#### BEST WAY TO CURE ENVY.

#### Philosophical Young Woman Has an Excellent Remedy for the Feeling of Discontent.

"The best cure for envy," remarked a Db), osophical member of the fair sex "the other day, "is to cultivate the person of whom one is envious. I never fleel discontented very long if I only can jeet a nearer view of what has made me unhappy. Sometimes it seems as If I would be perfectly happy if only I had the leisure of some of my well-todo friends. Then I clap on my hat and jacket and go to spend an hour with one of them. I find them boring themselves to death, devising all sorts of schemes to kill time and sighing because their life is not full of snap and busimess as mine is.

When I have a big longing for an extensive wardrobe I just run over to scall on my next-door neighbor, who has a new gown nearly every hour. I discover her in a stew about them, fussing with dressmakers all the time and groaning because she must determine what to put on. Then I congratulate smyself that I have only three gowns to my name, and so am never undecided what to wear.

"Sometimes it seems as if I would be supremely happy if I only had a prettv face, and then I cultivate that little Miss Doll Pretty. And do you know she is very much concerned if the tiniest wrinkle appears on that pink-andwhite complexion of here and that she is extremely jealous of any other gooddooking girl, and that sometimes she cries because she will grow old some day and be no longer pretty? Well, she does, and so I come to the conclusion that my plain face is a good sight more remfortable.

"And I'll confess a secret to you, and don't you breathe it to anyone. Once in awhile, once in a long while, I get woefully sick of single blessedness and believe I'd like to marry any man who was respectable and kind. But a few visits to my married friends cure me. They are just weighted down by little responsibilities which would drive me crazy in a short time; they must humor a whimsical lord and master and they must be at the beck and call of small chillren, who are very sweet little things for a few hours, but terrible nuisances for a longer time than that. My sweet independence for me! I go back to my little two-by-four room and am thankful that there is no one to share it with me and that I do not have to put the cat out and lock up the house before re-

#### MODISH DRESS FANCIES.

#### Variety in Shirt Waists Will Include the Eton and Many Other Pretty Models.

While the entire tendency is toward complete suits, there is no doubt that the shirt waist plays a prominent part in these suits, and by a little clever work the woman who wants a variety can secure it by studying the shirt waist market and taking advantage of her opportunities, says the Brooklyn

The stiff heavy London cheviots, and the coarse Irish linens, and the mixed cotton suitings of Scottish geods, are made up in rather uncompromising fashion into shirts for day wear. They are for use on the golf links, for wear mornings and for com-Tort.

Then there come the soft and rather ceremonious blouses made of louisine, surah, crepe de chine, peau de soie, taffets and mixed silks. These are for wear with any skirts they may happen to maten. And the bride is clever enough to provide half a dozen monish skirts of different colors.

The Eton shirt waists are cut in elegant fashion with little lace boieros and little lace trimmed Etons falling over vests that match. These have very wide and very elegant little sleeves trimmed with lace and the necks are provided with great square lace trimmed collars which are as deep as the shoulders.

The Eton shirt waists are usually made of soft veiling, of delicate cream colored canvas, of open mesh goods, and of very glossy white silk weaves and of the very pretty chiffon materials, chiffon yelvets, chiffon sitks and chifion cloths.

But while considering the shirt waist matter the one of the skirt must not be forgotten. Skirts play a very important part in the season's dress and ne woman can hope to be well gowned without at least two nice skirts. The nice skirts-that is, the dressy skirts -are made to trail all the way around. They he two inches on the ground in the front, and upon the sides, as well as two inches in the back, and even

So, in getting up a spring wardrobe look well to the skirt question. Be sure to provide one very nice and very long black skirt and one very nice and every long light colored skirt. And, with these in one's wardrobe, one will be able to meet any emergency in dress, no matter what it may be.

#### : To Save Steps.

In setting my table for any meal, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. I save myself many steps by a serving tray, hotel size. I set it upon my kitchen table, just outside my pantry door, until I have assembled upon it all If the cold dishes, the bread, butter, mulk, etc., that are to go upon the table. Then they are all carried in at one trip, and after the meal, are brought back in the same way.

### All Fixed.

Her Father-You've been calling at this house a long while, young man, Now when is it all to end?

Her Sultor-Why, I expect to be here. permanently pretty soon. We're going to be married and live with you, you know-Philadelphia Ledger.

#### IGNORANT DISPLAY.

NOW MORE IN EVIDENCE THAN COURTLY MANNERS OF OLD.

Suavity and Stateliness of War Ascestors Would Be Ridiculed in This Day of "Newly-Rich" Vulgarity.

You often hear the expression "a fine old gentieman or lacy of the ancient school"-meaning thereby a' stately courtesy and dignified, though kindly bearing which were common in greatgrandmother's days, but which are too often lost sight of in our own. The hurry of business, says the Laucaster (Pa.) Examiner and Express, has invaded social circles and has been accompanied by a brusqueness of manner that entirely disregards the feelings of others. For wit we have substituted rudeness, which has nothing in common with wit, the element of the unexpected. We make a conflict of all our social intercourse and are more anxious to say or do something that will hurt one's feelings or cover one with embarrassment than to say a pleasant thing that has not enough point to it to excite remark or win applause. The success of a wittieism is so instantaneous, it is so spontaneous and uncounted, that it is demoralizing, feeding our vanity and stimulating our invention without informing our judgment. Other labors as good must wait for recognition, but wit, however light-or heavy-has its immediate reward.

In the days of our grandmothers they took life leisurely, more easily, and were not in a hurry even for the laugh. They dwelt more on the pleasant things of life, studied more the pleasure and comfort of their kinsfolk and acquaintances, and this mere practice of a virtue as the fashion of the day shed abroad in the heart a kindliness and a grace for which we have nothing in modern times to correspond. One has only to meet for a moment one of these old ladies to note the serenity, the thoughtful consideration, the almost formal respect, not for the feelings alone, but for the mere opinions of everyone present. It is well to have a grandmother in the house, if for no other purpose than to teach the young how to behave toward one another; to show them by precept and example the worthlessness of any pleasure purchased at the cost of pain to others. The best teacher a man ever had was his old-fashioned grand-

There is no doubt that the "new riches" which sprang up since the civil war have vulgarized manners by ignorant display. Money can never make a gentleman. The latter is the product of blood, inheritance and education. The old-time courteous, brave, fooliebly extravagant, and altogether too passionate southern planter of the old regime lives only in fiction. The knickerbocker of New York is squeezed out by imposing, massive frontage and ostentations liveries of the new Four Hundred. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Brahmin" class in New England is extinct. Truly, the "fine old Irish gentleman" in our days would be snowballed on the streets and laughed at in the ballroom. But if riches are often vulgar, they are generous. Never before have we spent so much on education, higher and lower, or given more to increase the true and beautiful in art or "sweetness and light" in literature and science.

### MAN WHO WANTED TO ACT.

#### He Wasn't Exactly Stage-Struck, But Was Anxious to Get on the Boards.

A letter of application received at the super agency bureau from an aspiringyoung Booth, says an article on Supers in Leslie's Monthly, was precisely as fol-

Dear Sir:-I am a young man 20 years of age and would like to know if you have enny chance fore me your com-

pany. I have bin working at a good thrad fore about 212 years and my pairence do not now about me workeing at the business at al, my pairence keep bothering me to go upon the stage. But I hope you do not think I am stage struck. Is al the same to me if I get a position ore not. I'll tell you why I rite this letter, we have a good deal of friends, and relations to our house, they alsay saim thing that I am foolish fore workeing at the thrad I am workeing at. We have a quartet to home and I am the tenner singer they al say I have a splendid voice for singing they have trubeled so that I go and learn the vandival thrad. We have an awful jollie familie at home we are eather singing ore telin each jokes to make each other laugh.

I am willing to take and learn to enny kind of a position for the starte in your company so as to learn the thrad to satisfy my pairence. I have plaid with the Sarlstadt Amature Damatic Club in taking anchira ore Hebrew comedian part am qwick and active on my feet and hand. If you now enny company let me now and I will refir the letter to them. Pleas let me here from you soon as posia-

### Railways in High Latitudes.

The most northern railway in the. world is the line from Navik, in Norway, across Lapland, connecting the Baltic with the Atlantic and giving access to valuable ore deposits. It reaches latitude 68 degrees 27 minutes. and thus lies within the Arctic circle. The White Pass railroad in Alaska reaches a latitude of 60 degrees.

### Willing to Assist.

There goes Roxham. Every time I think of that man's financial embarrassment it makes me yearn to help him."

"Financial embarrassment?" "Wes, he's got so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."-Catholic Standard and Times.

#### SHAPE OF SUN CHANGING.

A Jekyll and Hyde Tendency Has Been Revealed by Recent Observation.

Prof. Frank H. Bigelow, a weather observer for the bureau of meteorology. has recently been making a study of the atmosphere, and presents a mass of cata and observations showing that "the sun should be regarded as an incipient binary star." Recent scientific work in investigating the circulation of the solar atmosphere in accordance with the laws governing the convective and raciative action of a large mass of matter contracting by its own gravitation have led Prof. Bigelow to this hypothesis, that "the single fiery envelope conceals two discs," says a Washington report.

A series of observations extending over many years on the period of solar rotation at various points on the surface shows that the "same merician of the sun is seen tiwice in a single rotation of the entire mass; first as the eastern limb, and second, 13 days later as the western limb. Whatever may be the intrinsic activity of the sun at a given zone and on a given meridian, that display becomes visible twice, first to the east and second to the west."

The tables prepared by Prof. Bigelow giving the rate of angular rotation of various zones of the sun's surface show that it is far from uniform, being increased in proportion to the distance from the equator. As yet little has beendone regarding "the fundamental problem of the mode of the internal solar circulation." This difference of external activity of the sun "on two opposite sides of its mass as if a certain diameter had greater energy than the one at right angles to it" is similar to a recent discovery of Prof. Bigelow in regard to the earth's atmosphere and leads him to the conclusion already stated, that "this persistent excess of outflowing energy on two opposite sides of the sun suggests the possibility that the sun should be regarded as an incipient binary star where the dumbell figure of rotation prevails instead of the spheroidal. If this is really the case, and the evidence suggests it, then there would be a reason for the existence of the two primary centers of activity of the sun instead of its having a single center.

"From this we should expect to find that the sun has two magnetic and two meteorological systems and indeed some double-acting system appears to impress itself generally upon the solar cosmical relations. This view is quite in harmony with the well-known fact of the existence of numerous binary systems of suns more or less widely separated and it cannot be regarded as unlikely that the sun is developing in the same way. The enormous mass of the sun would seem to entice its constituents to group themselves preferably about two centers for the physical processes involved in circulation and radiation. rather than about one, and I suspect that this is the correct explanation of several well-known phenomena."

### OUR GREAT IRON DEPOSITS

Certain Regions of the United States That Contain Important and Very Rich Stores.

Generally speaking-though not always so-iron has ben found in rocky, mountainous places, and often at a considerable distance below the surface of the ground, requiring the drilling, digging and blasting usually associated with mining. The ore, as mined, is usually a big lump that looks like a rusty stone. Such is the character of the ore, says W. S. Harwood, in "The Blacksmith. Nation," in St. Nicholas, that comes, for instance, from Pennsylvania, Miscouri and Alabama.

In certain regions of the United States there have been discovered, comparatively recently, deposits of iron ore so utterly unlike this, and so unusual in every way, that particular reference to them may be of special interest. The most important of these deposits are located in northern Michigan and Minnesota, in what are known as the Messaba and Vermillion ranges. It is not a particularly mountainous country. There is nothing about the place to suggest the presence of iron ore. Indeed, nobody suspected that there was until one day an uprooted tree revealed the ore beneath it. Yet beneath those woods is mineral wealth the vastness and value of which are as yet unknown. For 25 years or more prospectors have been investigating, yet how broad and deep and far it goes cannot with certainty be told. This "find" has been one of the most momentous events in the history of iron and steel making, and, in connection with other resources, will probably fix for generations the center of the industry in this land. And important as these deposits are, the United States is not dependent upon them. Aside from the mines of the middle states, those of the far west Alabama and even Alaska hold possibilities only beginning to be

### Power of a Breath.

"In order to show what force, not figuratively, but actually, a breath has, says St. Nicholas, take a good, stout, tight paper bag, and laying it on the edge of a table so that its mouth projects, stand a heavy book on end on the bag, and across this book lay another, also of considerable weight. By blowing in the bag, keeping the mouth tight in the bag so that no air can escape, the upright book will be tilted and raised and the structure overthrown. It would, of course, be impossible to blow the book over without the aid of the bag.

### Some Good in It.

"Did dat last job o' yours do you any good?" asked the first burglar.

"Well, It'll improve my education. I guess. The man of the house was a book agent, and before I got away he made my buy a cyclopedia."-Philadelphia Press.

#### LIKE OCEAN WOLVES.

OTHER PREY FAILING THEM SHARKS KILL THEIR KIND.

When One Gets Injured Other Members of His Species Speedily Tear to Pieces and Devour Him.

Every once in awhile someone will rise up to tell us that there are no maneating sharks. It would not do to tell an old sailor that. He knows better. Some years ago, says a writer in Forest and Stream, I met a young man who knows that there are such fish-he had left his left foot and part of his leg with one of them while he was bathing off Key West, and had not the ship's boat got to him the moment it did the shark would have eaten the rest of him.

When sailing in a steam whaler in 1874 one of our amusements was fishing for sharks. I made a hook after a drawing and with it we caught a number of them. One of our boat steerers gave mehis opinion of how the shark became a man-eater, and I have often since thought he had it right. Since then I have seen the same opinion advanced to account for the man-hunting tiger. All tigers are not man-hunters any more than are all sharks man-eaters. His idea was that if a man-eating shark did attack a man then any other sharks that might also be in the neighborhood would also attack him, and after these had done so they, too became man-eat-

The shark is like a wolf in one respect. If he gets hurt any of his companions that may be present will tear him to pieces without loss of time. I have seen them do it.

We were under sail and were standing west under a light wind, hardly doing more than keeping steerage way, with the sea as smooth as a nill pond, when one morning just after daylight a shark was seen following us about 100 yards astern of the ship. He had probably been doing this all night. Only his dorsal fin showed above the water, but he seemed to be a large one. Our hook was thrown to him, but the only notice he took of it was to drop a little further astern; he did not want the book. At noon he was still in his place astern, and leaving the hook out for him, we went to dinner. He might get bold enough to take the hook when we were not in sight, I thought; but ie did not, for when we next came on deck he was still as far astern as before, and now I made up my mind to shoot him.

We had rifles on board, but I could not use one of them without the captain's permission, and just as I had started to go and get his permission became on deck, and, seeing the shark, sent me for his glass and rifle.

I brought up an old Sharp's rifle, and. while the captain stood at my elbow with the glass to coach me, I fired three shots, using his fin, the only part of him I could see to aim by. I wanted to hit him amidships and as low down as I could and not have the water deflect my ball. The first shot was too high, the pext one not high enough, but the third shot got him, and the ball hardly hit him when two other sharks that none of na had seen before, seized him, one on each side of him, and dragged him

For the next few minutes something seemed to be doing back there. The big shark got to the top of the water twice, throwing himself nearly out of it the first time, and giving us a chance to see how large he was, but each time the others pulled him below again. They were still fighting when we had dropped them too far astern to be able to see how

the fight terminated. These sharks will follow a ship day after day to pick up what may be thrown overboard. The sailor thinks that it is he they want to pick up. Some of them would not refuse him if he did drop over. When we found them following us we would bring up a bucketful of kitchen refuse and throw it to them, then present them the book, and some of them generally made the mistake of taking it. When he did we only got him; the rest of them always left.

Railway Cars on Skates. A novel railway system described in the Revue Technique has cars without wheels, which are replaced with slippers or skates. The cars are raised on a thin film of water, which is forced under the skates through a jet. A' third rail is laid between the two gliding rails, and a friction wheel, driven by electric motors, runs on this and furnishes the propelling force. The advantages slaimed for this system of taraction are a great reduction in the track resistance and in the power required by a car, a much smoother running of the cars, and hence a smaller depreciation both of track and car. There is no danger of derailment, and high speeds can be attained.-American Inventor.

#### To Author of Famous Hymn. A brass tablet has been placed in the chancel of Farnham Parish church to

the memory of Rev. Augustus Montagu Toplady, author of the hymn, "Rock of Ages," who was a native of the town. The inscription states that Rev. Augustus M. Toplady was born November 4, 1740, died in London August 11, 1778. and was buried in Tottenham Court chapel, London, August 17, 1778. Toplady, who was a strong defender of Calvinism, a great controversialist and author of many poems on sacred subjects, was at one time vicar of Broad Hembury. in Devonshire, and in 1775 preached in a chapel near Leicester Fields, London.

#### -London Express. Couldn't See It.

She-Why did you gooff and leave me? I was only in the store a minute. He I know, dear, But my watch never did keep feminine time.-Cincinnati

## MEDALS OF HONOR COPIED.

Ruthless Piracy Practiced Upon Designs Adopted by the United States Government.

In nearly all the countries of Europe medals of bonor issued by the government or the sovereign to people deserving recognition for distinguished services in the army, navy or pursuits of civil life are protected by law from imitation. It is a penal offense in England, for instance, for an individual or a society to issue a bronze bearing a resemblance to the Victoria cross. Although the genuine token is of trifling intrinsic value, to possess one is the highest ambition of the British soldier or sailor. In this country, however, says an exchange, there is no penalty attached to the wearing of imitations of the medals that may have been worn on the field of battle.

Because the Grand Army of the Republic and other societies have copied the original design of the medal of honor issued by the United States government it is proposed to call in all these emblems and adopt an entirely new design. A bill to accomplish this is now pending in the senate, having been favorably reported by the committee on military affairs. A great deal of complaint has been made over the custom of various patriotic organizations of copying the medal of honor given in recognition of deeds of valor on the part of army and navy men. The insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic are almost precisely the same and many others are so similar in general appearance that it is difficult to distinguish the medal or badge of honor, when on the wearer, from the insignia worn by members of military, fraternal, charitable and other associa-

Designs have been prepared which will furnish new medals and rosettes entirely different from those adopted for other purposes and which are more appropriate for the purpose in question. For instance, the present emblem worn in lieu of the medal is a double bowknot of narrow red, white and blue ribbon, mounted on a button and designed for wear on the lapel of the coat. Sometimes the bow is in a horizontal position, sometimes vertical and sometimes slantwise, according to the position of the button. Because of these varying positions the badge is not a complete success as a tasteful. ornamental and durable decoration On the button it is not stated that the emblem is an award of valor or a badge of honor. The only reading matter thereon is the imprint of the firm which has been given the monopoly of manufacturing the badges. This the emblem is declared to be an advertising card instead of a badge of honor When the present bill came from the war department it proposed to permit he award of medals of honor for fother soldierlike qualities." This provision created a suspicion that it was intended to authorize the issuance of medals for desk work and other duty out of sight of the enemy. It was quickly changed so as to restrict the award of medals for "pallantry in ac-

### MYSTERY OF THE BREEZES

Problems Long a Puzzle Are Rapidly Being Solved by the Men of Science.

From the earliest ages the air currents have been invested with the most profound mystery which the searned men of all times have vainly sought to soive. Now, however, the meterrologist. is gradually diverting the wind of its mystery and is able to explain convincingly how and when it originates. The study of a great number of observations. taken simultaneously all over the counirv and, in fact, all over two continents has enabled the expert to foresee just when wind and storm will arrive at cerain sections of the country.

Of course, the physical topography of any neighborhood has its influence on the local storms, fors and prevailing winds. The "mountain" and "valley breezes" that are so eagerly sought durme the summer recreation or sojourn is an instance of the effect of mountains on ocal climate and weather conditions. As explained by W. S. Tower assistant in meteorology in Harvard university, because of active radiation at night the ayers of air near the earth become gooled and as cool air is heavier than warm air, a law of physics that is genrally appreciated theoretically, but usually overlooked practically, this heavy air tends to move down the hillside. The tendency becomes, after a time, sufficiently pronounced to produce a reneral downhill movement, eventually resulting in a perceptible breeze.

That is what is commonly designated ocally as "the mountain breeze," and which, from its origin, is practically in one constant direction, though the inervention of powerful storms may temporarily reverse the customary movement. Vice versa, during the day, the presence of warmer and therefore lighter air near the earth causes a movement of the atmosphere with an upward teniency, creating the so-called valley preezes. In certain favorably situated .ocatities the appearance of the mountain or the valley breeze is as regular as clockwork, the transitional period being marked by a calm.

### Tin in the Transvaal.

It is reported from Johannesburg that s new and unexpected source of wealth has been discovered in the territory of the late Boer republic. Near the eastern norder of the Transvaal, on the edge of the lofty South African plateau, three valuable lodes of tin ore have been 'ound, and the deposits are apparently so extensive that predictions are heard that the new colony may prove to be as rich in tin and copper as it is already known to be in gold.

#### AN UNEASY RULER.

NOT MUCH COMFORT IN THE LIFE OF THE KING OF COREA.

Like a Kernal of Grain Between Two-Millstones His Kingdom Is Ground by Russia. and Japan.

An Hi, Li Hsi, Li Houi, Yi Hieung Tl Hoti, or whatever the name of the ruler of the "Hermit Kingdom" with the scothing name of "The Land of the Morning Caim" may be, just now is in the unenviable position of a kernel of grain between two giant milistones. While Corea is in this bounday of trouble through the jealousy of her Leight ors, Russia and Japan, it is quite possible that the little emperor of the country, whose name is so little known to the outside world that encyclopaedia makers and writers mention him as he "Ruler of Corea," knows little about the fighting which is going on about his ears. He is almost as much of a prisoner as the pope, says the New York Tribune, and knows less of what goes on outside the walls of his home. It is said that he has never traveled more than 15 miles. beyond the walls of Scoul, and this distance only once, when he visited certain. of the tombs of his ancestors.

The uncertain named ruler was not borm an heir to the throne. His uncie, his predecessor, died in 1864 without issue, and he was selected by the queen dowager to succeed at the age of 12 years During his minority his father, Tai Web Kub, was regent, and a wicked old regent he was. He ruled with great severity, and was responsible for the furious persecution of the Christian missionaries which induced the French government to send an extedition into the country in 1866. He was also responsible for the frantic anti-foreign crusade which was broken down by comblued pressure of the foreign powers. The present king is described by one who has seen him as a little man stout, and somewhat unhealthy looking. He smiles amiably and constantly, but does not look very clever. Another writer asserts that he is well informed for a man who has never gone belond the sight of the walls of his capital, and declares that he is an intelligent man. who reads nothing but Chinese but is: constantly endeavoring to learn all he can by hearsay of what is going on inthe world. He questions every diplomatand traveler who comes in his way. Seen in his addience hat, he looks richentously small and insignificant. This is not altogether because of his low stature, but because the audience chamber is a sarge one, and the king is always men

His court is truly oriental in many respecis. He has severa, hungred wavesc According to report, however, there was asperted of many years during which he might as well not have had them so far. ar enjoying their society was appreciaed. During that time he was a henpecked man indeed being under the thimb of wife No 1, the gueen. A few wate are reports came thickly from Seon that she had been interdered by a band of conspirators, who had the sympathy of the Japanese povernment, their object being to remove him from the common of a power which was antaportistic. It was never proved that Japan had anything to do with this attack. The ring escaped from the palace and received shelter in the Russian legation. While he was there the Russians obtained the timber concessions which contributed to the disagreement between Japan and

Russia Until 1827 the ruler of Corea was only a king, acknowledging the superainty of the emperor of China. Taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the outcome of the Chinese-Japanese war. he in that year declared his country an eminte and himself an emperor

European notions have crept into the country and the European dress is not an unusual sight in these days. Indeed, contact with the outside world has resulted in the modernization of the dress of the soldiers, so that they are now garbed in such a fashion as permits them to coa attie fighting if need be.

The emperor does not even know the streets of his capital. He thinkshedges. Five times a year he makes a progress through the chief street, a wide, thoroughfare, which is carefully prepared for the event and therefore presents a fair appearance when he traverses it. He does not know that all the other streets are narrow and dirty, and that even this street on ordinary, days is crowded on either side with the merchancise of street merchants. These pageants leave the annual displays of the preciest show on earth" and the lord mayor's parade in London far in the shade. They are somewhat shabby, but corgeous in color. On these occasions the emperor rides in a chair carried by a host of bearers. He himself is adorned beyond the lilies of the field in magnifi-

Conscience Smote Him. Stranger (addressing passenger near railway station)-I beg your pardon. sir, but isn't this-

Passenger (promptly)-Your umbrela? I presume it is, sir. I picked it up on coming out of that train just now. ermit me to restore it to you, sir.

Same Stranger (with fine umbrella. tucked carefully under his arm, asking another passenger a few moments later he question he had intended to ask paserger No. 1)-I beg your pardon, sir, out isn't this the high street?-Stray

Insulting Her. Mrs. Nuritch-I want to get a pair if swell white gloves to wear to a ball. "Clerk-Yes'm, How long do you want them?

"See here, young man, I ain't talkin" about rentin' 'em' I want to buy 'em." . -Philanelphia Press.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Bditien nebdomadei -- 38.00