EFECIAL RAZOR FOR THEM. Burbers Sometimes Keep Certain Tools for Customers Who Are

"Here Charlie," said the barber at the third chair from the door, "use this razor char chap. If it don't pull his whishers out by the roots try a pair of

Unpopular.

America. The harber at the second chair took the proffered weapon and smiled. A long, lean individual who had just entered the shop sat down in the secand chair, says the Washington Star.

That's the meanest man in Wash-"Buston," continued the barber at the thard chair, as he splashed some soapmade on the face of another customer. "He came in here three or four times and made himself so disagreeable that I meally had to fix his business. I took an walls razor -- the same one I just gave Charlie - put a couple of nicks in it and hed the edge on a piece of brick. Then I daubed his face up a bit and began to The old fellow ripped and snorted mod complained, while I pulled out every other whisker, roots and all. When I got through my right arm was tired out. and he was sore, mentally and physical-By. He growled some more, paid his 15 sents, and as a compliment to me dechared he never would sit in my chair

Bet him have the razor." The man in the third chair moved unensily at the thought of such barbarous treatment, while from the second chair came a sound not unlike the click of a

merain. He never has, and I have the joke

the rest of the boys in the shop.

Charlie don't like him, either, and so I

"Say," suggested the mean man to "Charlie, "hadn't you better try another A SECRET "Certainly, sir," responded the amia-

"ble Charlie. "Is this one dull?" "It pulls like the mischief." asserted the mean man, and Charlie laid the bum seaor down, put some more lather on the mean man's face, and picked up the same old razor again. There was more efficking and snapping and gnashing of

"That ain't much better." said the

THE B DIAD. "Best we've got in the house," said Charlie, and the man in the third chair Bonghed a hearty whole-souled laugh The barber at the third chair sat down hebind a screen and also laughed. The eather barbers craned their necks, and 16he customers began to sit up and take motice. The mean man growled, and everybody else laughed. Finally Char-Me finished his job, the mean man put on has cost, paid his 15 cents, snorted and Milliamed and passed out thto the weather. "Do you treat many of your customers

meri chair. "No, but we keep that razor in stock men we don't like. If you ever encommeter a barber who pulls your whisthat he don't like you."

"Must way?" ventured the man in the

WITH DISTRESSING RESULT Mival of a Comedian Invents Lachrymose Reception on His Opening Might.

Many and elaborate are the practical lankes which have been played upon help-Means victims by a well-known actor, but me following is surely one of his best, re-

Mates Cassell's Journal. A rival comedian, with whom he was was very friendly terms, was to appear a new play, and on the opening night our humorist, and 19 friends se--conved seats in the front of the cress cir-

Just when the comedian was in the quaddle of his best scene, X--- pulled a handkerchief and burst into tears. The effect was electrical. The man ment to him also fell to weeping, and thock hold of the handkerchief. The - desiderate of tears thereupon extended all along the line, and, as each man mave way to his emotion, he took hold af the end of the handkerchief, until all

the confederates were weeping in it. The handkerchief was 20 yards long. mad had been specially prepared for the

The comedian on the stage struggled mamely with this woe, but his witticisms were unavailing, for the funnier he besamme the more frequent were the sobs the sorrowing 29.

Only when he left the footlights did the weeping cease, and the handkerchief

New Metal in Watches.

The new alloy called invar, consistmag of steel mixed with about 36 per weemt, of nickel, which is practically invariable in volume with ordinary changes of temperature, has recently beca adopted by Swiss watchmakers for making balances in the majority ref their best timepieces. The compensation for temperature thus obtained. has superior to any hitherto known. For many years watchmakers have struggoled with an outstanding trouble in best compensated chronometers, known as "Dent's error." due principally to the non-linear variation of the edusticity of the steel of the hairmering. By the use of invar Dent's error may be practically eliminated.-Wouth's Companion.

Fine Board. Bacon-It is said that sawdust is now and hy some Paris restaurants as a dressing for cutlets, instead of bread

crambs. Egbert-I suppose that is as close as mey can come to giving their patrons man board.—Yonkers Statesman

Outdone.

Jerest Free Press.

Mother-Neilie, why don't you pracwhen your piano lesson, since I said I'd you five cents an hour for it? Mellie-Because papa gives me ten cents an hour for whirling around on the satural without making any noise!-DeOUR KELTIC STOCK.

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN EURO-PEANS ON AMERICAN NATION.

Proportion in the Make-Up of Our Nationality Probably One-Half-Some Bacial Estimates.

It would be interesting if the amount of the Keltic or Celtic stock that enters into the composition of the American people could be determined, approximately at least, says the Boston Herald. What is Keltic? Of the two spellings of the word the former conveys the right pronunciation, which, of course, is the fundamental quality. The name originates with the Greeks, who called a western people "Keltai." The substitution of "c" for "k" appears to he due to the circumstance that the Greek letter corresponding to our "c" has the sound of "k." As in "ceramics." our use of the "c" has led to a false pronunciation radically other than the normal.

If a fair estimate of the Keltic element in the English people could be made, together with what is due to Scotch, Welsh and Cornish blood, as well as to frish immigration-not to mention the Keitic element that enters into many peoples of continental Europe-perhaps it might be found that the Keltic proportion in the American make-up would be at least 50 per cent., if not very considerably more. The Kelts or Gauls constituted a very large element in Europe. This is attested by the name of the Spanish province of Galicia, and by the kingdom of Austrian Poland which bears the same name. The basic element of the French people is commonly regarded as Gaelic. and the same evidently strongly enters into the composition of the Swiss, the Italians and a considerable part of the Germans. Brittany, in France, is regarded as almost purely Keltic.

Ethnic analysis, however, is something exceedingly difficult. The lingual test, so commonly applied, is misleading. Keltic or Gaelic tongues are common to peoples who racially are radically different. Ireland, for instance, is today the most typically Keltic country. Yet in the Irish people several strongly contrasting racial types are represented so markedly that it might be difficult to tell which predominates. It might be said that one type characterizes one county or district, another another. Outside the elements known as distinctively Keltic there is the English immigration of Cromwell's time and later. which in certain districts has blended with the native races. Again there is the Scotch blood known as "Scotch-Irish," so strong in the north of Ireland; this, of course, includes a deal of the Scotch Keltic. The Irish Keltic element. we know it is marked by several sep arate types. One is tall, slender and dark, another is tall and light, a third is short and dark, a fourth short and light, and a fifth is regarded by various anthropologists as derived from what appears to have been the autocthonous race of the island, a race long preceding the Keltic people and held to be akin to the Finns and to Asiatic peoples. These various elements have induced a great number of variants and blend-

The racial or rather national temperament is another quality that differs very materially. The Irish nature is proverbially light-hearted, volatile, quick-witted and deliciously humorous. These traits in great part ally it to the French, although what in the French we know as Gaelic wit is quite other than the Irish. Possibly it may be an expression of the same native impulses under a different environment. The Polish people have similarly sensitive and volatile traits. The Russians, however, are likewise volatile; it might therefore be difficult to say whether in the Poles it is a Keltic or a Slavonic quality. Possibly it may come from an ancestry commonly expressed in both Kelt and Slav. On the other hand, the tall and dark Keltic type is characteristically grave, non-humorous, often poetically imaginative and tending to meiancholy. The Irish type of this sort appears to have much in common with the Highland Scotch. It is notable that the Spanish Galacians, or Gallegos, a patient, hard-working people, are also prone to melancholy. Some authropologists hold that the lebrians, the basic stock of the Spanish people, were Keltic. This might account for the gravity and the idealism of the Spaniard. Possibly some day anthropology may find means to determine with exactness the racial ingredients of any given individual, with the corresponding mental, physical and temperamental qualities lintil then all estimates of racial proportions will doubtless remain largely guesswork. it should be sufficient to know that we are all human beings, and consequently brothers-whatever our race or complexion may be.

Shimosa Powder.

According to Capt. Thacker, a Canadian officer, the new shimose powder used in the Japanese army is two degrees more destructive than dynamite Guncotton, on which lyddite and other high explosives are based, comes directly below the Japanese compound, while the cost of manufacture is one half that of guncotton. Unlike ordipary explosives, which explode after they have pierced an iron plate, with shimose powder the piercing and the detonation are practically simultaneous. Thousands of fragments are scattered in all directions, which means the most fearful carnage when the explosion occurs on a ship's deck.

Newly Defined. Tom-And how is Jack looking now that he has married for love? James-Not unlike a cat that is owned by a vegetarian.—Cassell's.

NOTABLE EATING CONTEST When General Vaughan Upheld Eis Title as Champion of Barbecues.

"One of the most amusing contests I ever saw." said the man who is fond of a story, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "was at a barbecue in Shelby county. Tennessee, some years ago, an occasion which had been arranged because of a fierce political contesa which was being waged in that county at the time. Barbecues are great factors in campaigns in these days. They count for much in Tennessee as they do elsewhere. On these occasions the spellbinder ambles forth; the fellows with the glad hand, the smiler, the jollier, the baby-kisser-all these and more are to be found out in full force when the barbecue is the thing on tap. "It was an event of this sort that

developed the amusing contest I have in mind, and the contest was between two old confederate soldiers, each of who had left a leg on a battlefield of the '60's. One of them was Gen. A. J. Vaughan, as gallant a soldier and as une a civilian as God's sun ever shone upon. Andrew J. McLendon, thrice the sheriff of Shelby county, twice county trustee, also soldler and civillan of note, was the other. They bantered each other for an eating match, with barbecued meat as the particular weapon in the contest. For years various men had been trying to wrest the championship laurels from Gen. Vaughan, but no man could ever do it. McLendon's friends urged him to enter the contest, for he, too, was a man of note at barbecues, and a force for cooks and waiters to reckon with.

"The thing was on. I never saw such eating in my life. The waiters kept coming. A crowd gathered around the veterans. 'Stand back, boys,' said Gen. Vaughan, good-naturedly, 'and make room for the bones. Besides, Mac will need air directly.' The bones kept piling up. The waiters kept running from the pit to the contestants. 'Anybody here got an extra cork leg?' said McLennon, banteringly. 'If they have, chase it out. The general will need it directly, and he'll need it worse than he did after Shiloh.' Both men kent eating. But it was evident that McLendon was getting tired. The jigwas about up with him. About that time a waiter rushed up with a whole leg of mutton.

"Gen. Vaughan was game. He grabbed it before McLendon knew what was going on, and began to eat on it. McLendon could not stand the pressure. He eyed the leg of mutton for a moment. 'Look here, general.' he said, finally, while gasping for breath, 'if you'll call this thing off, durn my hide, if I don't promise to vote for you every time you run for office from now on to the end of time.' It was called off, and Gen. Vaughan held on to his laurels as champion barbecue eater up to the time of his death, which was several years after the event in ques-

'TWAS REALLY UNEXPECTED He Had Overlooked So Many Chances to Propose She Thought He Hadn't the Nerve.

When he proposed marriage she asked for time to think it over, relates London Tit-Bits.

"This is unexpected," she said. He gave her the necessary time, and she finally decided that he fulfilled all the requirements of the situation. Then they reached a point where they could discuss matters calmiy.

"Of course," he said, jokingly, "It wasn't really unexpected at all."

"Oh, yes, it was," she replied. "Absurd!" he exclaimed. "A girl always says that. She knows what's coming and when it's coming, because she is just naturally an expert in such matters."

"I thought I was, but you fooled me," she insisted.

"And it was a complete surprise?" "It was." "I don't understand it." he comment-

"Well," she explained, ingenuously, "you had overlooked so many splendid chances I gave you for a proposal that I had begun to think nothing would ever give you nerve enough to speak out, so

it really was unexpected." "Oh!" he said, and that was all. There didn't seem to be anything else to say.

In Japanese Hospitals. The greatest difference between the work of Japanese hospitals and those of our country is the former's simplicity of equipment and economy of management. We are apt to surround ourselves with so many "labor-saving devices" that the mere care of them. becomes a burden, and in our hospitals there is generally a liberal use of supplies. At Hiroshima the really important things, including an X-ray and photographing outfit and a chemical laboratory, are all to be found, but not things which are considered unessential. Ban lages from clean wounds are washed, rolled by hand, and used repeatedly, while laundry is kept at a minimum by rules specifying the length of time bedding and kimonos are to be used.-Century.

Not a Safe Criterion. "Mr Bliggins thinks he has the brightest, most promising boy in the

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "but that's no sign. Mr. Bliggins' parents no doubt thought the same of him once."-Washington Star.

Sympathy That Was Wasted. Kind Lady-Here's a nickel; but what are you crying for, little boy? Little Boy-I ain't carda'. Dis is me regular face.-Hartford (Conn.) CourINCREASING IN COST.

PRICES OF FOODS IN UNITED STATES ARE GOING UP.

Various Articles of Daily Consumption That Have Gone Bayond the Purses of Poor Folks.

blost exasperating of all in the increased cost of living is the increase in the cost of food. When it is considered that the average American family whose income does not exceed \$1,200 spends (as has been ascertained by government investigators) nearly 45 per cent, of its entire income on food, it is enally seen, says Pearson's Magazine. how a great difference is made by a rise in prices of ten to twenty-five cents on every dollar's worth of edible supplies. covering meats, vegetables and practically all estables. As compared with the average prices governing during the period of 1890 to 1900, it is reckaned by the United States bureau of labor that hams and sait beef have gone up 12 per cent., sait pork and bacon 32 per cent. lard 35 per cent, fresh vegetables, 12 per-cent., corn meal 16 per cent., crackers 19 per cent. New Orleans molasses. 20 per cent., beans 31 per cent., herrings 31 per cent., salt 21 per cent., pepper 72 per cent, and currants 121 per cent. These are only a few illustrative items.

Poor Mrs. Benedick, when she goes to market, finds that her housekeeping money does not go very far She does her best, pricing various articles from stall to stall and buying each thing where it is cheapest-or, one would rather say, least dear-but the result is very discouraging. Less beef than is really wanted, and inferior curs at that, must be made to do. As for fresh vegetables, they are likely to be so high as to be impossible. Eggs have climbed nearly 30 per cent., and the best ones, which are the only kind worth buying. come at 28 cents a dozen in summer. whereas half a dozen years ago they could have been purchased for 21 cents or 22 cents. Sometimes, indeed, they went lower, but we are speaking here of average prices.

In those happy days choice "chuck" coast could be had for six repts a pound; now it costs nine cents. Prime roast beef was 15% cents; now it is 17% cents. Soup mest came at 81/2 cents; now it is it cents. Porterhouse steak was 21 cents; now it is 25. Strioin steak was 17 cents; nowet is 20. Round steak was 16 cents; now it is 18. Meanwhile. chickens have gone up enormously Fowls that used to cost 12 cents a pound are now 18 cents, while roasting chickens have ascended from 20 cents to 25 cents. Turkeys are no longer for poor folks, even at Thanksgiving and Christ-

No wonder that Mrs. Benedick finds that her market money runs short. If she would have a decent quality of butter on her table, she must pay 30 cents a pound for it, whereas only four or five years ago it could be had for 24 cents The cheese that used to cost 15 cents now comes at 18. Molasses is 60 cents a gallon, instead of 48; milk is eight cents a quart instead of seven; lard is 13 cents a pound, instead of nine; and, when it comes to fish, the rise is proportionate. Cod steak, for instance, has climbed from 15 to 18 cents a pound Bread, luckily, still remains at five cents a pound loaf in most places.

Mrs. Benedick's marketing account, only the other day, showed that potatoes cost her 25 cents a peck, whereas the price five or six years ago was only 18 cents. But, of course, one cannot get along without potatoes. Rice is an economical vegetable, but it has gone up a cent and a half a pound incidentally to the general rise in the necessaries of life. She buys a good deal of pork, because it is cheaper than other kinds of meat: but the fact is that it is pretty nearly as dear as beef used to be, chops having gone up from 11 to 15 cents, and roast pork in nearly as great a proportion. Hams that were formerly 12 cents a pound are now 16 cents. Most kinds of groceries, happily, do not seem to have increased much in price, but it is certainly true that the quality of tea which brought 40 cents a pound in the 90's fetches 50 cents to-day.

International Pharmacopeia. The new United States Pharmacopeia has adopted the results of the Brussels conference on the unification of the formulas of heroic medicines. The state of affairs, to ameliorate which the conference was called, is illustrated by the following statements made by Dr. H. C. Wood, president of the United States Pharmacopeial convention: "A prescription written in New York for a much-used poisonous remedy would be put up three times the desired strength in Montreal, where the British pharmacopeia is in vogue. Arsenical preparations having the same name vary in strength from one to 10,000 to two in 100, according to the national standard by which they are made. Under the new system it is hoped that all nations will adopt a single standard.-Youth's Companion.

Turned Round by the Sun. A large granite ball, weighing two

tons, in a cemetery in Ohio is slowly turning on its axis. During the last five years the ball has turned 13% inches. When the ball was placed in position an unpolished spot air inches in diameter was left in the socket of the pedestal on which it rested. A year ago it was noticed that the unpolished spot was turning upward on the south side of the monument. The revolution of the huge polished ball, which it would require a derrick to lift, is supposed to be due to the sun's heating one side of it, the south, and causing it to expand, while the north side, which rests most in the shade, does not expand to the same extent, and thus the ball gradually shifts its position by turning.

WHERE CONVICTS GAMBLE.

In a Western Prison They Are Allowed to Play for Stakes on Sundays.

A few weeks ago while so journing in Carson City, the capital of Nevada, I witnessed a scene that struck me as exceedingly curious, and which probably was never duplicated anywhere in this country," said T. B. Gardiner, of Chicago, states the Washington Post.

"A friend of mine who was on good terms with the warden of the state penitentiary took me to that institution on a Sunday afternoon, and there I saw all the convicts, numbering several hundref, assembled in the long diningroom of the structure, playing poker, seven-up, monte, faro and nearly all the gambling games known to western sports. Don't think for a moment that these men were merely playing for fun; they were betting chips which stood for aure-enough money and the play was just as serious and as much on the level as though it were taking place in a regular gambling establishment.

"This gambling, my friend told me, was never allowed on any other day but Sunday, the idea being that as the state laws licensed it there was no valid objection to the inmates of the prison engaging therein. Every convict was issued checks showing how much cash there was to his credit, and if he chose to lose these checks representing his money at cards it was his own affair. While the men played, which they did with all the fervor of free gamesters; a couple of guards sat watching them with loaded Winchesters in their laps, ready to put down the slightest outbreak or least indication of disorder with a form of argument that scarcely ever fails to

MIRRORS COVERED WALLS. Means Adopted by Man of Money to Teach Gracefulness in His Family.

A rich man has the walls of his house covered with mirrors instead of pictures in every room he can see himself in profile from the rear, from the left, from the right-in twenty differwave the claims related the Chi caso Chronicle, that these mirrors promote grace. He asserts he has these mirrors on his children's account.

Mirrors, according to this man's view, do not promote vanity. They promore self-study and in consequence. self-improvement.

If a young girl is round-shouldered she is hardly aware of her defect in the ordinary course of life, but if she lived in a house lined with mirrors she would see all the time the ugly, slovenly curve of her back, and, mortified and grieved. she would at once set to work with suitable exercises to become straight.

All sorts of ugly habits-ugly wave of sitting, of standing, of smiling, of gesturing-are pictured in a true and unflattering way by mirrors. The average man or woman, perceiving these up linesses, would set to work to remove them. The trouble is, according to the rich man, that the average person does not perceive his several unlinesses and no one is frank enough to point them

out to him. This innovator, opposing hotly the contention that mirrors foster vanity. looks at himself at home nearly all the time, and continually he urges his children to look at themselves and to strive daily to improve in grace

AN OLD-TIME FRENCH FORT Canadian Landmark Which Passed Into the Hands of the

English. The interior of Fort Chambly is only a mass of ruins. Fortunately, writes Mary Catherine Crowley, in Four-Track News, the hand of the restorer has but drawn a protecting line around them and thus the lichen-covered remains of the powder house, the kitchen, the chapel, have lost their picturesqueness. The parade ground is now overgrown with long grass and wild flowers, and the birds nest in the crannies of the chapel walls, the kitchen, and even in the powder house. It is pleasant to listen to the twittering of the swallows that still linger about the place, and to look down upon the swift current of the Richlieu, which here swirls and leaps

over the rocks in mad, foaming rapids. By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, Fort. Chambly passed, with all the other French possessions in Canada, into the hands of the English. In 1775 it was taken by the troops of congress, led by Gen. Montgomery, on his way to Montreal, and the following year was burned by the Americans when they retreated to the shores of Lake Champlain.

Too Much Money.

Years ago Mr. Gladstone was one of the guests at a dinner in England. where the oldest member of the Vanderbilt family was also present. Somebody whispered to the English premier that the rich American had \$100,000,000, and Mr. Gladstone commented, after looking curiously at Mr. Vanderbift: "Then I should say that he constitutes a peril to the American republic."

Bankruptcy Romance.

Having received a legacy of £1,500 a Dover norist has announced to his creditors, under a nine-year-old bankruptcy, that they will now be paid in full, with four per cent. Interest to date. Only 1s. 11d. in the pound was paid under the bankruptcy. The payments will practically swallow up the

Very Much Literary. A colored man in Indianapolis, though over 100 years old, has started in to leave his a-b-c's. The literary instinct in Indiana cannot be quelled .- Washing.

CURIOS OF A DESERT. -

SHELLS AND STONES STREWS OVER YUHA'S PLAINS.

Oddly Shaped Formations to Be Seem Which Are a Source of Wonderment to the Desert Traveler.

There is a section of the Colorado desert where nature has left some remarkable records. She has visited the region, alternately, with fire and water, and has left it with neither. It is the most desolate, wild, barren, forbieding part of the desert, says the Los Angeles. Times, and it is shunned alike by man and beast. That there is good and sufficient reason for avoiding this lucality is attested by numbers of graves -nameless, for the most part-found in the terrible region.

These graves are simple affairs, mere-If mounds of earth with a border of stones about each and a pile of rocks two or three feet high at the head. Each tells the story of a tragedy of heat, thirst and death. Those items are shout all that is ever known of the stories of those who perish. Their mummified bodies or bleached bones are found long after the struggle is over and the finder, respecting the memory of the unknown, scoops a hole in the earth, lays the ghastly relic within, and piles up the only morument available in that wild region.

As recently as December 13, 1904 the bones of a thirst victim were laid in one of these lonely. flowerless graves on the plains of Yuha.

The plain now lies nearly 100 feet below the level of the sea, and the rocks of the plain and the bases of the mountains are washed and eroded in a wonderful manner. Mingling with the burnt stones and volcanic debris are rocks worn by the waves and shaped into hundreds of fantastic forms. There are many acres of these stone curiosities, and certain sections of the field seem devoted to certain shapes and fgures.

For instance, one passes through a region which he at once names the cabbage patch, for it presents the apwhich have been turned to stone The waves have worn the rocks into round bowlders about the size of the regetable which they so much resemble, and have cut into the globes, laminating them in perfect imitation of the leafy layers' of the garden regetable.

Another locality is devoted almost exclusively to dinner plates. Thousands of round thin disks are scattered over the plain or are piled scores deep in singular piles, each piece shaped exactly like the crockery which adornaour tables, and quite as thin and sym-

Another section of this truly won derful region is given almost wholly to dumb-bells. These vary in size from pieces weighing one or two pounds, apto those ecomingly enfoulated for exercising the muscles of a giant, and weighing 30 or 40 pounds each. In almost every instance these natural dumb- : bells are well balanced, the balls at either end of the connecting piece being of the same size and weight

There is in this plain an artenal, also. While guns and swords and bayonets and powder were not there to he found there are thousands of cannon balls varying in size from two to three-inch balls to those at for the big 13-inch gwns of modern wasters. And all are of stone, all formed in na-

ture's workshop. There are other objects innumerable. There are stone roses, stone lilies, stone talips, stone leaves, stone birds, stone animals, stone quoits stone ornaments in varied and unique designs; stone canes-in fact almost everything conceivable in nature or art imitated in

stone on the plain of Yuha. In one portion of Yuha rise two hills," er small mountains. One might mistake them in the distance for ancient craters, but when he approaches the eminences he discovers them to be monuments to an ancient life-the : woords of species now extinct. They are shell mountains, great beds of prehistoric bivalves which were left stranded when that ancient sea swept back from the region and left a dry and desolate land.

One of these mountains, the large one, is composed wholly of large rough shells, much larger, but less cloagated than the shells of the modern oyster. which in some respects they so much resemble as to lead to the suspicion that they are the remains of the emcestors of our much-prized bivalve.

The lesser hill is compesed of tiny shells of a prehistoric type of brachiopoda. Like the larger shells they are found, except on the surface, in an undisturbed state, both valves of nearly, every shell fields found in position. Although the mollusk dwellers of these shells varnished several centuries ago. so perfect are the shells one aimost expects, when he opens the valves of the shell, to find the living creature within,

Acknowledging His Crime. "Leonidas," said Mr. Meekton's wife," "look me in the eye and answer me one question. Have you ever deceived me about anything?"

"Well, Henrietta," he answered, after much hesitation, "I must confess that [have not been altogether frank. On numerous occasions I have dissembled to the extent of trying to appear far more ? amiable than I really felt."-Washing-

Proportions. First Russian-Had a terrible nightmare last night. Dreamed I was attacked

by a giant. Becond Russian-How big was het "Big as a Jap."---Life.

Common Acceptation, Self-help does not necessarily mean seifish help.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

grandus en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre sons au commerce des avantages exceptionneus. Prix de l'abonnementi sur l'anné : Editioni Quotidisque El 2.08 Reition behdomadairei 25.00.