PLANTS FOR THE SICKROOM Odorife us Flowers Said by a Physito Be the Foes of

Provers were advocated as a cure for insumption by Dr. Frances Bartto in a paper which she read before the Botanical Society of Pennsylvania at the University of Pennsylvania reten y, says the Philadelphia Press.

Consumption.

"Why send consumptives and aufferers to Colorado to benefit by the climate when we can bring that climate into their homes by the simple' expedient of having growing plants in their rooms?" was the gist of Dr. Bartlett's remarks. Her paper was on "Flowers in the Sickroom," and in part whe said:

'Growing plants, and especially adcriferous flowing plants, are of the greatest value in the treatment of the As long as the plants are kept moist they will diffuse moisture, and they undoubtedly have the power to produce osone Some plants will vaportize the atmosphere to the amount of three times their own weight in a day. In this way the atmosphere of a sickroom can be made of the greatest benefit. The only dangerous plants to place in the sickroom are those which give off unpleasant odors. Care should he taken, however not to keep cut Mowers in the rooms at night. They Threw off carbon dioxide, but during the daytime the amount of oxygen they produce neutralizes the harmful of-

"The chief cause of colds is found In the habit of going from heated. buildings into the cold street. If people could only be prevailed upon to maintain equable temperature and humidity by having plants growing tutheir homes and places of business the danger of taking cold would be practically eliminated."

In a paper on "The Flowers' Beat Priend Dr. C. C. Schmucker paid "gtrong tribute to the bumble bee

"Tpon this abused insect's distribution of the seed we are almost absolutely dependent for our crops of clover." he said. "You must have noticed Ahat the first crop is always much smaller than the second. That is bewause early in the year the bees are abread in much amaller number than later "

TOO MUCH FOR HER. EVEN.

It Is Wonderful What the Average Stomach Can Stand Before It Rebeis.

"Or a certain voyage there sat, across the table from us, a pleasant English lady. I noted her daring experiments with admiration mixed with terror, relates a writer in the San Francisco Argonaut.

On the bill the English chef gave e such American delicacies as blue fish pompano and red-snapper. I am extremely fond of all three, but not so far from their mative waters: I domot care for fish as it is being cararied around the globe in various stages of decomposition

But the English lady had a magnificent digestion, and she even tackled our American buckwheat cakes for breakfast-for the are found on several liners' 1.9ts.

She are potted shrimps; she are dev-Bed lobster; she ate duck, grouse and "" Enipe that had died in the dim past: she are bloater paste; she are apple dumplings, strawberry jam, raspberry jam. gooseberry jam. Stilton. Cheshire, Cheddar and Gorgonzola cheese.

But on the fourth-day out she ate some welsh rarebit. Then, even her sturdy stomach gave way. The Bag-High lady collapsed. I think she ascribed it to a northeasterly gale that kicked up a slight sea. But I knew better.

When she reappeared at table she had an appetite, but nothing like her old one. Some of the glutinous and pleaginous dishes she passed unheeded by One day she refused frankfurter sausage and sauerkraut.

A JAPANESE PORCH PARTY. Pleasant Form of Entertainment for a Summer's Evening Easily

Arranged.

In the warm weather a Japanese porch party is a pleasant form of enpertainment. On the verandas place hables and chairs for whatever same is to he played, and shield them from graughts with Japanese acreens and curtains. On strong cords, stretched from post to post or fastened on nails, bang as many Japanese lanterns as gen have, and for turther decoration nee flowers, according to season tuch as iris blossoms, azaieas of chrysinthe-

100 U 100 H

Post

On the score cards paint sprays of therry biossoms, Japanese babies, Ilt-He umbre, as or fans. The prices may he a pie e of china, a pretty fan, a paper knife or an ivory watch charm With the refrashments give the fabors little boxes of preserved ginger or candled cherries on which sit Japa anese dolls. Ready made, these are guite inexpensive, but they can be made at home. For each favor buy a small box a Japanese doll's head and a fan. The heads come on stoke at various prices, and the tank cost from pre cent to five cours spince. On each box-over paste some cotton battlag. and in this put the need. Then about each figure drape a piece of silk, folded like a kimona. Sew a big how of sitk so the back and in the fold in front to represent sleeves fasten the fan

New Wrinkles.

"Pon't you find your love for me in-Creames? "Sure, and after you have say on my fap this way for an hour I find my

trousers in creases. -- Houston (Tex.)

BUTTON QUESTION OF FALL Chere Will Be a Profusion on Many of the More Artistic Costumes.

For fall the button question preents many pretty features, one of the wost pronounced of which is that of he pearl button. Just how so many searl buttons can be used in a problem o the dressmaker, who gazes at the mmense assortment and wonders what she will do with so wide a vanety. That it is up to her to dispose of these buttons in an artistic way here is no doubt, says the Brooklyn ! SAR e

One of the odd and very pretty buton conceits has for a beginning countess pearl buttons of smallest size. These now come in a variety of colors and for the trimming of cloth and tafota dresses are invaluable.

Take for a brown taffeta shirt waist several dosen tiny pearl buttons of the rariety that sew through and through. Lay the waist in box plaits, and, seginning at the top near the stock, iew rows of the little buttons between he platts. Let the rows of buttons be about a finger long, extending up and

Again take a dress of dark green sloth and let the waist be an elaborate was of the cloth trimmed with lace. dore comes a chance for the use of the ittle pearl buttons in figure shapes They can be put on in triangles, in squares, and in straight rows or in rircles. Of course the work must be very neatly done or the smartness is intirely spoiled.

They are taking taffets and cutting but wide collars in circular shape with icalloned edges. Buttons are set in hese scallops, and the collar is futshed at the top with a lace beadng, through which a narrow ribbon is

There is really no limit to the artisic possibilities of the small pearl buton, be it in cream color, in brown, in plue or in black. Match the dress as searty as one can, and place the buton trimmings to harmonize, not only a color, but in scheme.

In the realm of the large fancy jewsled button there is something doing. These buttons now come as high as 350 each and are works of art gema it for the jewel case. They are used a elaborate ways as trimmings, and are also employed for button pur-10.9**0**9.

One handsome gown has a shoulder cape which buttons frankly down the ront with three handsome jeweled juttons. These buttons are of gun netal, beautifully set with turquoise. It is a good rule, when buying butone this season, to select those that are very ornamental. Pick out butone that will look well upon a change of costume and then buy as high as your purse will go.

TOO MUCH RESIGNATION.

Humble Philosopher Who Learned That the Wisest Cannot _____ Avoid Their Fate.

Bishop Cortland: Whitehead, of Pennsylvania, was talking about resiglation, says the New York Tribune.

"This attitude of mind," he said, can hardly be carried too far [rather think, Though, that in the case of a certain philosophic farm hand an slarm clock_would have served better han the excessive resignation which .he man displayed. ---

"He was a great philosopher, and he slept in the barn with the stable boy. -Fhe--two,-one winter morning, overslept themselves, and the farmer, very angry, came with a pail of ice water o get them up. The philosopher lay on the outside, nearest the door, and ie it was who received the full conents of the pail.

"Oh, well, he said, in his resigned way, 'I will take measures to would this another time.' And he dried himself with handfuls of hay.

"The next night he was careful to tie on the inside. He and the boy overslept themselves again, and again the farmer came with the pail. Both sleepers were concealed under a mounain of straw, and, reflecting that he had drenched the outside servant the lay before, the farmer decided that it would be only just to dreach the inside ing this time.

"Accordingly, the philosopher was troused again by a great deluge of cold "But his spirit of resignation was

not at all disturbed. "This incident teaches us," he said. is he took off his wet clothes, 'that evan the wisest cannot avoid their air "

Blueberry Cake.

For a delicious blueberry cake, specially suited for breakfast or luncheon, tif' together a cup and a half of flour, a half cupful of fine commeat, two terspoonfuls of balking powder and a half tenspoonful of salt. Beat to ... r am a quarter of a cupful of butter and a half cupful of sugar. Stir in the well-beaten yolk of one egg, and one supful of milk. Add the flour mixture, and bear well. Pold in the stiffly beaten. white of the egg, and a cupful and a half of bluebernes that have been rolled in flour. Take care not to break the fruit. Bake in a shallow pan or-inmuffin rings -Washington Star.

Canary Pudding.

The weight of three eggs in sugar and butter and the weight of two in flour, the rind of one small lemon and three eggs. Meir butter, but do not allow it to oil. Stir in the sugar and finely minced lemon peel, and gradually sift in flour, keeping mixture well stirred. Whisk eggs, add these to the pudding Beat all well together till thoroughly blended, and put in a buttered basis and boil two hours. Serve with sweet sauce -Boston Globa.

MIND RUINED BY FRIGHT.

Young Woman Victim of Her Brother's Joke Never Recovered

Her Reason.

"Take my advice, and don't try to... frighten a person," said a well-known physician the other day, to a New-Or-Leans T.mes-Democrat man. "I have seen some serious and oftentimes irremediable consequences follow these foolish antics. I couldn't better impress this fact on your than by relating a story which has east a shadow over my whole life. You will have no reason to doubt me when I tell you that my only alater is to-day a mental wreck because of my youthful propensity for having fun at the expense of others. To use a hacknowed expression, I can truthfully say I frightened her out of her senses.

That was nigh on to 30 years ago and memory brings the unfortunate incident as vividly before my mind this evening as if is happened only an hour ago. I remember only too well the day I returned home with all the pride of one who had just been graduated in medicine. During a conversation among the family circle a great deal of what I had seen as a prospective graduate in medicine was spoken of. The talk drifted on about dead people, and then about ghosts, all in a playful way. "My sister, who was a young woman

full of courage, laughed at the idea of spooks and said she would have to see one and speak to it before she would ever believe in visitations from the other world. I was full of fun then and would go out of my way for a laugh at the expense of another. I determined to try her courage concerning spirits, and what should come to my mind but the idea of rigging up a skeleton and putting it in the way that led to her room. Oblivious to every. thought but that of causing a good joke, I improvised a fleshless fright and fixed it where she would have to meet ft.

"She did meet ft, too, and the sight of it has never left her. We heard her give one loud scream and that was all. Rushing to the hallway, we found her staring at the skeleton with a grin on her face. She could not move and + taken away The bear at money could give her failed to benefit her. That same stare and that same grin with which she met my piece. of foolishness has never left her, and she is in a retreat a hopeless mental wreck. That is why I say the common expression the was frightened out of his wits' has a truthful origin."

FIRST BOOKS TO BE MADE Every Civilized Nation from Its Earllest History Knew the Art of Writing.

The aldest books in existence, are, doubtless, tuose of the Babyionians; but the great permanency of these is explained by the material of which they are composed, and it does not necessarily follow that they were the first books to be made, says Harper's Magazine. We know that the Egyptians employed a papyrus roll from the earliest historical periods, and that the Hindoos made their palm-leaf books at a very early day. In short, every civilized nation is discovered at-480 very dawn of its history in full possession of a system of bookmak-

It is impossible to decide the question as to whether one nation borrowed from another in developing the idea of bookmaking

Limiting our view strictly to the historic period, we find, as has been said. the five types of books in general use We have now to consider briefly the distinguishing characteristics of each of these types before going on to note the steps of development through which the modern book was evolved

First let us give attention to the papyrus roll of the Egyptians. As has been said, this type of book was employed in Egypt from the earliest day of the historical period. As is well known, papyrus is a species of primitive paper—the word "paper" being, indeed a derivative of "papyrus" which was made of strips of the papyrus plant placed together to form two thin layers, the fibers of one crossing those of the other, and the whole made into a thin, firm sheet with the aid of give and mechanical pressure. The strips of papyrus were usually from 8 to 14 inches in width, and from

a few feet to several yards in length. This scroll was not used, as might perhaps have been expected, for the insertion of a single continuous column of writing. A moment's consideration will make it clear that such a method would have created difficulties both for the scribe and for the reader, therefore the much more convenient method was adopted of writing lines a few inches in length so placed as to form transverse columns, which followed one another in regular sequence from the beginning to the end of the

Russian Embalming.

To preserve the features of the dead it is proposed by a Russian to embaim corpses by casting around them a solid mass of glass. The inventor of this process hours that some day we will have a large museum filled with the perfectly preserved bodies of the great men of their time for future generations to gaze

Tobacco Ash Wasted. "It has been extendated that 8,000 tons of tobacco ash is annually wasted in England it would make an invaluable fertilizer for poor soil, considering that 75 per cent consists of calcium and potassium salts, and 15 per cent of magnestum and sodium saits, including near-

ly five per cent, of the essential constitu-

ent to all plants-phosphoric acid.

RUN BUSINESS IN MEXICO.

Women Merchants and Capitalists Who Have Been Immensely Successful.

In far southern Mexico, in the real tropies, there are women who are looked up to by traders and marchants and whose will is law. Down on the lower gulf coast in an important port town lives "la viuda de Perez," a huge bulk of a woman, weighing perhaps 350 pounds, seated always in a vast armchair, apparently indolent, attended ever by her maids. She inherited a fortune from her husband, long dead. and has trebled her wealth, and it is related of her that, at one time, she lent a great revolutionary chieftain \$500,000 in good sliver dollars, and, in time, got it back with substantial interest.

She is a great reader of charcter, and, aided by her woman's intuition, never makes any mistake in the men she deals with. Every business man in town regards her as the arbiter of his destiny, for on the river running up into the interior all the plantations are hers, and all managed by men she has selected and governs with an iron hand though a liberal one. The commerce of the river is largely under her control, and no traveler can land on her estates save by her permission If you should attempt it armed men would drive you away, but show a written permit signed by the Widow Perez and you are made royally free of everything, and will be treated like a prince.

This great, indolent body of a woman, forever in repose, has a most active brain. She is a mercantile registry of the whole region, knows to a dollar what every man is worth, has inventoried his mental abilities and his physical energy, settles his domestic disputes, makes matches for the girls, is loyal and kindly, but inflexibly just. No empress ever reigned more despotically than this Mexican woman who sits always in her house in the little hot port town, arbiter, and regulator of all things. Her mental activity is enormous. Her fortune is great, and she is possessed of more ready money than anyone in that whole region. Her brains have made y firb and her brains

Another Mexican queen reigns in a district of the remote state. of Chiapas, down on the Guatemata border. She owns a great plantation, and her kingdom is extensive. All the menlook to this great-brained and executive woman for orders and counsel There is no American trust magnate more absolute in his business. She is folly, fun-loying warm-hearted but her brain is that of a man in its precision, logic and creativeness. If you travel in that region you must be approved by the lady regent, and wosto you if you are forgetful of her powers. Her word makes all the men. for leagues around, your humble servitors or else your exemies.

steadily augment her fortune

Further north, in the Tehauntepec country, is a woman of the indigenous race, a character Baizac would have. found to his mind-a woman, rich, acquisitive, dominating and knows to every white man in that district. It is with her that contractors must deal to get a supply of labor, for the indian men regard her as their ruler, whose word is on no account to be disputed. The Zapoterans, a virile race. are under the rule of Dona Juana, who belongs to another tribe, whose mea are lazy, home-keeping, and allow their women to do all the outside work of their ranches while they remain in the house, mind the bables and do the cooking!

AN OLD SMOKER'S DREAMS

Me Had to Give Up His Pipe and Cigar, But Still Enjoyed

"It has been 18 years since I was told to break loose from tobacco, as over-indulgence in smoking was about to knock me out," said S. J. Mason, of Chicago, reports a local exchange. "From that day, though so dear a lover of the weed. I haven't put a cigar or pipe between my lips, and yet, strange as it may sound, on numerous occasions I find myself puffing out huge clouds of smoke drawn from the most fragrant Havanas that ever were given to solace mankind.

"These smokes, let it be understood, come in my dreams, but the enjoyment they confer is as solid and substantial as in the old days when the indulgence was a reality. Curiously enough, too, the visions always present a group of friends. I can see them puffing away vigorously. I catch the aroma they blow forth; I hear their conversation as in the old days, and the whole atmosphere is of tobacco. Yet, desnite these vivid pictures, awakening brings no desire to resume the ancient habit, and so I expect to continue dreaming of smoking to the end of the chapter without ever putting it in practice."

Lights and Winks.

A Russian ophthalmologist affirms that contrary to generally received opinion the electric light is less prejudicial to the sight than the other varities of arfificial light. He bases this affirmation on the fact that diseases and affections of the eye are directly proportional to the frequency of winking. Now he has shown that winking occurs with candlelight 6.8 times a minute; with gaslight, 2.5 times; with sunlight, 2.2 times, and only 1.3 times with the electric light,

Australia's Worst Desert. The Australian government has organized an expedition under Capt. Barclay to explore the region, comprising 50,000 square miles, between Eyrie lake and the western boundary of Queensland, It is a desert of the worst type, which has cost the lives of several explorers.

A BIT OF CHINESE HUMOR.

Illustrative of the Slyness of the Mongolian Under All Cir-

cumstances. - Here is a typical example of a Chimean fughy story: A passenger boat full of people was on the point of pushing off from the shore when a man came running up in hot haste and asked to be taken on board. "There's no room; we can't take you," answered the boatman. But he was not to be put off so easily. "If you will let me come," he cried, "I will tell you a tale." The passengers began to discuss the situation. "We have nothing to do," they said to each other, "and it's very tedious. If he were to tell us a story it would while away the time." Accordingly (regulations as to the number of passengers being by no means strict in the flowery land) the applicant was allowed to come on board. The passengers squeezed closer and so managed to make room for him, proving the truth

sheep go into a small fold." After giving the newcomer a little breathing time they asked for the promised story. Without hesitation he began: "Ch'ao Ch'ao once led 830,000 men (infantry and cavalry) to the south of the Yangtze" Chiao Chiao was a famous Chinese general who lived in the time of the Han dynasty, about the beginning of the Christian era and whose deeds of prowess are still related with great gusto among his fellow countrymen. "On their way." went on the story-teller, "they had to cross a river by a bridge which consisted of a single plank. They crossed over one by one". Here the narrator began to make noises which were supposed to represent the trampling of the steeds: "Teh-teh-teh" This went on till his audience grew

of the German adage: "Many patient

rather tired of it At last some one said: "Please go on with the story." "You must wait for them to cross the bridge," was the answer "When 730,000 men and borses have to cross a one-plank bridge it won't do to hurry them; they must be careful or they might fall into the water," and he calmly resumed his "teh-teh-teh " Again his mudienne anded for a

but again be declined to be hurried "They can't cross the bridge in a short time," he said; "they must go glowly and carefully." So he went on with his "teh-teh-teh." and, however much he was urged he mould are nothing else. So the boat reached its destination and the story was never finished, because Ch'ao Ch'ao's army had not yet had time to cross the bridge.

POLITICIANS OF POMPEII.

There Were Candidates in Those Days Bun by Factions as in Our Times.

Recently Joseph Offord read a paper before the Society for the Encouragement of the Flue Arts in which he described what must have been a municipal election in Pompeti shortly before, in 79 A. D., the ashes and lava of Veauvius overwhelmed it and Herculaneum It is the claims of candidates, says the Boston Transcript, that we read in tuese strattge and long undecipherable inscriptions on the walls. It is the Pompeican way of announcing "For mayor... Michael J. Gracebus, the friend of ...

some of these placards are rudely cone some are set forth with skill and with embellishments. One of them contains a bit of street car health food verse-all painted in red. No less than our own candidates of to-day, those of the year 79 were put forward by parties of supporters. There were the trades' interests. There was the money power to be vituperated on the stump The spellbinder addressed as "Friends and fellow citizens of Pompeii," the woodcutters' union, the fishers, the performers and dyers, the barbers and porters. He explained to them what were the mere rights of man and what were their more glorious privileges as free and united advocates of the six-hour

And there were faddists in those dava -persons to whom South Boston would apply the epithet "bughouse." These were the long sleepers, the deep drinkers. They ran a candidate in common who was solemnly pledged to the subpression of street noises and the chief plank in their platform was a club sand-

The heterogeneous religion of the city crept into politics. Venus was prusclpaly worshiped we know, but by the side of her temples were shrines to lais. and Horus and Anubis. And at this last election we hear of a minority parry who In caucus assembled decided to call hemselves the Isla passive resisters. They seemed to desire most of all representation on the police force

Inquisitive Farmer.

In each telephone receiver there is a bit of granulated carbon that looks not unlike gunpowder. The other day near Hontington, W. Va., an inquisitive farmer took his telephone to pieces to see what made it talk. He upilled out the granulated carbon, but since the stuff looked like gunpowder he thought it must necessarily be nothing else. Wherefore he got down his powder horn and filled up the space with the granules. Then he called up "contral" to see if everything would work all right. An electrical upark set the powder off and the facmer's ear was almost torn off.

Ocean Egg Boilers.

The automatic egg boilers on occean eraft are desined to cook 200 eggs at once, a clock arrangement causing the basket containing the eggs to hop out of the water at any half minute up to six;

FEATURES OF MANCHURIA Boads in Bainy Sesson Are Impassable-Rank Growth of

Sorghum. "The valleys of the Liau and the Yaluare separated by the great backbone ridge of mountains, known by a variety of names, which stretch from near Kaiping to the neighborhood of Viadivostok, the highest points within the area of the present military operations

not exceeding 4 000 feet. Just as in the Alps, says a London. paper, we find abort vaileys and abrupt descents on the side of Italy and easier gradient with long and divergent valleys on that of France, so in these Manchurian mountains, although the distinction is much less marked, the northern slopes are steener than the southern and often fall in precipitous descents. These hills are for the most part wooded, the forest zone extending from near Kaiping all along the watershed to the Long White mountain and northeastern Corea. The southern slopes are more cultivated than those of the north and are covered with the debris of disintegrated granite rock. mica and achist, washed down into the

valleys by the rains The woods vary in character in different localities. In some places ther, local woodmen and charcoal burners have made clearings; in others the trees and undergrowth have been uncut for

years. When we speak of roads in Manchuria we speak of things that scarcely exist. Apart from the mountain districts the roads in southern Manchurin have the peculiarity of being below the level of the adjoining and cultivated land. The reason for this is that the cultivators annually steal thousands of cart loads of soil from the roads in order to mix it with the farmyard manure. and they especially favor the mudholes. in the roads, which offer a richer soft. In consequence the tracks in the lowlying districts go from bad to worse, until they become mere stretches of stagnant water, and fresh tracks are then made across the fields, becoming roads in their turn. As there are no divisions between properties, carts travel freely over the fields when they are hard frozen in winter, but in spring ers and cartors when the latter aftempt to traverse the newly sown fields to avoid the mudholes.

From the middle of June until the middle of July all wagon traffic ceases on the roads in the low districts and only the smaller and lighter carts can travel at all From about July I to September 15 all traffic stops on these roads, which then become practically impassable for wheeled vehicles. Movement is then confined to the passage of light carts and pack animals along the mountain tracks, and this continues until some time after the close of the TRIDY SASSOR

The Line plain and some of the richer valleys near Language and Hatcheng have large areas covered with the most characteristic crops of the countrynamely, kao-liang (fall grain); or sorghum. This crop is planted in drills two feet apart each plant being from a foot to is inches from the next. It has the appearance of maize and the crosis earthed up like on English potato field. Once the rains begin in earnest rice kno-linux grows gapish, and shoots up to 12 feet or 15 in height, completeis covering eyes, mounted troops from: view and resembling a sugar plantation. When this moment comes, the Chinese fivitual is in season and so perfect in the cuver that the local authorities make no attempt to effect arrests until after the harvest

When fully grown the stems of the kao-liang are rough and impede movement: the ground is usually wet and soft; as the crop owers three-fourths of the Liau vailey it renders all movements of troops next to impracticable for two months. The chief of the other crops in southern Manchuria are the amail yellow miller, the stalks of which make capital thoder for horses, dwarf beans and a grass resembling small millet with white grains. In the Stuyen. walley only a little kao-liang is grown in patches, but there are maize, cotton, small millet and beans

Been and Fruit Growing.

The beek-epers of a certain fruitgrowing section of California once got into an altercation about pasturage fortheir bees, and, as a result, beekeeping: was abolished in that part of the state. During the next few years the fruit cropsfell off fully one-half. The question was: investigated by alarmed growers, and it was found that the decrease in fruit hadbeen coincident with the giving up of beckeeping, the pollenimation, for the most part, having bee neffected by the bees. To remedy this, bees were brought in in large numbers, and, in a year or two, the fruit output went back to its normal capacity-a big argument why every fruit grower should keep at teast a few colonies of bees to insure the groper fertilization of his fruit blossoms -Country Life in America

Pay of Lobster Fishers.

A Rockland (Me , lobster dealer who ships extensively to the south and west, has kept a careful tabulation of the prices in the last four years and finds that the fishermen have been receiving a steady increase. In 1900 the smackmen. or middlemen, paid to the fishermen an average of 12.85 cents a lobster. In 1991. the price jumped to 13.12 cents. The next year it was 15 83 cents, and last year It was 17.16 cents. The minimum price paid during the period was about nine. cents and the maximum price 25 cents.

Making of a Soldier. "So you're going to Europe. Do you think you'll be weasick?"

"Not much! I've swung around on the erraps of a crowded street car four times a day for years. I'm used to a rough voyage."-Detroit Free Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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