VANITY OF MEN.

Whose Who Are Growing Old Don't Want to Admit It-Want to Show Agility.

They may talk of the vanity of becamen all they please," said a streetconductor of the Indiana avenue Ence the other day to a New York Herreporter, "but i don't believe they any worse than men when it comes concealing their age. I used to mink vanity a female trait. A few weeks on the car changed my mind. when I found a man was willing to same the chances of getting a bad fall the sake, if he was getting old, of flaying to make it appear he was still on his feet Many an accident which the company has to pay damages is caused by this masculine wanity.

TA man gets up and I put my hand the bell rope to stop the car. This m, of course, in the crowded sections the city, where the car has to go showly. Well, sure as I put my hand the rope, two out of five of the whose joints are sting stiff with will look sharply at me as if in prise that I should think they meeded to be stopped for, and say waspingly: 'Needn't stop; I'll drop off right.' They drop off, and sometoo.

"Once when the car was moving flowly past the post office a man who was not a day under 60, even if he was well preserved, got up to get off. I'm m pretty good judge of age, and I menched for the rope. "'What do you think I am, anyway

-s cripple?' he asked. 'No,' I answered. 'I'd take you for

Tale student, of course. "I gave the rope a good tug and the book he gave me when he got off at Thirlieth street showed he resented may insinuation though it might be Im one's line of duty, that he was not young as he used to be."

PRICE OF HOSPITALITY.

Weeple of Better Social Than Pinaneial Status Can't Afford to Accept Invitations in England.

The question of tips is perennial. It especially at this time of the year that it forces itself most prominently imto notice, and the awful truth has be acknowledged that there seems to be no way out of a difficulty which alike besets hostess and guests, says the London World. Hospitality is bought at a price in these days, for the mew order renders it possible to open the doors of every great house with golden keys, provided that they are heavy enough and are attached to massive chains; and when guests include millionaires of transatlantic and coriental extraction, how is it possible hostesses to exercise any control ever the tipping system? The result is that everybody is mulcted alike. The poor mus: follow the lead of the wich, and in consequence it often becomes as great a difficulty for men and women of better social than financial atus, to accept invitations as to stay expensive hotels. Yet how is reform to be instituted? This is a socoal difficulty that it seems impossible so overcome, but at the same time it is one which stands in the way of many agreeable people of both sexes, who dare not in existing circumstances accept invitations, even where they feel they would be most welcome, and where a delightful time would await them.

THE GREEN MORAYS.

Wery Able Contortionists... Their Tank One of the New York Aquarium's Attractions.

Them fellers must have India rubher backbones," said a visitor at the Aquarium, gazing in as he spoke at the tank of the green morays, which were twisting and contorting and tying Memselves up into knots, in a manner would have made the India rubber man want to quit the business entirely, sthe New York Sun.

Seven feet long, the biggest of the marce here, and five-and six feet, respeclively, the other two, the big green mo-Pays always attract the visitors, even when they are quiescent; but when, as mat feeding time, they begin to squirm, men so many people gather around the that those at the back can get only confortionists as they rise high in the task, to be seen then over the heads of the people in front.

They are doing well, the green morays, of them feeding well, and they are probably as comfortable here, in their spacious tank at the Aquarium, as they could be anywh re away from the coral caverds they were accustomed to freequent, in the waters of the isles of Bermucha. They are certainly a great attrac-

Suction Dredges.

The operation of the suction dredges used by the government in river and harbor work is very interesting. A ling, flexible tube 12 to 15 inches in diameter drops down from the side of the vessel 26 to 30 feet or more to the bottom of the river or harbor upon which the dredging is being performed. The upper end of this tube is connected to an immense rotative centrifugal mamp, making several hundred revolufoods a minute and capable of handling many hundred tons of water an hour. The lower end of the tube is manipu-Exted from the vessel against the sandbars and mud banks, and as the water ies sucked upward by the centrifugal mmps a very large proportion of sand and mud goes with it. The centrifugal pumps discharge this water with its respended material into the tanks on Board the vessel or into scows, where the heavy matter quickly settles to the bottom, the water flowing back into

Claim That it Is a Nerve An Astonishing Number of Varieties Bestroyer, of Wild Insects.

ous.

CONDEMN PIANO PLAYING.

Some Medical Scientists Set Up 🚓

Piano playing tends to shorten life-

is the latest theory put forward by the

alarmist section of the medical profes-

sion to set vibrating the pulse of the

planist. Their claim is that the act of

playing the instrument sets up certain

nervous disorders which have an ex-

ceedingly prejudicial effect upon one's

life. Thus do they account for the ec-

centric habits of the average pianist,

One batch of the new theorists con-

demns the instrument entirely, but has

a saving word for the organ and certian

string and wind instruments; while

another school of doctors, though sec-

onding the opinion of their more ad-

vanced colleagues, believe that if the

plang be not taught to persons under 16

years of age little harm can be done to

the fine nervous system most humans

Now, it is trite to say that the vast

majority of musicians, especially plan-

ists and organists, are persons with a

singularity of manner which borders on

far as to say that musicians are half

mad. Anyhow, musicians belong to a

pronounced order with a style of per-

sonal mannerism which is peculiarly its

Perhaps, though, teaching of the piano

to extremely young children should be

condemned, but that the instrument is

harmful to the young player is surely

There is Sir Julian Benedict, one of

the greatest planists, who lived to the

age of nearly 90. Cramer was over 80

ohers died octogenarians. Halle was

nearly 80; so, too, were Liszt, Heller,

Potter, and Schumann when they passed

away. Thalberg was 70 when he died,

and Rubinstein over 60. Brahms, Bu-

low, Kalkbrenner, and Kullak were of

the same age. Bach had seen 50; and

Field, Hummel, and Willmere had seen

almost 50 ere they played their last note

Those are the names of only some of

those great pianists of yesterday who

had played the piano all their lives, and

Of living pianists there is Arabella

Goddard, who is close on 70; Kate Loder,

over 70; Walter Macferren, 77; Ernest

Pauer, 77; Saint-Saens, 67; and Wein-

iawski, 66. Paderewski is a young man

in his forties, and so does not count; but

the ages of all the others point con-

clusively to the fact that the new theory

put forward by an alarmist section of

the medical profession has no founda-

mental strain has to be endured by the

expert player, as by the beginner, and

should a person's constitution be not of

the robust order, a breakdown may be

expected; but that the piano itself

serves to shorten life, as the new medical

theory expounds it, is a libel on the in-

Happily, medical opinion is divided on

One specialist declares

the question-another case of doctors

that the plano is really a sedative, and

that playing it serves to tune up the

nervous system. "When you are de-

pressed," says he, "go to the piano and

Viewed from the calisthenic point of

view the piano is a good and wholesome

thing, for playing strengthens the fin-

gers and gives tone to the muscles of

the arms, and trains the eye to be alert

HAVE DETECTIVE INSTINCT.

Civilians Sometimes Prove to Make

Better Sleuths Than the Old

"The detective instinct is born in

Professionals.

some people," observed an old detective,

according to the New Orleans Times-

Democrat, "and it is a rather curious

thing when you think about it. I have

known good detectives, naturally so,

who were never connected in any man-

ner with the service: They possess all

the mental qualities of a sleuth, quick-

ness to grasp a situation, keen percep-

tion, rapidity of thought, strongly devel-

oned power of deduction and extreme

nervous activity. While it is true all

great detectives have acquired distinc-

tion through hard work and unflagging

application, it is also true that many men

have the detective impulse so firmly

welded into their natures that it will

"And I may say, in passing, it is use

ful to them in many ways, for not only

operatives, but business men of every de-

scription, frequently need those peculiar

faculties which go to make up a criminal

chaser. I once knew a man who had

the instinct so strongly developed that

he thought of nothing else than the un-

raveling of mysteries and chasing clues.

He found something of interest in the

slightest case of theft, and would amuse

himself by working it out. It became a

mania with him, and he was a source of

much amusement to the officers. There

was never a murder, day or night, that

he was not among the first on the scene,

and his peculiar talents frequently ena-

bled him to lend valuable assistance to

Insect Foes of Manking.

figures of the financial losses caused by

insect pests the published papers and re-

ports of expert investigators connected

with our agricultural department at

Washington and our agricultural sta-

tions elewhere furnish the chief and

largest resource. The figures given here

are truly staggering in their immensity.

Thus we have it on the authority of Dr.

Howard that the actual money loss oc-

casioned by insect pests in this country

every year is not less than \$35,000,000

According to Dr. Howard the grasshop-

per pest which visited large areas of the

west in 1874-76 destroyed farm crops to

the value of \$100,000,000 in a single sea-

When it comes to actual facts and

the regular force."

crop out in spite of themselves.

thump a tune out of it."

Certainly a considerable amount of

on their favorite instrument.

yet each lived a fairly long life.

when he died. Clementi, Herz, and some

he eccentric. Some people have gone so

savs a Chicago exchange.

are endowed with.

not right.

tion in fact.

strument.

and sharp.

Entomologists Do Not Know Half of Those Existing-New Species Afford Excellent Study for Students.

A bulletin recently issued by Colorado college corrects the popular error that there are only a few kinds of bees. Some people, indeed, think that there are only three-the honey bee. bumble bee, and a smailer wild snecles. According to the authority just quoted, no less than 1.878 different species of wild bees have been described from North America-that is, including ail of the country north of Panama -up to the present day. When one comes to study the habits and structure of all these bees, says the New York Tribune, it is possible to understand why the varieties are so numer-

The pollen of flowers has to be carried principally by insects-that of one flower to other flowers of the same sort, in order to bring about the fertilization and production of seed. Of all the insect carriers the bees are the most important. They visit the flowre for nectar and notice to store up in nests for their young. When so doing, they carry the dustlike pollen from flower to flower, leaving a little of that proviously gathered each time they alight on a blossom.

Now, suppose that all bees visited indiscriminately every sort of flower, it would continually happen that the pollen of one species of plant was left on the flower of a quite different species, where it would be altogether useless. It is desirable, therefore, that each kind of bee should visit one particular kind of plant, or, at any rate, should prefer certain kinds. This proves to be more or less the case, and there are many bees that never visit more than one sort of flower. The number of flowers is very great, and consequently it is not surprising to find that there are many sorts of bees.

In numerous instances the mouth part of the bees is exactly suited to the flowers they visit. Thus certain kinds with very long tongues can suck the nectar from long tubular flowers, such as the yellow flowered current. while others, with short tongues, can make use of shallow flowers. It is the case of the fox and the stork over again.

Although the described North American bees are so numerous, it is asserted that the entomologists do not know half of those existing. Indeed, it is not impossible that the North American continent, with the West Indies, possesses as many as 5,000 species. Thus the opportunity for the student of these insects is very great. He is absolutely certain to find in almost any part of the country species wholly new to science during his first season's collecting. In Colorado, for instance, it is probable that almost any spring or summer day defoted to the search, would yield new kinds. In New Mexico up to to-day 505 species have been found, and of those 315 can be called new.

The discovery and description of new species are, however, only the beginning of the work. After this comes the most interesting part—the study of the nesting habits and the relation between the bees and the flowers. So the field becomes a very wide one, and seems practically limitless. While the opportunities for study are so great, and, of course, open to all who have the time. comparatively few can be expected to

do much in apiology. There is no reason why many should not interest themselves so far as to make collections, or obtain specimens for the use of students, but only a few will have. the zeal, industry and patience to obtain a real grasp of the subject. There are at present only about 13 active students of bees in the United States, and some of these have done very little."

NOT SO STRANGE.

Use of the Toes Comes Perfectly Natural When Not Hampered by Shoes and Stockings.

"Isn't it wonderful how people that 'haven't any arms learn to do things with their toes," said a gentleman the other day, according to the Detroit Free

"Yes. But it isn't so strange after all, when one stops to think of it," replied his companion, who had just returned from the orient. "People in hot countries, who are not used to wearing shoes, often use their toes in preference to their hands. Filipino women, for instance, carry packages, and often enormous bundles, on their heads, in such cases, if anything falls off the head to the ground; the women pick it up with their toes and then pass it along to the top of their head with the hand. They can do this while keeping the body rigid and in that way run no risk of upsetting the basket or whatever is on the head.

"Even the American babies in the orient use their toes in the same way. It seems to be the natural thing to do. Without the shoes, the toes are free, and the baby uses them the way it uses its fingers. Why not? It does not know anything about the superiority of the fingers, and in a young child the toes are just as pliable and responsive. Of course, it is so much like a monkey's way of doing that the mothers are sometimes frightened at the unusual accomplishment of their offsprings. But there is nothing unnatural about it, and a regular application of shoes and stockings is a sure cure for the malady."

Too Much of a Good Thing. He-You are so much too good for me that I am always afraid of losing you. She-I see. You think I am too good to be true. - Yale Record.

BEES OF AMERICA. SEPIRITS OF THE DROWNED. - WING SHOTS AT SEA.

How the Chinese Appeare the Manes of the Departed-tustom of . Taoist Religion.

Shanghai residents seeking cool breezes on the river recently could not fail to notice the number of Chinese boats flying gayly colored lanterns and scattering burning paper on the water. Not only paper, but wonderfully constructed oiled paper lamps of various colors, which were dropped from the boats to float on the water, sometimes trails of 12 or 13 red, there and green lamps bobbing up and down on the muddy waters of the Wrangpoo, says the Shanghai Mercury.

Inquiry of even the meanest natives elicited the reply that joss pidgin was being done to keep the drowned men quiet. This is in reality a very ancient custom developed under the Taoist religion, which teaches that the spirits of the drowned flit miserably over and under the water until such time as cash is paid to the gods to release them from their purgatory. Failing this release, the drowned spirit lays in wait to catch boatmen sitting by the water's edge at dark and pull them into the water to take their places, when they themselves escape.

Hence, clinging to the old superstition, everywhere for the past 15 days of the seventh moon the Chinese assemble in bands and go down the rivers in their boats, beating gongs and burning paper money. Products of modern life are curiously blended with the old ideas, as we see everywhere in China, and in this festival steam launches are often to be seen towing a string of boats with colored lanterns waving to and fro. One procession of boats carrying over 100 lanterns and scattering others in their wake was preceded by the music of a cornet, a strange anomaly-indeed.

IN SELLING CHINAWARE.

The Use Explained of an Electric Light That Hangs Handy to the Auctioneer.

One who has a fancy for dropping into auction sales may, at a sale of rockery, for instance, see hanging near the auctioneer's stand an electric light wire, from which depends, within easy reaching distance, an incandescent light in a slender, candle-shaped bulb. The visitor might wonder just what that light with the curious shaped bulb was for, there where no such light seemed to be needed at all. But presently he will discover, says the New York Sun.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," says the auctioneer, "how much will you give for this beautiful little teapot?" holding up as he speaks a teapot which does not speak for itself very loudly, but which the auctioneer proceeds to describe glowingly.

And then in a moment, still continuing to talk, he takes off the cover and holds the teapot up to the conveniently placed electric wire; and so introduces that siender, little, curious electric light bulb inside of it.

And how thin and fine do the teapor's walls seem now, with that light inside of it, and how beautifully now, as the auctioneer talks, is the pattern on its sides brought out!

And that is the use of the queer little bulb that hange from the oddly-placed

COSTLY GAME.

Sea Elephants Cost the Hunters About \$7,000 Apiece-Sport in the Antarctic Circle.

Walter Wynne, who has recently returned from the Heard islands, where he has spent eight months hunting sea. elephants, calculates the cost of his exnedition at between \$69,000 and \$75,000. For this outlay, all he had to show were nine old bulls, none of which is of record size, says Stray Stories.

The Heard islands lie some 200 miles south of Kerguelen, in the Antarctic beean, and are ice-capped all the year round. To reach them a special ship had to be built, and provisions laid in for three years, as there was a possibility of the expedition being beset in the back.

Plenty of cub sea elephants and females were found on the accessible south coast of the principal island, but the big buils, which were what the hunters were after, had all taken refuge on the north coast, that was unvisited up till then.

To reach them the party had to traverse the dangerous inland ice, and, in coming back along the shore, were several times nearly overwhelmed by avalanches, one of which fell on an average of every seven minutes throughout the H days.

Costly "Spite" Tower. Every one is familiar with various spite fences or houses, but it is safe to say that quite the most costly and elaborate enterprise of this kind in the world is the famous Wainhouse Tower, in Yorkshire, England. Its builder, John Edward Wainhouse, was the owner of dye works in that valley, says the New York Herald. Next to his estate lay that of an English lord. The two quarreled, and Wainhouse built the tower so that he could always overlook his neighbor's grounds, although they lay very much higher than his own. The tower is nearly 300 feet high and cost \$50,000 to build.

Loss of Cattle in Texas.

The West Texas Stockman, an authority on live stock matters, in its issue to-day, says that the total number of cattle in the state will not exceed 7,000,000 head, of which 5,000,000 are range cattle, and that the depreciation in values during the past year represents a loss of at least \$21,000,000 to Texas cattlemen. Stockmen generally believe that this estimate of 7,000,000 head of cattle in the state is too high.

Novel Sport of Shooting Plying Fish -Need for a Retriever That Cun Swiffn.

One morning the yacht Linda steamed out of the Bay of Avalon with two or three friends and myself sitting on the upper deck, about eight feet from the water, each armed with a shotgun, says a writer in Outing. The Linda was neaded up the coast and was presently running at fair speed, and in a short time into the flying fishes, which rose at or near the bow and went skimming away in graceful lines. The first fiver went to the left, and was cleverly dropped by one of my companions, who killed another with his left barrel. The third fish fell to me. It rose 20 feet ahead with a vigorous trembling of the body. produced by the screw-like motion, and dashed away three feet above the surface. As it swerved to the right I fired, dropping it; as it fell the splash startled another fish from the water, which came straight toward the boat, rising slightly on the stiff wind. I did not fire, as the fish was too near, and it passed over the hoat into the preserves of my companion; who dropped it when 50 feet away.

There was something essentially novel in this sport. The fish appeared as though by magic, shooting out of the water with little or no splash, often apparently sailing along a foot above the surface, which it so resembled that it was as difficult to drop them as it would be the woodcock darting over cover that it perfectly resembled. There was one essential lacking in this novel sport-a retriever: Many of the fish sank before the small boat could be cast off to secure

TATTOOED WOMEN.

Famous Pictures, Crests, Automobiles, Phrases and Bad Jokes on Some,Fair Integuments.

Alfred South, of Cockspur street, who may be described as the pioneer of the tattooing art, has during his career operated on upward of 15,000 persons, including about 900 English women, the designs in a great number of cases being of a most peculiar description, says the

London Mail. Perhaps the most striking of all are representations of two celebrated pain:ings, "The Crucifixion" and "Ecce-Homo." One woman has depicted on her skin a picture representing a flight of birds. Portraits of husbands and lovers are popular with women, and there are several instances in which women have been tattooed with their husbands. regimental crest Monograms, initials and family quarterings abound.

Languages, too, have their due share attention. Many women have written on their arms words belonging to variout tongues-Assyrian, Chinese, Arabie Religious subjects are very popular, especially with Roman Catholics

There are some instances where ladies have had the inscriptions on their wedding rings tattooed on their fingers beneath the ring. Etchings of bracelets in yellow encircle the arms of many, Ladies who like to keep pare with the times may be adorned with illustrations of motor cars.

Another device is that of a figure of. Cupid disappearing into the recesses of a pewter pot, having cast aside his bow and quiver. This picture, which has been tattoord on the arm of one woman only, is entitled "Love Gone to Pot."

NEGRO DIALECTS.

More Than Fifty Varieties Spoken by Colored Folia in Different Parts of the South,

A patron of cakewalks or an admirer of cakewalk music might be justifuld in not thinking so, but the fact is that there are more than 50 s-parate dialects among the colored population of the south, says the New York Sun.

Anyone who has travelled through the tidewater counties of Virginia is aware that the speech of the negro population there differs materially from that used in the cotton fields of Alabama. The singsong speech of the camp meeting negre from the billy part of northern Georgia differs essentially from the softer and more melodious speech of the Louisiana negroes from the region of canebrakes and rice fields.

The negro race is the south is essentially imitative, and in Louisiana, where the reminders of French accupation are many, the French accent and intonation are preserved. In South Carolina, which has, relatively, the largest negro population, there are found in the tidewater counties the Guinea negroes whose dialect is has been found difficult for many visitors to un-Gerstand.

In southern and southwestern Missouri the negro dialect differs entirely from what it is elsewhere in the south. and in the Indian Territory, where there is a considerable negro population, many Ind an phrases and Indian methods of speech have become incorporated in the speech of the colored population.

N Curious Philanthropy,

James Reilly, one of New York's litthe known millionaires, has a curious tad-that of providing for the decent burial of the indigent dead. He is in constant communication with a number of undertakers, who keep him posted regarding such cases as he wishes to look after. Another rich New Yorker. Samuel Martin, spends a good deal of time and money in helping important victims of the police force. He is always camping on some officer's trail, and many a victim of police tyranny has had reason to thank Samuel Martin for timely aid.

Size of Panama.

Panama is not nearly so small as it looks on the map. The Carribean coast line is 450 miles long, and the bay of Panama is 110 miles long and 122 miles across at its month. The entire repullie is twice the size of Switzerland.

THE BEAD LETTER SALE.

Not a Safe of Letters But of the Merchandles They Otten Contain -An Explanation.

Referring to the article protesting against the method of the post office department in disposing of unredeemed articles of merchandise orc. accumulated in the dead letter office, permit me to say, says a Washington Star writer, by way of correcting what seems to be a wrong impression, that, so far as letters are concerned, they are never put up for sale, only the merchandise they chance to contain, All letters received at the dead letter office are treated as strictly private, which they are. They are at once returned to the writer os forwarded to the addresses, when either can be done. Otherwise they are destroyed. Parcels or articles of merchandise are held some years, after a diligent effort made to restore them to a rightful ownes has failed, after which such merchandise as is salable and fit therefor is prepared for the annual sale, the original wrapper and all identity of the former owner having been removed. Hence it cannot make a particle of difference to the former owner of such parcel whether

it was sold or destroyed, and but little

remains to satisfy the "morbid curiosity"

of the buyer, beyond the interest natur-

ally felt in a speculative way. Then, if

the eager buyer profits by the deal, which

is the general rule, and \$3,000 or \$4,000

go to the government as a partial reim-

bursement for the expenses of this serv-

ice for the public, why not? Who is

there who would not prefer to have

his or her stray goods sold to the inter-

est of both the public and the govern-

ment to their being burned, and which

TEN LAYERS OF HISTORY.

is the most "scandalous""

On One Sacred Site in Egypt Tempies Had Been Piled on Ruins of . Other Temples.

For the first time the whole history of one of the great national sites of Egypt has been opened before us; dating from the beginging of the kingdom, and ending with almost the last of the native kings-from Mena, about 4700 B. C., to Nekht-horheb, 370 B. C., says Harper's Magazine History is here laid our for us in strata, from which the past can be read as we lift them away one from an-

In order to read, however, one mut, know the alphabet of the subject; and that has lately been learned, from the pottery, the flints, the beads, which show, each, the age to which they belong. Excavation on a site with a long history is mere destruction if each stratum is not read and interpreted intelligibly as it is opened; unfortunately, this has never been done before on any such site. On the earliest sacred site of Abydov, the first capital of Egypt, temples had been piled one on the ruins of another until ten ages of buildings stood stacked together in about 20 feet depth of mins Each temple had become partly ruited after a few centuries, and then at last was pulled down leaving a foot or two of the walls and foundations; and a new temple of a different plan was then erected on the ground America is not old enough for this to be done even once, but London stands on a mound of over 28 feet of ruins, from which its past will be read as we now real that of Egypt.

INDIAN SUMMER.

It's Flave to Teff When That DeffahtfulPsearon Ends, But Whem-

In the gentle and indefinable shading off of summer into autumn, when does Indian summer begin? Is it a meauine, authoritative Indian summer if no frost has preceded it? Or must the woods. light up their banners to heraid its advent? An Indian summer that is not born of a few frosty nights may suddenly backstide and become a reversion to summer itself, says the St. Louis. Globe-Democrat. We can respectle noideals of that perfect season of the year with a return to perspiration and the casting off of coats. An Indian summer of hor days is no Indian summer. It cannot come scorching and sweltering as July, August and September, but veiled in bine mists or gray, every day, breaking in the same unvarying tints and tones and likewise temperature of the one before it, as if nature had saved er bestim the bottom of the basket and were hanging out an unspotted one every morning. Indian summer may continue long after the last leaf has fallen and heen gathered to its companions in the brown windrows. It is not perplexing to discover when Indian summer ends. It is swept out and washed away in long, cold November rain, that stretches its warning streamers across the sky for days before it spreads its dripping wintry pall over the earth. But when does Indian summer begin?

Railway Countruction. In 1857 an American named Collins, first proposed a railway from the Amur to the village of Thita. Later, several plans were formulated, but it was not antil March 17, 1891, that the Trans-, Siberian railroad was definitely determined on and projected by an imperial order. On May 19, 1891, the first stone was laid. The fine covers 3,562 miles in Russian territory and 1,504 miles m Chinese territory. In ten and one-half years 5,166 miles of rails were laid. In the Canadian Pacific, constructed under similar conditions, it took ten years to lay 2,921 miles of rails.

Cruel Puntehment. A man who was caught in the act of committing burglary at Paterson, N. J., was ducked several times in clean water and then told to leave town. It is reported that the friction he created in the air as he left almost set his clothes on

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS