### CAVIARE SEASON ON.

BUSSIAN DELICACY NOW EN-TERING NEW YORK.

Botham Canners Enjoying Busy Season When Great Loads of Muskovite Dish Are Shipped to Eastern Metropolis.

Russian caviare is coming into New York in a steady stream of 125-pound kegs just now. It is coming from Long distand and New Jersey and all along down the coast, but it's all Russian caviare. It is coming from the great lakes, too, but it is Russian caviare just the same. As a matter of fact the term "Russian caviare" simply indicates a certain article preserved in a certain way, whether it be packed in Russia or America. There is an anchovy caviare also, put up from anchovy roe in Norway, and there is a Swedish caviare. But all American caviare is Russian.

Caviare comes to New York from as far south as Florida and as far north as the great lakes. There is a gradual but perceptible decrease in the great lakes output every year. Caviare also comes into New York from the Canadian lakes. In the heart of northern forests nowadays, as well as in Atlantic coast fishing villages, fishermen are mixing salt and sturgeon eggs in big buckets. It is a manual job, and the manipulation must be gentle to avoid breaking the eggs. Twelve or fourteen pounds of salt go to 100 pounds of roe. Only German salt is used, it being free from sulfur and certain other foreign substances found in American salt, and therefore credited with giving a finer flavor and better keeping qualities to the caviare. The fishermen prepare the roe for shipment on the spot. If they don't know bow they find out very quickly, and they are sorry now for all the sturgeon they used to fertilize farms.

After the salt is properly mixed they turn the mass upon a draining rack. The salt cuts every particle of slime from the eggs and the saline moisture drips away, leaving the eggs dry and salty. Forty pounds of eggs is an average to a 250-pound sturgeon. As high as 96 pounds of roe have been taken from a sturgeon down on the Jersey coast. This was a 400-pound monster, however, and a rare catch.

New York possesses the only caviare canning factories in the country. The largest is on Greenwich street, and there are two or three others scattered about the city. New York supplies this continent with the canned article, and the canned article is practically the only one used. As a matter of fact the chief market for caviare is the lowest East side, and the sections corresponding to it in a few other of the large cities. Interior America has no more use for caviare than has Japan. And there are some people who are willing to pay for caviare as they do for Wagner opera. and for the same reason, and they like It about as well. But when an individual has really acquired the taste there is little hope for him.

#### CORRECTING ENCYCLOPEDIA Few Realise Great Amount of Work which "Stunt" Bequires of Editors.

Few people know what an enormous amount of work and a great expenditure of money are required to make or even to revise a large encyclopedia that will meet the demands of modern times. asserts O. C. Vico, in Success. When the first edition (which is quite largely a revised edition), is completed, the publishers and editors immediately go to work to give every volume a thorough revision, which will take a longer or shorter time according to the number of volumes in the set and the number of editors and proofreaders engaged in the work. Until recently it has been customary among publishers of encyclopedias not to give a set a thorough revision until five years after the completion of the first edition, thus giving the readers plently of time to bombard the work.

By the time the first edition is completed the numerous editors, assistant editors and proofreaders, who, for a couple of years or more, have been engaged in the work of producing the eneyclopedia, have been considerably reduced in number. Those remaining are to carry on the work of revision. Even with very great care in the editing, mistakes will, as pointed out, always occur in publications of this magnitude, especially in the first edition. Therefore, a thorough revision immediately upon the completion of the first edition is cabeolutely necessary. As an encyclopedia is recording a great number of subjects that are constantly changing. itfollows that, in many respects, it will quickly become out-of-date—as soon as is completed it straightway begins to become obsolete in many of its articles. In order, therefore, to keep the information given as near up-to-date as posmible, frequent revisions are necessary, although to the publishers they are very expensive to make.

The Cows and the Cars. . A story is told of a speech recently made by an Irish barrister in a court

He was for the plaintiff, whose cew had been knocked down and killed by a train, and this was the contention: "If the train had been run as it ishould have been ran, or if the bell had been rung as it should have been rang, or if the whistle had been blown as it should have blew, both of which they did neither, the cow would not have been injured when she was milled."

of law.

One Kind. "Has Brown's wife got a good figure?" "I should say so; she got \$100,000 from the old man when they were married."-Milwaukee Sentinel.

\* HAS FAMILY TREE DE LUXE Illuminated and Decorated Genealogies for the Wealthy Person-

ages of New York.

The family tree de luxe is the latest development in the ever-increasing interest which rich New Yorkers are taking in their ancestors. A few years ago society was content to talk about their notable forebears, to assert that they could race their family back to such and such a year, or to this duke or that lord. Mere assertion no longer suffices. Any one could assert that they came from such and such a stock, but not every one

could prove it. The demand now is for an absolute and undoubted record, without any missing threads, and written down in such form that there can be no doubt about it. An artistic woman of Baltimore, who is an officer in a number of Maryland historical societies and the author of a book on Maryland history, conceived the idea of working out the family histories of the rich old families of that state after the style of the old illuminated missals in the British

Museum and the Vatican. Her first effort is to work out the family history from the old records of the south, and to follow them back to their English or French origin. This is a work of several months for each family. Sometimes one puzzling ancestor will require weeks of searching before his place and position can be fully established. Again the thread which she follows backward will snap, perhaps because some county courthouse was burned years ago and the records destroyed, as has happened in a number of Maryland counties. This means more

trouble. Once the record is complete the task of putting it into de luxe form begins, The history is written by hand on sheets of vellum, a hand so perfect that it reads like engraving. The paragraphs are punctuated by illuminated lettering. There are water color illustrations also, showing the old houses that figure in the family history.

Such a book only the rich may hope to possess. The afternoon caller glancing through its pages cannot fail to be impressed, and as it is a work of art there is more of an excuse for showing it than some of the printed volumes which have

been issued in such numbers. . One of the first of these hand-made genealogies to come to New York is the property of Mrs. Francis Lemoine Loring, of No. 811 Fifth avenue. It is a manuscript record of the Holland family of Maryland and England, of which Mrs. Loring is a direct descendant.

# FREEMASONRY OF CHINESE

Oriental Country Is Full of Secret Orders, Purpose of Which Is to Overthrow Dynasty.

The installation of a grand master of the Chinese secret orders in the United States, popularly known as the "Chinese Free Masons," has aroused interest in the question of the connection between the Chinese secret societies and the Masonic body. Allusions to "Chinese Freemasonry" appear periodically in the newspapers, though according to the Cyclopedia of Fraternities there is no such thing as Freemasonry among the

Chinese. The only Masonic lodges in China are in the foreign concessions at the seaports. Their membership is composed exclusively of others than Chinese, and they are conducted under foreign warrants. The rites of the Chinese secret societies bear some resemblance to those of the Freemasons, which accounts for the popular supposition of a connection between the two. The similarity. though more apparent than real, is remarkable in view of the antiquity of both, and the impossibility of either to have been patterned after the other.

China is filled with secret societies, most of which have for their object the overthrow of the Tsing dynasty, with a pretended benevolent purpose to veil the political significance of the organization. The most powerful of these socicties, the Kalao Hui, numbers more than 1.000,000.

The Cyclopedia of Fraternities contains an account of an initiation ceremony at a Chinese lodge in Spokane, Wash, at which four white men, Freemasons, were present by invitation. The lodge represented a benevolent branch of the Kalao Hui. There were references to the "immortal three," circumambulation, four stations at which questions were asked and answers returned, kneeling on crossed swords, tea drinking. burning incense, a traditional season of refreshment and signs in which the head and hands were unable to detect anything that resembled the Masonry with

which they were familiar. The same authority gives this account of the secret signs used by the Triad society, which was at the bottom of the Taiping rebellion:

"Members always halt on entering a house, and then proceed with the left foot first. When sitting they place their toes together and spread their heels apart. They also recognize one another by the way they place their tea cups on the table, and the manner in which they hitch their trousers. Their motto is 'Drive out the Tartar.' " Treason is punished by lopping off the ears of a minor offender. The final punishment is beheading."

"Did you ever visit a crematory?" asked Mrs. Glenmore.

"No," answered Mrs. Nurich: "I ain't interested in 'em. A lady from the country always supplies us with milk an' butter."-Detroit Tribune.

His Loss. Miss Richleigh-I understand Lord Kneedeigh has lost considerable money since he has been in this country.

Jack-Then it is true you have broken the engagement?-Judge.

"ACTED LIKE ONE OF US."

A Missouri Jailbird's Well Meant Compliment Which the Preacher Understood.

A young clergyman of St. Louis, who has had considerable experience in alum work there, was the guest of a friend here on Sunday, says a Macon (Mo.) correspondent of the New York Sun. He visited the jail in the morning and was cordially received by Jack Packham, a one-year man for forgery. Jack mounted the card table in the main corridor and called the boys around.

"Fellers." said Jack, "this is Elder Failing of St. Louis, who wants to shoot some good into you. The Lord knows you nede it. Gather around the bench now, and I'll introduce you. Elder, this ! dago here is Antonio Tommaso Tobasco, or something like that, who shot his wife while on a drunken apree. He won't understand all you say, but you can cheer him some by making signs) of where he'll go if he don't repent.

"That grinning nigger over there in the corner is Frogeye Davis, waiting. his medicine for stealing chickens in the night time. The tall, good looking gentleman fondling a pair of kings is Dynamo Al, suspicioned of stopping the pay boss out at the mines, but who assures us on his solemn word of honor that he was a hundred miles away at the time.

"This fellow behind me we call 'Quo Vadis,' because neither him nor anybody else could tell where he's going for the last 20 years. He's in for vagrancy and on general principles."

The one-year man went on describing his colony, and modestly took his stand behind the variegated group. The preacher mounted the table and started his talk. He was earnest and knew how to reach men. There was no talk of punishment; no threats, no criminations; what was done was done and could not be helped; the thing now was to resolve to do better and become good. and respected citizens.

The preacher finished his kindly discourse by volunteering to do anything he could for "the boys," and told them not to be backward in telling him about anything of which they stood in need. Packham followed him to the grating and remarked impressively:

"Elder, this is bully of you, and all the boys think you're the real thing. You done 'em a world of good."

The young man's face lightened and he bowed acknowledgment. This encouraged the one-year man to hold out his prize compliment.

"You see, you don't put on airs like some do," he said. "You act same's if you was one of us."

### CIGAR HIS LAST RESORT.

Honest Lad Hardly Knew How to Spend His Reward for Returning Valuables.

Speculation was rife in the mind of William Reed, a youth employed by the J. B. Savage company, says a Detroit correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean He had found a purse containing considerable money and some valuable papers and was duly rewarded with a nickel. Having duly pondered, he decided to spend it as the giver had directed.

Reed is a boy of honest frame of mind, and even though his latest experience with honesty was not pleasant, he does not regret his motto of honesty being the best policy. The interesting episode started Thursday in the Garfield building, where Reed had been sent on an errand.

He picked up a purse in whose folds he found \$47 in bills, two insurance policles of \$3,000 each, and some land deeds. He made some inquiries and found the owner. He handed the purse to him without parley. The owner took it, apologized for not having a cigar in his pocket, but handed Reed a nickel and told him to buy one.

Reed does not smoke very much and he speculated long on some other means of spending that nickel and gaining commensurate good. He thought over it in the night, and nothing appropriate suggested itself. and he continued to speculate while at work in the morning. A trip to a park came to his mind. but he would have to walk home, and he put away the idea as impracticable.

Then Reed's honesty came to the fore again. The owner told him to buy s cigar. "Would it not be deceptive to use it for any other purpose?" asked Reed of himself. He answered it with an affirmative and stopped in at a cigar store.

·r A Surgical Problem.

The cavities left in bones after surzical operations have been a source of much trouble, discharges of pus usually continuing for months. Acting on the hint given by dentists' operations on decaying teeth, Prof. Moorhof, of Vienna about five years ago began seeking a means of artificially filling the bone cavities, and for a time experimented with a putty-like paste of iodoform. This failed to reach all parts of the cavity. A new filling has been adopted, therefore, consisting of lodoform, spermaceti and iosesame, and, as this melts at 122 degrees Fahrenheit, it is poured into the cavity in a liquid state, when it penetrates to every part. The filling is absorbed and replaced by granulation tissue so slowly that no poisoning occurs. This method has been applied in about 220 cases, and it is claimed that there has been no failure.

Two Thoughts. "I want a business suit now." said Slopay. "I was thinking of something

in the way of a small plaid." "And I," replied the tailor "can't help thinking of something in the way of a small check."-Philadelphia Press.

Quite True.

Necessity is the wheelbarrow that you have to push. Pleasure is an automobile that runs itself.

COCOANUT BUTTER.

It Will Keep Well for a Long Time and Is a Good Antiseptic Medium.

A new butter is now being made from the milk of the cocoanut. This milk, when subjected to a temperature of over 28 C., runs into a yellow oil, which is imported in great quantities from India and Africa. The better qualities of it are obtained from Ceylon, Cochin-China and Australia. The nut produces 60 per cent. of oil and one acre of land planted with cocoanut trees would produce over 400 pounds of oil. This has hitherto been used for fats for soap, or for machinery oil, and the better qualities employed in the manufacture of textile

goods In France this oil is now subjected to a special treatment and converted into butter.

Dr. Heuner, a German chemist, proposes to buy up all the cocoanut oils and transform them into what he

terms "vegetable butter." The cocoanut butter, like that made from cows' milk, contains seven per cent. of soluble acids. It will keep from 15 to 20 days without showing any sign of acid reaction, and it contains from 25 to 30 times less water than ordinary butter, while its slowness in oxidizing makes it specially suitable for pastry and cakes, as they will not get stale so quickly when made with it as with other butter.

Another advantage claimed for the cocoanut butter is that it seems to be an antiseptic medium, while milk is most favorable to the culture of microbes.

At the central hospital of Vienna and in various hospitals, in Switzerland, experiments have been made with this new butter, and the results have been pronounced satisfactory.

#### THE GERMAN DRESSMAKER The Thing That Greatly Surprised Her When She Learned Her

Employer's Calling.

A young woman author recently. hired a German oressmaker to do some work for her. The German came to the apartment daily, and after a consultation or a fitting the writer would leave to go about her own business.

"I could see that she was trying to place me," said the author, in telling the story. "When she first came and saw so many pictures and sketches about the house she asked me if I could paint, and I replied in the nega-

"Then she looked around for a piano and seeing none, asked if I could sing. Again I told her no, and of course it was quite evident that I knew nothing about dressmaling.

"On her last day I decided to end her suspense, so after a little friendly conversation i informed her in vague but impressive terms that I wrote, mentioning one or two things that she recognized. Her honest German raised in wonder to mine.

" 'You don't say, now! You do all dot? But I always thought it took a lot of brains! "-N. Y. Sun.

Ultramicroscopy.

By this is meant the rendering visible, either directly to the eye, or through the aid of photography, of objects or particles too minute to be seen with the highest powers of the microscope as it is new constructed. Prof. Cleveland Abbe suggests that by staining preparations with unorescent substances and then illuminating them with ultraviolet light, smaller particles than can possibly be seen with ordinary white or colored light may be brought into prominence. The human retina is insensible to ultraviolet light but fluorescence converts the short waves into longer ones capable of affecting the retina. The same principle applies to photographic visibility, and Prof. Abbe thinks that the ultimate limit of such visibility will be of the same dimension as that of the larger molecules of matter. Special lenses will need to be ground for this kind of work.-Youth's Companion.

English Competition. The coal mine owners in the south of Austria have been obliged to reduce the price of coal because English ships on

their way to the Black sea for corn have taken British coal from Cardiff to Trieste at the rate of one dollar a ton, whereas the usual rate is between \$1.60 and two dollars, and has even been as much as \$3.75. The price of British.coal is, so low that unless Austrian mine owners reduce their prices British coal will find its way into Austria in large

Jones Wasn't.

guantities.

Emith had buttonholed Jones and talked to him fully 15 minutes about the "That's the way I look at the ques-

tion," he said. "I'm a stand-patter." 'Well, I'm not," growled Jones. "I can't stand your patter."---Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Sam's Oldest Employe. Uncle Sam's oldest civilian employe, in point of service, is Thomas Harrison, accountant and correspondence clerk of the naval observatory. For 57 years he has worked in the observatory and is an authority on naval observatory

Sure Perjury. .

It was a mean man who framed that new marriage certificate law. He insists that the young couple swear that they are not crazy.-Los Angeles Ex-

A Story Teller. Mrs. Rorer, the New York cooking

teacher, invariably prefaces her class lessons with a story, even if it is sometimes against herself.

Edition beblomadal = \$5.00.

## EMPIRE STATE LEADS

NEW YORK HAS 100 FREE DE-LIVERY OFFICES

Bigger Postal Service in That Section Than Entire Country Had 30 Years Ago-Other Interesting Statistics.

A statement issued by the post office department, at Washington, showing the cost of the free delivery service in the larger cities, the number of carriers employed and the comparative increases bring out some interesting. statistics.

Taking the service by states, New York heads the list with 100 free delivery post offices, which is more than there were in the whole United States 30 years ago. Pennsylvania comes next with 94 offices, then Ohio, with 73; Massachusetts, with 70; Illinois, with 66; Indiana, with 58; New Jersey, with 55; Michigan, with 52, and Iowa,

with 45. The total number of city free delivery offices on January 1, 1905, was 1.104. Bearing in mind that the requirements of free delivery are that the city shall have at least 10,000 population, or \$10,000 gross postal receipts, that its streets must be paved, and houses numbered, this indicates how great has been the development of the country since the service started in 1864, when there were only 66 cities complying with these conditions.

In area served, Chicago takes first rank with 192 square miles of territory, covered by 1.517 letter-carriers. New York, with Brooklyn combined, has 123 square miles of territory, served by 2,604 carriers, an increase of 128 since January, 1904. Philadelphia has exactly the same area as New York and Brooklyn, but has fewer carriers, 1,147, an increase of 40 during the past year. Boston has 95 square miles and 957 carriers, an increase of 33. Cincinnati has 65 square miles and 301 carriers, a very slight increase.

Baltimore has not increased its carrier service, probably on account of the fire. It has 357 carriers, covering an area of 155 square miles. Washington (or the District of Columbia), once known as "the city of magnificent distances," still has 499 square miles of territory served by 259 carriers. This is only four square miles less than New Orleans, which city, however, gets along with only 125 carriers. It has a greater area than Indianapolis, which has 31 square miles and 117 carriers; greater than Minneapolis, 38 square miles, 195 carriers; than St. Paul, 43 square miles, 143 carriers; or than Buffalo, 42 squaremiles, 246 carriers.

Wichita, Kan., has almost a freakservice of 43 square miles and only 222 carriers, lost its postal receipts measures up well, amounting to \$110.306, making: the percentage of cost of free delivery.

17.94. Pennsylvania, the birthplace of our postal system, has the distinction of aving the two most costly free delivery offices. Nanticoke, with four carriers, whose pay amounts to 55.18 per cent. of the gross receipts, and Plymouth, with BAX carriers, costing 54.12 per cent, of thegross receipts. Each of these cities acquired the free delivery service by reason of a population, according to the lastcensus, of 10,000 or upwards. The grosspostal receipts in both cases fall far below the \$10,000 mark.

# STILL BELIEVE WITCHCRAFT

In Most Prosaic Communities There, Are Many Who Show Confidence in Belief.

Every once in awhile comes testimony to a belief in witchcraft lingering in the most prosaically modern communities, says the Boston Transcript. Among thecharges on which a clergyman has been expelled from the profession by a court of the Evangelical Synod at Vincennes. Ind., is that he "possessed a book on witchcraft." This charge is grouped with some which laymen will unhesitatingly pronounce serious. The possession of a book on witcheraft in not usually considered unclerical, and the suggestion is that the synod must either have held the dismissed clergyman. something of an adept, or have regarded the work as dangerous to the community. If the latter explanation in the correct one, then the extent of anperstition in and around Vincennes, Ind., must be surprising and afford very fruitful ground for the seeds of delusion. In any event it is difficult to believe that a synod would regard a purely historical work on witchcraft as barred from a clergyman's library, and it is reasonable to suppose that it was a volume on "the black art" which at least might work mischief if it fell into the right, that is, the wrong hands.

Aged and Infirm. 🕠 🖂 🖔 :As long as the grass in Central park healthy and green the citizens of Manhattan are said to look upon it as some sort of a garden and to keep off from it, as the signs command them todo. When it begins to die out, however, their respect for it instantly vanishes.

One of them, being in a hurry, started to cut across a yellowing patch in the upper park, says the New York Times, but was stopped by a policeman. "What difference does it make?" de-

manded the citizen. "The grass is halfdead already." "Sure," replied the indignant officer. "if ye had a sick friend would ye be

walkin' on his stoomach?"

Trying It on Rim. "Pardon my boldness, Miss Cumleigh. but there is the loveliest dimple in your cheek when you smile."

"You are just saying that to flatter me, Mr. Jollius!" Then she smiled entrancingly at him. -Chicago Tribuna.

EXECUTE IN GAY FASHION.

Chinese Kill Captured Men with Fanfares of Trumpets Accompanying Stroke of Executioner's Sword.

Newchwang.-With Japanese flags flying, a band of Chinese bandits beheaded two young Russians who were alleged to be spice at Sinmintin. The first one executed was evidently an officer, but he was wearing a Chinese overcoat. He knelt without a murmur, while his companion watched the death

stroke. The second captive was clothed in Chinese clothing throughout. He whimpered for a moment, but regained his nerve and struggled flercely. He was thrown and killed while long trumpets fanfared. The chief of the bandits was a mild-mannered old man, wearing a Japanese sword. He watched. the executions unmoved. "They are spies," he said, "and we should kill them. Besides, it is difficult to trans-

port them." One night the bandits surprised asmall body of Russian scouts and killed 22, besides capturing the two that were

beheaded. The whole band, consisting of 200 cavalry and 100 infantry, formed a great circle on the outskirts of Simmintin. The bronzed and storm-featured Chinese dismounted and held their gayly trapped and shaggy ponies. The men were armed to the teeth with long rifles and Mauser pistols. The infantry was mostly turbaned, but many wore Rus-

mian caps. The Russian captives were brought to the center of the circle with a flourish of trumpets. They were stripped and their arms bound together behind their bodies. They were then turned over to a six-foot executioner, who smilingly drew his red-sheathed sword, afterward wiping the blade on the cloth-

ing of the dead men. When the executions were finished: the corpses were left lying on the sunlit road. Bugles were sounded and the bandit cavalry swung into their saddles, while the infantry fell into line and departed from the scene of execution.

SEES BENEFIT IN SPORTS. Prof. Small Discusses Prize Fighter and Gambler as Elements in Ad-

vancement of Religion. Chicago.—The prize fighter and the gambler as elements in the betterment of society and the advancement of religion were introduced for the first time to the public by Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, in a talk to the junior colleges of that institution.

Despite the fact that legislatures of many states have placed restrictionsupon both the individuals cited, Prof. Small maintained that both might bemisunderstood and underrated. Each. may have his code of ethics, and it isnot uncertain that that code is any the less high than the standard of those who disagree with them.

Discussing the possibility of a high. standard of ethics and religion. Prof. "I can imagine such aching: Small said: as a religious prize fighter. Suppose, for instance, that some time Chicago should become the home of weakness. and idleness. Then imagine a sturdy farmer boy, fresh from the country, where he has learned to spar. He sees the condition of the men about him and opens a sparring school. He says: 'I'llchallenge them and teach them and arouse their athletic spirit.' Such a. prize fighter. I believe, would deserve as. . # much credit for the good he would do his fellow men as the widow who gave-

her mite." Gamblers also have their moral code, he said, which might, taking certain factors into consideration, be compared to those of a saint without disparagement to the gambler.

MAY COST NATION MILLIONS

American Sugar Company Wins Decision in Federal Court for Refund of Duties.

New York. -Judge Wheeler in. the United States circuit court handed liown. a ruling which, if sustained, will cost the United States government \$5,020,000. This money the government will have to refund to the American Sugar Refining company for duties paid to it on the sugars imported from Cuba in 1993 and on which the company contended a reduction of 20 per cent. should have been allowed under the treaty then existing.

The facts showed that the president was authorized by congress to grant a reduction of 20 per cent. on all. merchandise imported from Cuha to the United States on and after ten days subsequent to the ratification by this goverament of the Cuban treaty. This ratification occurred March 31, 1983.

The importation on which the test suit was brought was imported between July 14 and September 9, 1993. The collector at that time assessed the sugar. demanding the full duties, there existing at that time no law under which a. . reduction could be granted. Sabsequently the convention was matthed and the sugar company appealed to the general. buard of appraisers, which sustained: the collector. An appeal to the United

States circuit court followed. Judge Wheeler decides that as the ratification went into effect while the case was before the beard of appraisers the importers are entitled to the 20 per cent. reduction.

Genuine Gratitude Them. A Berlin physician says girls under 16 ought not to practice on the piano. If he will amend this to include all girls over 16 he will carn the gratitude of a large number of flat dwellers.

.. Still Hope for Old Erin. Word comes from London that the men over there are to wear green this season. Perhaps it is still reasonable to suppose that there is hope for Leeland.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Bet très rénandue en Legiciane et dans tous les Etats du Suc. Se publicité ofire dons en commerce des avantages exceptionnein. Prix de l'absencement un l'absencement in l'absen