view while preparing the papers on The intelligent use of water in the treatmen of disease will be first. Such moble class of parents as are deeply inthrested in not only restoring to health the loved ones of their own family, but Resping them in a condition to ward off any attack or danger of contagion Second: Those who would care for their, own cases of omergency. Third: The generous-hearted, willing ones who are miways seeking to alleviate the suffer-Jugs of the afflicted; those whose chief delight is to restore to health and usefulness the suffering ones of the communities.

Im this paper I will not attempt to give specific instructions for the curs uf any particular form, but will give admiply the preliminary steps which may with safety be applied in almost all cases of ferer

We will say that a young man of woman has been taken with some sort of fever, and is lying mouning upon The bed, rolling the head restlessly from made to side, while the eyes have an ex-«Sied and troubled look; or perhaps the matient lies quite still with the eves educed. Of course you call the family physician, and he looks at the conted tengue notes the temperature of the bady counts the pulse beats names correctly the kind of fever with which The poor sufferer is afflicted, leaves some modicine, and starts to take his departwre. With anxious aspect you follow him to the door, and are told that it is m serious case. It may be possible that the remedies left will work off a pro-Sunged attacks, but at the best, it will be meveral days before relief comes, and "Pt. may be 9, 14 or 21 days, according to what may develop during the next 24 hours.

It is certainly very discouraging Times are hard. Perhaps it is an widest son; one whose earnings help to supply the daily bread, or The means wherewith to pay a doc-"bor's bill are very scant. What is to be

sumprise the good doctor when he comes morrow, or note how his kindly face. will glow with happiness when he sees bis patient, for I tell you, as a matter of fact, there is not one physician in ten who does not receive a call with more er less dread, and to whom signs of Improvement and recovery are as welsecome as to any member of the family Physicians are the butt of many a promise joke, but many of them work For hours after they should have been Making much-needed rest, and that too. the cases where they can never hope for manial reward

Now for the patient. You return and May your hand upon his brow. It is dry and hot. He says your cool hand "Fee's good, and this gives us a hint. You misso examine his feet, and they feel Whe ice to your hand. He says your warm hand feels good to his feet. This #DY## another hint.

A hot fomentation applied to the Feet and a cold compress to the headsource, this is the demand of nature. "How can it best be accomplished?"

Do not rush for the hot-water bag and where it at his feet, while you wring a handkerchief out of cold water and place it upon the burning brow. Either of These is good as far as they go, but they will not suffice in this case, as well try for post out the fire of a burning barn with am dipper of water

A hot fomentation means in this case man old woolen blanket saturated with boiling hot water, and then wring untill the water does not drip from it Trace an old quilt or oilcloth upon the "aed under the patient's feet and legs. mand upon this spread the blanket layimg the feet thereon; fold the blanket we over them, being care in not to scald er burn the skin; wrap them up nicely this steaming-hot blanket, well up the knees, if the cold reaches that thar up, and as soon as they are com-Fortable, turn your attention to the perocess of lowering the flame that is comenming the vitality and is manifest-By doing its worst work in or near the danger point—the brain Secure a wowl of ice-water, if it is convenient; m not, get the coldest water that is to be had; have ready two towels of the rusual width and about one-half to two-"Thirds of a yard in length. Bold these Bengthwise to about four ply, thus making a long, narrow bandage Piace both of them in the cold water write came of them out, rather tightly so that m will feel comfortable; place the midof this at the back of the patient's mead down near the base of the brain. mond bring the two ends together over the forehead. Press it gently to the bead all around and continue hanging the position of your hands in pressing, so that the cool cloth may come in colone contact with every portion of the Bead which it covers

This may at first give only a slight seeling of relief but that it is a relief is distinctly certain. As soon as the mert towel has just the feeding of themess, change it for the one remaining . In the water, and again repeat the process. The changing of that a well will worthably be required as from the interevery minute for 10 or 15 manufes. when there will be a very seperate go. grease in the temperature of the heat After this the process should be continued maintervalsof two to three minutes for a Beast half an hour, when your nat one will begin to feel as if he would prefer to He still and will be disposed to got o scheep. A good beginning has been made, but you are not yet to rease in mount efforts to combat the fire. Secure time large towels, or at least one heepling it dry, fold it together to about two-The width of those first used one of

which should remain around the head, while the other is writing out of the cold water and laid length whe along the full length of the spine, reaching from the other lower at the base of the brain downward. The cold towel next to the skin, and the dry one under it will keep the bedding and clothing dry. Now let the patient lie upon this and rest dellclously comfortable. If he desires to

have this chanced after it becomes heated for the other cold cloths, do not hesitate, but keep on with the cooling process and your perseterance will be rewarded by seeing the changed look in the eye, and hearing the words of gratitude from the lips. You may have turned the tide of the fever, even though the orthodox time for it to run has not passed, and you have certainly given the aufferer a great lift on the road to re-

It is well at this time to look after the condition of the feet. They will probably be found quite warm and comfortable, but the blanket is growing cool, and nothing is more uncomfortable than a cold wet blanket when the thing desired is warmth. If. therefore. It is beginning to grow cool. and the feet are comfortable, it has accomplished its purpose and should be removed. The feet should then be wrapped snugly in a warm, dry blanket, and they will probably retain the present temperature, for during this heating and cooling process you have established an equilibrium of the circulation and the blood is passing in a natural manner throughout all portions of the body. The congestion at the principal point of danger, the head, has been relieved.

A complete cure has not however. been effected in this . short hour's work, and there must be no relaxation of your efforts if you wish to be succeasful. The time of your work in scoring the first point must depend upon two things: First, the feelings of the patient, and second, upon your own judgment. The entire time required may not be over half an hour, or it may take an hour and a half. Using all of the gentleness possible. not allowing the patient to lift a hand or foot to help himself, or to raise his head when changing the towels, with one hand gently, tenderly, lift the hot, feverish head, and with the other remove one bandage and replace it with the other. You can do this very skillfuily after a few trials.

When you cease from the first period, let the patient rest, if so disposed, for an hour or perhaps longer; then carefully note his condition. The fever is probably still there, but feels more comfortable. The fret are still warm, and, if the body is hot and dry, again start the cooling process. This time it may not be necessary to use the hot fomentation at the feet, but the cooling process would better be directed almost wholly to the spinal

It is well to have, in this case, an old night-robe, that may be cut open. course, there should be no underclothing on the body. Some people are in the habit of wearing an undershirt at night; some even of wearing the same one that they have worn during the day. This should never be permittted under any circumstances while living in a civilized country, and especially must this not be allowed in. a case of sickness. So, now, that you have everything convenient, gently roll the patient partially onto his side, remove the now hot and dry towel previously placed there, and put in its steal another cool one and allow the body to resume its former position. If laying on the side is preferred, you can wastly press the cold compress along the spinal column by the use of pricies and other bedding. Repeat the changing of these towels on the spin as rapidly as they seem to grow war in The parient's own feelings will be your best guide. As long as he feels that the right thing is being done, and likes the process, by all means proceed. When he feels that he would rather rest, let him rest, aithough there are some people who are a ways fearful of troubling people when effort is being made in their

If your patient is of this kind, then you should use your own judgment, and cease only when you see that the patient is really weary and would be herrer off resting. If he is delirlous, this treatment will restore the mental balance, and he will soon be able to direct as to his feelings.

By far the greatest number of fallures occur in such cases from giving less of that which cools, than enough, rather than from overdoing it.

There is often great fear of contagion from fever cases, and this fear is sometimes sufficient to deter from giving the treatment required; but it is usually greater than the actual danger In the future papers I shall give the method to be pursued in order to reduce the chances of infection to the lowest possible point. In the meantime use plenty of fresh air, get all the sunshine into the room that is possible to let in, and remember the disinfecting agents spoten of in previour lessons. By doing so, the danger will not be much, if any more than it 18 while walking a crowded street.

A I communications for this department should contain at least four cents in stamps and should be addressed to Dr. David H. Roeder, Laporte, Ind.

His Wish

Fond Mother You will be five years old to-morrow. Witheland I want to give you a real bir helay treat. Tell me what you would like better than anything

Willie fafter thinking warnestly for five minutes). Bring me a whole box of coocolate creams, mother, and ask Tommy Smith to come in and watch meeat our - Youth

WANT PHOTOS TAKEN

IMMIGRANTS HAVE THEM SOON AFTER LANDING HERE

Are Eager to Let Their People in the Old Country See How They Look in the United

One of the first things that a newcomer from Europe wants to do after he gots settled in America is to have his picture taken. He is anxious for the folka at home to see how he looks in his new environment. As a rule, says the New York Herald, he does not show un very well after his voyage and the tussie with the immigration bureau, but the chances are that he looks rather better than before he left home; so he faces the camera with an air of con-

fidence and grim determination. The shop in which most of these expatriates undergo the photographic ordeal is at a convenient distance from Battery landing. The photographer is a man of polyglot tongue; hence he has no difficulty in giving instructions to the raw recruits that constitute the larger part of his patronage. Incidentally, he has an opportunity to study racial characteristics that come to light when the subject is placed under fire of the camera for the first time.

Of all the new arrivals, he has most trouble with the Italian man of famfly. That is because neither the man nor his wife nor his children nor any person belonging to him will sit still for half a second at a time. And, of course, the whole pack of relatives has to be photographed in a bunch. No italian who intends to send his picture home will consent to the exclusion of one of his kinsfolk. The whole brood. from grandmother down to the gurgling infant, are lined up before the camera and when all begin to giggle at once and to squeal the Italian equivalent for "Oh, my!" there is no question but that the photographer is going to have a

pretty bad time The unacclimated Russian also causes worriment. That is because he insists upon striking such preposterous attitudes. As a rule the man from the czar's dominions does not care a farthing whether his women folks appear in the picture or not. In fact, if it

would rather they would stay at home or, falling that domestic virtue, that they would be content to stand off in the corner of the room and admire him. That gives him more room to practice his fantastic posing.

Swedish emigrants who visit the international photographer have two peculiarities that rile the artist's soul. They wear a grin that stretches from ear to ear and they bill and coo incessantly. In Scandinavian circles at home and abroad every Jack has his Jill from whom he stoutly refuses to be divorced. even in such crucial instances as a flashlight explosion; hence the expression of idiotic happiness that stirs the unsentimental soul of the photographer to desperate words and sometimes to desperate deeds.

For the same reason the man with the camera has a grudge against the German contingent that visits his shop. They come in honeymoon couples arrayed, so far as the feminine half of the combination is concerned, in bridal robes. The Germans beat the world, anyway, for day-of-the-wedding pictures. The photographer knows this by this time and that the old Sunday school hymn about "Who are these arrayed in white?" has come to mean mothing more or less to him than a

sturdy German and his imported bride Every little while an Irish girl wanders into the quarters of the man with the camera. He is glad to see her. The bloom of her cheeks has not yet been brushed off by service in a New York boarding house, and her country freshness delights his heart and his eyes.

Origin of Double Eagles.

Both Russia and Germany display two-headed eagles on their standards. Yet this symbol is considered by some heralds to be merely the result of the heraidic practice of "dimidiation." This was simply a child's way of impaling two coats of arms on the same shield by the primitive method of cutting each in half and taking the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other and placing them back to back, as it were. Strange two-headed beasts naturally resulted—as, for instance, when a lion and an eagle were halved and joined together. The griffin is supposed to have been evolved from two lions rampant by dimidiation. It robs the two-headed eagle of half its terrors to know that it owes its origin to this sort of child's play.—Cornhill Magazine.

Most Democratic Monarchy.

Belgium is probably the most democratic of all the monarchical states. The king of the Belgians not only does not wear a crown, but has not even got a crown to wear! No coronation ceremony is known to the coronation. the sovereign inaugurating his reign simply by taking an oath to govern amording to the laws. Moreover, the births of his children, if he has any, must be registered in exactly the same phraseology and in the same set of books as the humblest of his subjects

Motor Monkeys in Malabar.

In Malabar monkeys are actually made to work at pankhas. The hands of the languor are tied to one of the cords, and by means of another cord the machine is put in mtion. It was an English officer who conceived the idea. -Labore Tribune.

Senzible Fad.

Mrs Mulhooly-An' phwat is your daughter doin' now, Mrs.Mulcahey? Mrs. Mulcahey - Oh, she's takin' up the housekeepin' fad an' is livin' out at sarvice -N Y. Weekly.

THE CAPTURE OF LHASSA.

Daring and Picturesque Invasion of Thibet Accomplished Without Loss.

Since Alexander of Macedon broke into Asia and found it, as the angry king of Epirus afterward said, the "women's apartment" of the world, there has been no expedition no picture que en dering or so unexpectedly free, up to the present time, from loss as this invasion of Thibet. It is more like the adventure which children love as "Jack and the Beanstalk" than any ever recorded by grave historians, says the London Spec-

Col. Younghusband, Gen. Mardonald and their followers have ascended into the clouds, have found a vast plateau 11,000 feet, on an average, above the sea level, studded with even loftier hills, defended by a brave people, ruled by a mighty ogre, who as the British soidiers advanced continually mared at them to retire and now and then threw stones. The cool explorer never threatening, but never dismayed, tramped on and on over passes higher than Mount Blane; through villages in which each house was a potential fortress; over a river which took six days to cross, and at last reached a green paradise hidden in hills surrounding the Secret City, where the visitor perceives at first nothing but palaces and "cathedrals" with "golden domes," the huge stone monasteries in which the Dalai Lama and his monks reside and amfd a reverential population accumulate treasure and, it

is to be hoped, some windom. Col. Younghusband, who had explored Manchuria on ponies, knew well that Mongola were not cowards, and had no proof whatever that the men who with nothing but spears and swords met our gheorkas hand to hand did not know in the least how to avail themselves of their natural advantages or were unwilling to do so. The idea in his camp was that Russia had armed the Thibetans, and that thousands of warriors might come in from the frontier provinces to die in defense of their pope. Had the idea been correct, the mission might have been destroyed. Gyangtse might have been a Saragossa. The pass of Karo-la and another pass beyond it could not have been carried if defended. say, by 2,000 Japanere; while Lhassa itself was swarming with fanatic lamas,

who had they possessed t Russian arsenal might in one mad rush have destroyed half the advancing force and then refused food to the remainder.

Those possibilities, which were discussed every day among the members of the expedition, made no difference to the quiet soidler-diplomatist, tho muchcondemned Indian "political"-no more difference than the smiling protests of the envoys from Lhassa or the threats of the incarnate Buddha. He had his orders to make peace in Lhassa, and to Lhassa he went on.

A REAL PHILANTHROPIST.

Millionaire Finds Way to Help One Who Does Not Want to Die Rich.

"Well, Julius," pleasantly inquired the great oil magnate as he entered his private office and put aside his har and cane, "what is new among our brother millionaires to-day?"

"Sire," replied his urivate secretary. "Mr. Bookgiver, the big steel manufarturer, is out with a statement in this morning's papers saying that he coniders it a disgrate to die rich, and proposes to give away so much money that be will not die rich." "Considers it a disgrage to die rich,

"That, sire, is the idea."

"Hmn," murmured the oil magnate, relates the Pittsurg Post, after a few moments' meditation; "disgrace to die rich, eh? Julius." "Your majesty."

"I believe that is a very commendable scheme."

"Yes, your oleaginous highness." Again the great man became lost in thought.

"Julius," he finally said

"It would be even better to help others to avoid disgrace than to avoid disgrace ourselves." "No doubt, sire."

"And the more we aid to avoid disgrace the better the deed?"

"Yes, your majesty." "Well, Julius, put up the price of

oll two cents a gallon in the United States and throughout Great Britain, and send my check for \$15 to the Society for the Promotion of Piety Among Pagillsts."

"I will do so immediately, sire." "One minute, Julius."

"Sire?" "Make that check for \$6.50."

"It is done, sire." "Bless my soul!" said the good man. as he turned to his desk, "I begin to

feel less disgraced already " Rocking Temple. Rocking stones have given distinction to several localities in the United

States, but so far they have served no utility other than interesting curious visitors. But the strangest use to which one of the stones has been put is in Burmah. The Chevto pagoda is built upon a huge rocking stone poised on another at a height of 2,000 feet. The shrine is annually visited by thousands of Buddhist pilgrims. It is probably the oddest place of worship in the world.

Plant Quells Hunger.

In Peru is found a singular plant, capable of quelling hunger or thirst for several days. It is named Erythoxyolon coca. A decection of 100 grains of this plant produces this effect for 48 hours the muscular energy being preecryed. The plant appears to narcotize the nerves of the stomach and suspend the digestive functions, without affording nutriment.

THE UNITY OF MANKIND.

No Better Example of Peaceful Political Life Exists Thus in This Country.

The United States is an illustration to the entire world of the peace and proxperity which follow the accomplishment in political life of the unity of mankind. as far as our union embodies and expresses that unity says R. L. Bridgman. in Atlantic. When Connecticut expanded into the great west it was not necessary that she should conquer larger areas. The exact contrary actually occurred. and the surviva; of the name of the Connecticut reserve will proclaim to the world, as long as those hear who have ears to hear, that political supremacy is needless for the apread of a colonizing people. New York capitalists did not declare war upon Montana when they wished to invest their capital in the deposits which dazzled the imagination of the covetous by the fabulous richness of their ores. Yet the local laws of Montana were materially different from those of New York. Oblo has not made war upon Louisians because the latter has control of the mouth of the Mississippi and prevents arress to the ocean Massachusetts has not carried fire and sword into South Carolina in order to invest there her capital in cotton manufacture, nor did New Hampshire desolate the plains of Kansas with the carnage of innocent women and children. and becloud the horizon with the smoke of burning homes, in order to make sure of her investments in western farm mortgages Pennsylvania has not established concentration camps of the helpless non-combatants of her sister states in order to open a market for her fron and coal, nor has Minnesota transported the people of Rhode Island to some remote confinement in order to open up the little state to her superabundant wheat Expansion has been the practice in our country from the beginning, free and constant expansion. without the accompaniment of political conquest, even where the people and the laws to which the expansionists went were totally different from those which they left behind them. The southwestern states, with their Mexican antecedents and population, illustrate the power of supreme political conditions to preserve the peace, and to open all possible sources of profitable investment with-

sort to outrage oppression and slaugh-

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES

Talks Between the President and His

Cabinet That Set Reporters

to Guessing.

When the president summons a cab-

inet officer or two with perhaps an out-

side expert, to discuss with him prob-

lems of administration, it is known as

a "conference," and doubtless proper-

ly so. A conference at the white house,

is very much like a "talk" anywhere

In many instances it is not desirable

to make public the subject which has

been under discussion. This se's the re-

porters to guessing, much like the

"blind" player in the familiar bouse-

hold game, who, by the "yes" and "no"

answers to 20 questions, must find out

where some article has been hidden. Al-

though the persons sho attend these

conferences will often furnish no infor-

mation the observing reporters try to

dende from their wide knowledge of

current events, the subject which would

he most likely to call to the white house

the exact group of a visers whose prea-

Mr. Carroll D. Wright's appearance is

supposed to signify a labor question, for

he heads the bureau of labor statistics.

the attorney general's presence usually

suggests a law problem; Secretary Wil-

son's, something concerning crops; Sec-

retary Shaw's, a movement in govern-

ment finance. Then the recognized ex-

perts of private life each stand for some-

thing-in the eyes of the reporter-as

Unfortunately for secret-keeping.

there are no subterranean entrances to

the white house, or other hidden means

of access. Everybody who goes there

passes in sight of the American public.

through a corps of reporters never ab-

sent from the executive offices. The

president's visitors may decline to talk,

but they cannot help being seen. Even

the names of everybody who takes din-

ner with him are by custom supplied to

the doorkeeper from whom they can be

Everything connected with the presi-

Americans are usually intolerant of

the official secret. They want to know

what is going on, and they usually suc-

Africa's Oldest Inhabitant.

Duting their investigations the cen-

sus enumerators in the Krugersdorp

district unearthed an extraordinary

specimen of longevity in the person of

a very old native woman, whose age

is believed to exceed 112 years. She

went to the Transvasi with the orig-

inal hand of the rebellious subjects of

Chaka, the Zulu Napoleon. She is

surrounded by a whole tribe of descend-

ants, down to the fifth or sixth genera-

tion, and the superstitions natives in-

vest her with all the mystic charm of

Russian Girls.

Americans, Russia is associated with

tyranny of all sorts, yet there are said

to be more points in common between

the Russian and the English-speaking

girls than the girls of any other na-

tion. The Russian girl asserts her-

self, and no one in Russia thinks the

less of a girl for her wish to learn

or to lead an independent life. In all

subjects she is an idealist, in this

point being different from her Eng-

lish-speaking sisters.

In the minds of the majority of

immortality.-Johannesburg Star

had by any inquiring newspaper writer

dential office is thus much in the light.

they approach the white house.

ence has been not at

else, says Youth's Companion.

CUTTING UP RANGES VAST TRACTS IN SOUTHWEST

> Cattlemen Have No Further Use for the Land and Are Selling It to Mondateaders at Low Prices. Conditions in the great ranch country of the southwest were never in better shape for the homesceker and investor, says S. A. Hughes, general immigrations agent of the Frisco system, who, says a St. Louis report, has just remirned from an extensive trip through Texas. The cattle ranches are being generally out up and sold out in small tracts to farmers from the east and the north. One railroad system has been carrying about 2,500 homeseekers into the cheap land districts along its line each month for the last two years and the other southwestern roads have been doing nearly as large a business. Consequently it is safe to say that Oklahoma. Texas, Indian territory and Arkansas have increased at the rate of 10,-900 settlers a month. The invasion of the ranch lands has come from lows.

GIVEN UP TO FARMING.

Wisconsia, Ohio, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. In recent years the cattlemen have been feeding their cattle in peas and fattening them on crops grown by farmers. Hence it is no longer meressary to devote the grass products of 20 acres of land to fattening one steer. Cattlemen have no further use for the land. and are selling it at prices of from three to fifteen dollars an acre

The northern and eastern farmers who, have bought this ranch land and begun to cultivate the soil have all made money. One man near Corpus Christibought a tract of ranch land at \$15 an acre and put it out in Bermuda onlone Two years later he wold \$11,000 worth of OBIODS from 18 acres

In Green county, Oklahoma, land sold at five dollars an acre two years ago, but prices have jumped to \$15 and \$25. an acre. Farmers are raising a bale of cotton or 35 bushe's of wheat to the acre in that region. One of the richest. parts of Oklahoma just now being made a central point for homese-kers, is Woods county, in the Eagle Chief val-

ley was a valit lattle range, but it is now a thickly settled and prosperous farm community

100

In western Kaness a few years are there were only grasshoppers, soil houses and waving fields of buffalo grass. Most of these buts were deserted To-day prosperous farmers live in modern homes in this same country. They raise bumper wheat crops and the cartle country has been turned into farms

One of the finest sections in the whole ranch land district of the southwest ! on along the coast of conthern Texas. Here a few years ago millions of arrest thousands of Toxas steers mamed at large feeding on the luxuriant grasses. But the attention of the northern farmer has been called to the coast country of Texas as a fruit and regerable growing country; and to the wonderful opportunities in growing rice. Landsuitable for rice culture in the E! Camno district has jumped from five to fifty dollars an acre in three years ?

. Up to six years ago the outlibre of rice was comparatively unknown in Texas. There is a rice area at the present time-**615**.17年間的 acres tributary そのthe Brazes. Colorado, Trinity and Rio Grande rivor. It is estimated that about 800.-900 arres of these lands has been purbased in five years by rice farmers and investors

A new stretch-of can il land now being opened to the publication along the er Louis Brownsville & Mexico road This soil is especially adapted to truck farming. This is known as the "Brownsville district." and the country is watered by artesian wells. On the famous danta Gertrudas ranch, comprising 1.200,000 acres, there are about 70 arresian wells. This property belongs to Mrs. King, who has consented to have

at sold out in small tracts Ranches in the central part of Texas. owned by cartlemen wishing to retire from the cattle trail, are being sold Millions of acres in a single ranch. have been common in Texas during the past, but it is predicted by Mr. Hughes that within five or six years there will he no large ranches in any part of the southwest while the population of aparsely settled districts will increase rapidly and the value of property wilk also advance enormously.

Useful Invention.

A' a sportsman's show in New York one of the novelties shown was a portable wireless relegraph apparatus which could be carried in a hunter's pack. It attracted much attention from the vis-

"That than is shorely a great thing" said an old Maine guide. "Suppose here's a lude hunter got lost ... What does he do". He climbs a tall tree, fixes the mafigger and lets go

"Click, clackety clack, click—I'm lost

in the wronds ""Clackety, dashety dash, dor, "lock-Were be ye?"

"'Clackety clack, dash, elick - I dunno. If I did I wan do't be tost." "Then all they got to do is to send out a search-party and find him . That's shore a great invention." -N Y. Mail.

Their Weight in Gold. Savarnatula, ir weighing against

gold, is a very costly religious ceremony Such a function was held the other day at Miraj, when Lady Girgjabat, the downger rant of the house of Marajmala, had herself weighed against gold with the rites prescribed by the Shastras or Hindoo scriptures. The gold placed in the scales against herlad hip was afterward distributed amed a Branchin priests and the poor .-- ; A lababad Pioneer.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS