#### THAT MADE A DIFFERENCE

Employer Advised Economy, But in This Case It Was Entirely Unnecessary.

"They tell me that you're thinking of getring married, William," said the old-Tarbioned employer to his faithful and steady clerk, relates the Chicago Daily

"Ves sir" said the young man, respectfully, "I expect to be married next

"So soon as that?" said the old-fashsoned employer, in some surprise. "Well, William, vou know best, I suppose, or you think you do. But I imagine that you won't mind if I give you a little adwice. I have been married for 34 years myself, and I think I might be able to grive you a few points. To begin with, practice frugality.

"You will probably be tempted to many Bittle extravagances at the outset. If you have not bought your furniture, I would recommend you to avoid extravagance. In that direction. Bric-a-brac and picgeres are not necessities, and I wouldn't spend any money for them if I were you. You, will need chairs and tables and honsehold linen, of course. Dishes and calinary utensils, too, you will be abliged to have, but these, for a young -couple in your circumstances, should be of the plainest description. The money that you will save by denying yourself, empensive decorated china and useless. mimeracks you can deposit in the bank. where it will increase slowly but surely with your added savings, as a provision against sickness or other misfortune, and will perhaps even amount to an independence for your old age. I would, in your place, apportion my income-so much for rent, so much for household expenses, so much for clothing and so much For a modest life insurance, always rerving a certain sum to be laid aside for a rainy day and never going beyond That apportionment. I would not waste maoney upon theaters or similar places of amisement. There are always lectures on improving subjects which may be heard free, and there are museums. salso free, which may be visited. Entertainments to friends or acquaintances which involve expense should not be inrepolged in. As to your table, plain food the best, as well as the most wholesome. Some of these vegetarian dishes care quite appetizing. Lentils are said to be extremely nourishing and prunes are a valuable article of diet. But, of course. I could not undertake to mention everything that I might think proper for you to eat. I wish that it was in may power to raise your salary a triffe,

"I'm much obliged, sir," said the elerk, "but I don't think we will need it. The lady I am going to marry has an income of \$70,000, and I hope to live within Chat unless she gets some more at her **Sa**ther's death, but—"

"Oh, that's entirely different, my boy," said the old-fashioned employer. In that case, I'd recommend you to go. ahead and enjoy life."

### DOUBLE BALLOON AIRSHIP.

Invention of an Englishman That Will Be Something New and Novel.

A new type of dirigible balloon, inwented by L. J. Anderson, of London. England, is described in the Scientific American. The principal feature is that two balloons, placed side by side, of edentical shape and capacity, are employed to lift the vessel. The model . having proved successful to the inventor, a full-sized vessel is now being constructed. The balloons are elliptical in shape, and will measure 70 feet in length by 27 feet diameter at the widest part. They will each hold approximately 27,000 feet of hydrogen gas, thus giving

them a lifting power of 4,000 pounds. The framework, or deck, of the vessel will measure 75 feet in length, and is to be constructed of bamboo. Another Teature of the craft will be the employment of three propellers. The main prospeller will be placed at the stern, to-Agether with the rudder. By an ingenious marrangement, however, the pitch of this driving propeller may be varied from the deck of the vessel as desired, the object which is to use it as an auxilliary abough powerful rudder, for maintainlog or altering the ship's course according to the exigencies that arise. Two subsidiary propellers are placed at the bow and stern of the deck respectively. and are intended to supplement the drive has power of the mechanism. The whole machinery is place between the two baltoons; for the inventor holds that by "This design the improvement of the steerbe possibilities and the maintenance of straight course are materially intreased The motion of the propellers. and their design are entirely new, coinciding as nearly as possible, to a reciprocatory motion, so that the nearest anproach to the motion of a bird's wing is obtained. The propellers are to measure 30 feet in diameter.

The motive power is to be supplied from a 50-horsepower electric moter, and the inventor anticipates that a speed warying from 14 to 20 miles an hour in Thir weather will be attained. The total weight of the vessel will be 3,000 pounds. which leaves a balance of 1,000 pounds. after dequeting this weight from the liftmg capacity of the acrossat, for the carriage of passengers, ballast, etc. It is hoped that the balloon will be read for trials some time this, and its total cost 🎘 🖦 🗱 approximate \$10,000.

## New Grafting Method.

The grafittik of fruit trees has tohay become such a common operation. and there is no need to present the ordimethods, but what is less well amown is that one may take young fruits certain species and graft them on the pranches of other trees. La Nature, Paris, publishes a photograph showing now a pear of one variety was grafted on me branch not its parent

#### SEXVICE IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

Fall of Misery, Says a Deserter Who Comes to This Country with Tale of Woe.

Abraham Levingston, a deserter from the Russian army, arrived at St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpoot recently and has gone to live with friends in Nova Scotia. Levingston, who is a fine looking, athletic young Russian Jew, says he did not desert the army solely to avoid service in the present war, but that he has for years been watching for a chance to break away from the miseries of the Russian service, says a Bangor (Me.) report to the New York Tribune.

His escape was ingeniously planned. He feigned sickness, and upon application secured a short leave of absence, during which he went to his home. Meanwhile his brother, L. Levingston. who lives at Digby, N. S., sent him a ticket to St. Johns, and Abraham was able, by bribing the guards, to leave Russian territory. After that all was easy, and he landed in St. Johns a happy man, though still in dread lest sples of the Russian government should be on his track. Levingston has been in the Russian army for four years, and had still eight months to serve, but such were the hardships of the life that he determined to remain no longer than was absolutely necessary.

Levingston says that the whole army is ready to revolt, owing to the rigors of the Russian military system. Every male person in the country, upon the age of 21, is called upon for four years and eight months of military service. failing in which his parents or nearest relatives must pay a fine of about \$150. taxes for the time he has been absent, If the young man leaves the country, and returns later, he is still liable to service, and is also compelled to pay besides being liable to punishment for evading service.

After entering the army the recruit's miseries begin. They are drilled continually, and are bound to perform any service that may be required of them. The food consists of coarse black bread. such as none but a famishing person would eat. No tea, coffee or beef, or anything else in the way of food, is furnished. The men are partially clothed by the government, but are not furnished with boots. Instead, they are supplied with rough leather, from which they must make their own boots.

The Russian army is sufficiently strong to overcome half a dozen nations like Japan if the soldiers were willing to fight, Levingston says. But there is so much insubordination among the men, due to cruel treatment. that the majority are ready to desert at the first opportunity. If a pitched battle takes place and a good chance offers it will not surprise those who know the army, says Levingston, to see whole regiments desert. The only thing that keeps the men in the ranks is dread of the awful punishments which follow even minor offenses against authority. A large proportion of the soldiers are nihilists, whose one aim is the overthrow of the present

autocratic government. Russian Jews living in Bangor verify the descriptions given by Levingston. as above, of Russian army life. They are delighted that Russia is in trouble and that she is likely to have a hard time of it. They are overjoyed at the successed of the Japanese, and express the hope that they will march right on to Moscow (Moskwaw, they pronounce it), although they regard this as hardly

Several immigrants lately arrived in Bangor tell vividly of the sufferings they endured while in Russia. One of them said: "You ask us for news. If you'did that in Russia and I said anything a man would come around to see what we were talking about. Then, If they found out we would be sent to Siberia and our friends might never know what became of us. In Russia any official can inquire what is your business in any place where you happen to be. If you don't tell-trouble. In our town we had a Jewish school. but when the patrol police came the children would run home. The Russians don't allow schools, and the people are ignorant—just like beasts. When the soldiers come we run away. The soldiers steal everything out of every house. They are not bad menno worse than we but they are hungry. Lots of things happen in Russia that no one ever hears about. No man. can print anything until the police see it, so people outside don't hear about the fights in the army, when men kill the officers. It's an awful countrythe worst country in the world-and I shall never go back there. We all hope the Japanese will win."

Electricity Bestored Life. Reduction by electricity of an aneurism or dilatation of the aorta, the main artery of the body, has been attempted in nine recorded cases, but only three of the patients survived. In a recent successful attempt, the galvanic current was applied to a Philadelphia man for one hour, reducing an aneurism that extended three inches above the hase of the breast bone, and was 314 inches wide. Dr. James Brien, of Essex, Ont., has saved a child's life by electricity, the infant being born apparently dead, and the current being applied after 15 minutes. In 15 minutes more signs of returning life appeared, pulsation of the heart and breathing being normal ten minutes

Would Be a Blessing "Now that my daughter has been married to a nobleman," said the Yankee father, "I must hustle and make all my labor count.

"What a pity it couldn't be reversed," replied the disgusted friend.

"How's that?" "Make all counts labor."—Chicago Daily News.

#### PROTECTING NIAGARA FALLS

Large Power Companies Diverting the Waters Are Destroying Scenic Grandeur.

Visitors to Niagara falls in recent years have noticed the diminution in the flow of water over the precipice, and have felt apprehensions that an increase in the diversion of the river to furnish power for manufacturing uses would greatly reduce the scenic attractiveness of the cataract. There are now five large power companies divert-Ing water from the river above the falls. two companies being on the American side and three on the Canadian side. This draft, says the Troy Times, cannot fail to have its effect on the volume of

the cataract itself. A movement has been begun to add to the diversion by carrying the water of the river to Lockport, and, after using it there, emptying it into Lake Ontario. The friends of the falls as an American attraction are becoming anxious at the steady increase in the attacks made upon the scenic grandeur of Niagara. The state government has spent large sums of money in establishing, maintaining and improving the public reservation at the falls, and Canada has done likewise.

The late Andrew H. Greene was a constant and vigilant defender of Niagara, and did much to make it accessible to the public. It is to be hoped that his death will not weaken the defense, but that those who believe that the natural inheritance of the people in the way of phenomenal scenery should be preserved, and that the material development of resources should not be the only object sought, will unite in action to prevent further attacks upon the dignity of one of the proudest possessions of the state.

#### HAND-MADE VALENTINES.

Were Not Driven Out by the Art of Chromo Lithography in This Country.

When chromo-lithography was introduced in this country a howl of despair arose from the artists, says the Brooklyn Eagle. "This settles it!" they cried. "Nobody will buy hand-painted paintings any longer, for they can get just as good by machinery." But they kept on painting, some of them, in the service of the lithographers, and although chromos by the millions disseminated themselves about the country, their only function seemed to be to-cure people of wanting them and driving them back to hand-painted oil pictures. There are 3 hundred artists with us to one who was here in the day when chromolithography was invented, and they are all doing better work and drawing better nay than they did at that time. Now it may happen that out of the demand, for valentines, which exemplify a crude state of the arts, there may grow a liking for things that have more substance. and that many a swain is innocently planting the seeds of a better taste in the breast of his inamorata—a taste which will fruit in a fondness for fine work, or in the doing of it. The valentine of the future may not be a confection of paper lace and gilding, but a picture, besutiful in color, dignified in design, fitting as an expression of senti-

ment, something to be treasured. But, however that may be, the good old fashion, which is always younger than it is old, of falling in love, will go on, with or without valentines. Surely, for years to come; it will be the sport. or the hope, of the modest youth to hide his affection in these harmless and pretty guises.

## FURIOUS LITTLE FIGHTERS.

The Japanese Believe That to Die in Battle Means a Passport to Heaven.

The Japanese soldiers fight like little furies. They really love to fight, and they care absolutely nothing for death says the Detroit Free Press. Life or death is immaterial, for if the latter comes in battle the victim goes straight to Heaven. Even in 1893 they were the best drilled and best equipped troops in the world. I saw regiment after regiment file past, in absolutely unbroken order, fully equipped to an extra pair

of shoes on their backs. They are wiry, absolutely tireless, and little as they are, have an unsuspected strength. They are indifferent to heat and to cold, and can live on a handful of rice a day. It is my opinion that they will give the Russians a hot run. They have an advantage in being near to their base of supplies, and in being familiar with the country. During the last decade, although the Russians have made themselves felt in the peninsula, the Japanese have been more or less upon the scene all the time. If reports are true, and the Russian Asiatic fleet has been destroyed, I imagine that that power must be in a rather hard case. The Japanese have fine docking facilities, easily accessible, and they can get their boats in first-class shape before the Black sea fleet reaches the east, granting that they are allowed to pass Constantinople.

'The Russians are bigger men than the Japanese, who are, indeed, much smaller than either the Chinese or the Koreans, but their diminutive size is rather an advantage, as they can get along with less food "

## A Parting Shot.

"After all," remarked the rejected sultor, as he prepared to go, "I supwife who hovered around the 32

"How very ungaliant of you to insinuate that I am 32." said the woman in the case.

"Well, perhaps you are not," he replied, "but it struck me that you were somewhere near the freezing point."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

#### THE "CHAMPION FAINTER."

One of His Most Successful Tricks Was to Collapse Before Wedding Party.

A fraud on a lady has just come to light on the details of which much time. and care must have been expended, and vet the profits amounted to only three shillings, says the London Mail.

A man, who described himself as a ship's mechanic, called on the lady at her residence at Putney. He displayed a most intimate knowledge of the family, and stated that two letters had been found in a berth on a German liner addressed to her two brothers. who were in Australia. He said that he had been to the London office of these gentlemen, the addresses of whom he mentioned, and added that he had been told to call on her, as a telegram had come asking for the letters

to be forwarded at once. He said that the third mate of the liner had the letters, and gave the lady an address in Hamburg to write to. He added that his expenses had been three shillings, which the lady gave him, promising to communicate with him later. Inquiries afterward proved that there was no such third mate and no such liner.

It is perhaps due to universal education that frauds of this nature are increasing, as opposed to crimes of violence. There is one man, for example, known as the "champion fainter." He never asks for money, he merely faints on your doorstep. He is almost invariably taken in and giv .1 a good meal and in many cases money is pressed upon him.

One of his feats was to faint outside a house in which a wedding party was assembled. He was tenderly looked after, was given champagne, and wished the newly married pair good luck in a neat speech.

A man who lived on his wits noticed that lamps were being used in a house. while all the others in the row were burning gas. He deduced that something had gone wrong with the meter, and called early next morning "from the company." Under his directions the family distributed themselves in the various rooms ready to apply matches to the burners at a signal, while he stood at the meter.

Experiment after experiment ended in failure and the family were moved from room to room, while the "gas-'man" made the most of his opportunities. He eventually left with a good haul, and instructions to wait until he sent the workmen.

#### "LAND OF NO POVERTY."

Plenty of Opportunities for Energetic Young Men on the Pacific Coast.

The opportunities on the Pacific coast for the right kind of young men with grit and abounding energy are innumerable. Should 2,000 young meff, with the right sort of material in their makeip, reach the Pacific coast in one day. it is the opinion of conservative western employers that they could all gain a foothold and eventually become men of property and affairs. An essetnial preliminary is a stern determination to law strong hands upon the first opportunity that presents itself, whether it be rolling logs in a lumber camp, driving spikes on a railroad, clerking, keeping books, trading or working along professional lines. The day of booms, as popularly understood, has passed; yet there has not been in the most tumultuous excitements attending western expansion anything comparable to the growth of the year just passed, says an article on "The Two Pacifics," by Harold Boice, in Book-

lovers Magazine. There are thousands of young men on the Pacific coast still under 30, many of whom borrowed their fare west or landed without the slightest capital, who are now living in beautiful homes, and are actively engaged in enterprises valued all the way from \$20,000 to \$500,-

The truth is that the citizen in any of the rushing western cities is so occupied in setzing the manifold opportunities in his immediate bustling environment that he lacks the perspective to see that his prosperity and the progress of his city are a part of a wholesale commercial evolution. Neither is this magnificent development confined to the Pa-

cific slope. In the middle west, for example, 90 new towns have fust been built along the lines of the Northwestern railway. South Dakota produced over \$100,000,000 worth of grain and live stock in 1993, and dug \$12,000,000 from the Black Hills. No state in the union equals it in the per capita wealth of its people. Every place, in fact, touched by the vast tide of energetic men moving westward from the Mississippi valley is surging with new life.

"To the land of no poverty" is the motto of the great migration.

Her Record Never Equaled. The friends of the famous old ship Chory of the Seas make strenuous obi jection to the German ship Optima being credited with having broken the

record of the passage from San Francisco to Newcastle, Australia. The Optima recentlyy made the trip in 37 days. The Glory of the Seas made the run in 1871 in 35 days. The American ship Swallow, the American bark Elwood Cooper and the British ship Alahabad each made the run in 39 days. The pace set in 1871 by the Glory of the Seas has never been equaled. The

## Could Baise Immense Army.

German ship Optima holds second

The United States could mobilize 48.-000 regular army soldiers at any point in the country within five days; could add 65.000 more in the next five days. and in 90 days could enlist, equip and mobilize 500,000 men.

#### KOREANS ARE QUEER 1

CHARACTERISTICS AND CUSTOMS OF PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE.

Country Has Never Recovered from Invasion of Japanese-Occupies Unique Position in the Diplematic World.

The people of Korea are not Japanese, and they are not Chinese, says J. Sloat Fassett in the Review of Reviews. They are Mongolian, and have a pollysyllabic language with a phonetic atphabet. They have a recorded history. of disputed authenticity, which claims for them a continuous existence as a Korean people of about 5,000 years, the earlier part of which of course is shrouded in the mists of tradition and fable. As early as three centuries ago, the Koreans had made great progress in the arts. They built ships 200 feet long and covered them with plates of iron, the iron being hammered into small plates and fastened by small spikes driven into the wood. They made woven fabrics and were very skillful in metal work, in the fashioning of lewels and in the manufacture of pottery. They were far in advance of their Japanese neighbors, to whom they have taught the arts of metal working, potterymaking and silk weaving. Three centuries ago, Japan overran the country and devastated . it. transferred whole colonies of artisans to Japan, and broke down forever the military power of Korea. Korea has produced but little literature. Korean students have been largely devoted to Chinese authors. The native literature consists largely, of descriptions of scenery and folklore.

The people of Korea may be described generally as robust, amiable, industrious, pleasure-loving and given rather to the arts of peace than the ardors of war. They are agricultural rather than commercial. They are kindly and generous. They have no national religion and never have had. Confucianism, so far as regards the worship of ancestors. the reverence for parents and the dignity of family, has a stronger hold than any other form of religion. Buddhism has always had a languishing existence among them. There is a widespread belief among the people in witches, in spirits and in devils. There are relics of fetichism.

The costumes of the men and the women do not differ widely from those in use thousands of years ago. The universal costume is cotton cloth, bleached and unbleaced. In winter this is padded with short staple cotton which grows in Korea and is carded into pad for the purpose of quilting the clothing of the people. Their headgear is remarkably varied in form. They have a different form or a different kind of hat for almost every station in life. All the unmarried men in Korea are called boys and wear their hair in braids down their backs. Marriage may take place at any age from 12 upward and when a boy is married he is a man. The women of have one wife and her children are his legitimate heirs, but a Korean may have as many concubines as he may have the ability or the disposition to support

The position of Korea is unique. She is the youngest of the nations to come into dipiomatic relations with the western world. Her treaties with the United States and England were made in 1882; with German in 1883; with Russia. and Italy in 1961; In France in 1886, with Austria-Hurgary in 1802. She has no well-established postal facilities or means of transportation and communications. She has only one short railroad, while others are projected, and only a few miles of t-legraph lines, and these mostly controlled by foreigners. The means of transportation of men and goods is man back, pony back, cow back, by means of sedan chairs and by twowheeled, clumsy bull carts. She manufactures freely an insufficient supply of textile fabrics, of pottery and of meta! wares. She exports rice, ginseng and

Korea has never recovered from the blighting ravages of the Japanese conquest of three centuries ago. At no time since then has she had an army worth the name. She has no military class, no military aspirations, no military aptitude, no miliary instruction. Her present army, nominally of 7,000 men, is deservedly a laughing stock and an object of proper ridicule when it is not an object of dread. Her soldiers, poorly equipped and badly paid, instead of being a body for protection, become a band of desperadoes, of which the emperor, the court and the people are desperately afraid. The Koreans are not cowards. but they are spirit-broken, resembling in this respect the fellaheen of Egypt. Corruption and intrigue have dwarfed even such tardy growth as has come to her since the western powers opened a way into her ports and interior. Her salvation for the future depends upon the institution of wise government at. home and the neutralizing of ambitious projects of other nations abroad. She is designed by nature to be a buffer state.

## Structural Steel.

The reports of tests of structural steel at the Boston insurance experiment station show that if structural steel is incased in a sound covering of good concrete, it is proof against corrosion for a period of years, which is so long as to make the subject of more interest to our great-grandchildren's children than to us. Steel, probably covered with concrete, may be expected to last until the substitution of a yet more modern construction necessitates the removal of the building.

#### Are Good Swimmers. All German soldiers must learn to

swim. Some of them are so expert that, with their clothing on their heads and carrying guns and ammunition, they can swim streams several hundred yards wide.

MUST NOT RIPEN ON PLANT

Banarits Are Unfit for Food When Aligned to Fully Mature oh the Stein.

There is a vast amount of ignorance prevailing among intelligent people of the north concerning the growth, production and marketing of bananas, says a southern exchange. Many people imagine that the natives in tropicalclimes step out of their hutslin the early morning and pluck and eat bananas fresh from the plant the same as they would oranges and other fruits. Bananas ripened on the plant are not suitable for food and would be much! the same as the oith which is found in the northern cornstalk or elder. Bananas sold in the United States, even after traveling 3,000 miles in a green. state, are every bit as good as bananas ripened under a tropical sun. This is probably true of no other export fruit. The plant of which Japanas is the fruit is not a tree nor is it a bush or vine. It is simply a gigantic plant, growing to a height of from 15 to 20 feet. About 18 feet from the ground the leaves, oftimes eight feet long, come out in a sort of 'cluster, from the center of which springs a bunch of bananas. These do not grow with the bananas pointing upward, naturally, and if the stem grew straight they would hang exactly as seen in the fruit stores and grocers' windows. This, however, is not the case: the stem bends under the weight of the fruit and this brings it into directly the opposite position, with the large end of the stalk up and the fringes pointing toward the sun.

A word of explanation concerning some banana terms. Each banana is called a "finger" and each of these little clusters of fingers surrounding a stalk is called a "hand;" the quality and value of each bunch depend on the number of hands it has Some may wonder how the fruit is cut from the top of a plant 15 feet from the ground. The native laborers cut the stalk part way up its height, the weight of the fruit causes the staik to slowly bend over until the bunch of bananas first nicely reaches the ground, then the bunch is cut off with the ever-ready machete and carried to the river or railroad for shipment. The plant at the same time is cut close to the ground. The banana is a very prolific. producer of itself, and at every cleaning of the land it is necessary to cutdown many of the young plants, or "suckers," as they are termed, in order, that they may not be ome overcrowded up to a certain limit; the fewer suckers on a given area the larger the fruit they will produce.

#### MONEY IN CATALPA TREES.

The Financial Side of Their Culture Should Be of Interest to Farmers.

There is probably no other tree which promises such big-returns to those who engage in forest culture as does the ataiba speciosa, or hardy dataiba, with which the government forestry experts have been making experiments in vartous parts of the west. Not only is the catalpa a rapid grower, but it produces Rumber of good quality for a variety of

purposes, says the Cleveland Leader The younger growths make excellent tence posts, railroad ties, and stakes, and constitute the first crop that is cutfrom a catalog reservation. The larger trees can be ent into lun ber for furniture, interior woodwork, desks and a variety of uses. The wood is light in weight, nicely grained, works easily and

when properly cured lasts for a century. The hardy catalpa is a native of Iddiana, and it formerly flourished along the Wabash river, but it can be transplanted successfully into the soil of nearly all the states. It grows as well in New Orleans as it does in Portland, Mr. Its growth is, moreover, very rapid. It adds about nine feet to its height each year, and takes on about an inch in diameter in the same time. It will be seen, therefore, that the forest farmer who plants cataina does not have to wait very long

for a return upon his investment. But the financial side of catalpa culture is interesting. From bulletins issued by the division of forestry of the department of agriculture it is learned that in Kansas and Nebraska, where catalpa plantations have been established, the value of the trees at the end of 12 years after planting ranges from \$252 to \$376 an acre, and in some cases the net return upon the investment has amounted to a comfortable fortune for the farmer who devotes land to forest

All efforts calculated to direct the attention of farmers to the subject of forestry should be encouraged, because from year to year this branch of agriculture is certain to grow more profitable as the supply of lumber diminishes, and the forests are cut down to supply material for the wood pulp mills. There are few crops which will pay as well as

Plump White Oysters.

Many people seem to regard the plump, white oysters, so often served now in restaurants, as perferable to the grayish rather thin oysters that the gourmet is accustomed to consider the luscious delicacy best suited to his taste. Because of this false taste, oysters are bleached and rendered plump by dealers on the way to local markets. Normally, oysters are accustomed tosea water. If they are removed therefrom and placed in fresh water for a time they become much whiter than before, and apparently grow fat because they absorb the fresh water.

With the Goods. "What! Yer city nephew in jail? Why, I alius understood he wus coin-

in' money! "Yep. That's jest it. They ketched him!"-Chicago American.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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