THE MINNUN OF FASHION. Some of the Pretty Fances in Hats and Shirt Waists It Now Reflects.

Ye's pretty and cool looking are the Busic and pungee-stitched samor hats, mumbers of which are going to the counarj a sammer wardrobes For children the second street and the second in reco emneled. A stylish little example was seen in a dull blue linen, stitched with white. Around the edge of the brimand those at the flat crown was a trimming of have inen disks embroidered in white. Mercury wrings of white trimmed the made of the hat. Often these linen hats match shirt-waist gowns, says the New York Post.

A brilliant sailor hat worn with a nabern; pungee gown was tan rice straw, writh a red scarf and bow. On the under mide of the crown, in the back, were cherries, ripe and glowing, loosely armaged to dangle over the back hair of

the Bearer To vary the monotony of shirt-waist multi of the severe tailor cut are many attitute little frocks simple in cut and hardly trimmed at all, yet rather dressier than abirt-waist suits in general. One much in finely checked blue and white whifien taffets had a plaited skirt with a This year, which was continued in a long manel in the front. The blouse bodice was a surplice cut, plaited very full on the shoulders, and opening over a chemimetre of embroidered batiste and Valmerienner. The sleeves were in three graffs and the gauntlet cuffs were made self full ruchings of Valenciannes, the edge of the lace failing upward instead enf-the usual way. A wide girdle of plain many buse taffeta was worn.

A light brown pongee made with a shirt shirred over large cords had a waist but on the affective order, the surwhice tring applied in the form of a wide switar and in close tucks. This collar warrowed to points at the waist line, and was faced down mixed with gold tinse' Ther the waist was worn a blouse or guin 1- of yellow lace. The large sleeves were corded and shired at the shoulder sand also in the high cuffs. A wide gold belt added to the beauty of the gown

A wide green sailor hat was con! to Mack upon, with its band of white velvet want ing to the back, where it was fied in in kengrous bow. On one side were three Mittie white owl heads with yellow eyes.

MARTYRS TO YOUTHFULNESS Woman Who Never Lost Sight of the

Things That Tend to Its Preservation.

"Speaking of prolonged youthfulmess said a fashionable matron "l hour a woman who is 70, and looks about

«Impossible!" exclaimed her compan-

ion, relates the New York Tribune "I assure you it is a fact," returned the other, but, then, heavens! what an exsaid Lor she leads! Her one thought is to her remarkable juvenility and asset; thing she does has that particular esc is view. She eats only seital a hinds of food at stated hours. She is bathed was aged, anointed, according to a preper ted formula. Her hair, hands an i fect are all attended to by specialists, and she steps her figure by having a profes-Moua acrobat put her daily through a remain set of movements. She is so busy About her poor old body that she has no time or thought for anything else, and ber one reward is whom she finally appears in public to have every one say how benderfully young she looks: The came is not worth the canale in my opin-195 1 would far rather look my age and 5av a fail lie "

Trople seem to imagine that proinexed youthfulness is a development of the modern times," replied the woman to whom she was speaking that I remember, when I was a very little girl inthe 50's seeing my aunt, who was a woman of 65 cress for a dinner. She wore a decollete gown and I remember how they pra sed her neck. She took a beauty afterneon before dressing for winner, and would never show temper. Because it made her ugly, and brought get wrinkles, which on the whole was a good thing for the family, whatever aboutive. She was the most placid person I ever saw, and they say she even died with a perfectly smooth, untroubled swintenance "

Creamed Cabbage.

One small cabbage, one cuptul cream muse. Take off the outside leaves of the ral bage, out it in four preces, but out the hard-core, and lay-it in very copysalted water half an hour. Then wipe st dry and slice it not too fine, and pura in a samepan; cover with boiling water with a traspoonini of sair and 30. It hard for 15 min stes. Do not pur a lover over it, but keep the water well Attack of White P is gooking make a 20150, of cream same. Take up thoughhave and press it with a place in the colsader till all the water is out. Pur it in a fell such and penn the san a over it "The cabbare will have no often in cookobgare will be so easy to be entitled over . Other girl may have two helpings [1] so i ake the cabbaze to I was known put in a bit of soda as large as a pea as it ceries - Good Housekeeping

Compote of Green Figs

Mill fela sit to list this proper of steat, . it and a half of water and tho this 36 - w Find of ha fall-mode. When it has rose, with notices and been well slimmed put his punt and a half of green has and minute sows until bader. The may the or there have a Take gotheries, but The work plan of the tonger and a winer former issued port and pour over the figs. -Washington Star

For Himself Always

Condiey He says he aways believes ne min area in the world to the greatest com-

Starpe of at sounds all right, but his Siea of the deatest number is always. No 1-Philadelphia Ledger

ADOPTED BY THE CREEKS.

Only One of the Five Whites Admitted to the Tribe Still Among the Living.

Capt F B Severs, of Muskogee, I. T. is the opin living white citizen ever adopted by the Creek tribe of Indians. Unlike the other nations, the Creeka were averse to the adoption of whites Creeks have records, show the adoption of but five persons of white blood,

says the Kansas City Star. The law of adoption in the Creek nation unlike those of the Cherokea. Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, is very strict. To adopt a citizen requires a vote of the council and a decree of the Indian judge of the tribe. In the other nations there is a general law which provides that a white person. male or female, by taking up residence in the nation and by marrying an indian by blood, according to the Indian: marriage ceremony, becomes a citizen of the nation and is thereafter entitled to all rights and privileges of a fullblood Indian. There have been no adoptions in any of the tribes since the Curtis act, passed in 1896. These intermarriages and adoptions have caused much trouble in the final set-

The five citizens adopted by the Creeks were Capt. F. B. Severs, Christopher Beicher, David B Whitlow, Shelton Smith and Sophia Spaulding. All were adopted before the civil war Severs and Belcher came to the Indians as licensed traders and married Indian wives. David Whillow was a missionary. Shelton Smith was a blacksmith and worked among the Indians, repairing their crude weapons of war and chase. Capt. Severs has acquired property until he is now one of the wealthiest, men in the Creek coun-

tlement of the Indian estates

Sophia Spaulding was the only white woman ever adopted by the tribe. The story of her adoption reads like a romance. Her father was named Riley and came to the territory from Alabama 50 years ago, bringing with him his wife. Three children were born: Then the mother died. A little later the father died, but before death he left his children in the care of the town king, Talwamico, of Old Hickory The other children died, but Sophia lived and later-was legally adopted by

until she reached womanhood when she married a man named Spaulding. She participated in all the disbursements of money by the United States she applied for admission to the rolls as a citizen for allotment, she was admitted, but her children were refused

WHEN THE WIRES SING.

They Are Influenced by Terrestrial Changes (assed by Meteorological Forces.

Everyone has noticed at times that the telegraph lines strong along the streets and roadways are singularly musical, emitting a humming sound that can be distinctly heard at a considerable. distance. When telegraphy was in its infancy the yokel used to think that the noise was made by messages passing over the wires. Most educated people know that this is a siffy theory, but... they will be surprised, says a scientific exchange, to find that their own theory is about as ill founded. Dr. Laska, a Polish meteorolog st, declares that the noise is not kiven out by the wind at all. but that it is caused by unseen terrestrial changes caused by meteorological Influences. He hopes by a close study of the sounds to be able to discover . a. means of foreseeing what the weather Lat to he

Whatever theory he forms in this direction it is to be hoped that it will be more reliable than the meteorological fore asts which have hitherto been given to the world. There is something humiliating in the fact that the English weather defies the scientists. The mereorological office, with all its facilities seems to be unable to give us more than a rough idea in figures of the weather which we have to enjoy-or -otherwise---and-that-iz-not-very-consol-

There is an opening for Dr Laska. and there is a further opening for him if he can put the wires to use when Mr Marconi has once for all proved that they are no longer pecessary for the 'ransmission of messages. And the mustic, instead of watching for colored winners, will then put his ear to the telegraph poles. Curiously enough, the Beathen in his Hindoo blindness foredelis the arrival of the rainy season by Hetening to the sounds of the lonely wifes whi h cross the vast expanses of his country. He found it out long agoand the scientists laughed at him for

Germany's Military Strength The peace footing of the German wemy is about 585 000 officers and men; the war footing is 3,000,000 trained offivers and men. All of these can shoot at a man and hit him. Every German is liable to service, and no substitution is allowed. The conscript between the ages of 17 and 27 must spent two years in active service and four in the army of reserve. About 400,nend young men reach the age of 20 every year but emigration or physial ir moral disability reduces the number hable to service to about 360,tion. Of these only 60 000 receive area. ual military training. More than 500,and trained soldiers are turned out every decade. Particular attention is plid to terret proction with the resuit that when a German hartailon fires. a voltax fevery bullet finds a biller -N Y Press

Paluful Reminiscences. She-d love old trees, they seem to remind one of the part, somehow

Don't you think so' Her Well, there is only one tree that reminds me of the past -the birch .--Stray Stories

THEFT AND CRIME UNKNOWN

Government of the Incas Is the Most Enlightened Despot.am Zver Known.

The most enlightened despotism the world ever knew was probably the government of the Incas, according to modern scholars. It seems also to have been the nearest approach to a Ciobia yet attained by any people

There was allotted to each man, free of charge, a dwelling site and expended area of land for him to till and suitivate for the maintenance of his family. The surplus of products from this tract, left over from the immediate needs of the owner was given as tributeto the inca government and used for religious, charitable and other purposes at their sovereign city of Cuzco. Under their wise and just civic administration crime and public corruption were not known. In Cuzco it is said that a resident with 100 bars of silver and gold piled up in his house. left it wide open, only placing a small stick across the door as a sign that the master was out-and nobody went in

Agriculture was a chief pursuit followed. Cotton, beans, maize and cocoa were raised by the coast people. On the plateau the domestication of the llama and alpaca was the favorite occupation.

The whole tribe was divided into numerous clans. The powers of administration centered in the elective dignitaries, a military leader and the head of the religious system. There was also a council of chiefs. None of these offices was hereditary and could not be occupied by sons unless they were specially chosen for the position. The succession of the chief Inca did not fall upon the shoulders of his child This was due to the clan organization, which governed the affairs of state.

Inheritance was by mother right. A man could not marry a woman of his own clan, but had to select one from another. This was the main unit for holding the tribe together. Woman had no voice in public affairs, but ruled supreme in the home. She was admitted to esoteric societies, of which there were many. They also practiced healdom and became priestesses.

The complicated and elaborate cereminial and religious rites were obkerved and feasts and off-rings of some

and the preparation for and steativan w of these occupied a great deal of the time of the people. Contrary to statements hitherin made, the san was not the chief object of worship, but the moon, stars, thunder, highrning and natural objects and phenomena were in luded in the religious code. In Cuzco some 40 different shrines exited.

What height Inca culture might have reached had it been allowed to follow a natural course of development is one of conjecture and speculation. Judging from their evolution architectural remains and from the splendid examples of their to haique, which is so strikingly displayed in the spelmen: obtained it spens most likely that they would have kept abreast of the angient Mexicans

IRON TURNED INTO COPPER.

Mining Implements Found in Abanduned Mine Had Passed Through That Change.

A curious find was recently made in one of the copper mines at El Cobre, These mines, once among the rathest in the world, have been_atandined for over it years because the ing the Cuban insuffection of 1895 the coal supply was our officer the insurgen's, and consequently pumping became impossible, so that the mines filled with water. After the Spanish war an American company bought the mines and preseded to pump or the water. In one of the shafts thus make accessible was found what once represented an iron pickaxe as well as some crowbars. The metal in these implements had, however, turned to

Wonderful as this may a mar charais a simple scientifi explanation. The water filtering through the rocks and the copper ore veins dissolved some of the copper, the solution containing sulphate of copper. As soon as the sulphuric acid in this solution touched the iron it at once dissolved that metal and deposited copper in its place, for sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper. In the prices. certain impurities which hartexisted in The iron were left undisturbed. The wooden handle of the ax was in good. condition. The metal was porpur and irregular in shape but in the general outlines preserved the form of the axsomewhat eriaired in size

The Wealth of Russian. The wealth of he was has increased most rapidly in the last 20 years. The chief financial institution of the Russ sians is the Bank of Itissia, which has 113 branches throughout the country The paper currency of the empire is Issued by this thank I've cantal to \$16 Ber(1000 and pre-total (same of paper in January, 1963 was \$315,090, 000, with a guaranter fund of nearly \$ 50,000,000 The estimated stack of Russian gold for last year was \$712. 600,000 all times more than that of Japana, and of silver \$1 1,606,000 (three and one third times more than Japan's) The records of all be various banks show 4 517,342 depositors, \$4 (1,317,622 in deposits, with an aver age deposit for each inhabitant of \$3.48 - Detroit Tree Press

Human Foot Growing Smaller. It is asserted by a somptor that the human foot is becoming smaller. The masculine foot of 20 centuries ago wa about if inches long. The average man' foot of to-day is easily fitted with a No Bly shoe, which is not above 107-1: inches in length.

PANCY TASKS IN SCHOOLS.

Much lime in Tallen to by Pupils in Learning Things of No Lac to Them.

The fathers and mothers of New York are beginning to waken to the fact has there is altogether too much fancy teaching in the public schools, and not enough of the solid esseptions. that the children are drilled in the fancy branches and do not know how to read and spell. That a common school education has become something uncommon, indeed, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A committee acting in behalf of Comptroller Groot has been looking into the matter. Their report is full of meat. "Teachers and pupils;" they say, "are called upon to do not too much, perhaps, but too many things to permit their doing anything well or thoroughly." "It will hardly be contended." again

they say, "that pupils graduated from the elementary public school of this or any other city are as well grounded and as proficient in the common school branches of study as could be desired. or as the time and money ostensibly appropriated to that end would seem to warrant."

Some other comments made by the committee are as follows: "A common school education-to provide which is universally acknowledged to be the primary object of the public or common school system."

"A close examination of the courses will lead to the conclusion that the ordinary child between the age of 6 and 14 years cannot begin to diseat the profuse abundance of ostensibly mental pabulum so rigidly prescribed for him." And here, say the fathers and moth-

ers, is the meat of the whole matter: The conclusion seems to be inevitable that a sound economy in publicschool administration demands the doing away to elementary schools with so much at least of instruction in special branches as-may be required in order to afford pupils and teachers time and opportunity for efficient prosecution of the ordinary school course of study "

Children who attended the common schools in the early days were faughto read and spell, the elements of mathematics, the geography of the earth on which they dwell, the elements of gram-

These are outstash oned things, in the opinion of the professional educators of New York. The children must draw, even if they do not know how to spell; they are taught construction work/sewing and cooking, when no man can swear that they know how to read; are drilled in music physical training and hygiene, even if Impressed with the helief that seven times eight make 42; are drilled in "natural studies," while perhaps believing that Brooklyn is the capital of New York state

These are the things say the parents. that are a cause of weariness and vextion of spirit. Too many frills. Too much gingerbread. Not shough solids ity Children who are sent into the world with a smattering of many things and not much solidity of anything

TENDER ANIMAL MOTHERS.

Elephant. (nniel, kangaroo and Monkey Manifest Great Mection for Young.

A wild beast tamer of long exper ence tells some interesting things of the affection of animals for their young . "He had an elephant once, he says, who did all in her power to spoil her voung one. She fussed over it and enddled it uplso that when the time came for it is leave the cage, it was simply unmanageable When one of the men made a bold move toward the baby he was promptly butted in the stomach and howled over in a neculiar way which the volugeter had of expressing his feelings toward those whom he distiked. At last, by a ruse, the mother and son were separated. But there was no such thing as keeping them. apart. The baby rubbed the skin off its forehead and trunk, trying to get through the bars, and both wailed so. long and pitiously that the keeper was

obliged to put them fogether again. A shy baby camel that passed through the hands of this same trainer refused to look upon the world, except from its favorite station, between its mother's legs. The mother, too, would show her displeasure at any effort toward intimany by spitting violently at everyone in sight

The kangaroo is also very fond of her offspring, and will patiently earry it. about long after it is ready to hop on its own account.

But for a display of pure affection, the mother monkey beats any other animal. and when there is an addition to the famfly circle there is general rejoicing. A baby monkey sticks fast by its mother, and asleep or awake it seems always in her thoughts

Rarity of Playwrights. Bronson Howard was asked why there were so few playwrights. Said Mr.

Howard. "The aspirant must write his plays." which is one occupation, he must sellthem, which is a separate occupation; he must, in the meantime, earn a living, which is still another occupation-a threefold difficulty which is practically insurmountable save in certain cases" "What are the cases""

"I have always imagined, from the trinity of obstacles, that triplets might be born playwrights," answered Mr. Howard, and we know how rare they are! "- Biston Post

Good Progress. "And how are you coming on in the art of cookery?" asked Mrs. Oldgirt.

"Oh," said Mrs. Newlywed, proudly, "I think I am doing we! Mr Newlywed tried something I made yesterday. and guessed that it was a descert without my giving him a hint at all!"-Cincinnati Times-Star.

FISH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Meat Being Scarce a Great Deal of the Flesh Food Is Taken From the Sea.

Write, William & Chrite in a special to the Chicago Record-Heraid. There are 11 public market houses in Manie owned and managed by the municipality. in which you can buy almost anything you wish to eat and all sorts of cheap general merchandise, but they are barren of curiosities. There is very little native handlwork. The best examples to be found in the market are backets. trays, mats, hate and other articles made of bamboo and the many natural fibres in which the Philippines abound. The meat is inferior; there is practically no beef whatever in the islands, and very few milch cows, because there is no grass. This is true of all tropical countries. Snow and frost are necessary to make nourishing pastures Tropical grass is too course and fibrous to make good forage I' would seem that aifaifa and other forage plants might be easily grown here, although I have not seen them. The only cattle to be seen are the carabaos-great, awkard, honest, ugly beasts with long, rough, black horns stretching out straight from their foreheads like cowcatchers on locomotives. They are very strong and enduring and thrive in this hot and damp climate if they can be protected from contagious diseases and other epidemics. They are too tough for eating, according to the popular report, but I suspect we have had choice sittes of them served to us on

the botel table. The markers make a beautiful show of fish which furnish the chief food of the Filipino, and fortunately the river and the bay abound in them. Scientists say that the number of fish in the waters of this archipelago is much larger than elsewhere, yet little scientific work has ever been done among them. A large portion of the population are engaged in the fishing industries, and along the banks of the rivers every citizen has his own fish trap, which supplies his family regularly with wholesome and nourishing food. I have not seen these trape in any other country. They are constructed of stender pieces of spill bamboo, so that they may be rolled up and transported easily from place to place as the fish change their feeding grounds. When the fireman rejects a treat on the lett

a number of stable prior the bostom of the stream, unrolls it; pen and places it are and them in the form of the letteres : It fascingtes the fish, which swim into it The natives say that they become bewildered and are unable to find their way our again. Although it seems incredible. bushe's of Ash are caught daily in every stream by these simple contrivances The fisherman goes down occasionally and dips out his game with a shoop net into a rub, which is supplied frequently with fresh water. The fish are fed rice. flower at a me at the order to keep them. allye ar in good condition until they

As you go up and down the river you see other varieties of traps. On the hank heside aimost every cuttage a a large ip net suspended at the em, of a long pade like the old-fashioned well sweep, so that it can be powered and ra ed. As the tide comes in bringing the dan with it these nets are haited with simp of red an entimerzed. When the farmer stops off to his work his wife. or some other member of the family ra cos the bet up hour or two later, takes out the field and sinks it again, and while the same is a second of the second are devally soff lent to more the de-

mards of तामहाandly Afther track talle the firm of linkely .wo sen hams so box bets in the shape of a Steven fort. Eve or six for those in Inches in diameter at one end and three feet at the other. The smaller end is spenwith guards of bamb | points so that the flab has be once entered cannot es-

Large pounds set in the that are handled very much after the grantle of fishermen elsewhere, and there's a curvilus. method of sligge fishion that I have not seen elsewhere. The firtermen in their brats take a net about die feet ling and 29 to 39 feet wide with heavy weights or anchors on one of the long's loss and large corks or buoys on the other. The anchors and fleats cause it mestand upright in the water like a tennis net. An hour or so before daylight the fishermen row our several hundred yards, hight bright fires on the boxs of their boats, and then sculi slowly toward the net waving for he in the air, shouting at the top of their voices and beating the sides of their canoes with paddles to frighten the fish into the net. After they tave gone through this performance three or four times they bring the ends. of the net tegetter and slowly raise it. to the surface and remove the catch Ther theory is that the fish, being awakened in moviespily the noise manareas from it and are entitle in the modules of the net

Manila's New Fire Department.

The American occupation of the Phills fraines has made its and a comby the way things are done. The fire departmeation Manife to a striking innevation. to Fillpino eyes, and doubtless those who wear its pressed white suits and its impressive he'mets teel that they have indeed risen in the word. Ex-Chief. High Bonner, of New York cory was the organizer. The aid method of fightthis fire so fid hardly be styled a method. It was morely a matter of passing canwas buckets from hand to hand to the top- of the low houses. A book and ladthe company was barrily required. Such a fire ladder as is used in New York is two or three times as high as the ordinary building in Manila

Filipinos Are Rugged. Physical examinations show the young men of the Philippines to be much more rugged than Americans In an examination of 736 for the army only 20 were rejected.

BULLET-PROOF CLOTH.

Material Adopted by the Stalian Army le l'assessed of Wondortui Properties.

The world-is at present intensely interested in this Italian invention, and since the Italian government is negotiatting for its use it is of importance that We see just what the results are; although it is necessary to state that the invention remains a secret, and this notwithstanding attempts to discover its details. Thus, says Cosmos, we shall have to deal with a general description and with the results of experiments.

The armor is a sort of felt, the stuff being capable of adaptation tio any forms whatever, for example, a breast place with a collar or a sort of coat which completely envelopes the wearer and absolutely quarantees him from gunshot wounds. The thickness of the protector varies from one-sizteenth to seven-sixteenths of an inch, according to the arm the effects of which it is designed to destroy. Against the armor of sevensixteenths of an inch the regular ordnance revolver with steel-convered ball is poweriess, and also the gun of the 1891 model charged with smokeless powder. In the numerous experiments which have been made -in Mring at a distance of several yards—the ball, whether it be of lead or steed, when it strikes the protestor is arrested and deformed in some cases resounding and in others being almost reduced to pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest. of the ball, but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted. While there should be a high degree of temperature at the point touched by the ball, it seems that the ball alone feels the effects, for the profector does not seem to be buirnt in the Blightest

These results are not limited to bal-Harto effects, for in the recepit experiments it was sought to pierme the armor with a darger driven with all peawible force. The point of the arm however, could not penetrate the felt and was bent into a chapetess mass.

It is natural to suppose that the force for the fall would be communicated to the arm r. and that this provide be driven siciently backward, remultingen a disagreeable shock and one which at times would be dangerous to the wearer. To demonstrate the incommentaries of this view Rie B to Jetifat

protection to a horis and firm specifies animal only six feet away with an ordcance revolver, the ball falling at the feet of the horse, while he, freed from his haiter, walked away as if nothing had happened. It is to be noted that with the same revolver a piece of steelhad been previously plerced. The same experiment was made with a chicken covered with a breastpiece of the felt. the rock, after being rid of his bewishell. quietly pursuing the even tentur of bia-

HE WOULDN'T LET GO.

When There Was Money in Amething He Took Hold of He Hame On for Keeps.

It was a most perullar case, so the insurance men watch watch of the head that meant much more than they might made to the the feet to say, with a little more priso autout require the Ball more Anter, at

The but cour had been destroyed by fire, and its or spani, one. Theorems Thewas restined that he had held the gffire safe suspegg <u>a Inórija</u> wob dow upa-

ill the bromen had come to his mount The atturney for the co-preners om-Danies who were control in they name on the tru ding looked signatuly a tellowdure, and the following triss-examination to all place

"Mr Titewast will you hindly tell the gram what your appointments we light policy "About 110 poucus "" "Have you ever been known as an

athiete?

"Have you ever before performed any noteworthy feats of strength?" "No sir"

"Very well, sir." at Milian and Salt and Before weight of the Barbatta you claim to have held suspended from: the recondistory window for five minlites, with one hand and unassisted?"

"One ton " "That will do. The witness may step. aside and Fireman O'Rourke will take the stand. Ah. Mr. O'Rourke, wall you tell the jury whether Mr. Titewaid performed this feat of strength he has just sworn to?"

"Sure, sor it weren't in his fare, but in his hands that the shiringth were,

"I mean did he hold this sale as he says."

"Yis air " "What"

"Yis, sor Yez see sor, yez dor't know Misther Titewa' look, the rist avus does, or yet widdent be supported. Yes see, the sa-afe had money in than' Titewad was niver knowed to fir go as annything that had money in it, sair " Seeing that they were defeated by overwhelming evidence the inquirance company at once arranged for the pays. ment of the claim in full

Shylock of the Profley.

" "Yes!" said the couds for in the Cay street car, as he called Euraw street, and gave the motorman the double-ring. "I can tell what day of the week it is by the size of money here young to llows have. Now there is that kid in from just gave me a fix those and made me bustle for change. That's his smiary. He'll be walking down 'own next Priday morning. That young woman there, who just gave me a dellar bill, had to look through a pocketbook full of samples on Saturday morning to find a nickel "

"But this is Monday," remarked the observant patron, and I saw a man give you five pennies just now How do you account for that?

"Ob! that's easy " said the knight of the cord; be's matried. -Baltimore

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