BEEKS CANCER GERM.

ALL KINDS OF ANIMALS USED IN SEARCH.

Buffalo Scientist Brings Dogs, Cats and Guinea Pige Into Service in Hunt for Microbe-Working on Two Lines.

Buffalo -- Dogu, cata, guinea piga and other animals, number unstated, are wanted at the cancer laboratory of the University of Buffalo. Their desirabil-My will be targely increased if it can be shown that they are possessed of a eanoarous growth. There are many of that kind, it is said.

Dr. Roswell Park, director of the labmentory, said yesterday that it being Impossible to experiment upon human beings in the search for the cancer germ, recourse was necessarily had to naimals. The supply of the latter is mot equal to the demand. It has been conclusively demonstrated, as the result of recent investigations at the Buffalo laboratory, that cancer can be transmitted from animal to animal just as it was proven several years ago that it can be similarly transmitsed from a human being to an animal. Bayond this but little has been demonmirated, although investigations in more than one direction are apparently just on the point of fruition. It is regarded as not unlikely that cancer is frequently transmitted from animals to

Several years ago Dr. Park drew a wery dark picture of cancer conditions in this state. He then predicted that within ten years the number of deaths from cancer would equal those from

mongumetion and smallpox combined. He was violently attacked for this statement, yet the most recent report of the state board of health seems to bear out Dr. Park's views in every particular, as the deaths from consumption last year were 12,000, while those from cancer were nearly 6,000. Moreover, the cancer death rate is ingreasing at an alarming rate and the chances seem to favor the complete fulfillment of Dr. Park's prophecy by

Work at the Inboratory, said Dr. Park, is now progressing on the lines of chemistry and biology. One man is he the field making a topographical govestigation, so to speak. He visits Boralities where the death rate from cancer has been particularly suggestive and inquires into the general as well as particular conditions which exfet in each. So far no data has been btained that will warrant the drawing of any general conclusion as to such conditions as may be conclusive to the promotion of cancer.

FEWER NEW LOCOMOTIVES.

Falling Off in Number Made During Year 1904-Car Output Also Smaller.

. New York -- Returns received from practically every car-building plant in the country show that approximately \$2,950 cars were built during the year 1904, including cars for use on elevated railroads, but exclusive of street and other electric cars. These figures, of sourse, do not include cars built by the sallroads at their own shops. Of the above total approximately 60,806 are for freight service and 2,144 for passenger service; 60,956 are for domestic use, and 1.995 are for export. All the figures this "year are official except in the case of one of the smaller equipment firms. This is the smallest car output since 1897, when \$3,588 cars were built. During the last three months over 70,000 cars have been ordered, some ten per cent, more than the total output for the year. The majority of these are for delivery in the sarly part of 1905.

During the year 3.441 locomotives were built at the various locomotive plants in the country, as against 5.152 hast year. This figure is officially correct, and required no costimuting. The number for the current year includes 95 electric locomotives. These figures do not include locomotives built by the railroads at their own shops or orders given for repairs. It is interesting to mote in this latter connection that during the last year an order was given by ane of the leading railroads in the counby to one of the largest locomotive Builders for the repair of 600 locomo-

DUMONT'S NEW BALLOON.

Movelty of Apparatus Is in Canvas Covering of Frame-Trials Point to Success.

Paris .- M. Santos-Dumont is exploring a new field of science and invention. an addition to his steerable balloon, which he hopes will carry it safely from Paris to Monte Carlo with or without auspicious breezes. The novelty consists of a canvas covering for the wooden grame on which the motor rests,

The frame usually is 50 to 75 feet long and ten feet in diameter. All this space sovered by canvas will make an addigional baileon, which will be filled with beated air by means of a special fleating apparatus. The heated air, it is asnumed, will add to the stability and durability of the balloon. The first trials, at St. Cloud, were entirely satisfactory. and great hopes are entertained for the auccess of the new invention.

Woman for the Army

German papers are discussing the proposition of Dr. Ida Hilsiker, of Zurich, that women be called upon for one year of military service. The ma-Jority suggest that a year of voluntary service might have many advantages, especially educational and disciplinary. The state, it is argued, could willize women in army hospitals, asylums, public nurseries and also to train in the household arts.

RICH, CAN'T PAY BOARD.

Predicament of Samuel Med bury, Who Possesses a \$70,000 Estate, Which Is Tied Up by Litigation.

Detroit. Mich,-Possessed of an estate worth about \$70,000, yet too moor to buy a suit of clothes or to pay him board bill, is the peculiar predicament Samuel Medbury is in, according to his testimony before Judge Frazer.

Medbury is the grandson of the late Lucetta R. Medbury, who lef't an estate valued at between \$500,000 amd \$600,000. and is one of the legatees under her will. Mrs. Medbury, however, when she died, tied up the property and left the shares of her two grandchildren, Samuel and his brother, Trumam, in trust to Henry B. and Cyrus E. Lothrop. She specified that the shares schould be turned over to them at the discretion of the trustees, and in the case before the court Medbury told Judge Frazer that he thought he was old enough to

manage his share of the estatte. Medbury testified that he hand tried to secure work, but had not been successful only among his relatives. He said that the state of affairm had not permitted him to buy a new suit of clothes in two years, and that he was now heavily indebted for a board bill.

In disposing of the case Judige Frazer said that he thought a man who had reached the age of 32 without being able to secure a permanent position for himself was not competent to manage a \$70,000 estate. He advised, however, that the trustees turn over from \$5,000 to \$15,000 to Medbury to find out what he could do with that amount...

GLOBE-TROTTER TO QUIT. Joe Schwartz, Citizen of the World, Decides to Make St. Louis

His Home. Bt. Louis.-Joe Schwartz, gliobe-trotter, citizen of the world and one of the famous characters of the recent fair. has forsworn his peregrinations around the globe and will cettle down in St.

Louis, the city of his choice. Ever since he was eight years old he has traveled the habitable griobe and many parts of the uninhabitable sphere, not once, but many times, but until he struck St. Louis he found no place where he could stop and say: "This is the

place I will make my home." Mr. Schwartz has been appointed passenger and steamship agent of a railway line, with headquarters at St., Louis. This is not his first railway experience, as he served for several years, some time ago, as passenger and tourist agent on the Pacific slope.

He first started putting girdles round the earth 22 years ago at the temder age of eight. He is a native of Arrentine. his father being an Austrian physician and his mother an Argentinian woman. Since that time he has trod the soil of almost every land under the mun and is a linguist of polygiot attainments. He has seen almost every exposition of any note in that time and his services have been in demand as an interpreter. In his travels he has must and obtained the friendship of many famous public men and bears letters of commendation from many of them. He came to St. Louis in 1902 and almost immediately secured a positiom with the world's fair.

VEST A DEADLY GARMENT. British Schoolmaster Holds Present

Style Is Perilous and Starts Crusade Against Them.

London -- L. N. Marshall, head master of the Kingston grammar school. has started a national crusade against the waistcoat. He holds that vests contract the chest, and advocates loose flamnels and jerseys for boys' wear. His idea has caught the nublic fancy and physicians have flocked to back up his contentions.

One physician declares the vest is one of the chief causes of pul:monary trouble, especially in elderly mem. Others declare that the thin lining of the vest in the back does not protect the spinal column and lungs, the most vulnerable parts of the human body, and that a reform is needed.

Another expert declares every vest should be lined with flannel in the back. Medical men are of the opinion that the garment, as now fashioned, is a death trap in winter. All join in the declaration that some step should be taken to remedy the matter. They claim that influenza, now so prevalent, is due largely to the "deadly" west.

STRANGE TRIP OF WHEAT.

Cereal from Oregon Travels to Europe and Back Again for Curi.ous Reason.

New York.—By an unusual comdition of affairs a large importation of wheat arrived at this port the other day in the British steamer Princess. The amount was 40,000 bushels, but it was not foreign-raised wheat, but came originally from Oregon. It was sold by the grain firm of McLaren & Muir to flour mills of this city and is now brought back from Antwerp for manufacture here into,

This is the first time in the his tory of the grain trade exported wheat has been brought back for any other purpose than to meet the exigencies of a corner in that commodity and the reimportation at this time is due to the small crop of wheat in this country this year aind the high brice non challing for it. No duty on it will be charged, provided it can be identified by the consignees. The high rates for transportation of wheat from Oregon at the present time makes the transaction a profitable one.

Not Getting Its Money's Worth. While Russia is paying \$1,000,000 a day for its war, it cannot complain that it is not getting a very superior article in that line.

THE DEADLY ALBUM.

Woes of the Young Man Who Did His Level Best to Say the Right Thing.

"Why so pensive?" asked, the cashier, policitously, of the bill clerk, relates the Chicago Daily News. "Is your landlady again displaying her mercenazy spirit? Are your feet too large for your shoes? Or perhaps the punies have been coming in contrary to your best judgment and reasonable expectations."

"I'd give you three more guesses and a capital prize of anything you like to name if you hit it," responded the bill clerk. "You won't, though," he continmed: "not in a thousand years. I've been up against the imminent, deadly photograph album."

"You know, Tommy, that my sympathy usually wells out to you like an oil gusher in a netroleum stock prospectus," said the cashier, with a metancholy shake of his head. "Still, I can't do anything for you on a representation of that sort. If you came to me with your index, middle, fourth and little fingers deficient and informed me that you had attempted to test the edge of a circular saw I might condone your folly and feel sorry for you. If I were informed that you had let your curiosity about a shotgun get the better of you on the presumption that it was not loaded, I might send flowers. But a photograph album! Well, after all, you've only everlastingly queered yourself with one family."

"If it was a family I'd bear up." said the bill clerk. "It was the girl. Oh, you can rub it in if you like. It's coming to me. I thought I was wise, but I was otherwise. Yes, sir, she brought it down last night. Thought it might interest me. I braced myself and told her of course it would, and she opened it up. I ducked and lay low-threw up. earthworks. Yes, I was wise. We got through 16 pages of cartes and four of cabinets and I didn't make a stumble."

"Yes," said the cashier. "Then she got to a tintype of a gentleman with disguising whiskers, short trousers, coat sleeves down to his knuckles and the easy, graceful pose of a convict in the electric chair. 'Who's that striking vindication of the Darwinian theory? you asked. 'Oh, that's papa, taken just before he went into the army, replied the young woman in 38-below tones. 'No,' you rejoined with your accustomed readiness, 'not that one. I mean the chimpanzee on the right.' That, she says, is my Uncle James. papa's brother, who died two months after the picture was taken from burns received in the heroic rescue of four women and six little children from a blazing house. We are all very proud of poor, dear, brave Uncle James."

"You're a mind reader, aren't you?" said the bill clerk, sareastically, "You've got it down fine, haven't you? No, sir, you are off. You didn't catch me slinging adverse criticisms or getting gay in any way, shape or manner. Where I tumbled down was when we came to a picture of a fair young gyurl with her nose in a muff and her even marking the googiest kind of a play above it. It was flerce, and I certainly did ache to knock, when the girl playfully asked me what I thought of that, It almost slipped out, what I thought of it, but just then I had a hunch and toök another look. Well, I wouldn't have sworn it was the girl herself at first, but you know how different they look when they do their hair up another way, and in a picture, too-and the muff. The longer I looked the more dead certain I was.

"'Well, I said at last, it's a sweet face and I should say she was a very lovely girl. There is something spirituelle about the expression. It appeals to me powerfully-strangely. I feel an inexplicable emotion as I look on it Why is it?

"'I give it up,' she answered. 'Perhaps you would like to meet her: That's a picture of Sadie Waters. You may have heard me speak of her. Take it out and keep it if you are so much in love with it. I think though, I'll let you look through the rest of the album by yourself."

"I had heard of Sadie Waters. She is the girl's dearest friend on earth, and a man of your age and experience must know what that means. Well, I'm still up against it, for I can't explain that I thought it was the girl

"You are a besotted idiot." commented the cashier. "Don't look at me for sympathy or advice.

Explosion Explained.

Apropos of the explosion of a cartridge in the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, the other day, the Westminster Gazette asks: "How came cartridges on the premises?" And thus explains: "The Bank of Ireland, like the Bank of England, has a military guard which is relieved every 24 hours. Immediately after the mounting of the new guard every morning a knock at the door of the officer's room announces the arrival of the head porter with a large book, in

which the officer signs his name, rank and regiment, and on the departure of the porter with the book a half sovereign is found on the table. It is the officer's perquisite!" Half a sovereign is \$2.50,

Marked According to Order.

A story of British stolidity is going the rounds. A certain wealthy American in London dropped into a shop to purchase a set of decanters. As the purchase represented more money than he had on his person at the time, he gave his address at the hotel, and instructed the assistant to mark them C. O. D. The assistant made a note of the request, but the purchaser was surprised to find the goods left at the hotel without demand for payment. When the parcel was unpacked, however, it developed that each decanter had been beautifully engraved in twining letters, "C. O. D."-Philadelphia Record.

HAVING FUN ON-THE RAIL Trick Played on a Genial Porter by a Sportively-Inclined Banchman.

"Coming up from Kansas City," said Charles S. Young, of the Milwaukee road, relates the St. Paul Globe, "I saw the most downcast porter it has

been my fortune to run against. "Talk about the fellow who bet on Parker, why, he was not in the same class with this coon. After the occurrence of which I am going to tell came off, he was like a balloon hit with a load of buckshot.

"It was on the Southwest Limited, and the coon had been making himself useful at a bly Texas rancher with good financial results to himself. It seems that the cattleman had been in the habit of taking this train about once in two weeks and had proved to be ready money for the porter on each trip.

"The ranchman was sitting in the observation car and the porter stood near by taking in the situation out of the tail of his eye. The ranchman ostentatiously reached for a match that stood in the stand on one of the tables and deliberately started to scratch it on his beat.

"You all kaint life dat a-match 'septin' on de box, Marse Bob,' put in the porter hastening up to the cattleman ready to earn his good will, or anything else handy.

"The cattleman hesitated and started for his boot again, when the porter broke in:

"'Now, Marse Bob, taint man place to arg'fy wid de passengahs, but dat-a match was made foh die heah train, an' it all won't scratch 'septin' on de box.

"The ranchman looked bored, but eventually reached into his pocket and said:

" Now, look a'thyuh, boy, I'll just bet you all \$10 to \$1 that I can light the match on my boot.' "The porter chuckled and replied:

" 'Wa'al yu is de doctah. Liza Jane. she all need dat ten buck piece an' Ah Jus' take vu. "The money was put up and the

ranchman insisted that the porter hold the stakes, so as to be sure that no flimflam game was worked. "When everything was ready the cattleman deliberately took a match from the box and lighted it on the sole

the proceeding with amazement and incredulity. "As he passed over the \$11 he remarked:

of his shoe, while the porter viewed

"'Ef it's jus' de same to yu all Ahwants to look at dat shoe ob yours." "He was accommodated and found a nice little piece of the side of one of the match boxes glued against the heel

of the rancher's boot. "He was downcast for several hours, but chirked up some when the ranchman left the car and handed him a tip of two dollars."

ABOUT MUSKRATS.

Their Meat Is as Palatable to Frenchmen as 'Possum Is to Negroes.

The muskrat meat is really delicious. It is tender and sweet, and is a favorite dish with Frenchmen, just as the 'possum is with the colored people of the south.

The habits of the muskrat are interesting. During the summer the rats build their houses, using weeds and mud, mostly marsh grass. They carry the material in their mouths and work fast and earnestly, sometimes starting their house on a log, other times on the "bog." Their houses are usually about four feet above the water and about six feet in diameter. Inside some of the houses are divided into little rooms and channels lead out under the house into the marsh and water. The size of the house depends upon the number of its inhabitants, which vary greatly. Some houses are very small, while some of the larger ones will be six feet out of the water and ten feet in diameter on the water line. The little fellows work as hard as the beaver, starting the foundation and carrying the grass as fast as their feet can move them. Most of them select their locations somewhere out of the regular channel for boats and are not so much disturbed before freezing up time.

The muskrats feed on practically the same food as the wild duck. They like the flag, celery root and other roots of the marsh. Many persons confuse them with the common house rat, but they are entirely different. Almost anyone will eat a squirrel, and a muskrat is better, larger and as clean a liver as any fur-bearing animal.

Booked. She—Your face is like an open book, Mr. Frankleigh.

He-Do you find it so? I hope you consider the type good. "Oh, yes."

"Clean and properly spaced?" "Yes."

"Not dog-eared?" "No. no."

"Rarther attractive?" "Rather." "Would you like to call the open book

rours?" "Mr. Frankleigh!" "You can shut it up whenever you want to. Let it be the only volume on

the book shelf of your heart, Miss Creamly-Flora "Why. Edmund!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Sign. Ethel-Are you sure the count was intoxicated last night? Edythe-Positive. Why, he couldn't

pronounce his own name. "But you must remember that he is a Russian count."-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

William habdomadales \$5.00.

THE MODERN TAXIDERMIST Must Be Possessed of All the Woodcraft of Trained Hunter and Experienced Naturalist.

To understand the work of the modern taxidermiat, it is best to accompany him on a hunting trip in search of material: for, like the sculptor and the painter, the animal modeler, as this expert also calls himself, studies his aubjects in their wild and natural state. Aside from being a sculptor and an artist with both pencil and camera, he is possessed of all the woodcraft of a trained hunter and an experienced naturalist, says Grandon Nevins, in Pearson's Magazine. He must know when and where to find his game; how to steal upon the wity quarry, not merely within gunshot but within the range of his lens. He must be prepared to tramp miles through wilderness on the trail of a startied herd. Like the big game hunter, hunger, thirst and exhaustion are his at the end of a day's work, and not infrequently months pass before he has succeeded in sketching or in "snapping" his subjects in sufficiently picturesque poses to guide him in his fu-

ture work. The task of taking there pictures, however, is a mere incident compared with other field work in which, often, the expert spends as many months as it takes him to complete the long, interesting process of mounting his group. Rarely It happens that the peaceful hunter can "spap" a herd on sufficiently striking landscape, and to find this latter requisite itself involves a hunt. Once found, the real work begins, for, as it were, the entire scene must be dissected.

Each rock is photographed from several different view points, measurements are taken and noted, and samples of the local rocks are taken to enable accurate imitation of the coloring and the grain. In some cases, rocks are transported bodily, as are also, size and weight permitting, saplings and tree trunks. Notes and measurements, and photographs of leaves and grass and shrubs and berries, are made individually and collectively. and many of the original specimens are gathered and shipped direct to headquarters. Molds are made of leaves and fruits and flowers—as many as 30 moids of the same kinds of leaf, in order to becure diversity of form and outline. On each leaf, plaster of Paris is poured just as it is about to harden, and then each mold is carefully packed and prepared

for transportation out of the wilderness In the case of a bird rock group, plaster molds were taken even of half-eaten fishes, while the original, delicate, halfbroken egg shells were gattered, together with the legs and feet of a number of various sized birds, to be used in forging impressions of bird fracks on the white, yielding sand.

In the case of a single moose group shown in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, six months were required for this preliminary field work, and the hoofs of a score of carcasses were removed simply to insure variety in the tracks on the trail of the game as mounted.

OYSTERS ON PACIFIC COAST Culture of the Succulent Shellfish in Several Bays Carried On

Successfully.

It is a boast of the people of the Pacific coast states that somewhere in their specially favored section of God's green earth they can cause canviling that is produced anywhere else in the world. There may be exceptions, says the Pacific Monthly, but the oyster is not one of them. If the average inhabitant of the east or middle west were to be approached with the query, do oysters grow in the Pacific ocean? the answer would probably be no. Indeed, very few of the Californians Oregon ians and Washingtonians themselves realize to what an extent the oysterraising industry is being carried on Among the leading points where the

oyster is being grown the bays about San Francisco, Yaquina and Netures in Oregon, Shoalwater and Olympia in Washington must be noted. Probably the rearliest ovstering on

this coast was done at San Francisco away before the days of the '49ers. In 1851 six men from San Francisco chartered the schooner Robert Bruce and set sail for Shoalwater bay. Wash'. some 20 miles above the month of the mighty Columbia. They were convinced from Indian reports and otherwise that oysters were abundant there. and this they found to be true. Coming to anchor on the north shore

of the bay, at a point later called Bruceport, they began to lay plans to "tong" a shipload of the bay's best, but the ship's cook fell out with the company and in an evil hour set the schooner afire that he might work his spite upon Capt. Ludlow and his crew. Among the men that came on the Bruce, John S. Morgan has been most successful. For years he lived in the old village of Oysterville, across the beautiful bay where he saw his first venture go up in smoke. San Francisco now numbers him among her many millionaires.

Soapstone Fibers.

The discovery a few years ago by Prof. Boys that fused quartz can be drawn into exceedingly fine fibers, which are superior to all others for many laboratory purposes, has been followed by Prof. Shenstone with similar experiments with soapstone. When highly heated, soapstone melts into a clear glass, which can be drawn into fine fibers, possessing all the qualities of elasticity and resistance to chemical reagents that characterize quartz fibers.

At the Night School. Teacher-What is the reason why it is sometimes written Xmas?

Shaggy-Halred Pupil-It's written that way by fellows who ain't sure they know how to spell the first syllable of it. -Chicago Tribune.

SMALL PRINT WAS BARRED. Story Told of Tom Marshall, the Kontuckian, and the Science of Phrenology.

One of Kentucky's national lawmakers furnishes this story about Tom Marshall: When the science of phrenology first began to attract public attention a lecturer on that line turned up in Louisville and gave talks as well as making examinations of a large number of craniums. This lecturer developed a wonderfully large amount of hidden vice and virtue which had not before been even suspected among the good people of that city. Marshall attended one of the "exhibitions." He was about half-seas over, unfortunately, After the lecture and demonstration closed Marshall and a crowd of friends went to the Gait house to "liquidate" and talk over the newly discovered actence. Marshall declared that he could phrenologise as well as the lecturer: that it was a rank fake, and the fellow ought to be rocked out of town. Marshall was requested to go in the parior and examine a few heads. This he consented to do, and several men and women were entertained by the brilliant man as he called off the different "bumpe" and ground out yard afteryard of good and had qualities of the head owners. He knew most of the crowd. and made a vast amount of fun. It happened that among those present a Louisville fop of scant amount of brains, distinguished for his forwardness and egotism, was left out by Marshall. To this the fop objected, telling him that his head had not been examined. "I beg your parden, sir," said Marshall, "but you must really excuse me. I am too drunk to read small print by candle

VALOR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Peruvian Ship Battles Desperately for Hours Against Three Chilian Vessele

Once the Peruvian monitor Husses fought against three Chilian ships. After both Admiral Grau and his flag lleutenant were killed Capt. Aguirre took command, was killed and then succeeded by Capt. Carbajal, who was put hore de combat by a shell. The command devolved then on Linux Palactos, who was disabled, and finally Lieut Gareyon, with the ship on fire. three feet of water ir the hold and with a loss of half his officers and crow, was forced to strike his flag

On July 23, 1879, the Huascar was in action against the Chillan ship Abtao. Torpedoes were not at that ilms much understood and, one being ared from the Hussear, through faulty mechanism returned back straight upon the ship. Seeing this and knowing that if the ship was struck she must stak, Lieut. Diaz Canseco jumped overboard and in the water with his hands altered its course just before it came in contact with the ship

The flerceness of the fighting and the appalling slaughter both in this war and that of Paraguay against Brazil can be matched only by the present war between the Rusmans and the Japanese. Venezueia, the Argentine Republic, Chili and portions of Peru and of Brazil are inhabited by some of the most athletic and warties races in the world.

RAISING TEA IN THE SOUTH

Vast Success Has Been Achieved on a Plantation in South Carolina for Twelve Years.

Dr. Charles A. Shepard, of South Carolina, has proved on his own plantation at Summer ville, 20 miles out of Charleston, that the growing of tea can be carried on successfully and profitably. He has been doing this for 12 years with such good results that the secretary of agriculture and the congress of the United States highly approve his deeds and both are extending him liberal assistance. "My idea from the start," said Dr. Shepard, was to add an additional crop to the farm products of the country. The road to agricultural aupremacy is through diversifying. My friends seem to think I have been successful, and I have every reason to be gratified with what has been accomplished. Tearaising in the United States is certainly practicable. It is no new thing in this country, for in the old days a French pricet planted tea on the banks of the Ashley river. But owing to the difference in the cost of labor the United States cannot compete with the orient in low grade or cheap teas. It will pay us to produce only that of the highest quality, which brings a high price in market. The ten grown on my place in South Carolina compares with the best that is imported from sastern lands."

Apple Tempted Eve. A botanical friend showed me not long since what he said was an apple that must have tempted Eve in what was surely a tropical fruit garden, says a writer in Country Life in America. It was a little bit of an oriental crab, about a third of an inch in diameter, and, of course, it was bitterly sour! My philosophizing friend pointed out that, of course, the fruits in Eden were the natural "wild" fruits, and he was wondering whether the fall of mankind would not have been accelerated if the attracting tree had been hung with a fair

Mecca for Precious Stones, London is the greatest mart in the world for all precious stones. Hither are brought from the mines of South Africa, from the ocean rees of Ceylon, from the jungles of Burma, diamonds, pearls and rubies. The finest stones in the world are bought and sold in Los-

crop of the golden beliffower, or of crim-

son-striped wealthy or winesap!

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

en très seandne en Legislans et dans tens les Etats du Sud. Se publicité effre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement's ur l'an-é : Edities. Ouctidienne 19208