沙麦子 公计划分配件 限定80代子

PRACE OF MANY COMPORTS AT ABSURDLY SMALL COST.

serious Enjoying the Luxuries of Fashienable Mountain Hotel Gives Interesting Particulars.

while Americans, spending the sumpoer in the mountains of their own counmy, are paying exorbitant prices for hothat accommodations and transportation. to may nothing of tips, a young man travembeg in Japan writes that, at a Japanese memmer resort, he is eajoying more than the comforts of home for an absurdly mus Ilam

Me is staying at the most fashionable hadel at Miyanoshita in the mountains mhove Yokohama. The trip to the hotel mp the mountain side in a jinrikisha thehes about an hour and a half, with misses coolies to each conveyance. For man long, steep journey the fee is only es sen (221/2 conts) to each coolie. Occamissionally they got a tip of 10 sen for a dian't of sake

Bverything in the botel is of exmanite wood, writes the young man, wither incquered red or black or plain metich, showing the grain of the variwess woods. There are no inside rooms, ma the building is put up in wings, with hubranies all around, and enclosed in

Numerous attendants greeted me at the door with much bowing and greeting and apologies for the inclement weather. One took my bag and another my rain send, a girl captured my hat, and another Japanese maiden led the way along am hall in the center of one of the wings my room. A cheery fire burned in the grade, and I was left with a maid, or musome, who seemed to have charge of my and of me I soon learned that Elai, meaning 'great,' was her name

She brought me a pot of ten and some while toast, and then left me, to return in m few minutes and announce that my Buth was ready. After superintending may robing in a warm kimona with a masseous red sash she led the way to the bathroom is a simple, matter-of-fact manner, and explained the workings of The valves.

"Everything in the room is of wood. with the tub set down into the floor and indimost large enough to swim in. The materal mineral water, hot, cold and medium is brought down the mountains hamboo pipes.

"Dinner is served by many musumes im colored kimonas. They mince about he their straw sandals, or 'zori,' like so meany children and walt on their guests at every turn.

"I decline to quote prices, for I desire the retain my reputation for veracity, but I may mention that a tip amounting to some nickel of American money makes a measume, or waiter, your slave so long ms you remain at the hotel.

WASH WINDOWS AT NIGHT.

at the Work After Sundown.

Another kind of work that is being finken up by men who toil at night is the washing of windows, says the New York Herald Window cleaners are supposed to be used to almost anything in the way aftitude, but even the most experisecond of the fraternity are sometimes so satinggered at the sight of the abyas yawn. has between them and the street that it mail they can do to keep from turning a samersault into eternity. To prevent jammi such a catastrophe the plan of cleanling the windows at night has been tried Im several big buildings. According to am accounts it has proved quite sucess-

We have heard a few complaints minut dirty windows," said the head jumitor of one of these buildings, "but theme kicks are put up by tenants who would find fault if they were renting mance in Paradise itself, so their grumbmag isn't giving me much uneasiness "As a matter of fact windows that

Bare been cleaned at night are just as affine as those that have been cleaned in The daytime and the cleansing process as completed with less danger to the Warkman.

Bomehow the mere fact that he canment measure the distance below addu to has feeling of security Even the reguhar men about the building do not seem affinid to tackle a tenth or fifteenth story hab after the sun goes down, and if they and it so much easier gaslight cleaning for the professionals must be real pie

Japanese "Hurrah."

Banza: the Japanese hurrah. seems to be able to strike terror into the meants of the Russians at long range The Japanese use the cry to keep their ween age up when going into battle. The wher day, when a Japanese naval officer was asked to respond to the toast the, many of his country, at a public dinner to New York, he said very simply that his was and he therefore maked the diners to join with him in airfinking banzai - Now the Russian amformedor has asked the secretary of state the remind the Japanese minister that the proposal of this toast was in tiolation ent the neutrality of the United States Inthe meantime the Japanese are carrying ery, banzai, further and forther into Masschuria Youth's Companion

Massive Towline

The largest voil of rope ever seen in this city has been made for a towline for a big raft of piling to be lowed to Sun Francisco by steamer. The buge conf. mandates 150 fathours of cable four and there fourths inches in diameter, weighs an firthe over three tons and costs in the medghborhood of \$1,000. It needs to be majors and strong and perfect in every miles as the raft to be towed contains with 000 linear feat of plling, equal to ங்கும். feet, lumber measure, -- Port-Pand Oregonian.

THE SUN'S HEALING POWER - DIVER THEATRICALS OF INTEREST IN DELAWARE - SHICKLAS ITS PACK Marvelous Energy Imparted to Plant

Life May Be Acquired by

Mankind.

-Man is naturally an outdoor animal. The tropics being his natural home, he ives in cold countries only at the expense of an enormous outlay of labor. and probably also with a very considerable shortening of his life.

The value of outdoor life is best aprectated by those accustomed to sedentary life when opportunity is afforded them to spend a few days in the open air. It needs no lengthy argument to demonstrate to such a person the value of continuous outdoor life as a health promoter. The value of such a life does not consist wholly in the purity of the air and the exercise. matters of great importance, but also in the cooling effect of the air in motion, and especially in the vitalizing

influence of the sunshine The rays of the sun, says Dr J H. Kellogg, the sanitarian, contain heat and chemical rays as well as light rays. The heat acts powerfully upon tha glands and vessels of the skin, while the chemical rays influence the nervous system in a remarkable way. It is the chemical rays which cause ac-called BUR BUTE.

The marvelous energy manifested in plant life is derived from the sun acting upon the green parts to organize and vitalize the elements of the carth and air into living substances. The same energy of the sunlight is essential to animal life. The sun bath is now a well recognized and much valued therapeutic agent.

In this form of treatment the whole body is exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays. Persons who are not accustomed to exposure to the sun, and individuals who have light hair and light skins, should make the first exposure to the sun of short duration; 10 or 15 minutes Longer exposures are likely to produce sunburn No. particular harm is done by sunburn. excepting the inconvenience occasioned by it. The pigmentation of the skin induced by sunburn protects

the skin from further injury. The body may be exposed either in the open air or before a window. When the sun's rays are so intense that the heat is depressing, the heat rays may be filtered out by means of a blue screen placed between the paien' and the sun

After the sun bath a cold plunge, a rold shower, a cold towel rub, or a wet-sheet rub should be administered to tone the skin and the nerves. In the summer time in a het climate

the sun bath may be very convenient-

ly taken in an outdoor gymnasium A sand pile furnishes a most appropriate rough, as the heat which it accumulates may be utilized as an aid to infuce perspiration when this is desired. Every home should be provided with a convenient place for taking the outdoor sun bath in the summer time, and sun bath indoors during the cold season. Civilized human beings suffer greatly because of the seclusion from the sun occasioned by modern modes of life. Those who reside in cities, like the cave-dwellers of the olden ime, are by their opaque walls and shaded windows almost excluded from the sun. The results are shown in the pale faces of old and young, the rickety children, the growing prevaseace of consumption and other con-

stitutional matadies, the increase in

deformines and degenerations, and

wher evidences of race deterioration.

Dur-of-door life and a return of the

simple hallers of our ancestors is the

inly was in which the race extinction

o which we are at present rapidly nastening (an, possibly be averted) The sun bath is useful in almost mery form of disease in which an scute febrile process is not present. It s especially valuable in neurasthenia, ill forms of dyspepsia, rheumatism, fiabetes, gout, skin disease and chron-

or miniadies of every sort

· Bilk Designers in Japan. Silk-designers of Japan look to the nikado for suggestions for new patterns, and he does not disappoint them. Each year he selects the subject for the New Year poem which all loyal subjects are supposed to write. Last December "Pine Trees on the Rocks" was announced as the subject, and before the poets had finished their verses the merhants of Tokio had painted silks in their windows showing rugged pine rees springing from wild rocks. The ubject for the 1903 poem was "Cranes Among the Pine Trees," and three or four years ago it was "Snow-laden Bamboo" If one keeps track of these subect and the year in which they were sublished, says a writer on Japan, he can tell the age of many silk patterns. end how many years a woman has had a gown of a given pattern -- Detroit Free Press

Women in Sweden. Swedish restaurant keepers of the oldfashioned sort charge less for a woman's men than for a man's, on the theory that the is physically unable to ear so much. A busbund and wife, traveling together, mly pay at many hotels as one person and a half, and, in the manner, a wife a her busband's company n.ay travel A. the a haif ticket by train-

Advantage of Polygamy "Why to you refuse to abancon polyg-

"Because," answered the Mormon of man t see the sense in working hard to support one woman instead of letting ive or six work hard to support me."----Washington star

Different.

"Your southern girls," said the northerner Care so funny. Nearly all of them. 'Yes, indeedy'

"Not all of them," replied the southern yourh dismally; 'some of them say: No. indeedy. " -- Philadelphia Ledger.

FLOATING HOME OF THE DRAMA ON THE MISSISSIPPL

Shows Given by Large Company of Players at All the Smaller Towns Along the Valley.

Mandeville shows have for years fleated up and down the Mississippi, but this season is said to be the first that a genuine theatrical enterprise has tried the same means of locomotion. The barge, which is the floating theater, was built last year, and though it is plain, an effort was made to make it attractive and comfortable.

So now the hills along the Ohio and Mississippi are echoing the music of a large-voiced calliope. The instrument, connected with the steam pipe of a tugboat, is turned loose upon approaching any of the scores of towns whose bill boards announce that the dramatic company is about to give its powerful and thrilling performances.

The Mississippi steamboat whistle is unique and startling, but it plays secend fiddle to the novel and facinating calliope, which never falls to bring a crowd to the bank. But as the boat nears the landing the many-toned instrument subsides, the brass band strikes up, the crowd increases and there is bustle and excitement. The great dramatic company has arrived.

Behind the tugboat is a large, twostoried barge, the floating home of the drama. It is gay with bunting, and the name of the company extends in letters

two feet high from stem to stern. The deckhands make fast to the shore with a degree of skill and alacrity worthy of special mention, for they are amateurs in that line. They will appear later in the toggery of the stage, facing the footlights, for their real business is to split the ears of the groundlings.

The ticket office opens and the treasurer is ready for business. You may step into the auditorium and select your seal s.

It is well lighted and well ventilated from windows on both sides of the boat. Every one may have a seat in a regulation theater chair. There are seats for about 1,000. A double tier of boxes, 12 in all, provides special accommodations. The snug little stage, about 20 feet square, has a good assortment of bright SCVenery.

It takes more than 30 persons to run the floating theater, and nearly all of them are utilized behind the scenes. If the cook, the engineer and the stoker cannot act they can at least shift scenery, attend to properties, swell the ranks of the battling armies and the flery moband howl when volumes of noise is the proper thing

The company has only two or three pieces in its reportory. The actors are not lacking in experience or talent, and many a land show would suffer by comparison with their work. The publie that patronizes them gets its money's

When the ice broke up in the Ohio fast spring the business season for the floating theater began. All the small towns along the river heard the calliope, but it wasted no breath on Cincinnati or Louisville. The big barge doesn't even stop to take a look at such show-infested places

The busy tugboat puffed away up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois and then up that stream to La Salle. It is now on the lower Mississippi, showing from one to three or four times at each landing place.

The company sleeps, eats and acts on board. The theater now ties up at towns only ten of 15 miles apart and now steams for a day between shows If will; descend the river nearly to New Orleans and then retrace the route. The actors will strut their little stage nearly every night till they reach winter quarters in Pittsburg.

TRAMPS IN THE HOP FIELDS.

Curious Connection Between Material Collectors and the Pinished Product.

Reports from the hop fields of New York, which keeps at the head of the hop producing states of the country, indicate an unusually large crop this year, reports the New York Sun. Oneids, Otsego, Schoharle and Delaware are the four chief hop counties of New York, and when the period of picking is at hand there is a large influx into these countles of tramps from other places willing to earn an honest dollar or two for a few weeks' labor in the fields in advance of

the winter season. Precisely what the connection between hops and tramps is in this country, in England or in Germany, which are the three great hop growing countries of the world; is not easily stated. By some extreme temperance folks it is contended that as hops in the form of beer are responsible for many tramps, the hobos who get a few weeks' wages in the hopfields are simply recovering a part of what they have already spent. But this is an extreme view

Whatever the cause may be, in this country, in England and in Germany it is the tramps who to a great extent, reinforcing the farmers and the farmers' sons and the farmers' daughters, pick the hops during the brief and fleeting harvest season among the high poies.

Our Agricultural Department. While it is universally admitted that the administration of the department of agriculture is probably the most effertive in the world, it is interesting to note that this service costs the nation far less than that of other countries. A German paper states that Russia expends annually for this purpose as much as the United States and France, Austria and Hungary, about \$8,500,000 each, while Amer-108 abends but \$6,000,000.

Information Concerning Geography, Population, Etc., in Geologicai

Survey Volume

The doughty little state of Delaware, the first of the 13 original states to adopt the Constitution, contains 184,-735 loyal inhabitants, of whom only 76 per cent are forega born. This and many other statistical and geographical facts are contained in "A Gazetteer of Delaware," compiled by Mr. Henry Gannett and recently published as Bulletin No. 230 by the United States geological survey.

The gazetteer contains a list, alphabetically arranged, of all the stations, villages, towns, cities, creeks, rivers, and counties of the state, with a brief description of each. A general description of the state precedes the gazetteer proper.

Next to the surprisingly small foreign population, considering the location of the little state along the Atlantic shore, the most significant figures given are those relating to the percentage of illiteracy. Of the total population ten years of age and over, 12 per cent, are unable to read and write. This illiteracy is found, however, mainly among the negroes. The illiterate element of the whites consisted in 1900 of only seven per cent. of the whole number, while that of the negroes constituted 38 per cent. The state contains 30,697 negroes, fivesixths of the population being white.

Almost one-balf of the entire number of inhabitants over ten years of age are engaged in gainful occupations Of the males not less than 81 per cent are wage-earners, and of the females not less than 18 per cent. Those engaged in manufacturing occupations constitute 31 per cent., those in domestic and personal service 23 per cent, those in trade and transportation 16 per cent., and those in the professions four per cent.

In 1990 there were 9,687 farms in the state, of which more than nine-tenths were operated by white farmers Half of these were operated by tenants The average size of the farms was 110 acres, which is considerably less than the average size of the farms throughout the country. The average value per farm of all farm property was \$4,201, and the value of products per farm was \$959.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the state in 1900 was 1,417, with a total capital of \$41,203,239 and 22,303 employes.

This bulletin may be obtained free of charge on application to the director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

WHALE FISHING REVIVED.

Small Boats Now Used Around Newfoundland and Bombs for the "Strike."

Instead of two and three-year voyages in which ship's boats are used in capturing the giants of the deep, the Newfoundland whole industry is prosecuted in the immediate waters of the island by the use of small but handy steamers of about 100 tons burden, with a speed of about 13 knots. The "strike" is made with a bomb fired from a gun at the bow of the steamer A successful shot results in almost instant death, and three, four and even five whales a day have been taken by single crews. One steamer brought to the shore are whales each day for three days in succession and another killed 23 in a single week That is the purely commercial side of the industry, and is quite as dull and

prosaic as digging potatoes. But there is another side which is full of thrill and excitement. Taken as a sport, it bears about the same relation to the most exciting salmon or tarpon Ashing that those sports hear to the pursuit of the shore clam. One day last March, a 91-foot hull whale, struck but not vitally injured towed the Puma around and across and up and down Placentia bay for three days before a killing shot could be sent into his huge body. Reversed engines throughout the fight failed to tire the monster. Again and again he charged the little vessel. and ramming was avoided only by the quickness of the steamer. After 74 hours of this, there came the opportunity for a killing shot.

The Humber had a 28-hour struggle with another off Cape Spear. The Cabot had a 19-hour fight with an 88-footer. Six to 12-hour runs with danger in every minute of them are frequent. When killed, the whales are taken to shore stations where the oil is tried out, the whalebone, now worth about \$12,000 a ton, is extracted, and the refuse ground up for fertilizer.

Eloquence Misunderstood When Senator Newlands, of Nevada, was debating his resolution to annex

Cuba he exclaimed dramatically: "This argument furnishes every kind of fuel that eloquence needs" He sent down for the transcript of his speech. The young woman typewriter who took the dictation of the stenographer from the phonograph had made it:

"This argument furnishes every kind of food that elephants need." "I doubt," said Senator Hale, when he heard it, "if even elephants could digest it "-Boston Post.

Prudence. Insurance Agent Come, Pat, let me

maure your life for \$1,000. Pat- Wait a bit, thin Oi think Oi'll take out a hundred-dollar policy first, an' if Oi die an' git thot wan all roight thin Oi'll take out a bigger wan .- Judge.

American Travelers in Greece. It is estimated that about 4,500 travelers from the United States have visited Greece during each of the last four years, and have annually left about \$1,500,000 in the kingdom.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN GULF STREAM RECENTLY NOTED.

Trade Winds of Great Value to the World of Commerce-Phenemenon Easily Accounted Fer.

If the stories told by mariners about the heightened velocity of the guil atream of late be correct an explanation of the phenomenon ought not to be hard to find, says the New York Tribune. Surface currents in the ocean result from the action of the wind. The water which issues from the Gulf of Mexico and flows northeastwardly from the southern extremity of Florida comes originally from that portion of the Atlantic lying near the equator. The trade winds of one hemisphere, blowing from the northeast, and those of the other hemisphere, blewing from the south east, cooperate is forcing the upper tayers of the sea into the belt of calms. where the water acquires a westward motion. By the intervention of the continent the current is split and the direction which is then taken is materially altered, but the impetus imparted by nature's great marine pumping engine is not lost. In all probability the freer discharge which has just been reported means that this piece of invisible mechanism has, temporarily at least, been working a little harder than usual. The trade winds, like all other winds,

result from differences in atmospheric pressure. Near the equator the barometer usually reads much lower than it does 20 or 25 degrees away. These high and low pressure systems oscillate northward and southward with the seasons, but their organization is maintained the year round. Variations in the amount of difference-in what the meteorologists calls the "gradient"are also observed and it may be assumed that one has recently occurred which has tended to increase the velocity of the winds. Such an effect might be produced in either one of two ways. There might have been a diminution of pressure near the equator, or there might have been an unusual banking up of the air along the tropics. Owing to the lack of observatories at sea it will probably be impossible to say which of these two influences has operated. International over the continents and islands departures of this sort from average conditions are not at all uncommon

A deficiency or an excess of armosphecic pressure in one part of the globe must be compensated for somehow wise where .The volume of the air remains the same. It is the distribution only that changes. In time it will doubtless be possible to correlate eccentricities sh served simultaneously in widely separated regions. The discovery of nev would thus serve to explain the other to some extent and possibly come to have a prophetic value. Interpretation and perhaps, if a part of this strange hehavior of the atmosphere could be connected with changes in the amount of solar radiation or with marked differences in the ease with which the sun's heat is able to penetrate the earth's gaseous envelope. Researches having that object in view are in progress in this country and in Europe. It is not yet possible to say what will be the result. but it is excusable to hope that the restarches will prove fruitful_

A PECULIAR PRINCIPALITY.

Laland Near Wales Has Ruler Whose History Is Something of a Curiosity.

The Isle of Bardsey, off north Water, s the remote home of a singularly isolated community. The dimensions of Bardsey are, roughly, two miles in length by one in width. The inhabitants, who occupy some dozen wellbuilt and comfortable farmhouses divide the callings of farmers and fishers men. They form a shy and reserved community, gradually thawing under the influence of increased facilities of communication with the outer world. but still holding aloof. Bardsey boasts a "king," and the history of the Bardsoy throne is somewhat remarkable.

The island is the property of Lord Newborough and was a favorite report of his grandfather. He it was who institured the office of king. Selecting from the islanders one of superior parts and character, he invested him with the general authority which he bimself possessed as landlord, and appointed him to head man, bidding the rest to obey his ruling abide by his decisions in cases of dispute and in general respect his authority.

Partly in jest, to dotthe to strengthen his vicerement's position, he con-Arred upon him the title of "King of Sardsey, and hestowed also upon him a crown, a treasure and an army. The "crown" was a gorgeous diadem of brass. wondrously embossed and wrought, the "treasure" a silver casker brought from Italy and the "arm;" a wooden figure painted to represent a soldier.

For many years the "king" ruled in Bardsey under the guidance of his munificent patron, and the title and regaliaare still held by his son, a picturesque old peasant. Lord Newborough died in 1988 and was buried on the island

Careful Willie. Teacher was explaining the meaning of the word recuperate.

"Now, Willie," she said. 'If your father worked hard all day he would be tired and all worn out, wouldn't "Yes'm."

"Then when night comes, and his work is over for the day, what does ne do?"

That's what me wants to know."-Cleveland Leader.

THE SANITARIUM HABIT. Acquired by Many Persons in Good

Health Who Imagine Themselves Invalida.

Victims of the annitarium habit, persoms whose health is at least fair, are to be found in nearly every institution. maintained for the treatment of invalids. Such persons are for all practicalpurposes well, but imagine physical maladies to which they can lay no just claim, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Most of these persons at one time or another had disorders which caused them to take refuge in a sanitarium. Now the modern canitarium, appealing as the great majority do to the patronage of the wealthy, is fitted up with every device calculated to make life easy. The servants are trained to sufficients the patron's every wish; in fact the patron is expected to do something except amuse himself and in order to help him do so there are usually provided billfard tables, bowling alleys, shuffle boards, cardrooms, tennis courts and golf links. And if he auffers from the slightest ill, there is always a doctor on hand tosoothe him and supply nestrums, the necessity for which may be real or fancied.

Having become accustomed to the sheltered life of the sanitarium, with its daily round of coddling, the patron is:oath to leave when restored to his neual health, and if he is long bn money and short on will the chances are that he will postpone his departure again and again, until at last he settles down with the full intention of remaining indefinitely.

The probabilities are that in order to set himself right with his conscience. he will endeavor to make himself believe that he is still physically unfit to play an active part to life, and naturally t is not to the interest of the sanitarfum's proprietor to have him under eived

By far-the great majority of the vietims of the sanitarium habit are women, the feminine nature being especially susceptible to coddling. When a semi-invalid of the fair sex once gets used to receiving daily a visit from a soft-spoken physician who tenderly holds her hand and lavishes upon her sympathy and advice it is difficult for her to go back toa life where such an experience is not always there to command at a moment's BOC: P.

Women also are prone to acquire a morbid habit of harping on their real or fan ied atments and no place provides # 10 to 4) impathetic (fateners as a saniturlum

RAISE MONUMENTS TO LIARS

Dyaks of Borneo Have a Singular Custom That Is Hard to Follow.

A correspondent of the Straits Budget of the Straits settement says "While other nart in should build

monuments to the memory of men who have done great and noble deeds, the Dyaks heap up a pile of the branches of trees in memory of the man who has ubtered a great ite, so that future generations may know of his wicketness and take warning from it

"The persons de elved start the runong bulk by heaping up a large number of branches in some conspinenous sporby the side of the main wad. Every passer-by contributes to it and at the same time curses the man in memory of whom it is

The Dyaks consider the adding to any fuziona bula thely, may passa emired dury. the ommission of which will most with supernatural punishment, and so how ever pressed for time a Dyak may be. he stops to throw on the pile some branches or twike

"This custom unies from very ancient " times. It is intere-ting to notice that though the ethics of the lively even at the present day to bot agree in many points. with the moral to be of other and more advanced races, still from the earliest ages the Dyaks seem to have agreed in considering a je a most disgracefui. erime, and a liar a man who deserves the turses not on 1 of his own generation, but also of peoples yet unborn

A few small hranches; a few dry rwigs. and leaves—that is what the tuging built is at first. But day by day it increases in size. Every passer-by adds something: to it and in a few years time it becomes: a large and imposing monument raised: to the memory of one who was a light.

"It has often been remarked by Dyaks. that any other punishment would, if aman had his choice, be much preferred to having a tugong bula put up in his memory Other punishments are soon forgotten, but a tugong bula remains as as restimony to a man's untruthfulness for succeeding generations to witness, and is a standing disgrace to his children's

"Believing as the Dyaks do in the etficary of curses a curse among them. being a finable offense -it is easy to understand how a Dyak would dread the zecomulation of curses which would necessarily acompany the formation of a two gong bula "

An English Solemon.

Judge Restout an English judge, said to a man who had been convicted in his court of a origine committed while drunk: "You committed this orime under the influence of drink. You were made drunk. with the strong approval of the legislature of this country, whose servant I am. and you were made drunk with the enthustastic approval of the Christian church that wen't fight the Christian battle in this country as it ought to be fought, and I won't sentence you."

His Admission. Friend-Tell me, doctor, who is the best physician in this town?

Young Doctor Smart (pompounty)-Tam "But-er, h'm!-how will you preve

Young Dr Smart (in surprise)-Prove it? Why, I admit it!-Woman's lioms Companion.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS