CUBA IS HOME OF BANANA Brogdonl Fruit Used in Every Known Borm by Mattres of the Inland.

The Cuban children like bananas as well as Americans do. Their mothers hake green bananas in the oven. If you should prick the skin of a banana with a fork and bake it 40 minutes, I think you would like the mas well as the little Cubana.

If bananas could talk, this is what they would ear:

I came from Cuba. While I was living near the top of a tail tree with its great, broad legibs, I saw a banana farm planted near us in the swampy woods. The trees were left standing to shade the men from the bot sun while they cut away the brush. They measused the farm with long ropes six yards apart. This rope was stretched along the ground, and small shoots from benana trees were planted at every red tape. Next week the men came and cut down the forest trees. The shoots were left to grow for six months, then the grass and weeds were cut down with machetes. A machete has a long steel blade with a bone han-Mis. Soon the sprouts were grown trees and at the end of one year big bunches of bananas were cut from them. They were railroads tracks on this banana farm, and in two days all the great bunches of bananas were packed into

waiting at the wharves.

The man, who owned the farm only got 30 cents for a large bunch and 15 cents for small ones. When the boat reached New York's the best bunches were sold for five dellars. There are as many kinds of bananas as there are yarlettes of apples.

scars and sent to the New York bonts

If you should ask any boy or girl which hind they liked best, ten to one he or she would answer: "The biggest kind."

"NEW WORDS PASS QUICKLY "Odd," Bemarks Wall Street Man, "How Soon They Are

go Proper (C)

> Hurled Asida." "It's odd," remarked the Wall street man to a New York World reporter. "how seldom a foreign phrase hits New York, and how pitilessly it is overworked when it does land, and how ruthlessly it is hurled aside and forgotten even before its successor arrives. It takes a war, as a rule, to bring some Foreign word to popular notice here. "Take the expression Banzai!" for instance. Not one New Yorker in ten thousend had ever heard that word until the Jap-Russ war started. Yet nowadays, from vaudeville stage to department store, you hear Gothamites mouthing it as though it were a choice bit of slang. A very few years ago a certain German American spisode in connection with Behoolboys relied 'hoch' at each other. Youths pledged each other with 'hoch!' over foaming steins, and 'hoe' was in-

"the Spanish war gave us the 'Hoch' habit. corporated into popular songs. You seldom hear it now. Then, during the first days of our war with Spain, the expression 'Manana' was imported. Scornfully, amusedly, jocosely, it was utfored everywhere. Newspapers took it up, and ampiorers slipped it into lectures to their cierks on lasiness. Tet who says manama' in this country? Up to the 'manana' period the French phrase 'fin destecle' was all the rage. Clothes were named for it, and people wrote to the papers asking how to pronounce it. Never before or since has a foreign expression had such a vogue. Yet to-day it is as dead as the late lamented J. Caesar. Whatwill be next? And what preceded 'fin

Me siccle? Why knows? I don't for

OT14."

Telegraphing in Japanese. The Japanese, like the Chinese, have no alphabet in the ordinary sense, every word in their written language befuz represented by a separate character, says Cassier's Magazine. In telegraphing in these languages, therefore, about 10,000 words are selected, and figures ranging from one up to 9,999 are allotted to each word. Each word of a message to be transmitted by telegraph in these languages is then first given its proper number by the telegraph clerk, by means of a dictionary which has been prepared under the anthority of the government. These numbers are then transmitted by the Morse siphabet, and when received the message is translated back into the Chinese or Japanese characters by reference to a corresponding dictionary.

Blow at Tobacco

Blow at Tobacco. It was reserved for Eliza Mowry Bliven. a Connecticut reformer, to point out the real source of all the evils which afflict the human race. "If all lands for raising tobacco," she says in a letter to a Norwich paper, "were divided into homesteads, all money spent for tobacco were used to buy and build homes. all time wasted in using tobacco were employed in improving their homes, all laborers could have home comforts. clear heads, prosperity, health and hap-... pines; no poverty, drunkenness nor crime. Single tax, socialism, prohibition do not reach the roots. Break your chains by abolishing tobacco, the de-·moralizing cause."

Admiral Bojestvensky.

Thirty years ago Admiral Rojestvensky was naval attache of the Russian embassy in London. By his many
graces, and especially in waltsing, he
turned the heads of all the marriageable
girls of the English aristocracy. Whenever he led the cotillon his hostess was
simply transported with joy. At an
evening party not so very long ago a
moble dame, who had been a lady in
waiting to Queen Victoria, was heard
to murmur the admiral's name, which
she pronounced with perfect and even
melodious ease. "Ah," sharing with a
sigh, "I wanted to marry him."

ORL'S LUNG IN STOMACH. Death Reveals Her Heart on Right Side and the Other Organs Displaced.

Atlantic City, N. J.-One of the most interesting cases ever brought to the attention of medical men in this city is that of Amy Pine, 12 years old, who died at her home here the other day. The child had been a sufferer for years, and, although she was treated by the most able physicians and specialists, the nature of her sfiments was so peculiar that she obtained no relief. A consultation, of many of the local physicians was beld a short time ago regarding this little girl, and the statement is made that the position of the various organs of the body in this case was contrary to nature and startling to the medical

The doctors declared that little Amy's heart was on the right side, instead of the left, and that one leng was in the stomach, while the position of the intestines where this lung rested was changed to another part of her body. Not only this, the physicians declared, but the position of other internal organs was completely changed.

After the little girl died, physicians who had attended her requested that they be permitted to hold an autopsy, but the request was denied. They said the result of an autopsy, they felt sure, would be of the greatest interest and importance to the medical world. They say they are unable to account for the fact that the girl lived 12 years with her heart on her right side, one lung in the stomach, and with her internal organs placed in various parts of her body, the entire arrangement being contrary to all laws of nature.

SIGHT EETTER THAN RICHES

Unfortunate Laborer Who Gets Big Verdict for His Lost Eyes.

Boston.—"Oh, my sight, my sight, give me back my sight! I would rather be able to see than to have all the money in the world," said William Kifmartin, above, who was awarded a verdict for \$14,500 by the superior court.

Kilmartin was in the employ of the sity and was ordered by the foreman to pick in a ledge of stone on Selwyn street, Roelindale, February 27, 1961.

with the staking of the pick in a small crevice of the ledge a thunderous explosion occurred which hurled Kilmartin to the ground showing the sight from his eyes and etherwise seriously injuring him.

After spending some time in a critical condition in the hospital he was finally brought around alive

brought around alive.

Kilmartin was found by a reporter lying in a dismal, low-cellinged room.

Here he has spent almost all of the four

rears since the accident occurred.

He is a man of large frame and formerly was of unusual physical strength.

There," he said, pointing to a picture on the wall, "there's my picture. Look at me now. I am only a shadow of what

(was.
"I do not know what I shall do with
my money," he continued. "I am so
entirely dependent upon relatives that
i can do nothing unless they help me

Kitmartin is unmarried. He said that just before the accident he was going to be married. "But," he added, "I have given up all hope of that now."

SHIPMENTS OF CAYUSES.

Thousands of the Ponies Sent from Flathead Reservation to Kinnesots—Bring Good Prices.

"As near as I can learn, in the neighborhood of 4,000 head of cayuse horses have been shipped from the Flathend reservation, in Montana, this year," said J. L. Sloans, chief clerk at the Fiathend agency, while talking to a reporter recently. "These horses are shipped both east' and west, and bring fairly good prices. Several hundred head of cattle have also been shipped, and the reservation has been well cleaned of the lower grade of horses and cuttle. I believe this has been the greatest shipping year for live stock in the history of the reservation. There is not range enough to accommodate all the animals, and it is a matter of necessity that they be shipped out of the country.

"There is one eastern firm that has devised a way to make money out of the ordinary cayuse. One of the firm's agents has spent considerable time in our part of the country this summer, and has purchased a large number of the animals that have been shipped east. The firm buys yearling colts from the Indians, and takes them to a ranch somewhere in Minnesota. On the ranch the coits are well fed for a year, at the end of which time it is said they bring good prices. It is said that by feeding these colts for a year in this manner they make twice as good animals as they would if left on the Montana range, and I am told the firm is making money."

Patch Stomach with Rubber. New York.—A peculiar and extremely delicate surgical operation has been perfermed at a hospital at Mount Vernen, and probably will save the life of Antonio Stranino, whose stomach had been partly torn out by a dynamite explosion. Coils of rubber tubing were inserted in the stomach after part of it had been

removed. By forcing food through this

tubing it is hoped to preserve the man's

Hida.

Where He Drew the Line.

A burglar who entered a house at Concord, N. H., cooked himself a meal and shaved, using the rasor which belonged to the man of the house. There were no indications, however, that he ran the risk of taking a bath.

WHAT "LLOYD'S" REALLY IS

Not, as Generally Supposed, Engaged in Insurance Business—Dispenses Marine Information.

How many newspaper readers who find daily references in the news dispatches to "Lloyd's" have any clear idea as to the exact nature of that famous British institution? Perhaps the most of them have a vague impression that it is a huge marine insurance concern, having a large measure of control-unofficial, but realover the shipping regulations of the world. The great corporation which still retains the name of its founder of Elizabethan days, and which has had its headquarters in the Royal Exchange in London since 1774, has nothing to do as such with marine insureace of the taking of risks and paying of losses, but its members have. It is, in fact, a great maritime exchange, incorporated in recent years by parliament, and it is to the world of shipping and through its members of marine insurance what the house of Rothschild is to the banking world.

of Rothschild is to the banking world. Aside from the fact that Lloyd's affords marine insurance brokers a place of meeting with their clients, its great function is the collection, publication and diffusion of information with respect to shipping. It is the direct outcome of the enterprise of the keeper of a London coffee house. Edward Lloyd was brought much in contact with seafaring men and merchants, and his foresight, and enterprise led to the development of a systam which has become world famous.

ENGLISH GROWING PLAINER

British Lady of Experience Declares
That Her Racial Beauty Is
an Down Grade.

A warning note is struck by a British indy, who has both medical and literary skill, against the reckless disregard of those laws which make for beauty. The English are growing plainer, she avers, simply because they allow even their children to be affected by the stress and strain of modern life. The smartness the ability to look after themselves and the athleticism of the women and shildren of the present time spell physical ruin. Beauty is rarely seen nowsdays in its unadorned style. Lovely women are artificial products, and really lovely children are as scarce as auka' eggs. The reason is that expressions have grown anxious, eager, cold, limbs and members are strained out of shape by overexercise, complexions and hair are-starved for lack of zerve force. The exquisite complexions, luxuriant locks, delicate features and clear, innocentlooking eyes that one associates with beauty are so seldom seen as to be quite remarkable when they are, and the with a still further decrease of these elements of good looks unless they bring back girls to the prunes and prisms style of upbringing, which perhaps after all is the best for them. The "larger life" certainly has its drawbacks. .

STUPEFIES; DOESN'T KILL.

New Shell on Bursting Releases Gas Which Brings Sleep to Whole Regiments.

The old-time pugifist was wont to brag that a blow from his fist would put his adversary to sleep. A military scientist has just announced an invention which recalls the boast of the bruiser, for he claims to be able to put whole regiments to sleep in a literal sense. The invention consists of a shell which is charged with an explosive just sufficient to burst it, thereby liberating a stupefying gas. If the soporific shell proves to be a success, it cannot fail to revolutionise warfare, and in future we may hear of fortresses being captured in virtue of the fact that their defenders had all been reduced to a state of come by the shells thrown amongst them. Battles under such conditions would need a largely sugmented ambulance staff to carry off the hundreds of prostrate warriors. If, as is not unlikely, the Red Cross men were themselves attacked by the fumes of the shells, the battlefield would present a strange spectacle indeed, the victorious army carrying . whole regiments of unresisting and unconscious prisoners, overcome-in a double sense-by sleep.

Corn as Human-Food.

Corn as Human Food.
C. J. Murphy, a prominent citizen of Minnespolis, argues that the high price of wheat should induce people to get accustomed to corn products on their bill of fare. "If the people would learn to eat more corn," h. says, "it would be much to their benefit, both from an economical point of view and as a matter of health. I have spent 18 of the best years of my life in teaching the people of Europe the value of our corn as a human food, and now more corn is used in Belgium and Ireland as human food than we use in the United States."

Touthful Brides in Japan.

Not one bride was over 22 years old in the 346,590 marriages which, according to the latest census, took place in Japan last year. Forty-two were only 15, 759 were 16, 5,484 were 17, 17,406 were 19, and 14,100 were 20.

Denominational Doings.

Bishop Brent, of Manila, is credited with this remark: "The Methodists raise the people out of the mud, the Baptists wash them, the Congregationalists iron them and the Episcopalians starch them."

Would Conque Without Swerd, France hopes to achieve the bloodless conquest of Morocco by establishing a schoolmaster and a doctor in each of the towns on the Algerian frontier.

SMALL PRINT WAS BARRED. Story Told of Tom Marshall, the Kentuckian, and the Science of Phrenology.

One of Kentucky's national lawmakers furnishes this story about Tom Marshall: When the science of phrenology first began to attract public attention a lecturer on that line thraed up in Letisvike and gave talks as well as making examinations of a large number of craniums. This lecturer develoned a wonderfully large amount of hidden vice and virtue which had not before been even suspected among the good people of that city. Marshair attended one of the "exhibitions." He was about half-seas over, unfortunately. After the lecture and demonstration closed Marshall and a crowd of friends went to the Galt house to "liquidate" and talk over the newly discovered science. Marshall declared that he could phrenologise as well as the lecturer; that it was a rank fake, and the fellow ought to be rocked out of town. Marshall was requested to go in the parlor and examine a few heads. This he consented to do, and several men and women were entertained by the brilliant man as he called off the different "bumps" and ground out yard after yard of good and bad qualities of the head owners. He knew most of the crowd, and made a vast amount of fun. It happened that among those present a Louisville fop, of scant amount of brains distinguished for his forwardness and egotism, was left out by Marshall. To this the fop objected, telling him that his head had not been examined. "I beg your pardon, sir," said Marshall, "but you must really excuse me. I am too drunk to read small print by candle

VALOR IN SOUTH AMERICA. Peruvian Ship Battles Desperately for Hours Against Three Chilian Vessels.

Once the Peruvian monitor Hunschr fought against three Chilian ships. After both Admiral Grau and his fing lieutenant were killed Capt. Aguirre took command, was killed and then succeeded by Capt. Carbajal, who was put hors de combat by a shell. The command devolved then on Lieut. Paiscios, who was disabled, and finally lieut. Gareyon, with the ship on fire, three feet of water ir the held and with a loss of half his officers and crew, was forced to strike his flag.

forced to strike his flag.

On July 23, 1878, the Huascar was in action against the Chilian ship Abtao. Turpedoes were not at that time much understood and, one being fired from the Huascar, through fasity mechanism returned back straight upon the ship. Seeing this and knowing that if the ship was struck she must sink, Lieut. Diaz Canseco jumped overbeard and in the water with his hands altered its course just before it came in contact with the ship.

The flerceness of the fighting and the appalling claughter both in this war and that it Paraguay against Brazil can be matched only by the present war between the Russians and the Japanese. Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Chill and postions of Peru and of Brazil are inhabited by some of the most athletic and warlike races in the world.

RAISING TEA IN THE SOUTH

Vast Success Has Been Achieved on a Plantation in South Carolina for Twelve Years.

Dr. Charles A. Shepard, of South Carolina, has proved on his own plantation at Summerville, 20 miles out of Charleston, that the growing of tea can be carried on successfully and profitably. He has been doing this for 12 years with such good results that the secretary of agriculture and the congress of the United States highly approve his deeds and both are extending him liberal assistance. "Myidea from the start," said Dr. Shepard, "was to add an additional crop to the form products of the country. The road to agricultural supremacy is through diversifying. My friends seem to think I have been successful, and I have every reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished. Tearaising in the United States is certainly practicable. It is no new thing in this country for in the old days a French pricet planted tea on the banks of the Ashley river. But owing to the difference in the cost of labor the United States cannot compete with the orient in low grade or cheap teas. It will pay us to produce only that of the highest quality, which brings a high price in market. The tea grown on my piace in South Carolina compares with the best that is imported. from eastern lands."

Apple Tempted Eve.

A hotanical friend showed me not long since what he said was an apple that must have tempted Eve in what was surely a tropical fruit garden, says a writer in Country Life in America." It was a little bit of an oriental crab, about a third of an inch in diameter, and, of course, it was bitterly sour! My philesophizing friend pointed out that, of course, the fruits in Eden were the natural "wild" fruits, and he was wondering whether the fall of mankind would not have been accelerated if the attracting tree had been hung with a fair crop of the golden belifiower, or of crimson-striped wealthy or winesapi

Meson for Precious Stones, London is the greatest mart in the world for all precious stenes. Hither are brought from the mines of South Africa, from the ocean reels of Ceylon, from the jungles of Burma, diamonds, pearls and rubbes. The finest stones in the world are bought and sold in Lon-

ZADKIEL OF THE ALMANAC. Bishard James Morrison Was a Man of Brilliance in Service of

England. The original "Zadkiel," an Englishman, was an interesting person. His name was Richard James Morrison, whose father is described as "a gentieman mensioner under George III,' while him grandfather had been a captain in the service of the East India company. Entering the royal navy the year after Trafalgar as a first volumteer, Morrison saw much boat service In the Adriatic, and afterward shared in "a brilliant and single-handed victory" gained by his ship "over a Mranco-Neapolitan squadron." After having served as lieutenant and master, he emtered the coast-guard in 1827, and for rescuing life from shipwreak IN 1325 The Rociety for the Preserve tion of Life from Shipwreck-the parent of the present Royal National Lifeboot Institution-presented him with a medal, which he appears to have amply deserved, since he had to retire from the coastguard in 1829 through ill health induced by exposure on the occasion of this rescue. It was he who, in 1:324, presented to the admiraity a plan subsequently adopted in principle for registering merchant seamen and engineers, to know that in 1827 he suggested another "for propolling ships of war in caim." For his plan (1836) to "provide an ample supply of seamen for the fleet without impressment" he received the thanks of the admiralty, Str James Graham, then first lord, adopting his arguments in the house of commons and partly giving effect to them by adding 1,000 boys to the navy. Meanwhile "Zadkiel" had in 1831 brought out the "Herald oil Astrology," which afterward became the "Astrological Almanac," and subsequently "Zadkiri's Almanac," whose enormous circulation brought ham a competence.

ATMOSPHERE AS A PRISM.

Befracts the Sun's Rays and Produces the Peculiar Green Color Seen at Sunset.

A green ray at subset is sufficiently well known to make unnecessary any mention of the beauty of the spectacle and the ordinary conditions of its observation. The ray may be seen on beautiful evenimies on the seasoure and elsewhere, although the intensity is variable in general, it is necessary that the state of the atmosphere be such that the herison may be clearly distinguished as the solar disk sinks behind it." in explanation of the green ray recourse has been had to the theory of an optical lilusion, due to the yellow-orange light of the sun, which at the moment of the disappearance of the last small portion of the sun Decomes affected by the complementary color, green-blue. This has not been smitsfactory, and it has been suggested, mays a writer in La Nature. that the atmosphere acts as a prism, refracting the last juminous ray from the sun at the time of its disappearance and decomposing and spreading it out according to the succession of colors of the spectrum. The red, orange and yellow rays are the less deviated and are confused with the solar point of which they have the color, but the eye perceives clearly the green and blue rays while the imdigo and violet, which are the most dispersed and the most luminvous, cannot be seen.

FIND GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND

Quartz Bearing Rich Metal Is Found on Reef in Mokinini Locality.

News has been received from New Zealand of the discovery of a wonderfully rich gold reef in the Mobinini locality by a Yorkshire fireman, which information is verified by another Yorkshire man who is now living at West Port, New Z-ealand. The discovery was made, as dis-coveries often are, in a very singular mamner. Winter, the fireman, having stooped at the edge of a creek to pick a piece of stone to throw at a bird. noticed that the stone was gold-bearing martz. He at once returned to town. took out his miner's right, and, with his mate, pegged off claims on the ground, subsequently selling out his interest for £75,000. This is the biggest gold find ever made in New Zealand. Winter, who is now on his way home, is the conof a poor billiposter at Shields in Yorkshire, where his widowed mother is still living. The young man left his home three years asgo, and had not been heard i since until a month ago, when he wrote from West Port. At that time he had evidently not made the discovery, as there is no reference in his letter to his amazingly good fortune.

Maine's Great Aquamarine.

The minerals of Maine are becoming of world-wide reputation. The great aquamarine, found in Stoneham, and probably the most valuable gem ever found on the American continent, has recently been purchased as a valuable acquisition to the crown jewels of Germany. The German prince, while in this country, saw the gem at Chicago and admired it so much that the government has been negotiating for it ever since, and recently sent a man over to this country, who finally succeeded in closing the trade, taking the gem back to Germany with him. At the world's fair at Chicago the gem was valued at \$30,000. It weighed 133 carats. By the way, one crystal taken at Paris, Me., this summer has been sold for \$500.

Snow Blinds Britishers,
Many of the British soldiers suffered
greatly from snow blindness in Thibet.
The native Thibetans escape snow
blindness, as do the inhabitants in
other snowy parts of the world, by
greasing the face and then blackening
the skin all around the eyes with a
burned stick.

SIGHTSEEING IS A STRAIN. Electrical Strain Strain

cles of the Eye. "Academy" or "sightseers" headache is a not uncommon experience, and some recent observations of Simeon Snell, London, appear to throw some light on its causation. Allowing that in certain instances astigmatism or other forms of ametropia is a factor in its production, he yet argues that there are other influencing conditions. In support of this he quotes the experience of a woman who always suffered from sewere headache after visiting the theater when she had occupied a seat in the pit, but was free from such disturbance when she sat in the dress circle. In the first position, it is pointed out, sustained scilop of the elevator muscles of the eyeballs is required in order to see the stage, and this is exactly the action which is required in studying a collection of pictures, and more especially in looking at those which are hung "above the line." The same experience has been noted by Mr. Smell, in the case of cyclists, particularly of those who lean over the handle bars with the head lowered, and who, therefore, in looking ahead keep the ereballs upward. A further argument is found in the experience of miners' nystagmus, which it is suggested is due to wearinees of the elevator muscles of the eyeballs, caused by the constrained posttion in which the miners work. There can be no doubt of the physiological fact that lateral movement of the eveballs is much more easy and requires less muscular effort than movement in a vertical plane. All this goes to show that muscular strain is involved in sustained unward movement of the eyeballs, and this may wall result in a sense of weariness or more pronounced dis-

MODERN PILGRIM VILLAGE.

Town of Duxbury at Plymouth Bay
Is as Picturesque as in
Antiquity.

Quaintly pitturesque is the little Pilgrim town of Duxbury, declares Austin Cook, in Four-Track News. The water of Plymouth bay washes its long sandy beach, while to the south rises the green slope of Captain's hill. It was the second settlement made by our forefathers, and still clinging to it are the memories of those early days. Miles Standish was the ruling spirit and at one time owned . the greater part of the village. Who dose not feel a personal affection for the "redoubtable" captain, with his quick temper and his warm heart? Although not at that time a member of the Pligrim. communion, he left all the wealth and luxury of his ancestral home in England. and cast his lot with these devous and sincere people, and most efficiently did he serve them. Before they left the "Mayflower" he was chosen military commandant, and soon proved his courage by penetrating into an Indian encampment and dealing, with them so summarily that ever after they stood in awe of the man, "who tho' little in statwre, was great in strength."

SHOCK BRINGS BACK VOICE

Physician Says That Electricity If
Judiciously Used Often
Bestores Speech.

A young woman who had not been able to speak for five years has recovered her voice through electricity. One of the hospital surgeons who operated said: "We occasionally get patients who are unable to speak, not through any organic ailment, but simply because they are in a hysterical condition, and we often cure them by a strong electric shock. As a rule they yell out, and then they have no excuse for not being able to speak. We do not suggest that such patients have been shamming. They actually cannot speak, although there is nothing wrong with their voice. They are the kind of patients who sometimes go under quack treatment and make 'remarkable' cures. . There is a good deal of faith-healing in this matter." Swedish doctors having found minute pieces of enamel from "granite" ware in cases of appendicitis, it is surmised that the common use of this ware may have something to do with the prevalence of an-

WOULD KILL INCURABLES.

pendicitie.

French Professor Advocates Ending Lives of Seriously Afflicted Patients.

A French professor is advocating the astablishment of deathrooms in hospitals, where patients affected with incurable diseases who have lost all desire to prolong their days may at their own request be sent paintenery out of the world, says the Newark News. It is extremely doubtful if such measures will ever be adopted in France or any other civilized country. Occasionally people are met with among ourselves who profors to believe that this kind of work is done in some hospitals, but they are quite wrong. It is the business of the physicians and all those connected with the care of the sick to prolong human life, not to shorten it, and under no circumstances whatever do they consider themselves justified in departing from this rule. To put people to death because of incurable disease would tend to diminish the sanctity of human life, and possibly open the door to the commission of many crimes.

Hard Name to Master. According to Ysaye's manager, the

celebrated violinist's name should be pronounced as though it were speiled Ec-sah-ce-ch. Here are some of the common attempts heard: I-say, Ye-say, Why-say, Easy, Essay, Issay, Is-Yay, Is-Hay, Is-say-ce, Isaiah, Why-say-ce, and numerous other two-syllabled and three-cyllabled variations.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS