#### MAY FIND HIDDEN RICHES.

English Expedition to Search for Buried Treasure on Lonely Island in the South Atlantic.

. It is now an open secret that an expedition is being fitted out in England to rearch for the buried treasure which escaped E. F. Knight and his fellow adventurers of the Alerte in their voyage undertaken a dozen years ago. The treasure consists of gold and silver, largely in the form of church plate and eandlesticks, carried away from Peru by revolutionists and buried in a lonely island.

There is no secret about the island. It is Trinidad—not the big trinidad of the British West Indies, but "a small, rocky, volcanic islet in the South Atlantic," in latitude twenty-odd, longitude 29 and a fraction, 700 miles cast of the Brazilian state Esperito Santo.

The island was occupied in the name of England by the famous astronomer, Halley, if 1700, and was claimed by Brazil about 100 years later, and in 1896 was once more occupied by the British crown.

How the nationality of the island rests at present is, nevertheless, uncertain. Brazil has never ceased to covet It, and the chances are that the treaswe seekers may find the little spot of earth occupied by earetakers of Bramil, the United Kingdom and the United Mates, in which event there will necesearily be war or negotiation.

"I am notgoing with the expedition," said E. F. Knight. He is a kind of god-Inther to the island, and has much the same rights as the leaders of the Irish Mational league to an evicted farmer.

"I haven't the time to spare; otherwise I should enjoy the trip, and hope to find the treasure. It's a fairly large island, about 15 square miles. At Beast that was the size of it when we were there, but we dug away a lot, so that there may not be more than five square miles left now.

"We dug off chunks of it and threw them ino the sea, you understand, so I couldn't say how much is left. "How did I find out about it first of

all? Oh, I had an uncle who was a pirate, and he struck the island in the sourse of one of his business voyages, and used it as a pleasure resort.

"The real fact about the treasure." continued Mr. Knight, according to the London Express, "is that I found it, right enough, but, not being able to carry it away, buried it again in another place. Our yacht could only take away 50 tons, and that amount of gold and silver was quite pattry in relation to the whole aggregate.

"So we left it there till we should have time to call round and collect it. I hope the expedition that is going to start will find it, but I have my doubte. Of course, the treasure is there, and miscellaneous lot of it.

There are gold candlesticks 800 feet migh, or 80 feet, or eight feet. One can't be precise to a cipher or two. that has been said that the 800-foot-high eandlesticks were made to assist in the building of the Tower of Babel. ou're not expected to believe all

this, you know. But, seriously, I think the treasure is there and sufficiently

## maxtensive search should disclose it." PARIS TO NEW YORK BY LAND.

Seeming Impossible Journey Outlined by an Adventurer Who Has Undertaken It.

In Harper's Harry de Windt, the famons traveler, writes of the trip on which he is now engaged, "From Paris to New York by Land." Mr. de Windt is expected to arrive in this country in August. Here is the outline of this seemingly impossible journey:

"From Paris to New York by land!" exclaims the insular Briton, who, from sheer force of habit, cannot dissociate a trip to the United States from gigantic liners and a stormy sea. "Why, the thing is impossible! Surely to get from France to America you must eross the Atlantic ocean!" This view is perhaps excusable, for the world is wide, and since the inception of my proposed journey I have met cultivated people unaware of the fact that France and the United States are only sectually divided by a narrow strip of sea, but little wider from shore to

shore than the strait of Dover. Behring strait, however, is far away, and to reach it entails an arduous jourmey, parts of it almost as wild and inaccessible as central Greenland or unexplored Thibet. At present, in darker Siberia, the traveler must be prepared for physical hardships from intense cold to semi-starvation. He must face the risks attendant upon sled trips in the polar regions; furious blizzards, shifting ice and a pathless waste of some 1,500 miles, with few resting places. Such huts as exist are rude walrus hide shanties, tenanted by Tchugtchis, a race of people filthier. if possible, in their habits than the Alaskan Eskimos. Such a stupendous journey, without a great object, would be not only fruitless, but productive of unneccessary discomfort and danger. My object, however, is to try and lighten this dark and dreary portion of the earth's surface, and to prove, if possible, the feasibility of entering a comfortable "train de luxe" in Paris, and emerging from it little the worse for the journey, in New York. Even under these luxurious conditions ahe trip will still be a long one, but I dancy that mamy a "mal de mer" martyr would cheerfully endure it in prefarence to the unspeakable mistress of an ocean-crossing in dirty weather. The question of passenger truffic is, however, of very secondary importance in the great scheme under considera-

Bills for Berliners. Berlin is getting tired of its flatness and the residents are thinking of building hills in suitable sites with the city's dust and ashes. - Chicago Chronicle.

#### PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Did his case come up in a court of justice?" "No, in a court of law. That is how he got off."-Indianapolis News. The Witness-Judge-"Do you think

the fire was of incendiary origin?" Witness-"I wouldn't like to say that, your honor. To tell th' truth, I believe th' building was set on fire."--Columbus State Journal. A Domestic Soul.—"John is so do-

mestic in his tastes." said the Billville matron. "He is?" "Yes. He's been all day, in the hot sun, trying to kill a rattlesnake to get a rattle for the baby!" -Atlanta Constitution.

First Workman - "Why don't yer buy yer own matches, 'stead of always cadin' mine?" Second Workman-"You're uncommon mean with your matches. I'll just take a few"-helps himself to two-thirds-"and be hinderpendent of yer!"-Punch.

Lily-"You don't mean to say you have broken with Fred? Why, I heard him say only yesterday there wasn't another girl in the world like you." Minnie-'That's just it. Much as to say I'm a freak. I'll never speak to him again!"-Boston Transcript.

Disquieting Possibility.-"My dear," said Mr. Snagge to his wife, "suppose we have beefsteak smothered with onions for dinner to-night." "If I find that beef is no lower when I go to market," replied Mrs. Snaggs, "you may have to put up with beefless onions."-Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"How is your boy getting along at school?" "Splendidly-splendidly! I tell you, my friend, this boy of mine will make his way in the world, don't you fear. During the time he's been going to school they have had 32 examinations, and he's managed to dodge every one of them."-Glasgow Even-

#### WEAPONS OF THE CHINESE.

Evolution of the Mongolian Arms and \_\_\_ Their Method of Designating Rank,

The prominent part played by China in the world's affairs during the past seven years has aroused the interest of collectors who have brought to this country many specimens of wares and goods peculiar to that part of the far east. None among these are of greater historical value than the weapons which are in use in all provinces of the empire, even in the districts where the imperial armies are equipped with European firearms. One of the best collections was shown in this city not long ago, and is now in the possession of the commercial museum at Philadelphia, says the New York Post. Single specimens of value are to be found in the Chinese clubrooms in Chinetown, and in many of the bric-a-brac stores scattered about the city.

A careful study of the weapons shows that most of them are naught but industrial appliances suddenly employed for purposes of offense. One spear is a pitchfork and another a trident similar to the eel-spear employed by our own fishermen. Another ghastly weapon when examined carefully proves to be a scythe-blade fastened to the end of a strong pole. The halberds are hatchets, ax-heads, adzes and cleavers wired or tied with thongs to stout staves. Even the spears and lances show an agricultural or domestic rather than a military origin.

These weapons may be viewed as historical souvenirs which are preserved as testimonials of the bravery of the Manchu conquerors. The Tarters take great pride in their conquest of the Middle Kingdom. Before they came from the north they were savages in comparison with the civilized Chinese. They preserve this fact in their laws and customs. The cuff of every official's coat is made in the form of a horse's hoof to indicate that the Manchurian armies were cavalry, not infantry. The official footwear is a cavalry boot, which, though made of satin with kid-covered soles, is in cut and general appearance the same as the heavy leather articles worn by their ancestral troopers 300 years ago. When they conquered China they experienced the strongest resistance from the farmers and fishermen who armed themselves with whatever came to hand and attacked the invaders with fierce intrepidity.

In honor of these victories they retained the primitive weapons of their captives and used them as trophies of their battles. Each Manchu officer employed a lot of Chinese captives and armed them with their own spears, tridents and axes, as the case might be. The practice has been kept up ever since. When a mandarin goes calling he has one or more guards in his retinue who are armed with these simple contrivances. So far has the idea been pushed that in nearly all the temples there are weapons which belong to the God of the Temple, and these are usually of the same agricultural character as those employed by the guards of civil and military of-

# Japanese Theaters,

The theaters of Japan are generally wood and inexpensive buildings. Their interior arrangements are somewhat similar to ours, but not nearly so elaborately finished. There are no seats provided for the audience, consequently they sit on the floor. The stages revolve like a locomotive turntable, have no drop curtains, but use sliding ones instead. Their musical instruments consist principally of a kind of cross between a mandolin and a banjo, with a metal drum and some other unpronouncable instruments for accompaniment. The music has a kind of humdrum air, and but very little variation. Their entertainments are of long duration and are generally during the day. The plays are almost invariably tragedy. The admission fee is small.—Detroit Free Press.

## SURE TO BE CAUGHT.

Dishonest Postal Clerks Detected Sooner or Later.

Once the Post Office Officials Become Suspicious They Never Rest Until the Pilfering Employe la Discovered.

"It is because one man thinks himself a trifle smarter than another that makes his thoughts run into dishonest channels," said an old post office inspector, according to the Washington Star. "I can account for the frequent arrest in all parts of the country of employes of the postal service, especially clerks in post offices and letter carriers, only upon this hypothesis, and that there is an inherent streak in his composition of dishonesty, because he knows better than the public that once we get after postal thieves we never stop until we land them in jail. And still they go on all over the land pilfering from letters believing themselves safe. It must jar some of them when they tumble into the trap we set.

"It is a matter of corresponding interest to remember that, as these dishonest clerks well know, the trap which places the manacles around their wrists is the same old trap, like the same old bear trap, reliable and certain to hold fast once it is sprung, only it catches their pilfering hand instead of their feet. It is the decoy letter which the postal thief quickly and slyly picks up and secretes about his person or elsewhere, and once it is in his hand the trap is sprung, the hand of the inspector on the case closes about his wrist, and he walks to the station house to ruminate how easily he was caught once the inspector decided upon the man of the force who was

the guilty among the honest. "Now, since every postal employe in the United States knows that once the officials are suspicious of theft along his route or postal car run, that the inspectors lay all sorts of traps to land him behind the bars, why will they steal money letters with apprehension practically inevitable? Because human nature is the same in all callings, and the postal employe is cast in no different mold than the rest of us; it is only his environment. Yes, they know instantly, instinctively, whether a letter contains money, as a bank teller can tell by the feeling of a bill before he looks at it that it is counterfeit. We know this, too, and that is the reason why we fish for them with the decoy letter, and land them, thus safeguarding the public and the department from loss.

The decoy letter looks no different from any other letter, and it feels just the same to the dishonest hand of the postal thief as any letter containing money. We usually place from three to five marked one dollar hills. in the envelope. The instant the fingers of the dishonest man 'strips' along the envelope he knows that it contains money, and he will steal it if he can. Because of his eagerness and disinclination to let any letter with money go by him, enables us to catch him when we learn to a certainty the route upon which money letters are stolen.

"Some employes are very foxy, and go a long time before they are detected. They often try to place the guilt upon an innocent fellow carrier in this way. In making up their routes, and getting their mail from the distributing tables, they handle the mail belonging to other carriers. It is an easy thing to detect money letters in the other fellow's lot, and include them in their own, to be purloined at leisure and snitable opportunity. Suspicion naturally falls upon the innocent carrier, and he is placed under secret surveillance. Decov letters are mailed and by other means it is endeavored to fix the guilt upon him. If our usual methods fail, we, too, become suspicious that an innocent man is being 'worked.' We drop him and try to locate the actual thief, and it is not long before we have him in jail. Sometimes two dishonest employes will work together, but as a rule postal thieves are like the lone highwayman, and prefer to go it alone.

"You see, the dishonest employe foolishly believes that he can beat the game, and an arrest in a large office has only temporary deterrent effect upon the other secret thieves therein. They are more cautious. and may perhaps lie low for a brief time, but not for long. It is a singular but true official fact that once a man begins to steal and we have a man begins to steal money letters he seldom voluntarily stops, and we have had men confess that they had been at this nefarious business for years, and would have remained at it as long as they were in the service but for their arrest. It is an easy way to make money for the time being to the clerk or carrier whose salary does not meet his expenses. He becomes emboldened by the confidence in his cleverness to secrete the money letters, forgetful that with each report of theft the efforts of the inspectors are redoubled to entrap him, and the closer are drawn the meshes of the net slowly but surely being entwined around him. Very often the guilty man is positively known to the inspectors for months before they can catch him red handed, the thief in the meantime believing himself undetected."

More Like Morgan, Henry Labouchere says Morgan is putting the handwriting on the wall. But perhaps Henry is mistaken, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Morgan may be reaching for the wall.

#### NAVY PREPARING FOR TESTS.

American Warship to Make Thorough Effort to Use Oil as Puel Under Boilers,

Unusual preparations are being made by the navy department for the forthcoming test with liquid fuel. A board consisting of Lieutenant Commanders J. R. Edwards, Frank H. Bailey, and W. M. Parks has been detailed to conduct the experiments in Washington. A force of workmen has been engaged in preparing for the work, and the prospect is that everything will be in readiness within ten days. The various oil producers and those interested in the appliances for burning oil have been written to.

It is proposed by the board first to conduct tests with appliances for spraying oil with air and afterwards with the appliances for making use of steam in the same connection. Then the individual inventors throughout the country who have appliances will be permitted to submit their devices to the board, the department reserving to itself the manner and character of collecting the data. By this means the comparative tests of the different systems will be conducted on an identical

It is proposed to use oil from all sections of the country, although in all probability it will be found that, pound for pound, there will be little difference in results in the efficiency of the several combustibles. Of course there is a great difference in the weight of material; in fact, as much as 10 or 12 per cent, and the board may find it necessary to recommend a special kind of oil in order that the greatest steaming radius of ships using that form of fuel may be maintained.

# AMERICANS DINE WITH KING.

The Opening of the London Season Marked by the Brilliancy of the Company.

The London season has started in earnest. People came flocking back to town to be welcomed by a piercing east wind. As is usual at the Newmarket spring race meeting, society was out in force. Many Americans were in evidence on different days. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West was one of a house party at Sir Ernest Cassell's place, Moulton Paddocks, where the king

Mrs. Foxhall Keene wore a most becoming fur-trimmed cloth costume. Princess Victoria, Princess Dhuleep Singh, Lady Mar and Kelly, Lady Miranda Forbes were among the best dressed women to be seen.

The king during the entire evening was faithful to the brown bowler. His majesty has a single breasted gray overcoat with huttons showing through, which will be widely copied.

The court held was a brilliant affair. There is quite a little dissatisfaction felt in fashionable circles over the inability of many ladies to be presented at court while names on lists of the foreign embassies, particularly that of the United States, are given precedence.

## THREE NEW TUBE MILLS.

Inited States Corporation to Spend \$60,000.000 on Big Plants at Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Gazette says: "The United States Steel corporation will expend \$60,000,000 in making improvements to their present holdings, and instead of building one large tube mill in the vicinity of Pittsburg, three will be erected. The greater part of this money, which has been appropriated, will be spent on the works of the corporation in and around Pittsburg. The plant of the National Tube company at McKeesport will not be moved, but will be fully repaired and operated to its capacity."

This statement was made by one of the most prominent officials of the United States Steel corporation.

"The sites for the new works have not yet been decided upon," he said. "As to the number of new mills we are contemplating building in this section, I cannot state definitely. There may be ten, but more likely the the number will reach 20."

## FOR SOUTHERN TEACHERS.

Columbia Scholarships Are Offered Through the Generosity of Three New York Men of Wealth.

By the generosity of George Foster Peabody, V. Everit Macy, and John Crosby Brown, seven special scholarships have been established in Teachers' college, Columbia university, for the assistance of southern teachers. During the last year these gentlemen have provided special scholarships of a similar nature, and, following the recent educational conferences in the south which they attended, they have voluntarily decided to continue their gifts as a special contribution to the cause of popular education. These scholarships are of the annual value of \$300 each. No distinction of race or sex will be considered in making the awards. Any teacher in the southern states may become a candidate by filing proper credentials with the secretary of Teachers' college.

J. Pierpont Morgan earned \$12,500,. 000 during the first week of his vacation, and may, if he has any kind of luck, says the Chicago Record-Herald, make it an even \$25,000,000 before he has to come back and settle down to work again.

A Limit Reached.

Well Named,

A Kansas man has named his baby daughter E Pluribus Unum. He isn't as crazy, however, as might at first be supposed, says the Chicago Record-Herald. She is his eleventh, and the other ten are living.

### THE LATEST THINGS.

Pretty and Useful Things for the Utility and Decoration of the Home.

Housekeepers will welcome a new material for table pads that is shown this spring. It is to replace the cotton or felt silence cloth, and is made of asbertos cloth, woven so soft and silky that it cannot injure the most highly polished table. It is heat proof, and no careless putting down of a hot dish works harm to the table beneath. while it is in service. It comes 54 inches wide, and costs about two dollars per yard.

Tiny kimonas for the tiniest of babies are to be had. One seen in the layette of a little stranger not yet arrived was of white silk, the finishing band of neck, front and sleeves being of white silk embroidered in blue forget-me-nots. They come in flannel as well, in narrow stripes and small designs banded with delicate pinks or

The grass rugs made of heavy fiber show in designs of constantly increasing beauty. Some seen this spring are in Oriental effect, with different colored combinations in soft tones that are extremely attractive.

It is something of a revelation to the average person having in hand the framing of a photograph and bestowing upon it two or three minutes, perhaps, of time, to discover how the artistic protographer regards the operation, says the New York Post. At the recent exhibition at the National Arts club of protographs taken by men and women who have lifted the science into an art, there were many unusual and beautiful effects brought out by the framing. Some of the frames were bizarra, indeed, and what one would expect to hold photographs by exhibitors whom a spectator classed as "photo-recessionists," but all were extremely effective. A wonderful picture of a country road in winter was framed in black, and a certain indescribable shade of greenish brown, of which it was told that the artist had experimented for three years before he got the exact tint of mat which would bring out the yellow of the snow as this final one did. Possibilities in photographs depend largely upon the frames for development, and the latter should be carefully considered with expert advice.

Black velvet shopping-bags are shown again in the shops. They are trimmed with silver, a new effect being obtained by the plain way in which the silver is put on. The metal is not wrought in any design, but used as smooth bindings and mountings. Black velvet bags for opera-glasses come now shaped to fit the glasses, and are superseding leather cases.

Still another way to clean gloves with naphtha is highly recommended by those who have tried it. Fill a wide-mouthed bottle or small jar with naphtha and put the gloves in it, covering closely. Leave for 48 hours, shaking perhaps once or twice gently, then take out the gloves and hang in the air. The odor of the naphtha dissipates as quickly after this long bath as when the liquid is applied less generously with a bit of silk. As no rubbing of the glove is needed, the objectionable streaks left sometimes after rubbing are done away with, and, most important of all, the absence of all friction during the operation lessens any dangerous possibilities in the use of this easily exploded liquid.

A correspondent inquires to what place she may send table linen to have initials embroidered. The linen department of any of the large dry goods shops will take orders for this work. The two or three well-known linen stores of the city naturally make a specialty of the work, and by addressing any of them a book of samples will be mailed. These show a wide assortment of initials, monograms and crests, and offer a range of price for the work from five cents per letter to two and three dollars for large and elaborately wrought monograms.

Asparagus Loaf with Bechamel Sauce

Butter thoroughly a charlotte mold, quart size, and line it with cooked tips of asparagus well drained. Cook two tablespoons of flour and two tablespoons of butter together, add a teaspoon of sait, a dash of cayenne and one cup of cream gradually. Allow to boil five minutes, remove from the fire, add one cup of cooked asparagus tips and four eggs thoroughly beaten. Turn the mixture carefully into the decorated mold, set the mold into a pan of hot water and cook in a moderate oven 30 minutes, or until the center is firm. Turn the loaf onto a hot dish, arrange about it little triangular pieces of bread that have been dipped in beaten egg and milk and browned in hot butter. Pour around the sauce and serve at once.—Good Housekeeping.

Hamburg Steak. Press the meat into shape, the thickness of a good steak, to retain the juices; salt slightly only before cooking; place on a wire broiler over a clear fire; when done, sprinkle a little more salt on it and rub a little butter over the meat. Have prepared a quarter of a teaspoonful of meat extract in a tablespoonful of hot water, pour gently over the meat and serve. Those who have only eaten Hamburg steak cooked in meat cakes do not know its good qualities until they eat it broiled. One pound and a half is sufficient for a good meal.-People's Home Journal.

## Raisin and Red Current Jam.

Pick four pounds of red currants from their stems and wash them. Put in the preserving kettle with one pound of seeded raisins cut in halves, three pounds of sugar and four sliced lemons. Remove the lemon seeds and also some of the rind, if you think it will be too bitter. Boil to a thick jam .-Ladies' World, New York.

#### WHICH OF THEM PROPOSED?

A Pretty Little Romance in Which Both the Man and the Maid Played Parts.

Her maiden aunt had all day been sounding in her ears the praises of a certain modest young man, and her maiden heart had rebelled, because it is very hard on a girl to listen patiently to what others take for granted and she is very uncertain about.

She had no way of knowing that he cared more than other men for her. He called, and was a jolly, good fellow, full of fun, entertaining and good to look at. He had never hinted at anything other than a warm friendship for her. Of course she was fond of him; so were the other girls; but he had a way of sitting out on the steps with them between the dances, and when she had first dared to favor him at the cotillon he had grown so white and silent that she never did it again.

She had been shopping down town, and it was after her hour for getting home. The car was crowded. An old gentleman, a friend of her father, had; given her a seat. A few blocks beyond be had said good night and left her alone. She was a good deal frightened in the crush, when the young man appeared, helping a very drunken man, bearing a baby in his arms, onto the car. She saw him step on the toes of a big fat man who was taking too much room, until he, being afraid tofight, got off the car. Then she saw him force the drunken man into the seat, where, maudlin and pathetic, hecrooned to his baby.

Then he saw her and flushed crimson, for she did not bow. She was too angry to believe that he might be playing the part of the good Samaritan. She looked him straight in the eves. without a sign of recognition. Then, he was as white as he was that night at the cotillon when she favored him and he did not seem to understand. And he was handsome, as he was that night. The next seat to the drunken man was vacated. His broad shoulders kept a too eager occupant from the seat.

"Nora," he said, speaking to her, just as if she had been his sister or his wife, "sit here and take the baby. I am afraid to do it myself, for I might break its back. I don't know how to hold them."

She changed her seat and took the baby. It stopped its crying and snuggling up to her fell asleep. It had been good to hear him call her Nora, even if he was in the company of a hopelessly drunken man. They got off far from her home and from his. He led the drunkard and she carried the baby. They had not spoken since his command, though he had several times. soothed the little one in a way that made it desperation for him not to tell her what was in his heart; the hope he had scarcely dared to dream he

might even think of daring to tell. They climbed two flights to a cozy little flat, where the door was opened by an old woman. The drunkard was somewhat revived by his nap and the valk from the car. Thanking his new friends for their kindness, he stumbled into the kitchen to, as he said, get dinner for all.

The old woman explained that a year ago her son had lost his wife. He had insisted on taking the baby to visit a sister. She was to have met him at the Brooklyn bridge. Evidently they had not met.

The young people left behind them the good wishes of the holiday season. Without asking him where he had found the unfortunates, and forgetful of any preliminary remarks, she said: 'That was good in you, Jack."

He did not even hear the last word. save the New York Times. He had lost all his commanding air and was crestfallen and fearful.

"Did he propose, or did she? JUST NATURALLY DEAF.

"But I called you Nora."

"And I called you Jack."

Joeniar Citizen Acknowledges His Afliction and Talks of "Quinine-Deaf' People.

"Well, thank goodness," said a citizen who takes a jocular view of everything in general, "if I am a little deaf I'm honest about it at least."

"Aren't all deaf people honest about it?" asked another man, according to the Detroit Free Press.

"Are they? Just you listen to what you hear people say for a day or two, and you will find out," continued the slightly deaf gentleman. "Being deaf myself, of course I notice all the deaf people I meet, and, as a rule, those who are a trifle deaf generally make this remark:

"'I'll have to ask you to speak a little louder. I've been taking quinine for my cold, and I'm just a little deaf to-day. My head roars dreadfully.' "Oh, I know all these genial humbugs," laughed the speaker. "We've

got quinine-deaf acquaintances who have been quinine-deaf for about eight or ten years. However, it pleases them, and doesn't hurt anybody to indulge their little illusions in the matter, so I never say anything about it to them. But I'm not one of the quinine-deaf; I'm just naturally deaf. Just good, old-fashioned, genuine oldage deafness is what ails me. Still, being a little deaf isn't the worst thing in the world, especially after a man gets to be 50. I console myself every day that I've already heard a good deal, even if I never hear any more."

## The Minister's Grip.

The minister was a great handshaker, shutting down like a vise. One day he shook a little boy's hand, and absent-mindedly gave it an awful squeeze as he said:

"My little fellow, I hope you are pretty well to-day?" With tears in his eyes the little boy answered:

"I was till you shook hands with me."-Little Chronicle.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS