There Has Been Rapid Growth IN Recent Years in the Demand for American Products

The Imports.

Exports of fruit from the United Mantes in the fiscal year 1904 will exmucd \$20,000,000, against less than #3,686,4000 in 1894, and less than \$2,000,-666 in 1884. The growth in the exportation of fruits from the United Mates has been rapid during the last few years. The department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of mentistics, has usued a table showing the value of fruits and nuts imported and exported in each year from 1884 to 2964. It shows that the importations were practically \$20,000,000 in value ta-2234, and will in 1904 be about \$22,300,est, while the exports, which were \$1,-346,418 in 1884, will be about \$20,500,000

G**ille 1904**. Apples, oranges, apricots, prunes and unlsins form the principal items in the exports of fruits. The value of the apple exportations in 1904 will mmount to about \$8,500,000 out of the 220,500,000 worth of fruits exported, mail of the \$8,500,000 worth of apples exported about \$5,500,000 worth was exported in the natural state and \$3,-#86,000 worth as dried fruit

The exportation of prunes from the United States has grown rapidly in secent years, the total number of pounds exported in 1836, the first year im which a record was made by the buween of statistics, being in round terms B6.000,000; in 1902, 23.000,000; in 1903, 65,000,000, and in 1904 will amount to mbout 74,000,000, valued at about \$3,500,-Germany, France and the United Ringdom are the principal customers for this class of American fruit, the total quantity sent to Germany in the Socal year 1902 being 18,500,000 pounds; France, 16,000,000, and the United mingdom, 15,000,000 pounds, while Belgrium took nearly 5,000,000 pounds. Metherlands nearly 4,000,000, and Cananda about 4,500,000 Of the 66,000,000 mounds of prunes exported in 1903. 9,000,000 went from San Francisco, and #3,500 000 from New York: although They are chiedy the product of the fis-

wife coast. Raisins are also becoming an impormant feature in the export trade in Pruits, the total number of pounds of maisins exported in 1903 being 4,250,-4800, while for the year just ended the Motal will be about 4,000,000 pounds Canada is the largest foreign customer Bor this product, the total quantity exmorted to Canada last year being over 200,000 counds. The principal por of shipment was San Francisco, from which about 1,500,000 pounds were ment; from Detroit 750,000 pounds. From the district of North and South Daliota, 500,000 pounds, and from New "Work, 250,000 pounds. These shipments from the eastern ports originate, of course, on the Pacific coast. Of aprients, the total exports of which amountand last year to over 9,000,000 pounds. \$ 750,000 pounds were exported from New York and about 2,000,000 from San

The imports of fruits and nuts have. as already indicated, changed but little In total value, but in character there "has been a material change during the Bast decade Oranges, of which the Rolal importations amounted to over \$2,500,000 in 1896, will amount in 1904 so but little over \$500,000 in value of THE PARTY.

. Lemons, which amounted to over \$5.600,000 in 1895, will amount to a \$56the over \$3,000,000 value in the importations of 1904. The bulk of the . Themone come from Italy, and of ormages, chiefly from the British West Undies. Bananas form by far the Surgest single item in the importations and fruits and nuts, and will aggregate swer \$7,600,000 in the fiscal year 1904. meminst \$4.500,000 in 1898. They come -infaiefly from Central America Cuba tummed the British West Indies

Siberia's Big Farms. From Russian sources it is learned What streams of colonists are still pourfing into Siberia to develop its agriculthural resources, and on the shores of The rivers homes are rapidly being made Farms as large as those of Illinois, Iowa, sibe Dakotas and Minnesota are cultiwated either by single families or by combinations of men and women in local enburramnities, the basis of each of which Is a mir. or village. But these Siberlan Marmers are still backward in the use and agricultural machinery, although where is steady progress in that regard

Youth's Companion.

Righteous Indignation. Towne -- Some mean rascal passed a Bad do:lar bill on me to-day Anybody who would do that is the lowest kind arf a rrook

Browne-Yes, you're out a dol'ar, "O, I guess not I think I'll be able the pass it off on somebody else

Philadelphia Ledger Couldn't Be Solid Mrs. Casey - Yintigdy was Mrs. Ma-

Bons's birthday an' her ound man pramanted her wid a silver taylor. Mrs Murphy-Solid? "Sure, yez be jokin". How mid abe

got tay in it if it worsolld". To Bus Carry Coals with Them

When a Russian family moves it is manal for the head to carry about half as pint of embers or warm asons to a sclosed vessel from the hearth of one mouse to that of the other

Ferns Used as Tea. In Arran where the maidenhate zerou grow plentifully, some of the in-Embitants use them as a substitute for NEWEST NOTIONS IN DRESS

Becrees of Dame Fashidhisoncerning the Correct Things in Color and Design.

Fashion seems to be trending towards a season of briliniant enforing. It is hardly possible that the gorgeous tones of orange, copper blue green and purple now on view will be the common. wear. They are a little too bright for every day. Thus incoming of brilliant shades, the variety of styles and elaborateness of design in all styles, are the kernotes of the early full fashions. A little later a few styles and quieter colors will be selected and will become the real mode says the New York Post.

For street gowns nothing has yet appeared to rival the newest broadcloths in melange of colors, and invisible stripes and plaids. The surface is beautifully lustrous and the colors skillfully bleaded. A green and purple minture has a tiny line of rich red forming a wide plaid. A similar mixture has a line of orange through it. Green and blue plaids and checks are seen. These mixtures will be popular for severe tailored gowns. A model was seen made with a full skirt plaited closely around the hips and falling in loose folds to the ankle. The jacket was tight-fitting and was plaited flatly. It resembled the corset jackets of a season ago. The whole suit was more mannish than any that has appeared for some time. It had a shawl collar and small lapels, and

was buttoned almost to the throat Almost all tailor models show very short skirts, trim, closely fitting jackets. and amail sleeves. How these jacket sleeves are going to contain the enormous frilled and trimmed waist sleeves is a thing of mystery. A very handsome brown and tan mixture trimmed with red cloth attracted attention. The skirt atted tightly over the hips, a circular piece like an overskir; extending to the knees in front and growing shorter towards the back. This was piped with red Below the skirt was laid in wide box plaits. The jacket, a neatly fitting coat, had a flat-shaped collar of red braided with black. A fold piped with red extended from the shoulder seams on either side of the front, outlining the facket. A double row of metal buttons with red cloth centers closed the coat. The sleeves had an inverted plain on the outside the edges piped with

Directoire styles are shown in long coat suits. One of plain blue broadtheir might have stepped from a fashion plate of the early nineteenth century The collar, high in the back and rolling, was finished with pointed lapels and a full jabor of cream lace fell as far as the wrinkled waistcoat of blue chiffon taffeta. The sleeves were large, but not puffed at all, and had very wide, straight gauntlet cuffs finished with a double frill of lace. The skirt of the gown was full and plain.

IT LEFT HIM THOUGHTFUL

Then He Went to Work and Punctuated His Sign According to the Rules

"Look here, what are you doing

The man who asked the question seemed excited, but the man to whom if was addressed was not disturbed inthe least, says Smith's Weekly. He was dumping a load of dir' in a vacan' spot. This was perfectly apparent to the questioner, too. So that the question was clearly unnecessary as a means of obtaining information. This dea must have impressed itself upon the man at work, for he went on with his task

The other man became more excited this non attention, and asked the 110- ion again, in a louder tone than before. Then the workman replied:

"I am unloading some dirt, sir." "But ion't you see that notice?" demanie! the angry man, pointing to in a post not ten feet away.

Yes, sir." "What does it say?" "It says: 'Place no dirt here by or-

der of John Smith," read the man. "Well, sir," the angry man went on, "I am John Smith, the owner." Glad to know you, sir "

"None of your tripudence, siz, or I will have you arrested. Now I wish to know why you dump dirt here when there is a notice distinctly forbidding

"I beg your pardon, Mr Smith, but that notice does not forbid me dumping dirt there."

"It doesn't, eh? What does it say. then? I'd like to know, sir"

"Well, Mr Smith, I've read it to you once, but I will read it again if you wish. It says 'Place no dirr here. by order of John Smuh, and I have placed none there by order of John Smith I work for a man named Robinson "

At this the man mounted his cart and drove away, leaving Mr. Smith wers thoughtful

The next day the sign was properly

Fruit Bread.

Work sufficient bread springe for a small bat into half a cup of butter and a balf up of sugar. Have dried pears or applies stewed and sweetened to a rich. strup, stir two cups of the fruit into the long! with a cop of not meats, bickory or Engli it walnut and spice to raste. Add sofficient floor to knead into a loaf. her rise and very light then bake in a slow oven two hours. This bread, but-

sandwich .- Boston Grobe Ups and Downs. Tom--I wonder what makes Fred so melancholy? He says he doe-n't care

tered and out thin makes a wholesome

a rap what turns up. Jack- Oh, he proposed to Miss Got roz last night and she turned him iown -- Chicago Daily News.

RUSSIA'S GREAT PROBLEM. . THE FORTUNES OF CUBA.

Demand for Parliamentary Govern ment and the Obstacles to Its Establishment.

No one was surprised when the news of the assessination of the Russian minlater of the interior was flashed round the world last month. Whatever else was said practically all who snoke or wrote of the event agreed that Monaleur Von Pleave had met the fate which in Russia was the usual result of his policy

and methods, save Youth's Companion. The dead minister was a conservative. and believed in the gradual rather than the sudden change in Russian political institutions, and he used extreme measures for the auppression of the party of progress. The radicals were bitterly opposed to him, and charged him with all the unfoward happenings of recent years. These charges have been widely circulated. As they were almost as widely believed, his assassination was expected by those familiar with the methods of agitation in

Russia His taking off will not make Russia. freer. It is more likely to delay the promulgation of reform decrees. And herein lies the pity of it.

Russia is a great empire, the people of which are blindly groping for the light of representative institutions, and the exar and his ministers are guiding them with such wisdom as they possess. The grandiather of the present caar was on his way to sirp a decree establishing a species of parliamentary government, when he was murdered by nibilists. His successor was persuaded that the people were not yet ready for a parliament. and the decree was never signed. M. Von Plehve, when he was murdered, was at work on a plan for a parliament which he thought was suited to the state of Russian political development. It will take little argument to convince the ruling powers that when assassination is the weapon of those who find themselves opposed to the government the time is not ripe for the establishment of a na-

tional legislature. The proper attitude toward Russia is that of sympathy-sympathy not only for the people who are suffering under the abuses inevitable in a corrupt bureaucratic 'government, but sympathy for the czar as well, who is struggling under a burden too heavy even for the strongest. The Russians are men, and our brothers who must work out their own salvation as best they may.

JAP OFFICER AS A COOLIE. Spent Six Months in Port Arthur Getting Information of Value

to His Army. The other day I was talking to a very intelligent man who has had many opportunities of meeting globe trottersglobe trotters for reasons of business rather than of pleasure-and he told me a remarkable story which had been told to him by one of these globe trotters The story, says a writer in London M. A. P., throws a significant light on the reasons of the extraordinary success the Japanese have been gaining in their recent battles

A Japanese trader was leaving Port Arthur just as it became evident that war must come. He had several trunks, and these, he intrusted to a Chinese coolie, who seemed to be well up to his work and who handled the trunks with the characteristic promptitude and facility of a Chinaman of that class. When the Japanese got on board he missed his coolle, and he found among his baggage another trunk which he did not recognize. He thought nothing more of the affair believing it to be one of the mistakes which were inevitable in a time of hurry and something like panic. But when the vessel in which he was traveling had gone some distance. from Port Arthur he was approached by a Japanese officer evidently of high

position The officer remarked to the trader that he had not paid his coolie. The trader confessed that this was so, and gave as an excuse that the coolie had suddenly disappeared just as the vessel was leaving

"I was the coolle," said the Japanese officer with a smile. "I have been in Port Arthur as a coolle for six months. and now I know all about it, and by and by this will be useful"

Physical Degeneracy a Myth.

Interesting facts regarding the question of physical degeneracy have been furnished by the use in England of old tailor measurements for comparison. A firm in the north of England has compared the measurements for clothing made two generations ago with those of to-day, the results going to show that chest and hip measurements are now three inches on the average more than they were 60 years ago. The same conclusion is reached by the experience of the ready-made clothlers, who it is said nearly always and that the present-day wearers of clothing require distinctly larger sizes than their ancestors

In After Years

Mrs Green-William, what objection have you to that young man who is calling on our daughter? Green - He is allly Mary

"Oh that's because he's in love I remember the time when you were a very silly young man " "Silly un't the proper name for it. Mary I was a measly idior - that's what

I was "--- Chicago Daily News. On Second Thoughts. Her Father -Are you going to marry

that insignificant little Percy Millyuns? Why, you once said you would never marry a man less than six feet Edith-Oh, I know, father; but the fact of the matter is that I decided to

take off 20 per cent. for cash.--Cas-

Contrary to Many Predictions the

Island Republic Is Getting Along Finely.

The Cuban republic is young among the nations of the earth, but is a justy infant. It is only two years since Tomas Estrada Palma took the oath of office as the chief associtive of the island republic, writes Albert E Powell, in the Chicago Journal

There were many perdictions that the course of the little nation would be that of one of the old Italian tales; jong enough to display a catastrophe, but not long enough to develop character.

Her career, thus far, belies the eracles. The government has done well and promises to do equally well in the

The adopted constitution has proved satisfactory, although many critics think it has serious defects. There are plain indications that the constitutions of the United States and Spain were drawn heavily upon and that levy was also made upon the constitutions of the Spanish-American countries.

It provides for a partially centralized government; the president has the power to suspend the regulations of the various "Ayuntamientos" and those of the several governors of the provinces. In other provisions are seen possibilities for a strong hand in time of stress.

The law is Spanish law, with some modifications. The Spanish codes have had a long growth and have been carefully revised from time to time. They are recognized as excellent, but the corrupt administration and the low standard of professional ethics among the lawyers have attached a vicarious sort of odium to the law itself

In some respects the procedure, especially in conveyancing, is too cumbrous and systematizing is needed, but the law itself contains much good sense. Differences between the Spanish and the English systems of law may be explained historically, as the greater paternal power and the greater subordination of woman

An odd, and, perhaps, sensible provision is one that prevents an unmarried woman leaving her father's house without his consent, if she is less than 25 years of age, although she becomes of age before that time. The laws, as all laws should, suit the people

Cuba is well-governed, if peaceful conditions are any criterion. Havana the metropolis, is one of the safest cities in the world for strangers. In the autiying districts and on the trains the rural guard in their near | khak: nniforms. maintain order by their presence

The rural guard is the only Cuban army, and is used very properly for the policing of the country districts. The city policeman, in his uniform of blue drill, has not the physique nor wellrounded stomach that distinguishes the "bobby" of the states, but his prominently displayed baton and revolver enable him to keep the peace and do it quietly. The people themselves are courteous and law-abiding.

The legislators set their constituents a bad example by frequent bickerings. The liberal inveighs against the conservative (the government party) with an exuberance of passion that wrinkles his face with angry lines; the conservative retorts with a denunciation equally warm. Fortunately the country goes scathless, as the parties cannot agree well enough to secure a quorum.

It is rather interesting to go into the blue and white chamber of representatives, and watch a Cuban representative while he harangues a few colleagues as vigorously as though he were Dantel O'Connell on the Hill of Tara each eyebrow rippling accents, each finger an exclamation point, his lean Latin countenance earnestness is flesh if you knew the topic you might not think it worth the zeal.

The army of the revolution is waiting for its pay, with no attempt to conceal its impatience. It is remarkable how the army has grown since it developed that the sturdy patriots were to have something besides their countrymen's plaudits to compensate them for their

The commanding officers are unable to explain how such a force could be in the field, and they not know it, but the faulty_records_make_fraud_possible. It is not unlikely that the service of some of them was like that of old George III., who, when his mind was failing, insisted that he had commanded a regiment at Waterloo.

It will be interesting to watch the further growth of the list of heroes if a pension system is ever established.

Succession of Assassinations. The position of a Russian high offi-"lal cannot be a happy one at present. The list of assassinations is infeed terrible. De Plehve's predeces-307. M. Siplaguine was assassinated on April 15, 1902, and he had stepped into the shoes of a murdered man. Gen. Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, was killed only in last June, while Gen. Bogdanovitch, governor of Ufa. was killed in May of last year. In February, 1901, M. Bogolieff, minister of education, was assassinated; while attempts have in the last three years been made on M. Metlinko. thief of police; Prince Galitizin, governor general of the Caucasus; Prince Obolenski, chief of police at Kharkoff; Gen. de Wahl, governor of Vilna; and M. Poblednostseff, the hated procurator of the holy synod .-Black and White.

Whole Thing Himself.

The only name on the list of voters for the parish of Hopwas Hays, in England. is that of the assistant overseer himself. Besides being the only occupier, he appoints himself overseer at the annual parish meeting, over which he presides and alone attends. As assistant overseer he collects the guardians' precepts from himself and pays himself his own salary -N. Y. Sun.

ICEMAN AND WASHERWOMAN

Housekeeper Reveals a Secret That Has Made Two Industrious Persons Successful.

There was a discussion in progress about success and bersons who are classed as successful, relates the New York Times

Why spoke up our woman "It seems to me that my little world is full of successful men and women.

"You think I take too rosy a view of iffe? You will be more surprised, pertaps when I tell you that among the really successful I class my washerwoman and the iceman. "No, he isn't a bit like the Iceman

we read about, and he doesn't get hispicture in the comic papers. He's a wiry young fellow with a public school edueation and the proud record of having worked himself up from the place of the roungster who hangs onto the danger sign on the rear of the ice wagon till be swas a little business of his own, with a darky boy to help him. "Only the other morning, as I settled

my monthly account, he confided to me with undisguised pride that he had rereived over \$100 in the past four days I tell you,' he said, 'I've got a beautiful fee route-beautiful. Has it ever accurred to you to apply that particular adjective to an ice route? No, nor had t to me, but just that enthusiasm and hat burst of confidence revealed the whole secret of the spirit that be put nto his work.

"Successful? Of course he is successful. He can't help being so. I don't mean merely in a financial sense, either. rie has the possibility in him of somehing more than that.

"And the washerwoman? I only wish hat I could do her justice. She has the warmest kind of frish heart and the richest sort of Irish brogue, with the girth of a rain barrel and an arm with the strength of a suspension bridge ca-

"She fills the kitchen, to be sure, but t is with the cheer of her smiling face; and blue Monday is unknown at our house. There is no way of telling from ier looks and actions that she is a widow with one helpless crippled boy and wo mites of girls, none too sturdy. tither of them.

"And whenever she has what she calls a good week she purs by a dollar or two in they can go to some business college. and learn to support themselves at offor work. For as she says, they are much too frail to stand factory hours or work of the sort their mother does, and she can't bear that they shall not have a chance at something better

"The only attempt at condolence I ever made was when I ventured to say that it was too bad that her husband had fled and left her to struggle so. But she would have none of it.

"Sure now, and it ain't so bad," she inswered back quite brinkly, and went on with her scrubbing.

"And the pleasure that she gets ou of doing her hard work well is something worth talking about. The other lay she boiled Susie's anowy gown to a mowy white and fromed its frills to a state of fluffiness that made Susie perk 'ike a little peacock, and she took the rich chocolate-colored paint stain out of Sammy's blouse as if she never had anything to do before that she enjoyed half so much.

"An artist scraping an old canvas and anding under the disguise some choice. handswork of an old, master couldn't work with any greater enthusiasm, and, I might add, with any higher motive.

That is just the point "She puts the spirit of the artistinto the work that we call drudgery Sodoes the iceman. They are both succasaful in the best sense of the word. In their own humble callings they are themselves artists. I only wish that my swn work was as worthy of being measgred by the same high standards."

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING CLUB.

Unique Organization Composed of Men and Women Fond of Adventure.

When the "Sierras" gather for their

annual pilgrimage, says the Era, there is one who always addresses them in these words: "Welcome home, my friends." To John Muir, what men call the wilderness has been home and school where he had devoted the best of his life to study Nature's handicraft. in forming the Sierra club he gathered about him men and women of similar tastes. Yearly he leads his band of followers through woodland and valley. Sometimes 200 people from nearly all walks of life are in this interesting caravan. Accompanied by pack trains, loaded with food and camp equipment, they cross the border of civilization. avoiding human habitation as far as possible. While some of the organization are also experts in mountain climbing, the company does not devote itself to such exploits, but is confert to journev leisure'y through the great natural parks of California and Oregon, occasionally going into the Yellowstone region. It camps at night at a suitable spot, and after the cooks have prepared the evening meal all gather about the blazing log fires like the members of a great family, telling tales of past experiences, singing familiar songs, renewing friendships and listening to the discourse of their leader. Banker and clerk, lawyer and doctor, minister and student, merchant and ranchman, are all included in this democratic organization. Each contributes his quota in advance to the camp fund, which purchases the supplies for the trip.

He Was It.

"And what seems to you," the reporter asked, "to be the object of most interest in this country?"

"Well," replied the foreign notable, who was endeavoring to travel iscos. "I seem to be."-Philadelphia Press.

THE CHINESE CALENDAR.

Its Errors Rectified by a Jesuit Astronomer in the Seventeenth Century.

In the old Chinese classic, the Rocords of Yao, -we are told that "he bade di and Ho reverently to regard the tigns, and tespectfully give the times of men, says the Living Cauren. He, to and two others of their respective amilies were ordered to the four points if the compass to determine the equinones and solutions. The bird, supposed to be our Cor Hydrae, was to be the starof spring; Antares (Alpha Scorpii), of summer: Beta Aquarit for autumn: and the world renowned Pleiades the dga of the winter solstice. "Oh you Hiand Ho!" the old document continues, 'all around there are three hundred and ilaty and sig days, use the extra moos. order the seasons and perfect the year. Paithfully regulate the hundred offices, and all the works will be perfect." Thus was formed the first Chinese calendar about 2,300 years before the Christian era; and its regulation has always been is object of care and interest to the imperors from Yao down to the present

7230

2.0

Practically no changes were made in t, says an astronomical authority, until the mission of the Jesuits to Peking in the seventeenth century. The help of Mohammedan astronomers had been sought, but they were unable to cope with the difficulties which presented hemselves, and the emperor, Kang-Hi, was thankful to let the Jesuits take the ead in all astronomical researches. He built them an observatory at Peking. which Father Verbiest fitted up (in 1668) in thorough "up-to-date" style. The errors of centuries had accumulated in all departments of the science, and the foreigners had a hard task tosiminate them and introduce European. mprovements without exciting hostile-

ty. The accuracy of their calculations. soon inspired such confidence that Father Verbiest was appointed president of the mathematical tribunal. He soon turned his attention to the calendar, recifying the errors, but not making many hanges beyond introducing the 12 signs of the zodiac, and dividing it into 160 degrees instead of 365% as was the old Chinese division. The reformed ralendar went into many details and the talculations were given down to the

man 2020 A. D. H. was published in his columns, and called, in honor of the emperor, "the Kang-Hi Perpetual Calandar "

The solar and lunar years are both used and a combination is effected between the two by adding seven extramoons during the period of the lunar cycle--that is 19 solar years. The civil year commences with the second new moon after the winter solution and consists of 12 months, or moons, which are called large or small according to whether they constat of 29 or 30 days. When an extra moon is to be used a thirteenth moment is uper added, but one of the months is doubled. The rule that the winter solstice shall be kept in the eleventh moon is hever departed STORY.

As our week is not used except among Christian converts, the Chinese are sccustomed to count by the days of the moon. Certain days are considered sperially sacred, such as the lat and fath of each month, and the dates on which the numbers are doubled-as, the 3d of the third month or 7th of the seventh Particular attention is given in the calendars for general use, to the lucky and unlucky days - sometimes even to the neglect of astronomical information. and predictions. Some editions comtime rather poetical matter with the _practical and superstitious notes, giving the dat when the rainbow will first. be seen, the time for the opening of certain flowers and the migrations and songs of binit

The official calendars are issued anquality, after they have received the emperor sapprovat; and although filled with superstition and inaccurate in many particulars, they are most interesting and instructive, and present a good example of the lote and science of the Chinese people

Veteran Postwoman of England. Overton, in Hampshire, England, boasts a character in the person of Mrs. Jane Wort. She has served the local . post office for nearly 30 years, 20 years. of the time as letter carrier, during which period she has possibly created a. record for her sex. The district is somewhat remote and Jane's "round" has been 15 miles a day, winter and summer alike. When the post office verified this fact they granted her a raise. But at the present time Mrs. Wort, whois in her seventy-fifth year, is the recipient of the princely wage of six shillings and six pence a week. There are, hose who believe that her services will entitle her to a pension on retirement, but the post office is reported to think otherwise --- Westminster Gazette.

The Doctor Enlightened Representative Livingston, of Georgia, repeats a story that was told him by a physician on duty at a nospital in Atanta.

One day there entered the hospital a. long colored woman badly bitten in the neck just back of the ear. The docor who dressed the wound said to the

"It perplexes me to determine just that sort of an animal bit you. This zound is too small to have been made sy a horse and to large to have been nflicted by a dog of a cat " The colored woman grinned "Sho", foctor, it wa'n'r any animal dat bit me,

t war a lady, sah!"-- Lippincott's. Domestic Happiness. Mrs. Neighbors-Mes have different ways of making home happy.

Mrs. Hammer -- How so? "Some do it by staying at home, and some by staying away."-Cincinnata

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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