HONOR DEAD WAR HORSES

"Japanese Manifest in Elabora in Public Funeral Their Regard for Slain Animals.

In spite of the fact, or possibly berause of the fact, that the Japanese, so tar from being a nation of horsemen, have probably made less use of horses than any other even moderately imporfant race not much below them in intelfigence and civilization, they have felt and yielded to the impulse to honor with an elaborate public funeral the not very large number of those animals that have given up their lives in the Japanese servfre since the war with Russia began. may the New York Times Judging from the brief reports of the ceremony at Yokohama it was of a character distinctly Buddhist and included the bestowal of posthumas names upon these unhappy victims of a struggle certainly not their own, just as is done for the human lead by the tractitioners of that gentle cult, but the affair was evidently much more Japanese than Buddhist, and It is very pleasant to see that the men who are fighting with such desperate and effectual courage against a colossa! antagonist can find time for paying grateful honors to humble allies that never received any such recognition in the occidental countries where their military assistance has been much longer and to a much greater extent.

Of course, the cavalryman everywhere is fond of his horse, and, when circumgrances permits, treats him much better then would be dictated by the mere practicalities of war. This sentimentalism. however, is wholly individual, and in the west no cavalry horse receives a sinale official thought after it is dead. But the Japanese are different. Feeling only what we see, that war is for horses a thing more frightful than it is for men. they give the poor beasts a posthumous reward. What estimate, in their hearts. they place on such a recompense for such victims it would be hard to say - as hard as it is to say what dogma and doctrine. Most of the educated and "modern" Japanese would smile, no doubt, if questioned as to the sense or the utility of ceremonial honors for dead horses, and they would talk as scientifically as any of us about the reflex action of such exercises as the only one of any value. and yet the chances are that even the most advanced of them mitigates his agnosticism with incomprehensible reservations and qualifications. They are all poetical, and that in itself is a form of plety which perhaps not the least sin-Kere.

ORDER SPECIAL CIGARETTES For This Exclusiveness Both Men and Women Consumers Pay Big Prices.

A tobacconist in the vicinity of Madison square exhibits a window full of eigarettes made to order, adorned with the crest or monogram in gold of men. about town who can afford to pay for such inxuries, save the New York A few boxes of cigarettes made up in the izes affected by women indicate that extravagances of this sort are not confined to one sex. Customers who have cigarettes made to order have their crest or monogram printed on extra fine rice naper by some fashionable stationer, and take the pads to the tobacconist to be filled and rolled with the tobacco they most fancy. Domestic grades are quite as much in demand as Egyptian or Turkish. For this exclusiveness they pay from \$150 to \$200 a thousand for cigareites that if bought in the open shop

would cost them \$50 or \$75 a thousand. Cigarette smokers have their peculiarities. Some of them are as cranky as an wold woman if their apecial orders are rolled a little closer or a triffe looser than they are accustomed to have them. To a young man in the Racquet club who was "kicking" on this score the dealer said: "Very well, Mr. Blank. Give us permission to sell these in our stock and we'll make you another lot."

"What." was the answer, "with my monogram on them? I like your impertinence, sir. Those elgarettes must be

"cestroyed." More than one uptown tobacconist makes cigarettes to order for young men in the British aristocracy who have wed American girls. While in this country they acquired a fondness for Virginia stobacco and won't smoke any other. A well-known American woman living in London has cigarettes made for her in New York of the commonest kind of Vireginia straight-cut tobacco, such as is sold In five-cent packages. She buys them in lots of 5,000, close rolled, and of special

Tips to Chefs and Butlers. Five per cent, is the regular commission allowed to chefs and butlers by all the tradesmen in this city. To the chef goes the profit on what he buys and the butler's smaller earnings come from such articles as it fails to his lot to order. Even from this small amount it is possible for these household employes to make a comfortable sum. When a monthly bill for fruit amounts to \$500 the butler is assured of a little extra profit, while the chef who orders for a house party of 40 game for three dinners at a cost of \$300, enjoys a prequisite

Transformed. She-I thought the Johnsons said that uncle of theirs had such bad manners they couldn't invite him to visit them. He-They did; but since he has come into a million pounds they have decided that he was only eccentric.-Cassell's

that is not to be scorned. These two

items come from the same domestic ea-

tablishment.-N. Y. Sun.

Journal.

Shamrock Salmon.

A salmon on which all the spots are in the shape of a shamrock was caught. in Ireland recently. It has been placed on exhibition in Manchester.-London

COLORING BUTTERFLIES.

Interesting Experiments of Scientists in the Production of Different Species.

A discovery of the greatest importance to zoology, nothing less, in fact, than the production of varieties of butterflies simply by the use of changes of temperature of the chrysalides and cocoons, is announced in Nuova Autologia, of Rome. Such experiments are peculiarly interesting, in view of the recent work and theories of Prof. Hugo De Vries, of Amsterdam, on the subject of speries and variation.

For a long time work in zoology has been centered upon classification, but now the study has become an experimental one, and in this new road Prof. Standfuss, of Zurich, has obtained some remarkable results. It seems that certain species of butterfiles have successive and different generations, the chrysalides of the vanessa lavana. for example, producing in the spring a butterfly which differs entirely in form and color from the first generation. Now, if we submit the autumn egg to a high temperature, 86 degrees Fahrenheit, the butterfly which is born has the same form and color as the summer insect.

The same result is obtained with the vanessa urticae, which is found under different forms at the North Cape and in Sardinia. By cooling the air in which the egg, coccon or chrysalis is placed, there is obtained the northern. form of the butterfly, while if we warm the egg or cocoon to 86 degrees Fahrenheit the southern form comes into existence. A aplendid experiment is the one which may be performed with the macaone. In this case one need only raise the temperature to obtain the beautiful form of the butterfly which lives in the orient: exposing the chrysalis alternately to temporatures of 40 degrees above zero ceptigrade and 40 degrees below, we obtain an ancient species, which is no longer in existence. This experiment was made by Standfuss on from 6,000 to 7,000 cocoons and chrysalides, and he succeeded in obtaining the greater portion of the species of the past as well as some of the new species, and this to such a degree that he could clearly demonstrate the effect of heredity.

Not only differences of temperature. however, but also the chemical composition of the air, has its effect on the chrysalis and produces a variation in the development. It is possible simply by changing the chemical composition of the air to change entirely the color of the butterfly.

QUITE BEYOND ENDURANCE The Simpsons Were Invited to Dine Upon Chickens They Had

Fattened.

Mr. Simpson and his wife were crossing the wacant piece of land which separates their residence from that of the Mitchella, at whose house they had just had dinner, relates Cassell's Journal. "Most agreeable people," comment-

ed Mr. Simpson, genially, "and an excellent dinner." "Ye-s," said his wife, but not very

enthusiastically. "Those chickens were perfect," continued Mr. Simpson. "I wonder why we can't get such chickens? Oh, he said he had reared them himself,

didn't he?" "Yes," Mrs. Simpson replied, with awakening spirit; "that was what he said, and it vexed me so much I could hardly keep still."

"Vexed you?". "Yes, and it'would vex you if you had any spirit," returned the lady. "We reared those chickens, James!" "What do you mean?" asked her

husband, in bewilderment. . "We've never had a chicken on our place." "Yes, we have—the Mitchells' chickens have been there since last summer!" retorted Mrs. Simpson. "If it hadn't been for our garden they wouldn't have been half so fine. When everybody was praising them, all I could think of was the garden seeds and vegetables those birds had devoured since they were hatched in the spring! And there Mr. Mitchell sat, and took all those compliments

"I think it was very bad taste," she concluded, with dignity. "It would have been merely decent to have bought chickens when we dined

Russia's Unlearned Lesson.

as calmly as if they really belong to

No persons are better aware than those who live under free forms of government, either republican, democratic or monarchical, that all the virtues do not necessarily pervade communities liberally governed. But that no other system is possible for peoples, who have arrived at a certain grade of intelligence is proved by experiment; only by some method of representation and self-government can be avoided a condition of cruel repression above and of misery and unrest below. Only thus can humanity work out its own salvation. With Japan following successfully the direction of freedom and progress, it is not in the nature of things that Rusisa can long linger in the region of nightmare and chaos. The emperor and people of Russia have other lessons than those of war to learn from the emperor

The Potato "Gaffer." It is frequently the custom for merchants in Scotland to buy potatoes when in the ground, and to undertake the digging and carting. For this purpose they often send to Ireland for a man called a "gaffer," who takes a gang of young women over to assist, as the Irish women are among the best workers in the

and people of Japan.-Century.

INSULT TO WASHINGTON.

The state of the s

So It Was Thought, But the Janites Explained the Situation Satisfactorily.

The principal of a very prominent high school in Jersey suddenly ordered all classes to assemble in the auditorium, and when teachers and pupils, in amazement were gathered together before him, addressed them on "George Washington, the Father of Our Country," save the New York Press. In finfairing his econiums on the immortal George, he said: "The bust of George Washington which stood upon the pedestal in the reception room has been removed, and placed upon the floor with its face in the corner. Until the culprit, whoever he or she may be. comes to the front and makes a public confession of the misdemeanor, not a soul will be permitted to leave this building! Remember, there will be no other punishment imposed than the open and public confession!"

Sensation! Teachers granced at teachers, pupils fidgited around in affright, the principal looked solemn and funereal. If that old pin had dropped every one would have heard it. Then the janitor arose and stepped forward to break the awful silence. "I'm afraid it's up to me, sir," he said. "The roof was leakin' mighty bad, an' the boost o' Mister Washin'ton were in the drip, an' I thought proper to move it to keep the rain from spilin' it, an' I meant no inscolt by turnin' his face to the wall, sir." The principal, a man of talent and some brains, tapped the bell and dismissed the school without further questioning.

RADIUM CURES SNAKE BITE

But It Is Not Likely That Sportsmen Will Substitute It for the Old Remedy.

It is claimed that radium is a sure cure for snake bite, but the leading experts will be slow to accept the statement, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The old-fashioned remedy cannot be lightly tossed aside. There are too many menwho are ready to insist that they owe their lives to the fact that the ancient elizir was close at hand and of sufficient potency. Thousands of fishermen stand ready to back it up-more particularly as a preventive. The snakes themselves are so familiar with its curative power: that in many instances they refrain from biting simply because it would be a waste of both effort and venom. And then again, how is this radium nostrum to be toted round? Can it be inclosed in a jug that will go under the seat of the boat? Can it be boused in a flask with a screw to the top that will find ample quarters in the masculine pistol pocket? Has it had any previous experience in this line of human effort? Will the snakes respect it?

Until these weighty questions are answered no self-respecting sportsman, no ordinarily intelligent Asherman, will trust himself in a snake-infested-or any other-neighborhood without a reasonable quantity of the bourbon nectar that anticipates as well as counteracts.

FATHER OF PRESSED STEEL

Philadelphia Cooper Led by Accident to Inaugurate Great Industry.

The pressed steel industry which is one of the largest in the country to-day, was born in a little cooper shop not far from St. John and Buttonwood streets, in Philadelphia.

Charles J. Schoen, who is literally the father of this business, was engaged in Philadelphia following the occupation of a cooper and presided over a little plant at which he constituted the entire force of workmen.

While doing this beconceived the idea of making a doorstep for railroad cars, which at once forced itself into popularity with carbuilders, and was generally adopted. It was an instant success, for the reason that it was extremely simple and at the same time effective, holding the door open by a spring in the floor of the car.

The demand for these devices soon overtaxed the capacity of the little cooper shop, and in casting about for some quicker means of making the things the idea of pressing them out of steel was hit upon. From this humble beginning pressed steel was soon found available for other purposes in car-building, and to-day the entire freight car, including the wheels, is made in this manner, no wood entering into the construction whatever.

Great Irrigation Dam,

An enormous dam is to be built for Irrigation purposes—the Roosevelt dam -in Salt River Valley, Ariz. It will be one of the largest in the world, will cost \$1.100.000, will overflow about 350,000 acres of land and supply water power for hundreds of places throughout the territory. The practice of irrigation is very ancient, water having been stored and distributed in this way in Egypt as early as 2,000 B. C. Persia, India, Ceylon. China, as well as Peru and Mexico also had irrigation works ages ago. Even there in Arizona, not so far from where the big dam is to be built, remains of ancient irrigation works can be found, which suggest that that section of the desert may have been compelled by men to "blossom as the rose" many hundreds of years ago.-N. Y. Herald.

Distance Measured by Pipes Smoked. . While walking through Wiltshire a week or two ago a pedestrian asked a native how far it was to the next viilage, and received the curlous reply: "About three pipes o' bacca." He subsequently found that watches and clocks were very rare in that district, and that it was usual to indicate distance by the number of pipes of tobacco one could smoke on the journey.-St. James' Ga-

PASSING THE TIME OF DAY

Division of the Day Is Not the Same in the North as in the South.

"I wish," said the woman from the south, according to the New York Post, "that the proper time for saying 'good morning' and 'good evening' were established by federal law. In Alabama, where I come from, and all through the black helt, everybody begins about five minutes past 12 to say 'good evening' and keep it up till midnight. In the north the division of time varies.

"The diversity of custom is very confusing. It put me to no end of inconvenience the other day. A man had asked permission to call 'in the evening. I neglected to take agrount of the custom prevailing here and got ready for him before 2 o'clock. He didn't come till 8. It nearly killed me to sit around waiting for six hours. The dress I had on was awfully uncomfortable, but I was afraid to change, for I didn't know what minute; he would appear.

"Since then I have been taking notes I find that people from the middle west, when they manage to get away; from 'How d'do?' say 'good morning' clear up to 6 o'clock at night. New Englanders, especially if they live in the neighborhood of Boston, leave off 'good morning' about 1 o'clock and greet you with 'good afternoon' up 'o giou: 7 Most of the really acclimated New Yorkers stick to 'good morning' till about 3 o'clock. After that it is evening with them. Visitors from the far west are the only people laknow who obviate the difficulty entirely. They simply say 'hello' at all times of the day and night. If the muddle gets any décèper I shall become a 'helio' girl myself and so make sure of avoiding misunderstandings."

IMMENSE WATER COMMERCE

Traffic Between Philadelphia and Baltimore Calls for Improvement of Old Canal.

Recent canal talk brings an interesting relic of primeval days to the attention of the two most important commercial communities on the Atlantic coast. Between Philadelphia and Baltimore, says the Philadelphia Record, there has grown up a water commerce amounting to something like 50,000,000 tons per annum. The present canal was built when this state of things could hardly have been anticipated. and little has been done from time to time to keep ts capacity up to the requirements of trade. No craft of over nine feet draft can get through. The locks are only 26 feet wide. The water for this crude specimen of our forefathers' enterprise is pumped into the summit level!

Of course, so slight an amair carries only a small part of the commerce between the two ports. The greater part goes by sea at largely increased risk and cost in time and money. It is now stated that for a very moderate expenditure of capital all the traffic to and from these great centers of distribution. could be amply accommodated with a tide-level canal. As the canal would be built upon private property and toils would be charged, it would not require any alms of the government or any permission from the war department, nor any assistance from the government board of engineers. Here at least, is one of the "navigable waters" of the United States where private enterprise may be of immense benefit to the country and to itself-if it will.

ODD EFFECT OF EXPLOSION

Iron Bail Thrown Twenty-Five Feet and Wrapped Around a Tree Like a Ribbon.

That an ordinary steel rail can be hurled high in the air and twisted twice around the trunk of a big tree seems incredible, yet there was photographic evidence the other day of such an occurrence at Nanaimo, B. C., reports the New York Tribune. Of course, the explosion from which such a curious thing resulted was disastrous in its general effects. Twelve men lost their lives as a result of it. Great havoc was wrought and the big rail, which was lying on the ground fully 25 feet from the spot at which the explosion occurred, was lifted in the air and wrapped around the trunk of a tree 12 feet away, as if it had been mere wire.

The explosive that did this is known as "gelignite." It is one of the most powerful of the various preparations from guncotton, composed of blasting gelatine, collodion cotton, absorbent nitrate, sodium carbonate and wood

So tightly was the rail wrapped about the tree that it cut deeply into the green wood of the trunk and caused big splinters to start out on all sides.

Possess Many Gems.

Every year more precious stones are bought by rich Indian princes. The majority of these gems are presented by the rajahs to the ladies of their courts, who take keep pleasure in possessing pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires. Indian women have always been fond of precious stones, but the present generation in this respect outdo their elders.

Prize Hen Egg at Banquet.

McKeesport's prize hen egg that measured eight inches and weighed 14 ounces served as the principal delicacy on the menu at a banquet given in McKeesport. The prize egg contained four yolks, and its contents almost filled a quart measure.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

As She Figured. Manager-What are your diamonds that were stolen worth?

Actress-Twenty-five dollars more per week.-Brooklyn Life.

Edition bebelomadaise 35.00.

RETIRED PRESIDENTS

ONLY TEN MAVE SURVIVED LONGER THAN CLEVELAND.

Brief Outline of the Lives of Heads of the Mattion from Washington's Time to the Present.

Only ten mem who have held the office of president reached or surpassed Mr. Cleveland's present age or 68; only six exceeded it by so much as ten years, and none exceeded it by quite 20 years. Only ten presidents bave survived their retirement from office longer than Mr. Cleveland, and four of these lived to a great age, says the New York Sun.

Washington, who survived his retiremont less than three years, thought himself an old mam when he was first made president at the age of 57. John Adams survived his retirement a quarter of a century, and his son, John Quincy, who outlived his retifrement nearly 20 years, was the only president who had nearly as conspicuous a public career after occupring the presidency as before.

Monroe's six years after his retirement from office were passed in comparative obsgurity as a resident of this city, and his dying hours were embittered by scandalous accusations in correction with Jackson's seizure of Spanish forts

in Florida during the first Seminole war. Polk outlived his retirement less than a year, and there is every reason to supnose that had Arthur compassed his ambition of an election to the presidency in 1884 he would have died early in his term, for he outlived his retirement less than two years.

Tyler, who outlived his retirement 20 rears, emerged from obscurity near the end of his life to preside over the vain prace convention on the eve of the civil war. He afterward served in the congress of the confederate states.

Buchanan lived more than seven years after his retirement and took the opportunity to write what was in effect a defer.se of his admi nistration.

Jefferson and Jackson were the only presidents who exercised a really powerful influence over party councils after their permanent retirement from public office, though Van Buren was an active politician as long as he had hope of renomination at the hands of any party. Johnson was the only retired presi-

dent to enter the United States senate. and the younger Adams was the only one to serve in the house of representatives. Cleveland and Harrison have been the

only retired presidents to be conspicuousely successful in private business. It is not generally known that Mr. Cleveland still serves as consulting counsel in law cases, in which his experience in the office of president may be supposed to have given him a pecial qualifications as an adviser. His fees in such cases are large, as were those of Mr Harrison as a legal adviser and a lecturer of constitutional law.

CLERKS ARE NOT OWNERS. Therefore the Cash Customer's "Kick" Is Registered to No

"I should think they dahaw more consideration to a good cash customer." exclaimed the shopper, who had just had a wordy encounter over an exchange slip with the floorwal ker, relates the New York Press. "If they would take the trouble to look the matter up, they'd find my name regularly on the delivery

books." "That's just the trouble-it's only on the delivery books and not among their charge customers."

"But I should think the firm would want a big cash trade."

"It does, but firm and employes look at it differently. When a woman says, 'Charge, please,' the clerk sits up and takes notice. The woman who has an account is the woman who can most easily complain of discourtesy and inartention on the part of a clerk. The value of her trade is known to the firm. She prefaces her complaint with the words: 'As you know, I've had an account here ever mince the store was opened.' The cash customer represents a single sale. Shee cannot prove how valuable her trade is to the house, and the clerk knows it. I've watched the rule work again and again. It almost discourages one in the self-imposed task of paying cash."

"But on the other hand," objected the tired shopper, "if a woman pays cash, she buys more carefully, more providently."

"That is just the point," smiled her wise companion. "It is the woman who buys improvidently, sometimes foolishly, who commands the respect and, incidentally, the attention of the cierks."

Pood Courses in Ireland.

The etiquette of the fashionable hotels has not yet penetrated into the hinterland of Ireland. A. correspondent, who, with his wife, put up at an inn in the darkest interior, was served the first night with an elaborate dinner of five or six courses. Unwilling to give trouble, they begged the lamdlady not to cook so much, as a single dish would generally do. They were taken at their word; next evening, the soup, fish, entrees, joint and excets were served in a chaotic mass in the same dish.—London Globe.

Mrs. Pitzeroddle-Mein son, can you told me der name off dot great Japanese field marshal? Hann-Oh, yah, ma.

Oyama.

"Dot's right; you are a shmart poy." -N. Y. Times.

Bunkoed. She-The author of this novel says there should always be plenty of confi-

dence in love. He-Quite right. Love is nothing but a confidence garne.—Chicago Daily

BY-PRODUCTS OF CAMPHOR

It Is Obtained from Every Part of the Tree in a Great Variety of Forms.

Every part of a camphor tree, even to the leaves, contains camphor. The forests are not confined to Formosa alone, 🦠 but are also found in Japan proper. With the extension of the industry, the large areas of this tree have been greatly reduced, though replanting and cuitivation are practised to a considerable extent, a tree requiring 50 years to attain a

diameter of one foo!. In Formosa, however, there is still an extensive supply of native forest growth, says the Scientific American, and many huge trees are to be found in regions still unexplored. The supply.

therefore, is assured for years to come. Camphor is found in the form of crys tals in the wood tissues, and is separated from the crude oil by double distillation From the first distillation is secured an oxidized product, camphagenotol, the principle of the camphor oils of commerce. The crude camphor is a dark -colored substance, fusing at 170 degrees C.

Among the by-products may be mentioned crude camphor off, which comes out simultaneously with the campaor; white oil, obtained by sublimating the crude oil, and used in the manufacture of soap. Red oil also is obtained from the crude camphor oil, as well as black oil, which is extensively used in the preparation of varnishes. A turpentine is secured from the white oil that is in great demand for medical and industrial purposes. From red oil is obtained the prodner known as saffrol, employed to a considerable extent in the manufacture of perfumery, and also soap; and a distufectant is laso distilled from red oil, after the addition of other substances, claimed to kill the cholera bacillus. And other product is an inscribide, which, when mingled with 100 parts of water,

destroys insects injurious to farm crops. The annual export of camphor from Japan is about 6,090,000 pounds, threefourths of which is produced in Formosa, the other fourth coming from Japan proper, chiefly from Kyushu and Shikoku. By a provision of the law of 1902 the sale of camphor produced in-Japan is monopolized by the government through a restriction of the sale of crude camphor and camphor oil.

BONANZA IN TREE STUMPS

New Industry in the Lake Superior Region Which Has Boundloss Area.

Securing timber for use in shipbuilding on the Atlantic coast is a comparstively new industry in the Lake Superior region. The business, reports the Chicago Inter Ocean, was introduced by an Auburn (Me.) man, who furnumbes shippards with braces for wooden vessels, and for whom E. C. Edgerly acts in the capacity of timber inspector and buyer, and it is increasing with each year as timber of the proper sort becomes more scarce in the eastern states.

"We do not bother with the mast and regular long construction timbers," said Mr. Edgerly. "We devote our attention to getting out corner braces, and for this purpose it is necessary to use the coots of trees, the main trunk, saide from a foot or two at the butt, not being called into use at all. Tamarack is best suited for the purpose, and as the stumps are as suited as the trees themselves, provided the roots are intact, we have in the Lake Superior district practically an unlimited field. All we have ... to do is to follow in the tracks of the railroad tie cutters and use what they leave. The stump, or a portion of it, is taken from the ground, and the crook ed piece is then hewed into shape, later being hauted to the railroad and shipped to Auburn, where it goes through a plan-

ng mill, and is made ready for market. "Each vessel uses from 400 to 600 of these braces, which are necessarily rather high in price, because of the work of getting them out and because of high freight rates. They cost us about \$325 to \$350 per carload. The freight rate to Maine ranges from \$110 to \$140 a car. depending upon the location of the source of supply. None of the product is used on the lakes, where very few, if any, wooden vessels are now being built. In the North Atlantic shipyards, however, a considerable number of wooden schooners are constructed every year."

Four Pounds a Year.

During the year 1899 two muskailings weighing 12 pounds each were placed in one of the lakes of New Jersey, where none of the species was known to exist. Four years later an angler caught a muskallunge in the same lake. It weighed 28 pounds. If, as was supposed, none of the species was to be found there, the one caught must have been one of the two which were placed there four years previously. This being the case, the specimen taken by the angler had increased in weight at the rate of four pounds each year, a very good growth. Evidently there was an abundance of food in the lake, which was well suited to the muskallunge.-L. A. Spencer, in Recreation.

Quite So.

"Don't you sometimes have thoughts?" asked the soulful young thing, "that are absolutely unutter-able?"

"I do, miss," answered the old poet, "And sometimes, when I am digging for a rhyme that won't come, I have thoughts that are absolutely unprintable."-Tit-Bits.

Origin of Aborigines.

Filomeno Rossi, a St. Louis antiquarian, has made a careful study of the origin of the American Indian, and has a gathered the results of important researches into a book, with an array of facts which seem to substantiate his theory that our aborigines sprang from Etruscans and Phoenicians.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Bet très récapdus en Legislane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publishté effre dons au commerce des avantages excevilonnem. Prix de l'abonnement! ses l'anné : Beities d'untidienne 112.00