

JEWISH CATCH PHRASES.

Many words and phrases are common to the Hebrew language and English. Some of them are:

"Nearly everyone has at times been asked to account for the origin of words and phrases they hear used in conversation with those with whom they come in daily contact. Some of these are peculiar in their etymology and give no indication of their parentage, say the Chicago Chronicler. The word "hurrah," for instance, is a loan of joy in use for centuries. It is the battle cry of the old Norse Vikings as they swept down to burn and plunder among the peaceful British. "Hurrah!" was their war cry, which means "Thor kid"—an appeal for help. Thor, the god of battles.

"It's all bumbo!" Perhaps it is a name of the Irish "mim bog," pronounced bumbo, meaning bogey man. King James II. coined words—money from his mint at Dublin, 20-shilling piece being worth two pence. The people called it "sim."

It was a Roman gentleman of 2,000 years ago who first asked "where the shoe pinches." He had just divorced his wife and his friends wanted to know what was the master with the shoes. They decided she was good pretty. "How," said the husband, "king off his shoe, isn't that a nice one? It's a good shoe, eh? A pretty shoe, eh? A new shoe, eh? And none of you can tell where it pinches."

Before you can say "Jack Robinson" arose from the backwater of one of the Robinsons. He was a fool, who in such a hurry when he had on his friends that he would not let his friends be had well knocked at the door.

"There, they go, 'helter-skelter!' that phrase was coined at the defeat of the Spanish armada. The great fleet of the Spanish invasion was driven by storm and stress of the English attack north to the Hellespont and south to the Shetland river—Scheldt.

Do you know why a hare is called "hare"? This is not a riddle, but just an example of how words get twisted. The ancient Norman knight who "ever with William the Conqueror" pronounced the word "is."

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To "go" a man for debt comes from the memory of Joe Dun, bailiff Lincoln who was so keen a collector that his name has become a verb.

"News" is a queer word—the initials north, east, west, south, which appeared on the earliest journals as a sign that information was to be had from the four quarters of the world. The sign was N.E.W.S. and we use our word "news."

CROWS KILL A HAWK.

St. Pierre Marauder of the Air is overcome by Numbers and Done to Death.

Dund Hill park was the scene one day lately of one of the fiercest duels ever fought between crows on one side and a large chicken hawk on the other, and, perhaps, the only battle of its kind in which the hawk suffered defeat, relates the Baltimore Sun.

It is a well-known fact that the relations between hawks and crows have been strained perhaps since creation, with neglecting any opportunity to destroy young crows before they are hatched. Representatives of the species of birds rarely meet without a battle. They usually fight in pairs. This is no doubt the reason why the hawk has won so many victories.

Fully 12 or 15 crows took part in the battle. The hawk was attacked midair while hovering over a crow's nest. The onslaught made him furious, and he retaliated by swooping down on the tree in which the nest was built. The crows were determined to drive off the enemy, and made systematic and concerted onslaughts on the hawk. First one and then another would dive at him, and in a short time the ground under the tree was strewn with feathers.

The hawk fought with bill and claws. The crows used only their bills. The fight became so hot that the hawk was compelled to leave the tree, and, flying to exhaustion to fly, sank to the ground. There he made a final stand, and the battle was an interesting one, as spectators on the Emory Grove ears heard among the spectators. First one crow and then another would give a hawk a dig with its bill, and then fly back to escape the savage plunges of the hawk.

The hawk fought as long as he could and sank to the ground. Even while lying on the ground, he kept up the struggle. The crows, however, were relentless, and kept on picking away until their adversary fell dead. They then left a considerable distance and picked up their cuts and bruises as they could. Not a single one of the crows was killed.

Green Goods.

Dr. Sparrow practices in South Chicago. She was one of the many witnesses called by Mrs. Benham's attorneys to prove that Dr. Julia Howe, who was a close friend of Mrs. Benham, was of good moral character, she testified that Dr. Howe had a good reputation.

"Did you know a man named Connors who lived at Mrs. Howe's?" asked Attorney Thompson on cross-examination.

"Yes."

"What did he do?"

"He peddled green goods."

"You don't mean green goods?"

"Yes. Green goods."

"What? Green goods."

"Yes, green goods—vegetables—Chicago Journal.

Littigous John Bell.

As a race the English people make very litigious, for judicial figures given out in a recent parliamentary return show that on the average, in 1906, one person in every 25 in England and Wales went to law during the course of the year. These are, of course, average figures, based on the fact that there were 1,310,000 civil cases begun during that year. The London Express in explaining these figures declares that "the cantankerously litigious person and the tradesman who is unfortunate in the number of customers who will not pay their debts bring up the average."—*Law Journal*.

The Whole Thing Again.

"Bixby seems to think he's the whole thing as an expert authority on sporting matters."

"Yes. He appears to regard himself as pretty nearly big enough to wear gold links to fasten his shirt-sauna."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sugar-Making in Italy.

The manufacture of sugar in Italy is excellent for two-thirds of the annual consumption.—*N. Y. Sun*.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Entièrement à l'heure et dans tous les Etats du Sud. En publics être donc au commerce les avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire \$10 00; Edition de Dimanche, \$2 00.

DANGERS OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

The First Year of Life in an Institution of Learning Is a Year of Changes.

Catherine Lee Bates, professor of English literature at Washington, the famous women's college, has been writing of the college girl of the past, and her appearance among the younger girls is now peculiar in their etymology. It gives no indication of their parentage, say the Chicago Chronicler. The word "hurrah," for instance, is a loan of joy in use for centuries. It is the battle cry of the old Norse Vikings as they swept down to burn and plunder among the peaceful British. "Hurrah!" was their war cry, which means "Thor kid"—an appeal for help. Thor, the god of battles.

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HAVE A GOOD TEMPER.

Availability is the Secret of Wedded Happiness and a Charm That Never Dies.

If it were necessary to give an opinion as to what is the first and chief constituent of a happy marriage one might hesitate for a moment over the thought of many almost indispensable virtues, and daily over that of absolute truthfulness on both sides, but one, if thinking and weighing deliberately, would decide presently that the real requisite for happiness in marriage is good nature. Not that a temperament in a great while may not be worth while to clear the air and to show how good the other is, but in the long, round year the sunshine and fair weather is the best, writes Harriet P. Spofford, in the Washington Star.

What will you not pardon to a sun-faced rogue? A man may commit countless peccadilloes, a thousand offenses against good taste, even be guilty of sins, but an unfailing sweetness of disposition will win forgiveness for them all. A woman may be extravagant, a poor housekeeper, even satternly, or a provoker of scandal, but there is no disarray in the household of which she is mistress as long as with a smile she acknowledges her fault, though her sin is ever before us. A pair of dimples has saved many a little scamp from a whipping; they are just as useful when the scamp is older and the dimples are slipping into wrinkles. For the dimple is not only evidence of the smile itself, but it stimulates the smiles of others.

Who can rebuke too sharply or too frequently when reprobate is always received without retort, without affront? Who is not made to feel upon the spot that good nature is better than any impeccability?

We have, more of us, seen exquisite housekeepers who all but follow the intruder about with brooms, who are ready to dust the chair you rise from, require overshoes to be left outside the door; who, if you take a book from one room and lay it down, carry it back before your eyes; who make more circumstances of broken china than of broken bones. And the student who comes back after his freshman year has all the chances in her favor for a glad and honorable college course. She has learned that freedom lies within the circle of law, not beyond it.

The typical college girl before her sophomore year has had a bad start in affairs in kind and brings a fund of supercilious energy to the business of the classroom. The executive ability developed in American college life is a continual surprise to the onlooker. To the timid entering student many things within the next four years become possible. She may be found running a magazine, dealing shrewdly with printer and advertiser, reading proof, writing items, leaders, reviews. She may practice a wide range of activities on class committees, from conducting a campaign in undergraduate politics to planning and carrying through the social functions of gala days where guests are numbered by hundreds or thousands. The athletic association may trust her with grave responsibility in the selection and laying out of golf, grounds or in arranging for an intercollegiate tournament. If her Greek letter society is building its chapter-house it may fall to her lot to confer with architects and decorators, buy rugs, divans and other furnishings or engineer the finances of the whole enterprise. The sense of distance between senior and freshman is not altogether forgotten. On the practical side of life alone the four years cannot count for more than arithmetic confesses.

Women colleges have faculties, divided in proportion as they find their occupations gone. They are no longer asked, in most instances, to make and to administer rules for student conduct. The students are self-organized into a self-directing and self-disciplining body. The faculties are obviously out of place in this projected dreamland of youth and mirth and beauty. Hence they are prone to complain that, what with undergraduate business, and what with undergraduate pastime, there is no room left in college for the intellectual life. How do these harried and preoccupied girls, with festal music tinkling in their heads, have opportunity to behold the bright countenance of truth in the gaiety and still air of delightful studies?

In fact, good nature is a charm that never dies. Beauty fades, accomplishments fail, but good nature survives all else fails to last. It blends the opposing and contradictory elements like a veritable solvent. It acts precisely as sunshine does, and where you find it happiness flourishes and life is enriched. In any individual it declares the existence of a calm and strong nervous temperament, and nothing lends itself more to peace and prosperity in a household than that. It is a blessed thing, then, that such a trait can be established; that repression here and expression there, and determination everywhere will make it grow and thrive and become a habit. It is the outer embodiment of love; and the man who is seldom without it is the one to whom the town turns, on whom the beggars smile, after whom the children run, whose presence soothes trouble, and whose wife you feel assured, whether in truth it is yours or not. And, after all, the assurance of love produces happiness.

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On the face of the earth, there is no place where he goes, wherever he goes, and of whose love you feel assured, whether in truth it is yours or not. And, after all, the assurance of love produces happiness.

Conditions—*Continued from page 1.*

DR. MCKMURRAY.

Victor Civil de l'assurance d'Orléans, Bart & Koenig, avocat pour le plaignant. 18 juil.—19 33—not 1 1 15 22

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Joli Cottage Simple élevé de terre, avec grand terrain, 587 rue Fleet, près de la rue de l'Orme. 18 juil.—19 33—not 1 1 15 21

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