS.

Dr. Carl Lumbols Lectures in Sweden on His Five Years' Adventures

In Mexico.

Dr. Carl Lumbolz, the traveler and explorer, who has been spending the last five years in the hitherto unknown regions of northwestern Mexico in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, and who is the first white man who has lived among the cave dwellers in those remote parts, lectured the other night before the Geographical society at Christiania.

At first the cave dwellers resisted his taking up his abode among them, but eventually he gained their confidence and was allowed to remain. He learned their ways, their language, and their songs, and joined in their dances. One chief among the cave dwellers even went so far as to offer him his daughter in marriage, and on another occasion he was almost compelled to marry one of the girls belonging to the Corn tribe.

girls belonging to the Cora tribe.

The Mexican Indians are monogamists and lead on the whole a happy existence. Among many of the tribes he found a higher degree of morality than in civilized countries. They are highly intelligent, and are, the lecturer said, a far superior race than those of their kinsmen in the United State and South America. Theft and disease are both unknown among them. The land is held in common. Their principal food consists of Indian corn and beans. They attain to a great age.

## OPPOSE DR. KOCH'S THEORY.

American Physicians, Led by a Chiongo Man, Express Their Disbelief in His Ideas,

The theory advanced by Prof. Koch that tuberculosis germs were not communicable from the bovine to the human animal has failed to meet with the approval of the physicians of America. At the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Health association, held in Buffalo the other day, resolutions assailing the Koch theory were passed.

Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, of Chicago, who attended that convention, has returned to Chicago and told of the work done by the convention. It was Dr. Montgomery who introduced the resolutions assailing the Koch theory and demanding that proper precautions be taken to prevent the spread of consumption. These resolutions were passed by a vote of 59 to 1.

At the convention, which was attended by eminent specialists from Canada, the United States and Mexico, the first day's session was devoted to the discussion of the causes for tuber-tulosis and the methods best calculated to prevent its spread.

French Soldiers in Africa.

France has ten regiments of soldies in Africa.

ENDLESS LEGAL BATTLES.

Lawanite That Are Carried On Long
After the Littgants Pass
Away.

One of the most protracted cases in the annals of the law was only decided in 1896, after having been in existence for 300 years. On June 21, 1596, the market community of the Bavarian town of Unterfranken instituted legal proceedings against the lords of Thungen, from whom they claimed 2,000,000 marks in lieu of the possescion of a certain famous forest of oaks and beeches. The trial opened at Speier, but no decision being arrived at, it was agreed to continue the proecedings on June 21 annually until the case was concluded. Years passed and those who began the quarrel died, one by one, but others quickly filled their places, and altogether it is calculated that over 100,000 persons were more or less directly concerned in the case until it was settled, five years ago, to the advantage of both parties, though what the total cost amounted to it is impossible to estimate, says London

Many will remember the famous "Bishop Demetra's will case," which was concluded in 1890, after a run of 123 years. In 1768 Bishop Demetra died and left estates worth \$250,600 for distribution among his heirs. A dispute ensued, which by the time it was settled in the year mentioned had resulted in the original sum being practically all spent in law costs. The real legatees were, of course, dead, and their descendants were only able to pooket a sovereign each when hostilities eventually came to an end.

Mr. Justice Chitty had a case brought before him in 1894 which had taxed the abilities of judicial magnates for 150 years without their being able to give judgment either way. The contending parties were named Ashton and Mumpesson, and the case was revived to bring about the distribution of the amount of a bond entered into in 1731 to secure the payment of \$100 and interest, and which contained a clause to the effect that in default of payment the sum payable should be £400. As it happened, the interest worked out at approximately £ 50,000, but the plaintiffs were only able to recover the

Although by no means long lived, the Parker vs. Dawkins case is worthy of mention, because it was the original of Charles Dickens' "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" dispute in "Bleak House." In 1823 a wealthy West Indian planter named John Parker died, and a law-suit began among the relatives as to the division of his property. It is said that the enormous legal expenses swallowed up the whole of the estate by 1869, so that the case had to be dropped for want of funds and something to fight over.

In 1697 two families named Cascalo and Depic, residing in the Spanish town of Barcelons, quarreled over the possession of a small field. The authorities at the time were unable to settle the matter, so the case dragged on, and although more than two centuries have elapsed it is alleged that no decision has yet been arrived at.

During that time the field has increased enormously in value. In 1697 if was worth about £100, but since then it has been built over and upon it stands one of the principal streets of the town, thereby making its present value inestimable. On two occasions the dispute has been brought before the reigning monarch, but Spanish law ordains that a royal verdict in such a case is not legal. So far something like a million and a quarter has been laid out by the two families on law expenses since the quarrel began, and in all probability as much again will have to be expended before it is

## THE AMERICAN AN OCTOROON.

According to Statistics the Average
Adult Is About One-Eighth
Negro.

The average adult American is a statistical octoroon, says Everybody's Magazine. If the blood in the veins of all our people, white and black, were pooled and redistributed, each person would have about seven parts white and one part negro blood. The white strain in him, moreover, is by no means purely American. White strains of foreign origin, derived from Germany, Ireland, Scandinavia, Canada, Great Britain and the countries of southern Europe, are collectively more powerful in his composition than is the negro strain. Thus going back only one generation, we find him to be a composite, the creation of widely differing bloods and nationalities. The peoples of the earth, from the Congo under the equator to the North Cape of Europe, have contributed, either immediately or remotely, to his composition. But with it all we find the Anglo-Saxon strain the dominant one. His political institutions, his laws, his social conditions, and his mental characteristics, his power of initiative, and a his independence of thought and action are Anglo-Saxon, sharpened and intensified by fresh contact with nature under new and untried conditions. It is a strange and a gratifying thing to witness, in connection with this mixture of blood, the complete dominance of the Anglo-Saxon strain, and it argues well for its strength and vitality, as well as for the welfare of the country which he occupies and governs.

Lucky Incident.

Mae (to Totty.)—Where are you going, little one? You seem in a great hurry.

Tottle—Yeth, I have vewy much thingth to do. Yethterday a little baby thithter came to our houthe an' paps wath traveling on the road. I tell you it was lucky mamma was home when take came, or I wouldn't have known what to do.—N.Y. Times.

### TRUNK STEAMSHIPS

Good Points.

Anser Looking Cargo Carriers of the Ocean That Have Their

New steamers on their maiden voyages are quite numerous in Galveston as Dresent, says the Galveston Daily News. of recent date. Among these is the Westonby. The Westonby is a trunk steamer, of which type not over 30 exist. Trunk steamers came out five years ago as a new and novel idea, but without regard to art. The captain of the Westonby, Capt. McCarthy, was the first shipmaster to brave the seas and the wit and humor of the world with the first trunk steamer, the Trunkby. Since then he has traveled in them throughout a good portion of ! the globe and has enjoyed more comfort at sea than the average shipmaster in the same length of time, for trunk steamers, he says, are excellent . riding vessels.

The steel trunk, from which the steamer gets its designation, is built . up through the middle of the vessel from stem to atern. From the base of the trunk to the sides of the steamer is the sloping deck. The hatches are located on the top of the trunk, and the hatch coomings are about 14% feet from the Plimsoll marks, or the water line when fully loaded. In case of high seas these strike the side of the truck and fall back outs the sloping deck, where their weight offsets the force they exerted in striking, thus tending to keep the ship on an even keel. Therefore, Capt. McCarthy mays. they are fine riding steamers. Not being able to break over the steamer, the sea never reaches the hatches, which always remain intact. Another feature in connection with the trunk is the prevention of shifting of cargoat sea, an event that sometimes gives a vessel a dangerous list. In the case of grain and such loose cargo, that cargo in the trunk serves to keep the cargo in the holds below in one solid mass, the only shifting that is done being in the hatches of the trunk. Thus the steamer trims itself, the trunk being aided in this by the sloping deck. Just at the bottom of the trunk wall and on the inside is a gutter of stehl which is put there to carry of the "perspiration" of the cargo and take it into the bilges.

The Westonby is a steamer of 2,474 tons not register, 3,795 gross, and is calculated to carry 5,785 tons dead weight. She has a speed of nine knots, produced by triple-expansion engines of 24½, 40½ and 67-inch cylinders and 24-inch stroke. Her nominal horse-power is 310 and the indicated horse-power 1,550. She is 343 feet 2 inches long over all, 46½-feet beam and 25½ feet deep of hold. She is just out from the builders, who somstructed her for the originators of the truhk steamers, R. Ropner & Co., of West Hartlepool.

The quarters of the captain are aft and very commodious, handsomely finished and provided with all conveniences and comforts. The quarters include a spare room, the chief officers' quarters and the steward's quarters. The rooms of the officers are smidships, where the trunk deck is expanded to the full width of the steamer.

## PET PIGS OF COLLIERS.

The Porkers Are Held in High Paver

• Among the Artisans of

Northern England, 2007 1975

The number of pigs kept by the colliers and artisans of the north of England fluctuates with the price of coal and yarn. In good times every collier keeps a lively animal of some sort, and, though dogs, guines pigs, cage birds and homing pigeons are attractive, his "fancy" animal is usually a pig, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

He admires this on Sunday afternoons, and groups of friends go round to smoke their pipes and compare pigs and bet on their ultimate weight. They have private pig shows, with subscription prizes.

Each animal is judged in its own sty, and it is interesting to know that the evolution of an almost perfect pig was due to the innate sagacity of the Yorkshire pit hand.

The stys in which these animals live are very rough affairs, often made of a few boards nailed over railway sleepers; but when the writer was acting as peripatetic judge at the colliers' show he found young pigs as blooming and healthy as possible, and that small though the collier's back yard is, he always contrives that his pigsty shall be thoroughly sentilated and look toward the south.

Architects of costly home farms after bouse the unhappy pigs under north walls, and condemn them to rheumatism, cold and sunlessness. Yorkshire produces not only the best pork, but has long been famous for the best cured hams in the world.

A story of Nova Scotia:
A woman who spent the summer in
Nova Scotia has just come down from
Halifax with some interesting stories
of her experiences among the Bluenoses. One of them has to do with a
hunt for a hairdresser. When she
arrived in Halifax she inquired at her
hotel for a hairdressing parlor.

"Go right down to the corner shop," said the clerk, politely, "and you'll find what you want."

Down to the corner the woman went, and in the shop was a sign reading:
"Fur Store."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Pewer of Singara.

If all the able-bodied men in Greater New York were working together turning a crank they would not equal! the power to be developed in the two; stations of the Niagara Falls Powercompany; and they could work only eight hours a day, while the great current there flows forever.—World's

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très rémandre en l'anisiane et dans sons les Etats du Sud. L'Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement, sous l'années Edition sur-idiense. \$12.000.