TO AUCTION A BRIDE.

Fair Daughter of Osage Chief to Be Sold to Highest Bidder.

Aspiring Bucks Will Bid for Her in Ponies-Has Already Been Sold Twice, But Lived Unhappily with Her Husbands.

The aristocracy of the Osage Indians in the Indian territory are looking forward to the marriage of Mary Corndropper, the only daughter of ex-Chief Frank Corndropper, with great pleasure. According to the custom in vogue among the Osages from time immemorial she will be sold to the highest bidder, the compensation being made in ponies.

Chief Corndropper lives about 45 miles southwest of Independence, Kan., and, owing to his former official capacity, is one of the best-known Indian braves in the territory. Of course, he and his wife are full-bloods, and as only full-bloods can intermarry in this tribe only that class of Osages will be allowed to bid on the girl. Mary is an exceptionally good-looking squaw; she is 23 years old, but has not much education. She has been twice before sold in marriage, and because of her beauty brought "heaps of ponies" both times. Her first husband was Tall Chief, who paid 400 ponies. John Logan, a prominent member of the Osage council, was the second husband, and he paid 300 ponies. Both marriages proved unhappy, and separation followed. This is why she is to be put upon the block again.

In accordance with an ironclad rule among this tribe the parents of the competing young men will have to do the bidding, and the bride, who will be arrayed in blankets trimmed with silks and beads of the gaudiest colors, principally scarlet, will announce the result by riding into the arms of the successful bidder. The marriage ceremony is then completed by the parents of the bride taking her into the house, where she will be stripped of all her clothing, which will then be torn in two and divided equally between the parents of the bride and the groom, who will retain them as long as the couple live happily together.

After the marriage ceremony a big feast will be had in which many beeves will be consumed and the festivities will be conducted with a dance lasting three days. About 300 guests will be invited to attend the wedding and dance. Miss Mary, like the rest of her tribe, is quite rich, and 1,200 acres of land will go to her husband as soon as they are wedded. The couple will live with the bride's parents.

TO DIG FOR SPANISH GOLD.

Americans in Manila Form a Conpany to Seek Treasure Buried in Luzon.

A number of Americans at Manila have formed a company to make a systematic search for millions of Spanish treasure, said to have been buried in southern Luzon over a century ago by a Chinese mandarin, Chan Lee Suey. For over 100 years the Filipinos have searched for these riches unsuccess-

Recently a Filipino woman picked up three Spanish coins, date 1758, near the spot where the mandarin is supposed to have buried his gold.

A soldier bought the coins and as a result of his investigations the present search is to be made.

When the British captured Manila in 1762 Chan Lee Suey endeavored to escape from Calumpit with his fewels and gold to Mauila to secure British protection. Before reaching Manila a hostile Spanish force was encountered. His boats were then turned into the Rio Grande river and the mandarin's treasure was buried in a swamp, where it remains

WEARS CHARMING GOWNS.

Mrs. Edwin Gould Shows Excellent Taste in Her Adornment-Can Wear Most Every Color.

Mrs. Edwin Gould has worn some very handsome gowns this winter. She has excellent taste and is always charming to look upon. She has such a creamy, beautiful complexion that almost every color is becoming to her. One of her latest gowns is of slate-colored broadcloth, trimmed with bias bands of black silk corded with featherbone. The rows of corded silk are set on in deep scallops of curved lines, and there is a white cloth vest to the jacket bodice, with a high white collar stock edged with a band of black velvet ribbon at the top. With this Mrs. Gould wears a turban of black velvet, trimmed with white tulle choux held by ornaments of cut steel and brilliants.

NOT LIKELY TO MOVE BODY.

Belief That the Remains of Robert Louis Stevenson Will Stay in Samos.

The friends of the late Robert Louis Stevenson do not relish the proposal to bring his remains from Samoa to Scotland. Those who urge their removal point out that Apia has now become German territory and that, if Stevenson could have foreseen this, he would have left other instructions respecting his interment. No doubt, if the transfer were decided upon, the funds would be promptly forthcoming, but the likelihood is that the novelist will continue to lie where he was buried.

Monte Carlo. The income of the Monte Carlo gam-

ing tables for the past year reached over \$60,000,000.

Venezuelan National Games. The great national games of Venemuela are chess and checkers.

ANCIENT RUINS DISCOVERED.

Relics Are Found While Digging a Canal on the Ute Reservation.

In constructing irrigation ditches for the government on the recently opened Ute reservation Thomas H. Wigglesworth unearthed ancient ruins of a unique character. Mr. Wigglesworth indicates that they are of the highest scientific importance. He is a civil engineer who has lived many years in southwestern Colorado and is well

trained in archaeological research. Tradition and other evidence leads to the belief that the cliff dwellers were the immediate forerunners of the modern Indians. Mr. Wigglesworth believes ruins found by him were undoubtedly inhabited by a partially civilized people differing widely in habits from the races they preceded. It is his opinion that this earlier race lived in the fertile valleys and inhabited adobe houses. Continuing, he said:

"The mud houses occupied sites on the level ground and were surrounded by fields of grain. I have dug through mounds 75 feet long and 30 feet wide, which represent the remains of one of the large adobe structures.

"In earrying forward the work on the large canal recently ordered by the government for the Utes we uncovered the foundation of a circular structure which had one story underground. It is my opinion that the principal houses of these unknown people were two stories in height-one story above ground and one story below. The ruins which we excavated are perfectly round, and the foundations are as solid as the day they were completed. It was apparently built tens of thousands of years ago. I can point out hundreds of mounds of a nature similar to the

one we opened. "We uncovered the most beautiful vase of antique workmanship I ever saw. The vase was black with age, and as the workmen of that region, especially the Indians, are superstitious in such matters, they threw the vase over the dump and I had quite a task finding it again. The Indians will handle nothing that comes from the ruins."

PROTOCOL PAINTING.

Signing of the Peace Document Well Handled by Artist Theobald Chartran.

The painting by the French artist, Theobald Chartran, representing the scene at the signing of the peace protocol at the white house, has been placed on view at the Knoedler gallery. The picture was painted on a commission given by Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh. It is to be exhibited at the Paris salon next May. There is an opinion prevalent that Mr. Frick ultimately will present the canvas to the nation.

In size the picture is smaller than historical pictures usually are, but the group of seven men present at the important meeting has been well handled by the artist.

The room is the president's executive office. The light comes from the open window, for the day is a hot one in August, through which a perspective of the white house playgrounds is seen. A table fills the center of the picture. At its head stands the president, to his left are the others. Secretary of State Day is watching Ambassador Cambon, who is signing the document.

In the background stand the three assistant secretaries of state, Moore, Adee and Cridler, and the chancellor of the French embassy, Mr. Thiebaut, In the accessories the technical skill of the painter is cleverly shown.

WOULD ABOLISH LOCK STEP.

New York State Prison Commission Makes an Important Recommendation.

The abolition of the lock step and convict stripes in the prisons of the state is recommended by the state prison commission, of which Lispenard Stewart, of New York city, is president. In its annual report to be submitted to the legislature the commission contends that the chief object of imprisonment is the protection of society, which can be more effectually accomplished by the reformation of the prisoner rather than by simply punishing him, and that imprisonment should be corrective rather than punitive. Hence it is recommended that nothing should be done to crush the prisoner's self-respect or unnecessarily humiliate him, and suggestion is made that, in the judgment of the commission, it is worth while for the prison authorities to consider whether the lock step, as practiced in the prisons, is not unnecessarily humiliating and degrading to convicts and not in keeping with the approved methods of reformatory imprisonment.

GIRL BABIES WANTED.

State Charities Aid Association of New York Reports There Is No Demand for Boys.

According to the twenty-seventh annual report of the State Charities Aid association, of New York, the demand for girl babies for adoption in the state is greater than the supply, while boys are a drug on the market. The report continues: "A sufficient number of good homes can easily be found for girls over ten years of age who are available for placing in homes-this is especially true of babies. It is probable that good family homes can be found in this state for all girls whose circumstances are such that they should be placed out."

Forest Reserve in North Carolina, A movement has been started in North Carolina to induce the national government to establish a great forest reserve of 500,000 acres in the mountains of that state and it is probable it will be successful.

ARMY OF VOLUNTEERS

Over Two Hundred Thousand Men Engaged in Late War.

Of This Large Bedy of Fighting Men, Taken from Office, Work Bench and Farm, 148 Officers and 4.356 Men Mct Death,

A pamphlet has just been issued by the adjutant general's office under the title of "Statistical exhibit of strength of volunteer forces called into service during the war with Spain, with losses from all causes." The volunteer force consisted of 10,017 officers and 213,218 enlisted men, a total of 223,235, who were engaged in the war. The deaths numbered 148 officers and 4,356 men. In the list of officers killed in action.

three each and Nebraska had two, while no other state had more than one. Of enlisted men killed in action or dying from wounds received in action, Nebraska lost 32. Kansas 30. and South Dakota 24. New York lost 15, while 26 of the states had no losses. In the total number of enlisted men

Kansas and South Dakota lead with

who died from all causes New York leads with 417, Illinois 281, Massachusetts 274, Pennsylvania 239, Ohio 225 and Michigan 205. Nevada lost but one The losses of men from murder or

homicide were three from Alabama, three from North Carolina, two each from Florida, Kentucky, New York and Virginia, and one each from nine other states, besides seven among the United States volunteers. Of the suicides of enlisted men three each came from Alabama and New York, and two each from Florida, Kentucky and Tennes-

In deaths from disease among enlisted men New York had 380 out of about 20,000 enlisted; Illinois had 274 out of about 13,000; Massachusetts 265 out of about 6,800; Ohio 219 out of less than 14,000; Pennsylvania 216 out of less than 17,000, and Michigan 200 out of less than 6.600.

In desertions from the ranks New York is charged with 514, or about 21-3 per cent., while North Dakota and the District of Columbia had none, and Utah had but one. Tennessee has 249 out of a total of about 6,000, about four percent. One desertion is charged to "general officers and staff."

ADDS ANATOMY.

University of Chicago Takes a Departure - Work of Dissection by Students Begins in Laboratory.

The University of Chicago has introduced the study of human anatomy in its curriculum and the work of dissection was begun the other day for the first time in the university laboratory. So far as known, the university stands alone among the schools not distinctly medical to introduce human dissection in the classroom. The class is open to both men and women, and the course is taken not only by students preparing for medical schools but by students of sociology, biology and allied sciences. Seventeen men are enrolled already.

Dr. H. H. Donaldson, head of the department, has general supervision of the work. The laboratory work is in charge of Dr. H. W. Lewis, surgical intern at Cook county hospital.

"The study of human anatomy," said Dr. Donaldson, "has been taken up in accordance with the plans of the university to give a preparatory course for medical colleges. Many of the students taking the course are preparing for a study of medicine. Oothers take it up in its relation to other sciences. It is perhaps the first time human dissection has been brought on a university campus when the medical buildings were not there. It is only a natural step, however. Physiology and chemistry were originally fostered by the medical colleges. The university had a building fitted for the work. Rush medical college is interested in seeing the work carried on as supplementing its preparatory courses."

WANTED, AN INTERPRETER.

United States Looking for a Man Who Can Understand and Talk the Croatlan Language.

The United States is hunting for a man qualified to act as interpreter in the Croatian and Lithuanian languages at the port of New York. The United States is being scoured for such a man. Dr. Alexander Schaap, who declares he can read 16 languages, said: "It will be hard to get an interpreter in Croatian and Lithuanian. I am free to confess that I am ignorant of those languages. Man's vocal organs have their limitations, and if they get an interpreter who is any good he will be an all round lingual athlete of rare excellence.

"Croatia and Lithuania are Slavonic provinces on the Russian border. To properly articulate Croatian words one must have a rubber mouth, a rubber neck, and leather lungs, reenforced with patches on the inside. From the way it looks on paper. I am of the impression that writing it requires the use of both hands and feet.

"On hearing two Croatians in conversation and not seeing them, one would imagine that there was a dog fight in the vicinity. I don't anticipate that it is going to be easy to get men to take part in the examination on February 6."

Insanity vs. Hard Luck. An Indiana man is charged with insanity because he burned up \$3,000 in currency. If he had lost it in a bucketshop, comments the Chicago Times-Herald, his friends would have regarded it simply as a case of hard luck.

New York Bridges. New York city proposes to expend \$30,000,000 on two bridges.

CIRCUS WINTER QUARTERS.

Towns That Are the Favorite Location of the Shows for the Winter Season.

The circus season in the United States (and in no other country of the world is the circus so distinctive and profitable a form of recognized public amusement) begins in the spring with the first thaw and ends with the first frost. Between these periods is the season of 'winter quarters." There are directly and indirectly 10,000 persons connected with the circus business in the United States, equestrians, trainers, acrobats, hostlers, keepers, wardrobe women and veterinarians, and the army of managers, agents, ushers, lithographers, "side-showmen," "candy butchers," as they are technically called, toots, purchasing agents and canvas men. Almost proverbially figures relating to circus business, its extent and the programmes of managers are exaggerated, but with 40 established circus concerns in the country and with an average of 200 employes each, a total of 8,000 is attained, to which, no doubt, an addition of 2,000 can be made for those who, while drawing their livelihood from circuses, do not travel with them, but serve in a business way at home, or supply them with materials.

The American circus season opens at different times in various parts of the country as to climatic conditions, which vary considerably. It is begun earlier in the south and later in New England and the northwest. With the close of the circus season the managers withdraw their forces in o what are known as "winter quarters" for the care and Bustenance of the animals, and particularly for the horses who constitute such an important feature of circus life.

A portion of the staff of employes finds work (at half salaries during the winter months) either in caring for the animals, renovating the wagons and cages or in freshening and renewing the costumes. Ohib, notable as well in some other particulars, is the favorite state for the winter quarters of circuses, though western states are generally preferred for the reason that better forage appears to be attainable in them at more sitisfactory prices. Columbus, Cincinnali, Geneva, Lancaster, Wapakoneta and Terrace Park, O., are six "winter quarters" in that state. Some other towns in the west where circuses have their period of hibernation are Peru, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Aurora, Neb.; Baraboo, Wis.; Webster City, Ia.; Argentin, Kar.; Fairbury, Neb.; Des Moines, Concordia, Bloomington, Ill.; Muscatine, Ia., and St.

For many years the winter quarters of the Barnum circus was at Bridgeport, and two circules now utilize that convenient and accessible city for winter quarters. The lack of income from entertainments during the winter season and the continuance, though much diminished, of expenses is one of the reasons for the somewhat precarious character of the circus business, except in the case of very large shows well supplied with capital to carry them over during this period when public interest in circus er tertainments is virtually suspended. Some efforts have been made, but no er successfully, to establish indoor circus entertainments in winter, but the circus in this country is a summer amusement, and when warm weather ceases the period of winter quarters is at land. N. Y. Sun.

DRESS OF FILIPINO WOMEN.

Stockings Are Seldom Worn Except on Sunday or Church Feast Days.

A Manila letter claims that the Fillpino stocking to the Filipino woman is a religious institution. "I did not find either Puerto Ricans or Cubans to be faithful church attendants. The Filipinos are remarkable for their fidelity In that respect, and Sunday and various feast days are times of a kind of dress parade. The best of garments and the most of jelvelry belong to the church service, and one notes preeminently the whiteness of the masculine clothing and the spotiessness of the feminine. The dresses of the women (I should call then gowns if I were certain of the range of the term) are of all imaginable colors and combinations of colors, from entire blacks to plaids of red, green and yellow. That applies to the skir. The tapis, which may be called the Filipino overskirt, is usually of some black cloth. Except in the case of the more wealthy, the stocking of the Filipino woman is almost exclusively a religious institution. Most wear the peculiar thoe of the country, the chinela, at all times on the street. Few wear stockings except on Sunday or on days of church feasts. All do not wear them then. Many cannot afford even that much. But a pair of black stockings is to a Finpino woman very much what a pair of kid gloves is to an American, except that the American glove is in more common and general use than the Filipino stocking. One of the notable points about Filipino women is their modesty. Their standard of dress and demeanor is not as ours is, but I am not sure that their modesty is not of a truer type than the American. It is certainly more honest, less self-conscious and perhaps less prudish."-N. Y. Post,

An Instruction. Husband-That tramp I met at the

gate told me he weighed 250 pounds. Wife-What a story teller! Why, he told me when I fed him that he only weighed a hundred

"Yes, my dear, but that was before he had eaten those biscuits of yours."-Detroit Free Press.

Information. Willie-Pa, what's the meaning of fin

de siecle? Pa-Oh, that's-aw-one of these water bicycles, with fins on it like a fish .--Philadelphia Record.

STOCKMAN TO THE RESCUE.

A Big-Hearted Westerner Relieves the Distress of an Unfortunate Cash Girl.

There was a crush in the big store. The passages about the counters were filled with a swiftly moving mass of shoppers. People pushed, crowded and jostled, dodged this way and that to take advantage of some momentary gap in the throng, and strove in a half-hearted way to obey an unwritten law by "keeping to the right." But counter currents, eddying in from cross aisles at either side, confounded all attempts at order. The place was a chaos of matter and motion. On every side saleswomen were rattling their lead pencils on the show cases and calling "Cash!" The form of a floor-walker towered about the struggling ruck. Little cash girls in gingham aprons flitted here and there, crying their numbers in shrill falsetto.

Suddenly came a crash and clatter as of breaking crockery, followed by the sobs of a child. An absurdly small cash girl had dropped an armful of chinaware. In her haste she had bumped into a man, or a man had bumped into her, just which was not quite clear. The crowd paused to look on, while the floorwalker listed the broken articles. "Who stands the loss?" asked a by-

broad-brimmed felt hat usually associated with stockmen of the west. The floorwalker was too busy to answer. The child dug her fists into her eyes and wept softly. The man with whom she had collided attempted to back away, but the crowd was too

stander. He was a big man, wearing the

dense. "Why, the child stands it, of course," volunteered a spectator. "Is that right?" asked the first speaker, placing a hand on the floorwalker's

arm. "It's the rule," replied that functionary. "We have to do something to make the cash girls more careful."

"And how much does the child get a week?" No one seemed to know. "How much do you make a week, little girl?" he asked, kindly.

"Thr - thr - three dollars," she sobbed. "Three dollars. And the broken

dishes, Mr. Floorwalker?" "Four dollars and eighty-five cents." The child wept more violently. Those words no doubt dispelled all her fondly cherished visions of Christmas cheer. "Almost two weeks' wages," said the stockman.

The man with whom she had collided averted his face and tried to elbow his way out of the crowd, but behind him were many curious to learn the cause of the commotion, and these pushed him forward.

There was a low-voiced consultation between the big-hearted westerner, the floor-walker and the cash girl. A wallet was produced. There was the clink of coin as change was made; the child ceased crying and the crowd moved on, satisfied.—Chicago Chronicle.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Fortifications Have Been in Course of Erection for Many lears.

For the past 13 years the governtions according to a general plan, devised by officers of the army, which will cost in the aggregate about \$1250000 the work to be spread over a series of years.

Although the plan it its essential features was adopted, the work has not been carried on with the interded rapidity. The Spanish war found the coast cities poorly fortified. Such fortifications as existed were inadequately provided with old-fashioned ammunition. The smoke from the powder would have defined the position of the batteries to an enemy.

The idea that the coast must bristle with gues is offensive to most Americans. The country has been defended in the past by its isolation, its noninterference traditions, and its ships. Even now the completion of the coast defenses is retarded by the opposition of navy men, who advise that the money intended for such deferses be spent for ships rather than for forts.

The experience of the Spanish war certainly justifies a good opinion of the defensive value of modern inshire batteries, since while our good ships were unable to harm seriously even very old and poorly equipped coast defenses, they easily made way with the enemy's ships.

Nor can it be longer assumed that the policy of keeping out of the quarrels of Europe secures the American coasts perpetually from attack. Our "line of battle" is now extended over the whole world. Common pruderce and ordinary Yankee foresight admonish that the system of defenses be completed at an early date. - Youth's Companion. His Regiments.

At an entertainment in Edinburgh, just as the Boer war broke out, the audience stopped the performance to sing the national anthem. So far this was all right, but more followed. A few hotheaded spirits caught sight of a uniform, and the wearer, despite his protests, was carried, shoulder high, around the building. When he regained terra firma some one asked him for the name of his regiment, his uniform not being familiar.

"Regiment!" was the surprised reply. "Man, I'm the doorkeeper. What's gaun wrang wi' ye a'?"-Spare Moments.

He Got IL Bronco Bill-Ya-as; it was funny that Hurricane Dan should die that way! He got shot by a tenderfoot while hunting!

Grizzly Pete-Gosh! What was he hunting for?

"Why, that was the funny part of it! He was bunting fer fight, and the tenderfoot thought he meant it!"-Puck.

"TOMMY ATKINS" AFLOAT.

An Interesting Account of His Life on the Transports En Route to Africa.

We hear much of the embarkation

of Tommy Atkins for the front and also of his doings when arrived at the seat of war. But between the two happenings there is a blank. How does he live on shipboard? What does he do during his leisure moments? How is he fed and how does he generally conduct himself? These are questions to which nine persons out of ten will reply: "We do not know." There is a notion abroad that the soldier afloat is practically a third-class passenger and treated as such. No such thing. He is a passenger, inasmuch as he is an individual-not one of the crew carried on shipboard-but he is a soldier ever and subjected to much the same discipline and routine as when on shore. Steerage passengers are carried, at least on the more up to date boats, in closed berths. Tommy is housed and fed in the open troop deck. Ranging from the ship's sides are plain, substantial deal tables. ecoured, with the attached seats, to enowy whiteness. In a ship of big beam, say a 60-footer, each table accommodates a mess of 18 men, and in the transport Bavarian each troop deck-the one forward and the other aft of the engine-room space-has seats for over 1,000 men. At the ship's side end of each table is a powerful electric light, while the beam above hold the hammock hooks from which Tommy hangs the canvas couch in which he sleeps during the night. The soldier's night terminates at six a. m., when the first bugle blows. Then follows the first act of the day's routine. The hammocks are unslung and taken, with the bedding, to the deck above, where they are aired until 10:30 a.m. Then they are taken down and stowed in the room set apart for that purpose. After the hammocks, etc., are taken on the upper decks comes breakfast, consisting of dry bread and chocolate, and nothitig more. And then comes the inevitable smoke on the deck above. The next meal after breakfast is, of course, dinner, and here again the menu is by no means of an extensive character. The soldier cocks-who, by the way,

usually draw their cooked rations

from the chefs of the ship-ennuct-

ring many changes on the allowance which the admiralty portions out to Tommy when affoat. To begin with, the daily allowance of water per head is six pints at least, with a minimum of one gallon when the ship is in the tropics. Of meat there are 12 ounces salt beef on Sunday and ditto on Wednesday, with an equal quantity of perk on Tuesday and Friday, and 12 ounces of preserved meat on the three remaining days of the week. Where cold storage is provided fresh beef, etc., may be dispensed in lieu of the salt meat mentioned. On Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday 12 ounces of biscuit are forthcoming, and on other days one pound of fresh bread, while? each week Thomas is allowed 12 ounces of flour, together with onequarter pound of raisins and ditto of rice. The supply of sugar is more. generous, being four ounces on Sunday and half that quantity on other inys. There is not much chance of soldier tiring of vegetables while en route to the Cape, for on four days of the week he has two ounces of preserved potatoes, along with two ounces of compressed vegetables each week, and last, but not least, esnepecially when the possibilities of the salt pork are considered, four-ninths of a pint of split peas per week. With such viands as these, aided by onesixth of a pint of vinegar, half an ounce of mustard, one-sixth of an ounce of pepper, six onness of pickles and two ounces of salt per man per week, a skillful mess cook has, of course, the materials for producing nutritious, if not luxurious, meals. Of tea the daily allowance per man is half an ounce, and half this quantity is considered equal to an alternative ounce of chocolate or coffee. There is, it will be noticed, no fruit, jam, butter or cheese, and Thomas, if he wants these delicacies, must purchase them as he does his drink, at the canteens and stores provided on all troopers. His early supper over, he wiles away the time as best he chooses until 5:15, when he must be in his hammock.-Syren and Shipping.

Mary Knew.

A few days ago a boy was missing from a schoolroom in one of the uptown public school buildings. The teacher looked around and failed to see the familiar face.

"Does any pupil know why Tommy McGregor isn't in school to-day?" she inquired. There was no reply.

The teacher repeated the query. Then a little girl slowly lifted her hand. "Please, ma'am," she said, "I krow."

"And why does he stay away, Mary?" "Please, ma'am, it's 'eause he's got 'measles inside." Mary had read the contagious disease

card that was tacked on front of the house.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Mistake. The conductor said there was room

for a few more inside. At the Elephant and Castle, when the train turned west, the customary contingent of shoppers got in, and there

was an uncomfortable jam. But the little man kept his eyes on his paper. He also kept his seat. "Pardon me, madam," said a polite man hanging on to a strap to a lady standing beside him with an armful of paper parcels, "you are standing on my

"I'm so sorry," said she, "I thought ! it belonged to the man sitting down." And then the little man's eyes were lifted from his paper, and she got the

seat .- l'earson's.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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