ting Life Histories of Some 'a suderful Animals of Microscopic Size.

Many microscopic animals you can the same water to look, and i ave some grown-up scientific friend to help you catch them-in small poole, ditches and various damp places. writes the author of "Nature and Science" in St. Nicholas

But, because you can find microscopto animals even to large numbers in some stagnant water you must not be-Here that "all water is full of little animals," as we sometimes bear very incorrectly stated by people who do mot know. The scientific man takes a throp of water in which some plants have decayed and shows, by the aid of a powerful microscope, many interesting swimming and wriggling forms. He sometimes omits to explain that this is not ordinary drinking water. hence a wrong idea of microscopic life in water is often held by those who have not studied nature's wonderful

Among the most wonderful of these time animals in water is the amorba, that looks when at rest like a tiny Sech of jelly When the amoeba starts to walk it can thrust out leg-like exhangions from various portions of this July mass and use those that point in the direction it wishes to go.

These extensions of the little amoshe and of other members of the family have somewhat the appearance of the tiny roots of plants; hence the little amimals are called "root-footed."

The little amoeba can est a plant much larger than itself, in a method somewhat similar to that of a star-Mah sating an oyster-by merely surterrending it.

Scientists claim that the amoeba meyer dies except, of course, when desutroyed by accident or eaten by some harger animal. When the amoeba becomes above the ordinary size it extends itself out, somewhat in the shap- of a dumb-bell. A little later the two globe-like ends are entirely separated, when each portion swims away me a complete little animal

But the amoeba is only one of a Rarge number of these strange "rootforce: animals Many of these others live in the ocean, while others live in green water, or even in damp places son land. In fact they occur almost maywhere that is not too dry and the water too pure. We can find them on The bark of trees, on the dripping brocks near waterfails, in the coze at the bottom of ponds and ditches, in The slime on submerged objects, on the under side of floating leaves and in the water which we squeeze out of bogmers. And many live in shells which, like the shells of clams and snails. are formed from the creature's own body, or are built up of sand grains and hard parts of other minute animais and plants. Some of these little rigelious are green, some are red or brown, some are nearly black and mome almost as clear as glass. They mre often shaped like an egg, or a helmet, or an Indian pot, and have a single opening at the bottom of the shell. Through this opening the ani-

ma! thrusts out its legs, and with Ehem crawls along and seizes its food Instead of blunt, irregular "makebelieve" feet, some have straight. mlender rays two or three times as Bong as the body lone of these is the mun-animalcule, common among floating plants in standing water. It is so mamed because, with the round body mnd projecting rays, it looks for all the world like the picture of the sun in old prints. When some smaller excelure touches one of these rays it seems to become paralyzed, and is drawn down to the surface of the body to where a sort of lump rises up and swahows it. If the prey is too big for one ray to manage half a dozen will surround it, becoming more or less fused together, while the lump which "rises up to engulf the morsel is balf ar large as the animalcule itself.

The sun-animalcule floats and moves conward in a mysterious and unknown way, while some others, not very different in appearance, do not move about except when they are very young, but stand on long stalks and have a sort of latticework shell, the ways streaming out through the holes As many as forty individuals of still another kind will the themselves together by long bands, so that, being bright green, they look much more The some minute water-plant than like a colony of animals

These are only a few of some hundred of different kinds, many of which are likely to furn up unexpectedly aimost anywhere. Indeed, one of that charms of studying these rhizopods (which is simply Greek for root-footerei is that one never can tell what queer thing he will find next

Her Horrible Mistake. "Toeg your pardon, Miss Ka Flippe, for forcing my attentions upon you when you appear to be so anxious to avoid me, But I can't feel comfortable ustil I know why you turned your back on me so suddency at the Bomblims' the other night " 'I should think you might be able to guess without much trouble." she coldly replied. "You brasted that you had be-

rame an expert. " "Trap-shorter," he said when she bes itated

Ton, Mr. Pri imore! Can you ever forgive me? I thought you said crapshooter Won't you come and see us some evewing and play bridge". We have just Sovely times I won \$36.20 from mrs Gudgerton night before last. Come may time. The games nearly always string." -- Chicago Record-Herald

Village Changes Its Name. The Austrian Village of Schweine, which is Germ in tor " hog." has obtained permission from the minister of the interior to change its name to Janoniawi'z

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Singular Decorations of Figures in Churches and Cemeteries in the Philippines.

"One of the great curiosities to Amerframe was first what the Phillippines." said an army officer, reports the Washington Star, who has just returned after a three-years' detail in the archipelago, "is the method of decoration used in the churches and cemeteries, especially in the matter of the statues of Christ and the virgin. Almost all the statues of the Saviour in countries whose population is dark-skinned are of an Ethiopian hue, and bear the facial characteristics of the natives. It would never do to depict a Filipino Christ as a white man, for the reason that the natives would not understand or respect it as highly as they would a Divine leader of their own race. And It follows that the mother of Christ must also be a black, or at least of a dark

"But one of the funniest things that ever caught my eye was a statue in a cemetery in Luzon. There was a glass case as high as a man and perhaps four feet square placed in a prominent part of the city of the dead that caught and held the eye. Upon closer inspection the case was seen to contain a statue of a weman. She was gowned in the most elaborate fashion known to the Filipino dressmaker, and a modern hat of the Gainsboro type was set jauntily over her ear, the broad brim falling away in a dashing style from her left eye. The hat was the most attractive feature of the whole thing, being a really stylish creation, copied, without a doubt, from some fashion book of New York styles.

At the foot of this wonderful statue were representations of many of the animals of the Philippine forest all coming up to worship it, and as a curiosity it had no competitor in the entire island. But the officers and soldlers of the army who were in the neighborhood, and who went to see it, were at a loss to understand its meaning until a padre came to the rescue. He explained that it was a statue of the Virgin Mary, and the consternation of the Catholic soldiers may be imagined when they looked upon what they thought to be a desecration of a sacred subject.

"The padre, however, soon quelled their anger by explaining to them that: the Filipino wanted as much decoration for his religious subjects as he could get. and that he would not appreciate a statue of the virgin clad in the ganguents that are familiar to us as the raiment of purity. He demanded more than a simple garment wound about the form, and the priests had to respond to the demand in order to have their teachings command respect. The customary garb of the virgin is too much like that worn by the natives to appeal to them, and they would not readily admit the superiority of a being whose dress was not more laborate than their own. So it is as much a custom of the country to dress the virgin in fine raiment as it is to paint the take and hody of the Christ to correspond with the hue which is familiar to the natives, and I have heard of several other cases where statues of the virgin are finished in the very latest creations of the modiste's and milliner's art."

CUBANS YET UNFRIENDLY.

Government Official Reports Result of Observations Made on a Recent Visit.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor returned to Washington recently from a trip to Cuba. He says that the natives still entertain a dislike for the people of this country.

"The native Cubans do not," he said, "seem very friendly toward us, while the Spaniards are especially friendly. Of course, I do not refer to Cuban officials, but to the people, who seem to entertain some sort of a fear that it is the intention, at no remote date, of this country to annex Cuba, and that American enterprise and capital will come in and dominate affairs to the detriment of the interests of Cuban residents. This feeling undoubtedly will be allayed as time goes on.

"Cuba was a pleasant disappointment tome. The city of Havana is kept scrupu-Tonsty ctean: I have never seen an Amerlean city where the streets and alleys were cleaner than in Havana, thanks to Gen Wood and others. The country outside the city of Havana is quite picturesque, and surpassingly fertile. There are forests of sugar cane and vast tobarro plantations and coroanut groves, and pineapple orchards without number. The city of Havana is notably lacking in hotel accommodations. There are numerous hotels there, but they are not up to a proper standard, and prices are extra high

"The first general election was held one Sunday while I was there, and passed ంగ quietly, somewhar to the surprise of the officials. There had been anticipation of some rioting in various prov-🙀 👵 hur good order generally prevailed an : the people acquiesced in the results.

Friars in the Philippines. Late advices from the Phiappines stars that the church question is practi ally settled. The friar lands question, from having been a paramount issue, has become a dead one and the frars themselves a back number. There are only about 300 of them left in the islands, and they are not in a position to give any trouble. The purchase of their lands by the government rounds out an epoch and redeems the chief promise of the United States to the natives The three American bishops now there are reorganizing the Catholic church on American lines and co-operating heartily with the civil authorities in promoting the education of the natives. Altogether, a great work has been done, and the foundation laid for still greater progress -Indianapolis Journal.

THE "CHAMPION FAINTER." STRAIGHT TALK ON STYLE.

Dame Fashion Arraigned by a Member of the Sex That Obeys

Her Dictates.

Mrs. O'Gally surveyed the gowns and hats in the window with a mournful eye and a disapproving roll of her head relates the Chicago Daily News. "What's got the women?" she ex-

claimed. "That's no way to put money in the bank! Wastefulness is a divil that picks yeh up and throws yeh over the fince into the porehouse yard befor yeh can say 'Leggo!' "It's far more savin' to be ekenomical,

and I can prove it. Just look at thim hats! F'r the love of! Well, if we ain't pulled around by the nose, who is, that's what I'd loike to know! Of our own choosin' would one of us wear 'em? And now look at the little dinkety gold tawsel hangin' in among the grapes and roses! What nixt?

"What's fashion so sinseless fer, annyshow, and did anny on 'em iver grow on

American sile er near it? 'In my day it wasn't so. It isn't so long back whin a cashmore dress was good enough and foine enough fer anny one, but in it now? Why, they use cashmore only to bury folks in, and poor folks at that. Not even silk is good enough fer dresses. It must be a foine cloth, lined with silk, inlaid with satin, flounced up with velvet, and spread all over with pale lace and passementoory, and thin it's only a 'plain walkin' suit' whin it's done. Oh, I've studied stolle, and I know that I'm spakin' the truth, and, as a frind, I ask yeh, ain't it soul harryin'?

"Them fastionmakers is nothin but wicked pirates, with an eye on our pocketbooks. That's ahl. I know 'em, whiskin' us about here and there and changin' the stolle on us afore we can eatch our breath. It's a burnin' shame. and they'll have to answer fer it, fer playin' on our lack o' common sinse like.

"There was a whoile back whin my Molly would use the hull of her Soondah marnin' readin' in the papers about the stoites from Paris and lookin' at the

full o' useless pictures of 'em. "What's got yeh?" I says. 'Is ah! yer bringin up comin' to this? What's the Paris stolles to you that has yer livin' to earn? Has the way the queen Rooshia wears her grown gut annything to do with the set of your last year's made-over hat? She may have a bald spot to cover fer ahl you know There's no tellin'. And as fer sateen costs trimmed with grindstones and lace chimmy-suits and muslin lingingreyou've niver saw one in your loife, and maybe neither has the party who's

writing of 'em. "Why, this stolle business will be the death of us ahl yet, that it will, and it's just because we're too pelite and good-natured to say no. I've had me own black silk comin' on 17 year now. and it's as good as new to-day. Shure, 've had a new skirt to it twicet, and three toimes a waist, owin' to thim gettin' toight fer me, though why I can't see.

"Paris stoiles is ahl roight in their places, but what is needed is fewer hints from fashion's cinter and more good, plain directions how to make over last year's drisses and hats so as to fool abl the neighbors, and even the old maids livin' in the block. Do you think anny one will start something loike that soon? Has there been anny talk of it or mintion of it in the papers, do you know, or has us poor women got to go roight on sufferin'?"

DIGNITY TOOK A TUMBLE.

An Illustrative Instance of the Inadvisability of Carrying One's Nose Too High.

The crude humor that makes the small boy want to throw a stone at a silk hat on a man bristling with dignity is not to be disposed of as a mere ill-conceited prank of youth. There is deep in most people a spring of irrepressible humor that bubbles up when conscious dignity gets a fair tumble, says London Tit-Bits. That is why, for all the solemnity of the place, the soberest charity and the bestbred propriety in the world could not prevent a titter at a little farce that bap-

pened once in a certain church. A gentleman and his wife, who were offended at something the preacher said. gravely rose and stalked toward the door, with their heads held high in assertive disdain. The wife followed the husband. Unfortunately, when they were half-way down the aisle, the husband dropped his glove, and stooped to

pick It up. Fate, the humorist, determined that the wife should keep her head so high that she did not see her husband stoop She went sailing on, and tumbled over him in dire confusion. The congregation held Its breath and kept its composure. The two recovered themselves and went

Hoping to escape quickly, they turned to what looked like a side door. The husband pulled it open with an impressive swing. Before he could close it out tumbled a window pole, a long duster. and a step-ladder. The congregation could contain its mirth no longer, and man and wife fied to the real exit in undignified baste, amid a general and uncontrollable titter

Blaughter of Rabbits in Oregon. "It is worth the trip to see a rabbit drive in eastern Oregon," said J. F. Mc-Naught, of Seattle. "The farmers drove 10,000 rabbits into a space no darger than that lawn at one I saw a few days. ago," pointing to the circular lawn in the court in front of the Portland hotel. "The cannery people pick out the best, cut off their heads with a cleaver and take them away. They do not can more than 25 per cent, of the whole number, but they kill the rest of them, and the farmers haul them away and feed them to the hogs."-Portland Oregonian.

One of His Most Successful Tricks Was to Collapse Before Wedsee ding Party.

A fraud on a lady has just come to tight on the details of which much time and care must have been expended, and yet the profits amounted to only three shillings, says the London Mail.

A man, who described himself as a ship's mechanic, called on the lady at her residence at Putney. He displayed a most intimate knowledge of the family, and stated that two letters had been found in a berth on a German liner addressed to her two brothers, who were in Australia. He said that he had been to the London office of these gentlemen, the addresses of whom he mentioned, and added that he had been told to call on her, as a telerram had come asking for the letters to be forwarded at once.

He said that the third mate of the liner had the letters, and gave the lady an address in Hamburg to write to. He added that his expenses had been three shillings, which the lady gave him, promising to communicate with him later. Inquiries afterward proved that there was no such third mate and no

such liner. It is perhaps due to universal education that frauds of this nature are increasing, as opposed to crimes of violence. There is one man, for example, known as the "champion fainter." He never asks for money, he merely faints on your doorsten. He is almost invariably taken in and giv a a good meal and in many cases money is pressed upon him.

One of his feats was to faint outside a house in which a wedding party was assembled. He was tenderly looked after, was given champagne, and wished the newly married pair good

luck in a neat speech. A man who lived on his wits noticed that lamps were being used in a house. while all the others in the row were burning gas. He deduced that something had gone wrong with the meter. and called early next morning "from the company." Under his directions. the family distributed themselves in the various rooms ready to apply matches to the burners at a signal, while he stood at the meter

Experiment after experimen in failure and the family were moved from room to room, while the "gasman" made the most of his opportunities. He eventually left with a good haul, and instructions to wait until he sent the workmen.

"LAND OF NO POVERTY." Plenty of Opportunities for Energetic

Coast.

Young Men on the Pacific

. The opportunities on the Pacific coast. for the right kind of young men with grit and abounding energy are innumerable. Should 2,000,000 young men, with the right sort of material in their makeup, reach the Pacific coast in one day, it is the opinion of conservative western employers that they could all gain a foothold and eventually become men of property and affairs. An essethial preliminary is a stern determination to lay strong hands upon the first opportunity that presents itself, whether it be rolling logs in a lumber camp, driving spikes on a railroad, clerking, keeping books, trading or working along professional lines. The day of booms as popularly understood, has passed; yet there has not been in the most tumultuous excitements attending western expansion anything comparable to the growth of the year just passed, says an article on "The

lovers Magazine. There are thousands of young men on the Pacific coast still under 30, many of whom borrowed their fare west or landed without the slightest capital, who are now living in beautiful homes, and are actively engaged in enterprises valued all the way from \$29,990 to \$500,-

Two Pacifics," by Harold Boice, in Books

The truth is that the citizen in any of the rushing western cities is so occupled in setzing the manifold opportunities in his immediate bustling environment that he lacks the perspective to see that his prosperity and the progress of his city are a part of a wholesale commercial evolution. Neither is this magnificent development confined to the Pa-

cific slope. In the middle west, for example, 90 new towns have just been built along the lines of the Northwestern railway. South Dakota produced over \$100,000,000 worth of grain and live stock in 1903, and dug \$12,000,000 from the Black Hills. No state in the union equals it in the per capita wealth of its people Every place, in fact, touched by the vast tide of energetic men moving westward from the Mississippi valley is surging with new life.

"To the land of no poverty" is the motto of the great migration.

Her Record Never Equaled.

The friends of the famous old ship Glory of the Seas make strenuous objection to the German ship Optima being credited with having broken the record of the passage from San Francisco to Newcastle, Australia. The Optima recentlyy made the trip in 87 days. The Glory of the Seas made the run in 1871 in 35 days. The American ship Swallow, the American back Elwood Cooper and the British ship Aise habad each made the run in 39 days. The pace set in 1871 by the Glory of the Seas has never been equaled. The German ship Optima holds second

Could Raise Immense Army. The United States could mobilize 45, 600 regular army soldiers at any point in the country within five days; could add 65,000 more in the next five days, and in 90 days could enlist, equip and mobilize 500,000 men.

EDITOR AT AGE OF SEVEN.

Arkansas Prodigy in Charge of Young Folks Department of His Father's Paper.

"Perry Moore, aged seven, editor and business manager "

Thus is proclaimed the factorum of the little folks toperiment of the Curreka Springs (Ark.) Weekly Flashlight, published by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Moore.

This 50-pound knight of the quill and case solicits and writes the ads., scents and runs down the news, sets his own copy, reads proof, and dominates the "devii" in professional atvie.

Perry is a printer progidy. At the age of three he could set type with considerable accuracy and speed. Though he could not spell or pronounce the words or understand their meaning, be followed copy verbatim at literatim.

The child is not physically strong, and by advice of the physician his propensity has not been encouraged, his achooling having consisted of less than a month at kindergarten.

When two years old Perry was left two hours with a friend, who, for the amusement of the youngster, cut out the letters of a newspaper head. On their return his parents were astonished to find that he had memorized perfectly 18 letters in the heading, and he quickly

learned the remainder. At the age of five, with the aid of a nurse and without his parents' knowledge, he learned to read, and one night he brought out and read to them all his picture books, concluding with a demand for "something hard" A first reader, which was furnished him recently he accorned, but the following Monday morning he was supplied with a "Second Eclectic."

Saturday night, at his mother's knee. he suddenly interjected in his childish. prayer for blessings upon all:

reader Amen." He had read every word of the 176 pages in a week.

"You'll have to bring me another

FARM IS SLIDING AWAY.

Ohio Woman Has Many Grievances Against Bailroad Company and Brings Suit.

Because a railroad excavated a quantity of earth from the land adjoining her farm in Bedford, O., Johanna M. Klauer has brought suit for \$2,000. damages.

The plaintiff's list of grievances against the railroad company was a lengthy one. The excavating was done to secure earth with which to make a fill across Tinker creek

According to the petition, the railroad's land adjoined here, and they dug a vast hole, 50 feet deep and 100 or so wide just back of her farm. To do this a quantity of dynamics was used, and the plaintiff says that rocks. sand and earth used to rain down upon her house and buildings, damaging them and tearing off sections of roof

and siding. Secondly, the petition says, the blasting loosened her farm, and it commenced to silde down in sections into the yawning depths which opened next to it. The third item on the list concerns a fine orchard, which formerly showered annual crops of luscious fruit She says that the sliding of her land exposed the roots of the trees and wrought them irreparable damage, slowly killing them

The fourth article of complaint has to do with the plaintiff's well, which for years had supplied her with an endless source of fine water. Owing to the cracks which the blasting operations on the next farm caused to break out in the adjoining territory, this wellis now dried up, the plaintiff says [n addition to all these, the foundations of the plaintiff's domicile have been weakened by the blasting, the com pany has rufned the road which once passed near her door, and which afforded her with hermonty means of access to her farm, she claims

MYSTERY IN HOLLOW VOICE.

Government Engineer Has a Weird Experience of Simple Explanation.

Capt. Charles L. Potter, the United States engineer in Deluth, Minn, was sitting at his deak busy with some figures a few days ago, when he heard a hollow, sepulchral voice in the room He glanced around through curiosity. and observing that the doors were closed and he was entirely alone, he became doubly interested. Again he heard the

It sounded like that of some invisible being trying to attract attention. The voice seemed to come from behind his desk, and at other times seemed almost at his elbow. The captain located the general direction from which the voice was coming, and kept crowding his left ear that way. He listened intently, and the hollow, distant, tomblike voice was heard to say: "Please hang up your receiver"

Then the mystery was cleared up Capt. Potter smiled and hung up the receiver of the desk telephone, which he had accidentally left off the hook, and proceeded with his labors.

Russian Wages Two Cents an Hour. Wages in Russian factories are two cents an hour and upward. There are thousands who work for a cent an hour and tens of thousands who do not receive 30 cents a day for tea, 11 and more hours' work.

Job for Centenarians. That Jersey man who is at the poorhouse at the age of 132 would not have to remain there, says the Chicago Daily News, were he bright exough to write a few patent-medicine testimonials.

MACHINERY NEEDS A REST.

Tolograph Apparatus, Typewritten and Locomotives Get Tired Like Haman Belage.

"You are tired, eh?" said the telegraph operator "Perhaps there are other persons—and things—that get tired, too. What about this instrument have and this wire that they be Chicago? Don't you suppose they ever get tired?"

The person addressed was inclined to emile faintly at the suggestion; may the New York Sum.

"I'm serious," continued the operstor. "I have been an operator for 2% years, and can tell a tired wire the moment my finger touches the key. "The only rest our wires get is on Sunday They actually sleep from 12 to 20 hours between midnight of Saturday and eight o'clock Monday morning

-just as I do.The rest does 'em a world of good. On Monday morning they are quick to respond. They actually group at the message greedily.

"But on Saturday, after ave busy days, we can almost hear a wire crying out to give it rest. It seems to oppose us. It is rebellious. Singular, you say? Not at all Just nature."

"Don't you think it is the operator that needs the rest, and not se much the wire and the instrument?" "Not a bit of it. Put a tired out man against a tired out wire and you'll

do mighty little business. Put a tired out man against a rested wire and you'll fare nearly as ill. Put a rested man against a tired out wire and you'll work him to death in no time.

"Engineers will tell you that their locomotives get tired. They become track sore, much as a race horse does. They don't steam so well as when

rested, nor make such good time "One of the famous railroad magnates of the present day owes his rapide promotion to the head of a great system of roads to the fact that he kept his trains on time (Wher men could not understand how he did it until he explained that he not only gavehis train crews a rest, but never allowed his engines to get tired. Even then some of the smart ones smiled. But they'll ail come to his theory in the end.

"This will be a different old world metals get tired as we'll as human be ings. A !earned German professor has first informed the world that he has found life in metals stone, wood, etc. that those substances actually possesse the sense of feeling. It nearly makes one laugh, doesn't it. But unquestionably he is on the road to some great

"What we term the total depravity of inanimate things is nothing more nor less than weariness Your typewriting machine is all out of killer now and then. Give it a rest, and see how beautifully it responds to the tourb

"Clocks fail to keep perfect time. they are too tired to tick and strike I had a fine watch, which refused to run one day some 15 years ago. A jeweler said he would fix it for \$29. Too. much money, I thought, and the timepiece was carried around in my pocket for three months as dead as Hector.

"I pounded it, wound and rewound it, shook it daily a score of times theagot angry and laid it on the shelf One night'l heard its familiar tick It had got rested and started off on its own account it's running yet and hasn't cost me a cent for repairs.

"Guns get very tired and refuse to shoot well. I have no doubt that the were about the Brooklyn bridge a few years ago was due to its weariness. In had been on a strain for a long time and wanted a rest. The bridge was suffering from hervous prostration "Come over here a minute Listen

to the sound of this instrument. It is working over a tired wire. Can't you "Now listen to this Here is a new

wire just opened to Baltimore. Which is the dead and which the live wire? Which is ready to do its work in the "The new one" Of course Any baby

craid tell."

The Old-Time Naturalists.

Old-time naturalists thought that as kind of geese were hatched from barnarles. Giraldus Cambrensie in his "Topographia Hiberniae" (1154-1189) tells of birds called "Bernacae," which are produced in a marvelous way from "fir timber tossed along the sea." Surrounded by shells, they hang beak downward; then, becoming coated with feathers, they fall into the water as birds or fly away in'o the air. , In Munster's "Cosmography" (1550) and in Gerard's "Herball" (1537) appears an illustration of the "barna" ele tree." Geese are seen protruding, from some of the fruits of this marvelous plant, while others, set free, are disporting chemselves in ; the water below Sir Robert Moray, .. before the Royal society, of Edinburgh (1677-78), actually described his having seen little shells growing on a fir tree cast up by the waves on the island of Uist, the shells "having within them little birds perfectly shaped, supposed to be barracles."

Wordy Shampions.

"I don't see why these pugilists doa't hoose New York to fight their claims of championship."

Why New York" "There are more newspapers there and more columns of room in which to fight to a finish."—Baltimore News.

Tommy Knew.

pil in the primary arithmetic class, "can you tell me what a league is?" "Yes, ma'am," answered Tommy. "It's eight basebalt teams." - Minneap-

"Tommy," said the teacher to a pu-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS