## MU LETTING A PORCUPINE.

imal Lit in a Lumberman's

Dugout.

One hot August afternoon two menwere paddling along the edge of a lake,
each in a small disgoul canoe. Mr. W. D.
Mulbert, one of the travelers, tells in
"Forest Neighbors" of an adventure
which betell his companion. They had
moticed a porcupine asleep in the sunsaline on the nearby horisontal trunk of
a tree, the roots of which had been undermined by the waves till it leaned far
ment over the lake, hardly a foot from
the water.

My friend, by the way, writes Mr. Hulbert, is the foreman of a lumber camp. He has served in the British army, has hunted whales off the coast of Greenhand, married a wife in Grand Rapids, and sun a street car in Chicago. He is quite a chunk of a man, tall and deeidedly well set up, and it would take a pretty good prize fighter to whip him, but he learned that day that a porcupine at close quarters is worse than a trained pugilist.

"Look at that porky!" he called to me. "I'm going to ram the cance into the tree and knock him off into the water Just you watch, and you'll see some fun."

I laid my paddle down and awaited developments. Bang! went the nose of the dugout against the tree, and the porcupine dropped, but not into the water. He landed in the bow of the canoe, and the horrified look on my friend's face was a delight to see.

"time, for a could hear his teeth clacking as he advanced to the attack. "Great Scott! He's coming straight at

The "porky" was wide awake by this

The porcupine certainly was game. It was the paddle rise in the air and come adown with a tremendous whack, but it seemed to have little effect. The porky's wont of quille and hair was so thick that was blow on the back did not trouble him much. If my friend could have hit him meross the nose if would have ended the matter then and there, but the canoe was too narrow and its sides too high for a crosswise stroke.

was kneeling on the bottom of the dugout and if he tried to stand up he would probably capsize

that I could look into it, and I beheld the porcupine bearing down on my helpless friend like Birnam Wood on its way to Dunsinane, his ruffle of quills erect. One in his little black eyes and a thirst for vengeance in his whole aspect. My friend made one or two final and inseffectual jabs at him and, then gave it that I could be supported in the same of the same o

tip over." and the next instant the canoe was upside down and both beligerents were in the water.

The porcupine floated high, and quick-

"It's no use!" he called. "I've got to

The porcupine floated high, and quick—
By made his way to the beach and disappeared in the woods. My friend righted
his canoe and we resumed our journey.

## SAILORS TENDER-HEARTED.

No Class of Men So Considerate of the Comfort of Children and Animals.

The woman superintendent of the Type Nautical School of Cookery gives an interesting picture of the merchant seaman as he really is, says the Navy League Journal

Jack Merchantman she says wears no

Jack Merchantman, she says, wears no special picturesque dress, which possibly detracts somewhat from the interest he arouses. In fact, he fier ely resents those firms who insist on "uniform;" he loudly declares that "he won't be any man's lackey," and on "the brass bounder" is poured forth the vitriol of his scornful tongue.

It is the ambition of Jack's life to be counted 'a wideawake bird." not caught by chaff and not in the least soft-bearted.

Sailors are absurdly diffident and shy. With careful handling they may come to regard a school to which they attach themselves as a second home and even thereely resent any interference with it, wet the appearance of a stranger at one of their classes will cause a general stampede, even when it is convincingly shown that pecuniary as well as other prudential reasons should induce them to remain.

No class of men has so large a tendermess for children as well as all animals. The lean, harried cat, denizen of mean streets, seems to have a sixth senso when she flies to the forecastle of a conwenisht ship as an asylum where she is marefully fed and nursed back to health. A family of three kittens and their mother were the joint property of the earpenter and boatswain. No toyal babies ever received greater attention. It was even stated that the former varated his own berth in order that the mother and her tribe might be comfortably housed. And the pussies on their part were graciously pleased to accept The homage of their subjects

Dog's Usefulness.

The dom is the most widely distributed of the domestic animals. He lives in the lowly but of the African suscessed is the companion of the Greenland Eskimo, the most northern inhabitants of the world. He son fact the inseparable Empanion of man and is found wherever the human race exists. His habitat is thus extended further or ith and further south than that of any other

Diagnosis

tomestic animal -- Nature

She—Lean tell a person's sense of unmore by the shape of his month; can you? He—No, I usually tell by the sound — Chicago Journa.

No Counterfeit Opais,
The opai is he only gem which
sannot be stocessfully counterfeited,
its delicate mass defy reproduction.

NO HOME OR COUNTRY.

Queer Presidement of Teminole Negro
Indians, at Present on a Texas.

Reservation.

According to reports received at the war department, the o-called Seminole negro Indians, are estrated on Fort Clark military reservation in Texas, have neither coffitry, home nor citizenship. The peculiar situation of these mongrei people has been under consideration at the war department for many years, with a view to more clearly defining their legal and political status, but so far nothing has been done for their rollef. There are about 150 of these ladians. They all rivide at Fort Clark. by permission of the war department, and are under the control of the post sommander. They are reputed to be peaceable and hone t live in huts and houses, cultivate some ground, raise a Httle stock, and support themselves by their own labor. Twenty of them are salisted scouts, eight at Fort Clark and 12 at Fort Ringrold Tex and as such It is reported, render excellent service. Their history in brief appears as foilows:

They were origin illy with the Seminole Indians in Firida. About 1849 their ancestors emigrated to Mexico Corp. Tibbits, a survivor of these movements, the oldest man among them, and who claims to have been born in the Indian territory, says: "We remained in Mexico until 1879 then recroseed into United States at Eagle Pass, Tex. (old Fort Duncan.) A number of us enlisted as scouts. About 40 of these scouts, with their families, came to Fort Clark in 1876." He claims that some kind of "a treaty paper," which was accidentally burned, promised them homes back in the Indian nation (Indian territory.)

It seems that by a ruling of the interior department they are not beneficiaries in any respect under the Seminole treaty of 1866. Gen. McKibbin, in his annual report

for 1900, said regarding these people:

"Having forfeited their rights to residence and citizenship in Mexico, and being neither citizens of the Uzrted States nor recognized by the Seminoles as part of their people, some action should betaken whereby the status of these people may be defined. It is respectfully recommended that the attention of congress be called to these people."

Gen: Grant stated in his annual report of 1903 that "many, if not all, of the male adults have been at one time or another enlisted in the army as acouts. so that at the present time the entire adult male population may be regarded. more or less, as discharged veterans; in some instances the grandfather, father and son in a family having all served as scouts in the regular army" "As it is, however, they are an interesting tribe of mongrel Americans, and dependent as they are upon the mercy and management of the military at Fort Clark, they are nothing more than wards of the military department."

"In the final consideration of the status of these people with the view to determine what shall be done with them," said Gen. Grant, "I recommend that the government purchase or secure in the Indian territory a tract of land sufficient and suitable for the support of these so-called Seminole negroes, and that they be located thereon, with full permanent title and some immediate help to start them as farners."

Gen. Lee, the present commander of the department of Texas has just made a special report to the war department regarding these Indians in which he indorses the recommendations of Gens. McKibbin and Grant that suitable provision be made for them. Gen. Lee speaks of the Indians as "deserving people," and says that "they have rendered most faithful and efficient service as scouts and merit generous treatment." He concurs in the recommendation that they may be given a home in the Indian territory "If this should be impracticable," says he, "It is suggested that they be permitted to remain on the Fort Clark ini itary reservation as now; and in the event of the abandonment of the reservation, suitable portion of the same be allotted to them for homes. In recognition of their past excellent services and their present usefulness along the border, as required, it is recommended that their enlistment and recalistment as scouts be continued without reduc-

## Prison Without Walls.

Represa, a convict prison in California, is unique in the fact that it possesses no wall. The grounds are studded with 19 guard posts, which are built of stone and wood, and resemble a system of lighthouses. They are built on salient points of observation, and are fitted with Gatling machinesens. Winchester rifles and shotguns. These posts are from 40 to 60 feet high, and are placed various distances apart. averaging 300 yards. No convict is allowed to pass between the posts upleas be has permission or is accompanied by an officer or guard. Each post is manned by a clever marksman, and is only accessible by a draw-ladder, which is pulled up after the post is occupied.

## Color Blindness

The most common form of color bundness is an inability to distinguish red. Lat year 34 officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine service faired on their color tests, three being roub and and the remainder unable to distinguish given. The 4600 candidates for certificates were also submitted to the form vision tests and 22 of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.

Brains Not Needed.

Mr. P. The do for fold Jack that he had been studying too hard lately.

Mrs. P.—And what, did he recom-

mend?

"Oh, he advised him: 's go into society a dittle more and give his brain a rest."—Tit Bits.

#### FEAR OF BURIAL ALIVE.

So Haunted an Old Man That He Made a Strange Provision Against It.

Burlal alive has been the theme of many startling tales, and the live is even to this day often found embodied in the pict of play and story. Probably everyone has at some time or other come across this weird thought expressed in some form of written or spoken parrative. There are people, says the Baltimore Herald, who shudder at the very suggestion of such a possibility, while others motably medical men and those who fancy the bizarre and the starting, like to let the imagination play with the horrible details of such a condition.

A gentleman in northeast Baltimore told a curious story of this sort the other day. The story was told him by his grandfather, who, he said, knew it to

Years ago an old man living is an outof-the-way place in the country got hold of a newspaper which contained a story about a man who died and was buried in the usual way--that is, lying in the coffin face up. Some time afterward occasion demanded that the grave should be opened. To the consternation and horror of all the body was found face down and the limbs in such a position as to indicate that a terrible struggle to be free had taken place. The inference was, of course, that the man was not dead when put into the ground, and that he recovered from an extreme state of coma after the last rites had been administred over the supposed corpse.

The story made a deep impression upon the old man. He was unable to rid his mind of the horrible thought it suggested, and his one great dread came to be that he might meet with a similar fate. He was afflicted with a mild form of mental aberration, and one of the symptoms of his trouble was a tendency to drop-off into long and dreamless periods of deep slumber. This affliction strengthened his dreadful foreboding.

At length, haunted by the thought until he was almost crazy, he called his eldest son to him and told him the story and what effect it had upon himself.

And then he horrified the young man by making the request that when in time the physicians pronounced him dead he would take a long knife and secretly jab

it into his heart.

The son had to promise, and kept his word. When the father died and arrangements were being made for the funeral he quietly stole into the room where he lay and plunged a sharp knife into the heart.

The young man, the story goes, became very morbid and never recovered from the spell his father's condition and unusual last request seemed to have had upon him. He lived to be an old man himself, and as each member of the famfly died he performed the same deed to their bodies as he had done in the case of his father. He had a horror, it is said, of being buried alive even more violent than his father's. When he came to die he expressed a wish to speak alone with one of his sisters. To her he related the whole story, beginning with the beginning, when his father asked him to plunge the knife into his breast, and ending with the last time he had done a like deed for his youngest brother. He had kept the secret well and not a wordof it had gotten out until he told his sister. He pleaded with her to promise to do the same for him. She promised. but the story goes, did not keep her

# INDIANS TAKE TO POLITICS Old Style of Campaign Abandoned and Modern Methods Now

dern Metho Employed.

The effect of education upon the Indian has been to revolutionize politics; and the Indian has taken up the white man's method; the campaign committee has taken the place of the barbecue and campaign literature the place of the stump speech. The Indian, states the Chicago Journal, takes to politics like a mosquito to a swamp. He can tell the effect of a policy upon his people quicker than a white man and an Indian politician, if one can get him to tell the truth, can make an accurate estimate of the result of an election long before it takes place. The Choctaws, while they do not show as much progressiveness in other lines as the Cherokees, are the best politicians of the five tribes.

The Choctaw Indians have dropped the old Indian campaign, and now the winning party wins on a basis that would do credit to any political machine in the states. A regular campaign committee is appointed. It has plenty of money. From the time it is appointed until the campaign is over It devotes its entire time to the campaign. The greater part of its work is compiling and distributing campaign literature. Every issue that is involved in the election is gone over thoroughly and every argument is answered. This literature is printed in English and Choctaw. The party that has adopted the new method has won every election in the Choctaw nation. The party that clings to the old Indian method is defeated.

Lobster Fry.

As throwing some light on the disputed question whether lobster fry are eaten by fish, the finding of two fairly large specimens of the crustacea in the interior of a codfish is of considerable interest to the fishermen around the water front who discuss such matters. The lobsters are about four inches in length, and one of them had apparently been occupying his quarters for some time, as his shell was quite soft from the cod's digestive operations. The other lobsters were accompanied by a crab when found. The discovery was made in a restaurant on the water front.—Gloucester (Mass.) Times.

### CHAPTER ON COLD-SORES.

Annoying Affection Springs from Various Causes Easy of Treatment.

Among the most annoying of the little pin-pricks of physical life is a cold-sore, and worse still is a crop of cold-sore, says, Youth's Compasion. These come usually about the lips, but may appear elsewhere on the face, or even on other parts of the body. They are quite gregarious in their tendencies, one sore being almost always accompanied or followed by others.

A fever-blister or cold-sore (herpes is the scientific term) is in the nature of a blister, but is deeply seated, so that the wall is thicker and tougher than that of an ordinary blister, such as that which follows a burn, for example. There is a feeling of heat or burning for awhile preceding the eruption, and then the finger, instinctively drawn to the lip by the uncomfortable sensation, feels a hard, elastic elevation, made up of one or several closely aggregated blisters from the size of the head of a small pin

If not scratched, the blisters do not break, because their walls are so thick, but gradually drp up and form thin crusts which, if not molested, will finally drop off and leave sound skin beneath. If scratched or picked the blister may be broken or the scab removed too soon, and then a very sore spot will remain for some days, or a deep and persistent crack in the lip will be formed.

Webn herpes comes on the face it is often quite extensive. It may appear in the form of patches of considerable size. Herpes is thought to be one of the skin diseases of purely nervous origin, although some regard it as caused by microbes and believe it to be contagious. In some persons fever blisters, or cold sores, always come with a cold or a fever of any kind (hence the names given to the eruption), and they are so common in pneumonia as almost to constitute one of the diagnostic symptoms of that disease.

Mopping a cold sore every ten or 15 minutes with cologne water, or better, spirit of camphor, will dry it up quickly. After the scabs have formed camphorated vasein or zinc ointment may be applied three or four filmes a day. Care should be taken not to pick at the hilsters, otherwise they may be converted into troublesome and printer.

If herpes occurs in frequent attacks the digestive system is probably at fault, and the family physician, should be asked to set it right.

# SKIRT FOR WILLOWY CIRL. The "Cowboy" Design Is Something Special—Suggestions from Dress Expert.

There is a special skirt this year for the girl of tall and willowy figure, and another which will be becoming to the woman of generous proportions. At least, this is the division of what are considered the two best styles shown in the dressmaking convention, which has been made by an expert Chicago modiste, says the Tribune.

"The 'cowboy skirt' so much exploited by the convention," said this modiste, "Is something which can be easily carried out by the home dressmaker. In spite of its elaborate effect, and is a style which mothers should copy for their slender daughters. It is also an ideal skirt for the tall high s hool girl as well as for the older sister. In spite of its 'swirls' and 'fan plaits,' which look so complex, it is really simple of construction.

"You remember godets do you not? Well, the 'cowboy skirt' for all its high sounding name, is made by simply attaching 'godets' to every seam and to the middle of every gore, of a simple pine-gored stirt. If the person is quite tall they should be carried up nearly to the hip in the middle of the gores, and to the knee length at the seams. For a shorter person they should not be carried quite so high. They are made like a double box plait. about two inches wide, which is stitched and pressed and allowed to fiare about half way from the bottom. It is a boon to the woman who understands how much easier it is to attach kilt effects than to plait them into a gown, and another good thing about it is that it can be easily adapted to any good skirt pattern of nine gores.

good skirt pattern of nine gores. "I should advise the woman who does her own dressmaking, or has it done in the house, to select the fourgored skirt for berself, if she is at all atout. It will lessen her size on account of its seam down the front, and thas possibilities for adapting to most any style. It can be shirred a little on the hips and it can be changed by putting a box plait either in the middle of the front or down each side. The beauty of it is that though it is seven yards around the bottom, it is narrow enough at the hips to be becoming to even the stoutest person."

#### Pumpkin Marmalade. at a ripe, ye! ow pumpkin in

Cut a ripe, yel ow pumpkin into large pieces, pare, scrape out the seeds, and then weigh. To every pound allow a pound of sugar and an orange or lemon Grate the pumpkin on a coarse grater, and put into a preserving kettle with the lugar, the grated rind of the orange or lemon, and the strained luine Let it boil slows stirring frequently and skimming well until you have a smooth. thick marmalade. While still hot pour It into glass or china jars or tumblers. filling not quite full. When cold, pour over the top a covering of melter paraffin, cover with the lid or brown paper, and keep in a cool, dark place. - People's Home Journal

Good Beverage.

Buttermilk is said to be very fattening, and is a good beverage for sedentary people, since it corrects certain physical disabilities. Hot buttermilk is recom-

mended for colds. - N. Y Post.

#### MADE THEM ST.

Woman Traveling in Division of Sayon
the Railroad Dignitaries a
Distinct Thrill.

The other morning, just after the opening hour, a lady walked into the Southern railway office under the Standard hotel. Coll Andrews sat behind the counter poring over his mail, and his assistant, Charles Schmidt, was arranging the ticket rack, his coat off and feeling comfortable and theroughly pleased with himself. Schmidt walked over to ask the lady's pleasure, relates the New Orleans thaily Sairs. "Put on your coat, please," anapped

the visitor.

Smith put on his coaf with all deference to his customer and leaned over to ask her wants.

"Stand erect," was her second com-

Schmidt was dismayed. Before he recovered from the shock the fair customer deserted him and applied to Col. Andrews for a ticket to Dallas.

"The Southern railway does not co.

to Dallas. You'll have to take the

Southern Pacific or the Texas & Pacific." said the colonel.

The facetions customer waltzed into the Texas & Pacific ticket office where she found Joe Wall er behind the coun-

ter without coat or ha!.

"Put on your coat, please: I want to talk to you," commanded the visitor.

Walker hesitated, but there was a chance to sell a ticket and he obeyed.

Meanwhile 'the fair one peoped into

the freight department, where everybody doffs both coat and suspenders these warm days.

"Oh, horrors! Don't any of you menwear coats around here?" asked the

fair dame of Walker
Then, like Schmidt, Walker 'exced over the counter with a show of polite-

wess.
"Will you stand erect!" flashed his

customer

Walker stood erect and sold his ticket, after which he doffed his coat, still wondering what he was up against. Down at the Texas & Pacific denot these days the bargage men drift think of wearing coats during wor fee hours. When this fair one rank d the depot, however, the bargage matter made an exception of the rule. To him the lady said:

"Please put on your coat: I want to

The baggage chief put on his coat, and his har, too, seeing which the lady added:

"Take off your hat please"

His hat off the haggage man was given the usual instructions and sweltered under the weight of his coat while he piled the cranky customer's baggage into the car

Railroad men hereabouts don't know who this particular costomer is, but they are expecting no more just like her.

## A CANDIDATE'S BLUNDER.

Was Too Free with His Osculatory
Favors Before He Made
Inquiries.

"Private" John Alien tells us of an ald-time politician of Mississippi who was masting a personal canvass of his territory, relates Woman's Home Companion

"One day," relates Mr. Allen, "the statesman was doing the southern portion of the souther Suddenly he struck a community that appeared fairly asswarm with chaptern. Never had he seen so many little cues in so small a piace. Clustered at cel one degrees. In their midst stood and extremely good-loosing young woman.

"Madam, said the politician, with a gallant bow you make permit me to kiss these charming little ones."
"The woman merely smiled.

"After he had affectionately sainted each of them, he asked, with a genial smile, 'All yours?'
"The young woman blushed.

"The statesman, with another how, then said: I trust, madam, that I may further tresposs upon your good-nature by asking that you will be so good as to inform your husband that Cole, candidate for congress from this district, called upon him this afternoon."

"Pardon me, gasped the woman, but I have no husband!"
"But these children, madam!" exclaimed the astonished statesman 'You are not a widow?"

'You are not a widow?'
. "'Oh, no, sir!' was the reply This is an orphan asylum!'"

Relic of Admiral Walker. At Pointe Les Monts, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a lighthouse, the keeper of which recently turned out of the sand an old-style sword bearing on its blade the date 1711". It is undoubtedly a relic of the ill-fated expedition of Admiral Walker, who left England in 1711 with 11,000 mon and a large fleet to take Quebec and Montreal. When he got off Seven islands he was overtaken by a dense fog and a great storm arose. He refused to take the advice of a French pilot, and as a result the Britash ships were dashed to pieces on the rocks off Egg island, and next spring 900 bodies were lying there - Chicago

## Varied Impressions. "What do you think of Mr. Bliggins?"

"He's one of those human edigmas," answered the smart girl. "You can't make up your mind whether he looks stupider than he is or whether he is stupider than he looks."—Washington Star.

Harder Still.

She- I hear Mr. Smith had a hard time to get his daughters off his hands.

He-Yes; and I hear he's having a harder time keeping their husbands on

their feet.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

EXPENSIV. ARDENS.

AFEASIV. ARDUAS

MILLIONS C. DOLLARS.

Kitchen Plots of Millionaires That

Fruits.

It has been said that there are a score of noblemen in the United itinggoom who spend more every year on their gardens than would pay the official salaries of the entire cabinet; and, extravagant as the statement may appear, it is well within the limits of truth.

Further than this, there are, on the best authority, more than 5,000 "seats of the mighty," or, at least, of the rich, the gardens of which cost their owners anything almost from \$2,500 a year upward, while there are as many more which demand between \$1,000 and \$2,500 a year for their muli-tenance. Of these 10,000 Briti b gardens an annual sum estimated at over \$10,000,000 is spent for labor alone, and another round million pounds at least goes in the purchase of seeds, plants and mannures, and the general upkeep of the gardens and glass houses.

It is difficult and perhaps invidious, to say which are the most costly gardens in Great Britain, but among them are certainly those of Trentham hall, Welbeck abbey, Lord Bute's kardens at Cardiff castle, the world-famous gardens of Chaisworth and those of the Rothschilds, on which gold has been lavished like water

One gets an impressive idea of the extent of such gardens as these when the kitchen garden at Welbeck covers 30 scres, that the houses in which peaches, apricula and nectarines are grown stretch for a quarter of a mile and that to stock them costs as much as \$50,000 When a millionaire sets his heart on making himself a lordly pleasure garden he recks little of the cost

Not long ago a rich man in the north of England discovered that one section of his gardens was residered useless through exposure to the Veen east wind. This was not to be telerated, said the great man and to Feen the eastern winds from trespaising, he planted thousands of Stotch and Norwestan fir trees to act as a screen paying as much as \$25 for an individual tree. This little whim cost him nearly,\$10,000, but he considered himself amply rewarded by seeing his wilderness turned into a paradise of flowers.

In such gardens as these it is quiteusual to employ as many as ... or 80 men and boys, so that a cabinet minister's yearly salary may easily go in wages alone

It is said that there are 900 country houses in Great Britain, each of which employs a staff of over 50 men, of there, 200 employ between \$50 and 1500; while 60 of them employ over 200, and the large majority of all these mate servants are gardeners of one hind, or another,

In addition to the cost of labor there are repairs and alterations of housest. fornaces to be fed walls built for fruitgrowing nets for protection, today tobuy and replace, and eften the most costly stem of all seeds and agents to curchase Harry Sale was a amore r 'h having spent \$ ' nor s coilection of orch os are, Sr Trecor Lawremore wath in expenditure of \$170000. Joseph Chambera's ta- Il glass houses collected to the first splants commany of them of excit value. and gather differs I ment everypart of the same where are derived in the feeting of The platte are accommedian different. consess delegated to the time's fiftowers ing so that the survey of a requisite. Towers pover facts they whole year room. Each plant coars its rum, er as we'll as its tame, and it is safe that Mr. Chemberlain knew, every one of his fioral pers

## SECRET POLICE IN FRANCE

Hnow the Lives of Public Men as Well as the Doirge of the Lowest People.

Skilled in all languages able to enter any society, the agents of the brigade ces recherches (The Secret Police) have their fingers on the pulse of public life. and know the men of high place as we't as if they had gone through with lighted candles, writes Vance Thompson in Success In a large measure it is through them that France is governed. It is a mistake, though not an unnatural one, to assume that, because France is a republic, the people have much tosay in matters of government. The word of the people is of little weight The republic is parliamentary. It is intrenched behind privileges and buttressed by an irremovable senate, which selects the presidents. In later year it. has become largely a government of financiers. It has abougated the right of trial by jury and senled to the pouple the right of plebiscital suffrage. The French republic is railed from the ton down. The prefect of police is the agent of this oligariby as he was in the time of Louis XVI. The secret police is its obedient servart. Presidents como and go; liberal ministries are succeeded by radical ministress and socialists forlow the radicals but always the secret police remains and always the oliganthy governs. The very man who as chief of state may be ranked among the enemies, at least the adversaries, of this occult ruting prover

## Long Hair, at the s

The longest hair in the world adorns the head of Morredes Lopez, the wife of a poor sheep herder in Mexico. Her height is five feet, and when she standa erect her hair ties on the ground four feet eight inches. It is so thick that she can completely hide herself in it. She has, if, cut very often, and, as it grows quickly, she is able to sell it to a dealer every mouth.

## L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS