MIDALIA'S "PERFESHUN."

edlag to Her Proud Wotker's Account of It, the Was a "Face Many-t are."

The top at the mawrain', to yez, McClinerty! Shure, 'tis good for make eyes to see yes since yes marcel out as the war-rud. Come in, www.mn, dear, and dhrlak a cup av

Lay." "Arrah, Mrs. O'Googan, 'tis yourwill that has a war-rum welkim for an fried! An' how are yez, these noice.

doys, at-ull, at-ull!" "Tin well Of am an' hopin' yez are the same. Take off your bonnet, mend, au make yourself comfort'ble." Mrs. Met.linerty, come to visit her

friend, Mrs. O'Googan, laid' maide her bonnet, and when the teawas served the women drifted into the most delightful gossip imaginalde, write, George Owen Koch, in the New York Times.

"It does me good, Mrs. O'Googan," said Mrs. McClinerty, after awhile, "to get a chapet to talk to yez agin. M's voursilf that knows all that's goin' on, though how yez do it the divil a hit av me can tell."

Mrs. O'Googan flushed with pleasmen at the compliment. "Arrah, dar-"ma", 'tis yoursilf that has the tomene to say the swate wor-rad." she answered. "Yez can put the comether on wan that alsy. Have aninther one of tax."

"Oi will that, an' thank yez koind-Thut's good tay. But, Mrs. O'Googan, phare's your darter Judy? A comfort that gyrul is to yez, Oill ge beil."

"Yez niver sold truer wor-rud, Mrs. Methinerty. Judy's a good gyrul. wor-rukin'." "At phwat? Has she got a place

www a job in a sthore?" "Waythur, Mrs. McClinerty, Judy 🗫 wur-rukin' at a perfeshun. - It's moded? She's a many-cure."

The saints be good to us! Loike doctorin', is it? An' how many does she cure? An' phat ails the "She cures no wan, do yea moind?

They're not sick at-all, at-all. A passycure is a person that makes The fingers av frame leddies an' gin-Flemin purty. Me Judy's splindid at the the same token. She wor-ruks In a par-lor, an' 'tis very ginteel. but bad scan to me for me impoliteweer! Oi haven't axed about your www darter Midalia. A swate gyrul

🌬 Ridalia, an' a hilp to yez, Oi'll be "Bonno? " "Tis a furny thing, Mrs. O'Googam. That's phat Oi kim to tell yez about. Shure, it's a co-in-ci-dince. 🙈 🗪 me Pathrick says. Bidalis's wor-

Fukin', too. An' she's not livin' out. me" she's not in a sthore. She has nerfeshun loike your Judy. Mrs. O'Googan." "Allahah! Of'm glad to hear thot.

過報" phat is she afther doin'?" Ste's normakin for a conabon spechalist. She is that! A complexship spesibilist, Mrs. O'Googan, is somewan that makes the skinthe faine leddies purty Shure. rube "tis a co-in-ci-dince. Me Bidalia's a face many-cure!"

"G'ory be, Mrs. McClinerty! Have amother cup av tay."

BURDEN OF HINDOO CASTE.

Ceremonial Cleanness of the People Puts Them to infinite Amount of Trouble.

It must be dreadful, in this day and generation, to belong to the high caste Hindoo. We suppose in past executuries, when the Hirdon were score or less isolated from the people. ceremonial cleanness of the Hindon people could be carried on with less trouble than it could be now, says Medical Talk.

Just think of a man keeping himwelf ceremodially clean, according to *be requirements of the Hindoo caste. The floor of the room in which food as served must be washed clean with a particular Hindoo disinfectant, be-Fore and after meals, and this must inc done by a Hindon. If the body of the attendant who brings the food comes in contact with a person who 🅦 not a Hindoo, or comes in contact with anything cooked by a person who de not a Handoo, the food is pul-Pated, and cannot be eaten by a high exaste Hindoo. If water is used out of im cask or bucket, or any other receptable, not only will the water be moffsted if toucked by a non-Hindoo. fact if the cask containing the water As roughed it will be considered pol-Paried. Any truit or regulable, after it is out or broken, cannot be touched by any one except a Hindoo, else it is polluted. Cakes or bread cannot be port in a box or bin that was made

The Hiadoo cook must take a bath before cooking each meat. He must enck the meal with nothing on but Le wast cloth. The Hirden master meast also bathe and clothe himself in chan clothing before he can even torich his food. He estinot wear any electhing that has been stifehed with a seedle, or to sched by a non-Hindon, After making baniself ceremonally elementer a meal, if a non-Hindon should touch bim by accident, he worse go through the oath again, and Fedress, bingers of the entirely differwat chathing before he can eat.

by any one who is not a Himdon.

All the jets and pans and cooking with all must be externomally clean. We care not take a complof teactor. Penerande, or water from any one who is not a Hadon. He may not even elvink at a spring of water until after be has washed himself.

As Seen from a Distance.

The average material section (as fame) makes some mights pour selections, --Change Dany News.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Between 1870 and 1833 the French governments operienced by chang and

minie The average life of hornes in the British cavalry is just over five years; but army service draught horses last

half as long again. The smallest typewriter ever manufactured was made in America 14 years ago. It was four inches by three inches

and weighed 45, ounces. In one of the Howe islands off Australia a banyan tree has been discovered the branches and trunks of which cover nearly seven acres.

At Yakutsk, in eastern Siberia, the record annual range of temperature is reached. It varies from 85 degrees.

above to 75 degrees below zero. A novel sight was seen the other day which attracted much attention in Bath, Me. A young woman from Wilton was in the city and had as a fellow traveler a bright looking coon, which was perfectly tame, allowing his owner to carry him about as one would a kitten. The coan was captured six months ago and weighs 14 pounds.

The Eskimos possessed the most remarkable place of worship in the world. It was a scalskin church. Forty sealskins were stretched over a light framework, and in this tent, 15 feet by 12 feet, services were held every Supday. But the church came to an untimely end. One hard winter the Eskimos' dogs, being half-famished, dined on the scalskins, and only the frame was left. The Eskimos have now erected a dog-proof tabernacle.

George Vanderbilt's estate, Biltmore, is already the largest body of contiguous land under one ownership in North Carolina. Nevertheless, he is still adding to it. He has just secured a large tract on the upper Davidson river, which will become a part of Biltmore. On his new purchase are several water powers. In order to carry out his scheme of improvements, Mr. Vanderbilt finds, it necessary to excavate a part of the bed of the Swannanoa river to prevent overflows.

SOME ANCIENT HOMES.

Strange Tower Residences Found in a Little Known Region of the Uid thupire.

The ancients in these regions seem

rate resinence -one it by and low, seldom of more than two stories, and having capacious two-story colonnades, or porticos with inclosed courtyards before them; the other of tower form, four or five stories high, with two or three rooms in each story. Those of the latter sort are naturally preserved in fewer instances than the former, for the reason that high buildings are, generally speaking, a more easy prey to earthquake than low ones. Examples of the long : wo-story house are common in every ruined town, many of them in a remarkable state of preservation, writes Howard Cros by Butler, in "A Land of Deserted Citles," in Century. The dates inscribed upon them range from 398 to 510 A. D. The parties of these houses were their most unteresting feature; bere the ornaniens was massed, here the inscriptions were carved, and here doubtless the leisure hours of the ancient owners were passed. Between the colarms of the upper story was a parapet composed of rectangular slabs paneled, inclded and otherwise cruamented Many of these apparently thin slabs are, in reality, the backs of the settees cut is solid stone, with comfortable seats and curving arms. The wooden floors of all colonnades like this have, of course, perished, so that now, when one sits in one of the soules. his feet are necessarily suspended in space; but these seats are an index of the homelike ease, and luxury that these ancient people enjoyed in the open loggias of their town residences, when the floors were in place, when a sloping roof afforded welcome shade within the portico, and when clinging vines twined about the pillars of stone.

The bazars of these ancient towns. which are still recognized as such by the people who live among the ruins, who have no bazars of their own, but have seen them in Aleppo, consist of long, narrow structures facing direct-Is upon the street; often they occupied both sides of a street of unusual width. The fronts of the shops have two-story portices of square monolithic piers carrying equally plain architraves. Behind the portico is a building, also of two stories, composed of a series of small rooms which were undoubtedly store-rooms in the ground story and living apartments above. The arrangement was not unlike that of the colnundes of the Greek market places, and, indeed, they seem to have been called stone, as we learn from an insurgition upon one of them. We may then suppose that the lower story of the boltices was employed for the display of merchandise in the day time and that the goods were removed to the , stererooms at night.

Salmon-Catching Centers. The sax eldet salation entelling centers on the Pacific coast, in the order of the quantity of fish packed on 1901). are Maska, Pager Sound (British Luman, i. the Columbia river the Orecon coast, the Washington coast and the taliforms rivers. About four-Mittle of the Trave atch was a Amerpean vables, one fifth its Caradian. For their extent and importance, the artiful product now being worth mer 281 more of engloyage an erms of menare unificus of capital the Pacific salmon fisheries are of surprisingly recent development. Lake every industry in the northwest, they have seemingly spring into importance over might pesterday nothing, to shave a ten mess of world wide retogration. - Ray Stathard Baker, inchestory,

STUDY OF -FORESTS.

How the Various States May Know Their Timber Wealth.

Bureau of Forestry Suggests (o-fiperation in the Work of Examination and Providing Protection for Trees.

That excellent idea which Maryland has adopted of securing expert help through cooperation with the bureau of forestry in making detailed studies of its forests, county by county, is one that is equally available to all the states and about equally advantageous to them, says the Kansas City Star. The Maryland geological survey has recently been taking an inventory of its forest wealth, finding our how much there is of it, the condition it is in what benefit it is to the state; including its effects on stream flow and on agriculture, how much damage has been done it, and how much damage may be lessened.

The work suggested the very great advantages of a similar cooperation between other states and the bureau of forestry, although the examinations need not always be as detailed as in the case of Maryland. The matter is expremely simple, and may be easily arranged, and the results are valuable out of all proportion to the cost of such work to the states. The bureau furnishes and puys the salaries of the experts who make the examination when the state has guaranteed their field expenses.

For a long time the bureau of forestry has been urging state investigations of forest lands. Inquiries are constantly received from lumbermen and others regarding the forest resources of different states which the bureau is unable to answer fully, because often no accurate studies of the regions have been made.

States like New York, Massachusetts. New Hampshire, Connecticut. Pennsylvania, Minnesota: Michigan and Wisconsin, which are working out for themselves some sort of forest policy, find it absolutely essential to take stock of their timber lands. Michigan has begun such an examination -through cosperation between the state forest commission, the uni-

versity authorities and the bureau of forestry. A study aiready made of 60,000 acres of forest preserve lands in northern Michigan by T. H. Sherrard, of the bureau of forestry, resuited in recommendations for fire protection experiments and for tree. planting, which have been submitted to the state legislature. California has appropriated \$15,000 for an examination of the forests of the state. A report on the forests of Texas has been prepared under direction of the bureau of forestry and will prohably form, when published, the-basis for forest legislation in the state. Sevieral years ago the forests of the northern part of Wisconsin were examined by Filibert Both of the burean and his report was published by the bureau and by the state. Prof. J. G. Jack, of the large in two years ago made an examination of the forests of Verment, and the work was continued more recently by Prof. C. D. Howe. Virginia may ask the buream for help in mapping and studying the forests of the state and Missour has expressed interest in an examination of the forests of several counties.

Recommendations for forest preserves before going before the legilature must be supported by reliable studies of the forest growth on the areas which it is proposed shall be reserved. New Rampshire, alarmed by the heavy entting in the White mountains, has appropriated \$5,0% for an examination of that region by the bureau-of fore-try, and an examination of the forest lands on Long island may form a part of the summer's work of the bureau.

THE PIRATE'S LAIR.

Bayous About New Orleans Where Lastte and His Men lacd to Conceal Themselves.

Now we are approaching the country of the pirates. The bayon branches and branches again, and at one forking place there is a high shell moundar and about its foot a modest extent of land that rises always well above tide water. Here in the old days was Lafitte's chief distributing point, says Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., in Atlantic. By a dozen routes contraband could be brought from the gulf to one of eypressshaded passes that lead hither. - And from here to the portage leading into New Orleans the way was wafe to follow and easy to guard. Here was the palace royal of the auc cancer chief. . . . From here to the Golf of Mexico extended the rule of Lafitte. The shell to spe were his stations. The higher hand was settled by his followers. The bayous were his routes of travel and places of hiding When piracy ceased with the battle of Chalmette his people improved the plantations that existed, and made new ones on every his of land that rose high enough for tilling ... It is 35 miles by the nest direct bayon route from this point to Grande Terre. or. the gulf coast. Yet over the whole persists the personality of Jean Lafitte. It is a strange thing, this inc mortality of strange characters. One who has visited Mount Vernon fee s. that Washington soil lives. At Monticello one finds Thomas Jefferson alive in the traditions that connect him: with every object. So lives Lafi te on Barataria bayous and on Barataria

When a baker mokes his morning rounds the roll call is in order.

THE DOMESTIC REALM.

A Budget of Information That May Come Bandy to the House-· *wife.

Cover a custord while evoling and a thick skin will not form on the top. Cakes will not stick to their time if placed on a damp cloth wheh re-

moved from the oven. tireen vegetables preserve their color better if they are boiled rapidly and left uncovered.

White kill gloves and slippers can be cleaned with dry pipe clay. Use a stiff brush for the purpose and rub till the spots disappear. Very wet boots should be filled

with ours when they are taken off and allowed to remain fill the next day. The oats will absorb the moisture and keep the original shape of the boots. Clean your walls, whether tinted or

papered, with bread which is not less

than a day old. Directly the piece of bread you are using becomes soiled take a clean piece, for rubbing with dirty bread only rubs in stains instead of removing them. Borax is used in the laundry to soften the water and thus make washing easier and quicker than it would be otherwise. Borax, dissolved

in a little boiling water and added

to the starch, prevents the iron from

sticking and gives a fine gloss to

Don't keep food warm in the oven for late comers to meals. A better plan is to put it on a plate or in a basin, cover it down with a tin and stand it over a saucepan of hot water. In this manner the food may be kept hot without being dried up, as

it is sure to be if put in the oven. To cook sweet potatoes Mexican style boil them until tender, prel and cut in halves lengthwise. Put one tablespoonful of butter and two of minced onion into a saucepan and brown. Add one heaping tablespoonful each of green and red pepper. minced, two tablespoonfuls of tomato catchup, one of vinegar and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. Stir well and pour over the potatoes.

Use newspaper for window cleaning. Fold the paper into a pad, wet it and squeeze out as your would a sponge. Rub vigorously over the panes, taking care to have the paper somet an to let the water pur in

streams down the glass. When you have well rubbed the glass leave it for a few minutes and then pollsh it with a dry newspaper. Low-priced, newspapers are best for windowcleaning, as they are not so stiff as the more expensive papers and the use of them will have only save, the wear and tear of dusters has will produce a better polish than the orduary method of cleaning.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

Should Contain 4ll the Elements of Proper Vatritien and Be Ennily Digentible.

There is no brinch of the culinary art which requires more shill then that of preparing food for the sack and feeble. The purpose of tood atall times is to supply material for repairing the wasters both is for stantis going on in the vital agenomy; and hence it ought always to be hosen with reference to its artritive value. says found health, that during illness and convalescence, When, the waste is often much greater had the vital powers less active, at is of the utmost importance that the food should be of such a character as wall supply the proper satrition. Nor is this all; an article of food may contain all the elements of natrices in such proportions as to render it a wholesome food for those in health, and not be a preper food for the sick, for the reason that its conversion into blood and tissue lays too great a tax upon the digestive organs. Food for the sick should be palatable, nutritious, and easily assimilated: To discriminate as to what food will supply these requisites, one must possess some knowledge of dietetics and physiology, as well as of the nature of the illness with which the patient is suffering; and such a knowledge ought to be partie the education of every woman, no matter to what class of society she belongs.

Hot buttered tonst, ten, rich jelites, and other dainties so commonly served to the sick, are usually the very worst articles of diet of which they could partake. As a rule clab-

orate dishes are not suitable. Serupulous neatness and care in all the minute particulars of the cooking and serving of food for invalids will add much to its palatableness. The clean napkin on the tray, the bright silver, and dainty china plate, with perhaps a sprig of leaves and flowers beside it, thinly sliced bread, toast or cracker, and the fight cup partly filled with hot gruef, are far more appetizing to the invalid than coards ware, thickly gut bread, and an overflowing cup of grad, though the cooking may be just as perfect. So far as practicable, the wants of the patient should be anticipated, and the meal served a surprise.

Couldn't Keep It. Fig. I thought you were never going to speak to Harom again as usig-

as you lived? Cies I know I salii so, but it wasn't my fault that I brok the resolution. "How did it happen?" "He called me up over the tele-

phone." Stray Stories. The Only Onc. piece the ord estra is playing.

. P.r. Bald lie o' lou 's a beautiful Second Bald Head- Ah! it is one that will always baunt me-

"It is the only one my daughter LEONS." -Lendon Tel-Bits.

WOMEN AT THE KEY.

Ms Telegraph Operators, They Have Been Successible and Stand the Work as Well as Men.

One of the most satisfactory wemen en's occupations in business is one of the oldest of them all that of the telegraph operator. Years ago, long before women became a serious factor in the business life of great cities, and when women telegraph operators first entered the new field, it was predicted that they would score a failure in the new profession. The work would prove too nerve-wrecking, it was said. No woman could withstand the atrain at the keys day in and day out, it was thought. The long hours in front of the monotonously clicking little, instrament requiring every sense to be alert would test the strength of a man, not to mention his more frail companion, it was decided. And for more than a decade women have been busy knocking holes in these arguments, for the woman telegraph operafor of to-day is as numerous as she ever was, and, if anything, more efficient, says the New York Times.

in the city room of one of the big New York telegraph companies alone more than 275 women are employed. The flush of health -its on just as many cheeks of those in front of the restless instruments as it does on the faces of typewriter operators, stemographers and the thousands of young women who find even more than their grandmothers, that there is not a "breakdown" in them and that business and its cures are conducive to health, if

anything. "Taking everything into consideration. I think telegraph operating one of the surest and safest professions a woman can turn to," said the woman manager of the city room of the telegraph company already mentioned. "In point of salary even the best operation here does not begin to earn money with a first-class stenographer who has fallen into a good position. But that is an unfair parallel. Take the average of what is earned by steadgraphers. and compare it with the average wage of an operator and you'll find the young woman at the keys has the better of the bargain. Besides, it is one of the safest professions, socially, in which a young woman can engage. She comes here in the morning, as doller 250 or mere cofference a good of dame to

sits at werknament of those liver wh sex, neither looking for nor receiving favors, and knowing just what is experted of ber. "The work is a hit hard on the perres"

at first. Like everything a beginner. does, it is trying. But encethe manipulation of the key has begome secrite naure and grown into flesh and blood there is no more strain in this profession than there is in snx other. If abothing. I think more men operators To to pieces than women logorators. The trouble is that the men seek feaeftereers and pleasures, and they drift interdiscipation which can end only inone was.

"Monotoneus?" to for a woman, Bear it using their ment to expanse sent are a fail terest and money. Many per-FOLS Beter have severently only a move saide addess something prostal has happened."

Most of the women's persons rowndays have worked their was aptheline. Indie to igraphicfless, Whileat work as clerks at a in ore or another of the many departments to every ended to polk no the alphabet see become operators. mitheup kummir a er stimmigfrangefan requires positionally of the first, which exery operator must have aside Toylin training, is to know how to decipaer, been wrong and to while a fairly legitive. Land.

A good won an operator frequently is sent from the main office into out,yting posts, where sie can each more money than who can here at no me and where she may settle and lead a life of incependence. Many of the stations. halory the western roads are in glarge. of women telegraph operators, and no station along the soute of a railroad is better handled thandthat in charge of a woman trained to the work.

Self-Convicted, "I thought you had never been mar-

"Well, have 19"

"You have! and you have basely deeriver met"

"Who has been so kind as-" "Oh, it was from your, ; Thad,it."

"Indeed?" "Yes. Do you'remember that you

duzed away in the har much when I was switcher won last evening?" gWell, suppose 1 c.d. what of it?"

even's this: When I stopped swings g von, von velled: Modin, for heaven'Aske por out the mik bucket and cage to bed! You know I can't sleep till you do." Heaston Post.

How Birds Are Killed for Hats.

Accepting to Mr. W. E. D. Scott, of Princetoa university, toors is special gradity in the manner of killing birds en Floride for her ca women's hutsa The high risk take near stage of the devotion of the parent birds to their

going by 'yi go'r was mear the nests. before the to me adm - are able to fly. knowing that their eries will bring. back the percent again and again, in spite of the disturbance made by the shoughtere. With Flobert rifles the devices blies are picked off at a distanes of only 10 or 13 feet. Youth's

Misdom of Experience. "What is year openion as to let giengagements." queried the young man

Company etc.

whose springtime fatery lightly turned to thoughts of a matrimonial nature. "They're the worst even," answered the man who had found it necessary to comb his hair with a towel for lo, these many moons. "A long engagement means a short bank balance to hegin housekeeping on." Chicago Daily News.

PRIMITIVE FISHING METHODS.

Lines, Hooks and Nets tued in Wodern Times Were in the in the Time of Christ.

The proximity of the fisheries of Oregon and Washington to a populous coast, settled by a highly progressive and intelligent people, has tended to differentiate them in many ways from older fisheries. No one of the great industries shows in general less departure from the primitive methods of a hundred, or even a thousand, years ago than does fishin, writes Ray Stannard Byker in "The Salmon Fisheries," in Century. Lines, buited book- and nets have been in use from time immemorial: the present-day methods are not fardifferent from those of the time of Christ tool of men in bonds, peril, hardship, the will of the sea. Even the methods of caring by smoke, salt or sunshine have changed little in hundreds of years. The cod of News foundland are cured now, for the most part, as they were in the beginning. But the northwest, with its traps and the automatic machinery of its canneries, has devised new methods characteristic of its own spirit of enterprise. It has reduced, in some degree, a primitive industry to exact husiness standards. Nuwhere in the world perhaps, has fishing and especially the care of the products of the fi heries, reached such a state of development as here; nowhere has machinery been introduced to such an extent; nowhere has the worldold uncertainty of the industry, the element of "fisherman's luck," been so far eliminated.

The success of the Pacific fisher. however, is not wholly the result of his enterprise and resourcefulness. Nature has favored him with a variety of fish not only of superior quality as a food product, but having certain peculiar habits of life which render possible a highly organized system of fishing. The samon, though not, as commonly supposed, a salmo at all, being no more closely reinted to the salmon of Eur e and of our own eastern waters that a dog is related to a fix, has the life-habita, in common with the shad and other tish of feeding and attaining its maturity in the sea and then acconding the rivers to lay its egos. Its young

Factors in therefore protection of schools, of fish swim upward from the sea into the roors on their wer to the spawning beds. The fisher has or a to set his nets or traps in the well-anown courses taken by these rule near the river months or in the rivers themselves, and he is sure of a earth. The only element of preertainty indeed, is in the size of the runs; the fish come, or as regularly as the seasons, lor there are years of great rups and sears of small runs. ner that the presidention varies, bur net more so tuan the wheat or come emp.

NEGLECTED LITERARY STRING.

Home of the vingoldshy legends" in the Heart of Beactitul Lent Almost Forgotten.

The county of Read is function of a Bremary Server profilestors in deplay Chile ter, Slinkespe, re. Thickeray and at himself there is no the this districted groupe as a compact my Markherston arm erous, in a said to be increasing Since the foundation of the Disagna The second secon diterate children that is almost forgote the laster to "Pappings in the thought of the homograph highlighty family the legs to relating to which to which the family got. Healthy's Moscellany Junder the rame of "Thomas ingelise by," says a writer in London sketch. The real anth rehowever, was Rev. Richard H. Barnama wh we home, "Tapping one" i sprend farey pictures as the beautiful ancestral Ellizabethan mansion of the Ingeld-bys. Some people have expressed doubts. as to thosex steme of such a place. as "Tapping" of "but a glance at the map of Kent will soon prove that "Tappington" is a reality if the

legends are not. Yourvall find it marked on the map just hear to the village of Denton, and close to Barham, from which village the family of the author of "The Ingoldsby Legends" took their name. "Tappington" is not the "Manor. House" Barham has so often t indly described, but imply a more unpretending cottage, with a pictur with ecvering of hely, nestling in the calley. just becoud Benton, on the read that : leads to Folkestone Motorists and evelors to that fashionable resort should red fail to seek out "Topolige ton" and pay their respects at the string of the departed great, a

But Up to Her Ideal.

An English look who visited America. was at a larger givends his now r. A. firther a aghter of his hest, who was t tops well-break to start plant who eyed to his - merris as the occasion presented. its if, amany vertified to remark: i "Are you are really and truly **an**,

Ere is he lord?" myraff by answered phasently. Prest years tro s." of have after thought that I are 14. The to see at Inglish level" spracet ுது, "வம் உடி**ரு −** " "And now you are satisfied it last."

he puttin, laughingly. "No no." replied the transpot Hittel girl, "The ret satisfied. To a good deal Clear poor ted." Stray Stories.

Jacks! Worse Than Tiger.

In is not generally by ear that the jacks is a great destroyer of bumanity in Itelia than the tiger. Statistics published by the government of India show that while 32s persons were kided by tigers, more than 1,000 chile dren were carried and thy jackals .-

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