GREAT FUR MARKET

Bulk of World's Supply Passes
Through Loipzig, Germany.

That City Eandles About \$17,000,000
Worth of Pull Annually-London,
Is a Class Competitor of the
Greman City.

Coburg, Germany.—Nearly the whole Fur trade of the world concentrates Steelf in the two cities of London and Leipzig; but as about twothirds of the London furs, which are sold at auction, go to Leipzig, the result is that the fur market of Leipzig is really the greater of the two. The Leipzig warehouses receive raw and half-prepared furs from Siberia, European Russis, America, Australia and China, making the business of the furexchange worth from \$15,900,000 to \$17,-000,000 yearly. The chief article of import is the raw Astrakhan from Bokhara, which comes via Nizhui Novgorod, this product reaching an importation figure of about 1,000,000 ekins, each of which is worth from 22.06 to 23.25. With the cost of tenning and dressing added, the value of this trade amounts to from \$3,000,000 to \$3.-

The second most important division of goods includes sable furs, of which about \$6,000 skins, each worth from \$50 to \$100, are imported yearly. Of fox akins, nearly \$6,000 polts are tanned and dyed yearly. Lamb skins average about 1,000,000 per year.

Pormerly, Leipnig handled about 3,000,000 Russian squirrel skins, which were bought mostly in England; but as the fashion of long-fur garniture on ladies' dresses disappeared, the demand was reduced to 3,000,000 polts. The tails for boas are mostly imita-bious of martons and sable tails. The bale of the pelt of the white fox in this market amounts yearly to about \$500,000, which is about the wole available product of the world's markets.

OLIVER J. D. HUGHES.

EFFECT OF MINE REPUSE.

United States Boing Studied by United States Godlegical Survey,

Mn interesting series of investigations is about to be begun by the division of hydrography of the United States geological survey under M. O. Leighton into the effects of coal refuse upon the rivers of the coal region. It has been commonly observed that the streams of eastern Pennsylvania and other mining loicalities are heavily charged with sulphur and that their waters often have a slightly acid reaction; the fieds of the streams are disc often overlain with heavy deposits of sulphur precipitated from this water.

It is the purpose of the investigations to discover the effects, deleterious or otherwise, upon the rivers which receive the polluted streams. One of the immediate re sults of the pollution is the driving away of all varieties of fish which were once abundant in these streams. but a more important consideration in the influence of the sulphur charged streams on the processes of decomposition of organic matter going on in rivers into which they flow. It is an important question, though at present it seems to be an open one, whether a stream polluted by sewage is assisted or retarded in its selfpurification by the sulphur-polluted tributaries; but there is a possibility. which is yet to be demonstrated, that the discharge of mine waste into sewage pollution may have an important chemical influence upon sedimentation, if not an appreciable effect upon the oxidation of organic mat-

IN TIME OF WAR.

Ter.

New Rules Adopted at Congress on International Law Respecting the Use of Submarine Cables.

The congress on international law, which has just held its session at Brussels, adopted new resolutions respecting the use of submarine cables in time of war.

The first resolution declares that a submarine cable connecting two neutral territories is inviolable.

The second resolution says that eables connecting belligerents may be cut anywhere except in a territorial sea or in neutralized waters.

cable connecting neutralized waters.

The third resolution set forth that a cable connecting neutral territory with the territory of a belligerent must not be cut in a territorial or neutralized sea, and in the open sea only within the limits of effective blockade.

The fourth resolution says that the liberty given to a neutral state to transmit telegrams must not degenerate into disloyal and manifest assistance to a belligerent.

Mine Timber Preserving.

Consul General O. J. D. Hughes reports from Coburg: A series of experiments was recently carried out at the Altenburg colliery, near Saarbrucken, Germany, with lime, tar and earbolineum, to determine the respective value thereof as preservatives of mine timber against rot. Lime was found to be of the least value, while coal tar, although insuring perfect preservation of the serverseries of the serverser

fect preservation of the surface of the timber, failed to protect the interior, which in every instance was found to be seriously attacked by rot. Carbolineum, however, gave excellent results, provided the timber quoted had been previously barked and well dried.

Signs Change with the Seasons.

Signs Change with the Seasons, They are taking down the "No Tick Here" signs from the dummy clocks in country hotels, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and putting "No Coal Here" notices on the stores.

BAT THE MOST SUGAR.

Figures Which Prove That the British Sation Has the Largest Sweet Tooth in the World.

British people are the only ones who consume more augar than the people of the United States, who consume eight times as much per capits as they Mid in the first quarter of the last century, four times as much as the average per capita during the decade ending with 1880, and twice as much as they did in any year prior to 1879. In the years immediately prior to 1836 the average consumption of sugar was about eight pounds per capita, in the decade 1840-50 about ten pounde per capita, prior to 1870 the average was about 33 pounds, from 1870 to 1860 M averaged about 40 pounds per capita, from 1880 to 1888 50 pounds per capita in 1801 66 pounds per capita, and has ranged from 63 to 66 pounds percapita since that time, the figure for 1901 being 68.4 pounds.

This growth is evidently not confined, to the people of the United States. The facronse seems to have been equally rapid in other parts of the world, judging from 'the figures of total production. The sugar production of the world was eight times as great in 1900 as in 1840, the figure for 1840 being 1.186,000 tons and that for 1900 8,000,000 tons.

This growth has come largely through the development of the best sugar industry, which increased from a production of 50,000 tons in 1840 to 300,000 tons in 1850, 331,000 tons in 1870, 1,402,000 tons in 1880, 3,633,000 tons in 1890, and 5,950,000 tons in 1900. During the same time cane sugar production increased from 1,100,000 tons in 1940 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900. Bests in 1840 supplied 4.38 per cent. of the total sugar product of the world, in 1850 14.29 per cent., in 1800 20.43 per cent., in 1870 34.40 per cent., in 1800 67.71 per cent., and in 1900 67.71 per cent.

THE TRADE OF SIAM.

Suggestions from United States Consul as to Methods of Securing

It for America.

Consul Waiter Schumann, of Maine. Siam, saye: A German trade journal gives some valuable hints to exporters to Siam, and says, among other things, that illustrated and handsommely gotten-un catalogues and price lists have only an ornamental value for the oriental. The latter wishes to convince himself personally of the quality of the goods he buys, and exporters who take this into consideration can expect to do a large and profitable business with Siam, while those who rely on price lists or traveling salcemen. with samples can do business only with great difficulty. As regards the packing of goods, the report says that articles must never be put up in paper. Pharmaceutical and chemical products must be packed in glass or tin and then bedded in sawdust. For other goods, wood shavings are preferable, because sawdust is apt to escape through holes of the inclosing material. packing of breakable articles. Textile goods should always be baled and corered with water-tight material, and the bales be bound by iron bands. Articles which rust easily, such as bicycles, should always be packed in wooden cases, lined with zinc and well soldered.

STUDY OF OLDEST ROCKS.

United States Geological Survey Making Special Investigation of Pre-Cambrian Formations,

The rock formations known to geologists as pre-Cambrian and metamorphic, which comprise some of the oldest known rocks of the world, are being made the subject of critical investigation by the United States geological survey. Until within recent years much less has been known about these formations than about those of later date, and they have offered some of the most perplexing problems of the ecience by reason of their intensely folded, crystallized and chemically altered conditions, which have resulted from the enormous pressure and heat to which they have been subjected in the past. These ancient rocks, however, are of great economic importance, as they contain some of the richest deposits of iron, copper and other useful minerale to be found in the country. This is especially true of those found in the famous Lake Superior mining region.

Prof. C. R. Van Hise, who for a number of years has devoted himself particularly to the investigation of the metamorphic formations, has been placed by the United States geological survey in charge of the studies of this important group.

HAS A NOVEL PLAN.

Miss Helen Gould Plans to Give Long Winter Onling to Fifteen Young Urching,

Miss Helen Miller Gould has decided to try a novel experiment and reverse the usual order of work among the slum children of New. York by giving them an outing in the winter time. The outing is to be a long one, and the 15 lucky urchins who have been selected from the slums of the metropolis for the experiment will be adopted for the winter. Miss Gould has arranged to keep them at Kirkside, her Roxbury cottage, and they will be given the advantages of school.

Wengennee Is Mino."
When President Roosevelt discovered that an army deserter had been newly married the commander-in-chief pardoned the erring soldier. Perhaps, says the Los Angeles Press, he thought the act would bring its own punish-

And the second of the second o

BACHELOR'S SHOPPING.

He Goes Out to Save Money, But Doesn't Do It, Despite Mis Asa sections to the Contrary

It seems man's province in life to tell woman how to economise, but when it comes to saving money himself, Mr. Man deen't show much ability, says the Baltimore News.

A stout bachelor west down town the other morning to buy towels, sheets and pilloweases for his apartments. He and his brother had argued long and earnestly over whose duty it was to face the enemy, the seles-woman, and make these purchases, but the brother had very meanly gone away up north before the discussion was ended, and when the stout man had, to wipe his hands on the fringe on the towels, because the center was work away, and had to cover the holes in the pillowease with his handkerchiefs, he decided that, his turn or not, he'd have

to make a raid on the stores.

By way of preparation, he read all the advertisements carefully. Then he decided that 5% cent towels would do yery well, and 48-cent sheets.

When he reached the shop, he selected with great ours the smallest and meckest looking girl behind the coun-

"I want to see some towels," said

"What price?" saked the clerk.
"All prices," said the man; "how
do I know what sort I want until I
ace them?"
"The young woman placed a number

of different sorts before him.
"I'll take a dosen of this kind, and six of this and six of this," said he, rapidly pulling out three samples.

"What's that? No. I don't care whether they are fringed or not—er, by the way, the fringe catches in buttons, so perhaps you'd better send me the cross-stitched ones."

The girl put aside some hemstitched articles. "These are 50 cents apiece," said she, "and the others you bought are 39."

"All right," replied the man. "It doesn't make any difference about the price, so they're big. Now show me some sheets, like a good girl. I see by the medal that you wear around your neck that your name is Mary Murphy. Now, Mary, if you'll sell me some sheets in ten minutes, so I can get in some quiet place like a telegraph office or boiler shop, I'll send you a box of candy."

"What sized sheets?" asked Mary, hopefully.

"Assorted sizes, then some of 'em will be sure to fit. Yes, the 75-cent sort, with that tuckery little stuff at the hem will do."

"Come again," said the clerk, as she

handed him the change.

"Not on your life!" promptly replied the man. "These things will last for two years, and it's my brother's

for two years, and it's my brother's turn of shop next, so it will be four years before I see you again, Mary. Good-by."

He was half-way home before he made another remark, and this was

made another remark, and this was to himself: "By George!" he said; "by George! I forgot all about the 5½-cent towels and the 49-cent sheets, so I've lost my last chance of getting a bargain until 1906, and I've spent a lot of money, besides, that I might have bought refreshments for the boys with. Too bad! Too bad!"

ABOUT PANAMA HATS.

They Are Not Made in Panama as Their Name Would Seem to Indicate.

As we have learned that a calla lily is not a lily, and a dog-tooth violet is not a violet, we need not be surprised to find that Panama hats are not made in Panama. The name became fastened upon them because Panama was formerly the principal market for their sale. The hats are nearly all made in Ecuador, where one town is called Jipijapa, the Spanish name for its peculiar grass used. simply because its inhabitants are so generally engaged in hat manufacture. Manabi, the province in which Jipijapa is situated, produces \$800,000 worth of the hats in a year, says the Youth's Companion.

The best specimens of this kind of headgear sell for \$80 or \$100 each, and are exceedingly silky, and so flexible that one may be folded and put into the pocket without being marred in the slightest degree. These finest hats rarely find their way to the United States, but are sold to planters along the South American coast.

The making of one of the best hata is a tedious and delicate task, and months are sometimes required for its completion. It cannot be made by daylight, for the dryness of the air would stiffen and injure the delicate fibers. The favorable time is after sundown, when more dampuess is in the atmosphere. Light is required for the work, but a lamp or any other artificial light will attract insects, which may mar the beauty of the hat. Consequently the weavers sit outdoors and plait their hats by the light of the moon.

"My goodness gracious!" cried the

new arrival at Pony Gulch, "this is a bustling place. Everybody is kept quite busy, I imagine.

"Wail, no, stranger," said the chairman of the committee; "y' see, you're th' fust stranger thet's come in f'r zix months, an' what th' boys is hustlin' so fur is t' git grease on th' rope so's she'll slip graceful like."—Baltimore News.

Baltimore News.

Palermo's Remarkable Skeletons.

The neighborhood of Palermo, Italy, has yielded three remarkable skeletons—one in 1410, one in 1516 and the last in 1550. The first was 21, the second 30 and the third 34 feet in height.

BUILD NESTS OF TOBACCO.

Muskrats Find That the Connections Leaf is as Good as the Imported.

Growers of tobacco are threatened with a new and serious menace to their future auccess. At least, this is the experience of Clark Bros., of Poquotock, who raised 45 acres of tobacco last year, including a tract of 18 seres edjecent to the Parmington river. The new pest does not cut the plant when it is young, like the wireworm, and cutworm, eat up the leaves like the greenworm or make round holes in it like the grasshopper, but waits until the plant is nearly full grown, cuts it two or three inches from the soil and carries it entirely away, as if it were the operation of some human being, says the Hartford Times.

Some time ago Clark Bros. noticed that about a dozen plants from their outer rows near the river were being earried away every night. The planta were cut or bitten sometimes close to the soil, and sometimes two or three inches higher. Nearly 300 plants in all were carried away. After a fruitless investigation the question of what became of them remained a conventer.

The attention of Michael Leamy was called to the matter. He is well versed in the knowledge of habits of wild animals in this vicinity. He made a thorough inspection of the surroundings and found that a good-sized pathway had been made through the brush and grass from the tobacco lot to the river. Along this pathway he found broken pieces of leaves. He concluded that it was the work of some animal, and determined to set a trap in its

pathway and capture it if possible.

One night he set a large trap, concealing it thoroughly, and in the morning the mystery was solved by the capture of a muskrat, weighing nearly ten pounds.

It is known that these animals build houses for their winter habitations of very large size. They are sometimes as high as six feet, and from seven to eight feet wide at the base. They are principally constructed of flags, grasses and sticks, and the animals bave never been known to use tobacco as building material before. No such nest has been discovered in this locality, and it is supposed that the animal dragged the plant into the water and carried it to the island in the river, about 200 feet from the west bank, and that a winter mansion is being erected. It seems difficult of belief that such a small animal as a muskrat could carry a heavy tobacco plant across the river, but those who are familiar with their habits assert that they are unusually strong for their size, and that they have been soon dragging good-sized pieces of timber through the water with ease.

CHARACTER AND THE RAZOR.

Good Qualities of the Man Who Can Phave Himself While on the Train.

According to a Pullman car conductor the average man who travels for three, four or five days on a train prefers to go unshaven rather than shave himself enroute, says the New York Sun.

"I've been traveling for five years," he said, "between Chicago and Frisco, and I calculate that about one man in ten shaves himself on the trip. I always like to carry men who shave themselves every morning. I find that kind of man wants the best, and is willing to pay for it. Besides, he's the best tempered kind of man.

"A man who can't control his temper never shaves on the cars, not more than once. He isn't a drinking man, either, for it requires a steady hand to shave on the cars and be all there at the finish.

"And you can tell a beginner first glance. The regulars always ask questions about the road ahead, and if they're near a station. If there's a station a few miles away, they'll wait, unless the road is straight, or there's a crowded car.

"It is no easy job to shave when you

atrike a curve every 15 seconds, but the regulars they just start with their feet apart and one side braced against the washstand. They don't cut themselves, either, and I scarcely see any of 'em use a safety, just the old-fashioned razor, same as I use myself.

"I notice that the man who shaves himself knows his way about, and takes things just as they come. He doesn't get excited when there is no cause. He eats regularly and he sleeps the same, and he doesn't want to go to bed too early or get up too late. He's reasonable.

"If he's married he talks to his wife, and if he is not married, he does not go firtin' with strange women. He doesn't kick at cauned goods, for he knows he can't get any other kind, and the waiters like to wait on him, for he does not think he's the only passenger on the train, or try to make himself think the waiters are stuck on living on their wages and have a dislike to time.

"He's all right, is the man who shaves himself. He never kicks at the scenery. I always look out for his baggage, and he always looks out for me. I wish every man shaved himself on the cars, I do."

When Admiral Rogers was in Japanese waters lately he entertained with distinguished honor Hirai Sukekiehi, a poor fisherman, who was of considerable service to Commodore Perry on the latter's historic visit, which opened Japan to the world. Hifai is now 90 years old, and on his visit to Admiral Rogers was accompanied by his son, grandson and great-grandson.—N. Y. Sun.

THE CHARMS OF MOROCCO.

A Land That is Pull of Charm and Variety for the Traveler Who Wanders There,

Few countries have more delights for the traveler than Morocco. There are neither roads nor bridges to embarrass his choice. The ourtoms and manners of the people are as in the days of Abraham. Rivers and swamps create difficulties, to overcome which is a pleasant exercise, while the fanaticism and alcofness of the bill tribes and of some of the cities in the interior give a spice of adventure without any real danger. I have breathed the air of the Arabian and African deserts, and of the high reldt, and have tasted the wild freedom of the Australian bush, but no experience surpasses a ride in Morocco, says a writer in London Standard.

Roused at dawn by the movement of the camp, you turn out of your tent to see the horses fed and saddled and to chaff or seeld the muleteers into making preparations for the march. No child can, he more wayward and no mule more obstinate than a Moor, yet no one is more easily managed by a little firmness and good temper. A joke will stem the torrent of tumpltuous protest and turn it to laughter. A cigarette or a pinch of sauff will melt the heart of a hadil who has done the pilgrimage to Merca, and the present of a knife or a pair of cheap soissors will give you a whole village for friend.

Tents and equipment are packed on the mules, and at last the caravan in in motion. You have breakfasted on eggs and chicken and dates, with which the country abounds, and are ready for a 30-mile ride. The land is full of the charm of variety. In a day's journey you may cross a wide plain covered with palmetto, or dwarf palm, and pass by groves of olive and fig and walnut and orange and argan trees. The cool shade of a lotus, a juniper, or even a sharp-pointed aloe or a prickly pear will tempt you to lunch and repose in the heat of the day upon the bank of some purling stream. You ride through mile after mile of wheat and barley and maize and millet, for Morocco might be the granary of western Europe. But most beautiful of all are the wild flowers and herba.

Not even Palestine, which blossoms as a garden under the rains of early spring, can compare with the land of the Moors. The earth is clothed with rainbows, and garlands of brilliant flowers are spread at your feet. Your horse treads on wild mint and purple aromatic thyme, and the air is filled with their fragrance. A rich purple carpet of vipers' bugloss has a heavy border of pimpernel, scarlet and rose. Bluebells lie like an imperial mentle fringed with the szure of borage and groidered with the pink white blooms of anemone. Scattered among the grass are ladies' amocks, all silver white, with golden sprigs of musk halsam, and blue and pink immortelles. Morn daisies, with large golden bosses. set in white how before the breeze. of every white to lilae and deep rose, open their delicate bells to the sun.

By the side of the bridle path are mallows of many shades, beautiful to look upon and sweet to breathein the cool of the evening-musk mallows with large rose blossoms, dwarf mallows with pale lilac flowers, and many another species larger and more graceful than any that adorn our lanes and fields. The cranebill, or poor robin. puts on his robe of pure white or richest crimson, and the speedwell's tiny flower of brilliant blue sparkles like a gem in the bright grass. Vetches purple and blue, stocks both pink and white, stately irises, lupins, foxglove, popples, horehound with dim purple bloom-a wealth of wild flowers gladdens the eye and makes radiant the landscape.

Now and then you come suddenly upon some caravan of camels clothed with all the mysteries of the desert moving in long swaying line, with an escort of Arabs armed with strange rifles. They are laden with dates from the casis of Tafflet, or convey prisoners in chains. It may be that they have toiled slowly from the desert of Sabara with slaves, or across the mountains that help the warlike Susto guard his country from European adventurers. From the fertile plains you climb rugged hills and cliffs of marl bleached by the sun and worn by winter torrents, whence your eyes wander with an intense longing to the snow-created Atlas range, whose mysteries few travelers have explored.

Tree-Dwelling Kangaree. Bennett's tree kangaree (Dendro-

lagus bennettianus), of which a specimen has lately been received at the Zoological gardens, was first exhibited by the society in 1894. It is a native of Queensland. It is extremely probable, writes our zoological correspondent, that the tree kangaroos, of which there are four or five species, are specially modified types which have taken to an arboreal life. The chief point of distinction between the tree kangaroos and the other members of the family is in the normal proportions of the two pairs of limbs to the body, the length of the hind ones being only slightly in excess of that of the front pair. In the hind feet the second and third toes have claws nearly as large as the others. The tail is of great length and thickly furred; although it is not prehensile, it is of considerable use to the animal when climbing. It is stated that this kangaroo prefers a particular kind of tree, and that in the rainy season it keeps to the lower branches.-Pall Mall Ga-

A Want Ad.

Amiable old lady, blind in one eye and very deaf, wants to serve as a chaperone for young ladies. Satisfaction assured.—Detroit Free Press.

CURIOUS AND COSTLY BOOKS.

The Largest and the imaffest Yelumes in the World and Their Present Landing.

It is a curious fact that the largest book in the world has, during the last half century, attracted little by no notention, while its ponderous covers have not been opened for years. This huge volume is to be seen in the Britth museum, and was presented to the action by King George IV. in January. 1833. It measures no less than five feet ten inches in height and three feet two inches in width, while it takes four strong men to lift it from its place. The binding is of leather, eight skins beingused in the process. It is kept closed with three gilt chaps, and the dismond-shaped spaces on the covers are filled with alternate representations of the rose, thistle and harp, says Household Words.

The smallest book in the world was made in Italy, and presents a striking contrast to that just mentioned. Indeed, it is matter for wonder how this Liliputian volume was ever constructed. It measures only four-tenths of an inch in length, and one-quarterinch in width. It contains 200 pages, upon each of which there are nine lines, and from 95 to 100 letters.

The largest, as well as the most costly Bible in existence is the Hebraic manuscript Bible in the entires. Rome. In the year 1818 the Jows endeavoyed to purchase this precious volume from Pope Julius II., for its weight is goldy and, when it is considered that it weighs not less than 200 pounds, the nagnitude of this offer will be more readily understood. Indeed, had the pope consented to part with it. 2 20,008, or even more, would have at once been forthcoming to effect the transfer.

The most costly book in the world, however, is a copy of the Koran, and was enshrined, some years ago, in the hely Mohammedan city of Isonan-Russ, In Persia. This remarkable rolume was a gift from the ameer of Afghanistan. Its covers, which are mine and one-half inches long and four inches wide, are composed of plates of solid gold, one-eighth of an inch inthickness, and lined with silver plates on the same size. Diamonds, rubies and pearls, set in symbolic designs, ornament the center and four corners of this costly rolume. The central figis a crearest with a star between its points, and the whole design comtains no fewer than 100 small dismonds, 167 pearls and 122 rubics. The diamonds used in the corner designs are almost hidden in their golden andting and the orange-colored lacquer. with which they are fastened, and are each worth \$1,000. The leaves are of parchment; and the whole book, which is written by hand, is valued at no less then £25,000

If quantity of contents, apart from actual volume size, is considered, the Chinese department of the British museum contains a single work which occupies no fewer than 6,169 volumes. This wonderful production of the Chinese press is an "Encyclopedia of the Literature of China," covering a period of 25 centuries—from 1100 R. C. to 1706 A. D.

ESKIMOS QUICK TO LEARN.

lilastrated by the Experiences of & Teacher with the Cape Prince of Wales Batives.

After an experience of several months in teaching the natives of Uapa Prince of Wales Mrs. Mary Bernardt says that in spite of the many difficulties encountered, she rather enjoyed the novel experience of teaching the young Eskimo idea how to shoot. Her school was at the village of Kingegan, and she had an enrolled attendance of 147. The most distinctive feature in the Eskimo character, Mrs. Bernardt says, is a superabundant curiosity, reports an educational journal.

The natives, especially those who have arrived at the age of "discretion." are of a prying, not to say enterprising, cast of mind, and what they cannot understand-and that would fill many volumes-they are inclined to look upon with suspicion and disdain. However. Mrs. Bernardt says that the younger people are anxious to learn; they are patient to a degree, and as a rule are bright and quick to learn. The hardest task of the teacher, perhaps, is to teach them discipline; that is, they must be subject to certain rules of government. The younger can with practice he brought to sea the necessity of this, but practically to try to subject the older pupils to any form of discipline is well nigh impossible.

Mrs. Bernardt, who is well known in Seattle, as well as Alaska, went to Cape Prince of Wales last October in the capacity of teacher. Of the 147 pupils one-third were over 21 years of age, and it was not at all times a primerose path which she found while try-

ing to enlighten their benighted minds.

The younger children made steady progress. They learned to read and eigher with a degree of rapidity and appreciated what was being done for them. They were taught many things unknown to Eskimo domestic economy, and were grateful.

omy, and were grateful.

In winter the school was conducted in a large igloo, roughly equipped as a schoolroom, but with many school-room accessories wanting. When the spring days came and the sun began to be felt the work was conducted on the sea beach where the sand made a floor and the blue canopy of heaven a cover-

As Old Timer.

Minister (to one of his members, a venerable old gardener)—"You have reached a great age, John."

John—"Deed ha'e I, sir, for gin E

leave till the 11th o' next month, I'll be an octogeranium."—Glasgow Evening Times.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

The state of the s