#### as a links, Symmet, ical and Beautiful in Every Country Under the Sun.

It has been frequently remarked by those who have had the opportunity for observation artists and sculptors especially—that women who are plain of feature are usually endowed with rarely beautiful arms. It is said that in order to make one perfect pair of arms for his Aphredite, George Wade, the English sculptor, had five models, securing the

best points in the arms of each. The possession of a beautiful face by no means implies the possession of pretty arms, but generally the reverse is true. Plain women often have the most ravishing arms, and working women usually have more gracefully rounded arms than their idle sisters. The rea-

son, of course, is daily exercise. An arm that is admirable, almost begyond criticism, is the French arm. It has the proper artistic proportions, the correct artistic curve, with a slender wrist and a well-rounded elbow. The maiden of Morocco, too, has a pretty

arm of her own. Young men of Morocco judge whether a girl is charming or not by looking at her arm and hand. Her face they seldom see, so jealously is it guarded by the robe which covers the head like a

bood. With one hand the Moorish maiden versed in the arts of coquetry holds the folds of her robe before her face in a way that, while it conceals her features. well displays her arm and hand. She realizes that there is scarcely any charmwhich surpasses that of a beautiful arm and hand, and that they possess in a great degree the power to fascinate.

Whether arms are displayed or not, it is with arms, shoulders and hands we gesticulate most freely and frequently. and firmness and strength in the upper arm and suppleness and ease in the lower arm are important matters of grace. It is rather an important question what constitutes a really beautiful arm. Judging from famous statues, the arm should be long from shoulder to wellrounded elbow, and then taper to a wrist

not too small, but shapely. Arms may be well rounded and not uncomely, and yet have no delicacy of modeling. They are not expressive, or. rather, they do not possess refinement. Such arms have large hands and large albows, and there is more force than firmness in the articulation or joints. Clever women cover such arms with sleeves or gloves.

The majority of arms are in two classes. One style is an arm fat to excess, the other and by far the bigger class has only sticklike upper arm. The arm below the elbow may be fairly well developed, but from shoulder to elbow the muscles are practically dead and the arm has never grown.

The owner of apindle-like arms should make a mad ruch for a gymnasium or learn how to make her arms things of beauty and curves on her own account.

# SPOONING AT SBA.

Snow, Hail and Wind Fail to Drive Loverick Couples from Their Cozy Corners on Deck.

Spooning to right of them, spooning to left of them, sailed the five brides-

And the whole ship rose up, manifested its disapproval in glances that were intended to burn, and made remarks—that were lost on the wide Atlantic, relates a New York exchange.

The demure little brides-elect embarked on the White Star liner Oceanic at Liverpool. The vessel had arrived here, and several of the passengers declared that they would never sail on the ship again unless they were supplied with blinders or earmuffs.

"I never saw anything like it." said a woman passenger on the pier.

"There goes one now-that little creature with the blue eyes. She has been kissed 4,000 times since she left Liverpool. It's a shame. There were five of them, and not one of them had a chaperon—except one—and she was seasick all the way over.

"The spooning began before the vessel left its dock on the other side. Each of the five brides-to-be wrapped herself up in steamer blankets and blushes—and then waited. They did not have long to wait. The bridegrooms-tobe took up their stations at the sides of those blushing things-and just spooned all the way over."

Snow, hail, and a gale that almost blew the smokestack out of the Oceanic could not drive those lovesick couples from their cozy corners on the deck. Protests were made to the officers, but the modest little creatures gazed wistfully at the green sea-and kept on spooning. There was spooning for breakfast, spooning for lunch and spooning for supper.

The five couples had splendid appetites for lovemaking, and while a great many of the more strait-laced of the rabin passengers were praying for the sinking of the ship, so that they might escape from the miseries of seasickness, the young things were gazing over the lee taffrails and whispering delightful nothings to the man in the

12 Absolutely Safe Light. Prof. Hans Mollech, of Prague, has reported to the Vienna Academy of Scicences the discovery of a lamp lighted by means of bacteria, which be claims will danger, thus being valuable for work in mines and powder magazines. The lamp consists of a glass jar, in which a lining second saltpeter and gelatine, inoculated with barteria, is placed. Two days after the inoculation the jar becomes illumihated with a wonderful bluish-green light caused by the innumerable bacteria which have developed in the time. The light will burn brilliantly for from two to three weeks, afterward diminishing in brightness.

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#### DEFENSIELB SWEARING.

Some Kinds That May Not Be Conside ered as Indicative of a Profane Spirit.

According to the Anti-Profanity League, the habit of swearing is "the national evil." Undoubtedly the use of profanity is extremely prevalent; person needs merely to keep his ears open on the street to learn this. But whether it is so general as to justify one in terming it the national evil is a matter of opinion, says, the Boston Transcript. Not all swearing, moreover, is wholly indefensible. There are various kinds of swearers, and it will not do to lump them in one class with a single label. Besides the habitual and commonplace awearers, whose profanity is merely redundant and colorless verbiage, and the vulgar and diffuse swearers, whose oaths are rank and noisome, one must recognize also as a distinct category the discreet and moderate swearers who employ an occasional oath with fine emphasis and artistic effect. Many great and good men belong to the last class. Even the father of his country is said to have sworn vigorously when the emergency seemed to require departure from his customary rule of unvarnished speech. This sort of discriminating profanity is vastly different from the causeless and gratuitous swearing of habitual and vulgar oathmongers. Indeed, the man who now and then vents his emotions in an oath is preferable to the one who always bottles up his feelings, however strong the provocation to break forth. A robust ebuilition is better than ingrowing profanity. Silence may be as profane as words under certain circumstances. A saying of Joseph Choate occurs to the Settler in this connection. A noted prelate was once playing golf-with Mr. Choate and after fozzling a tee shot egregiously, stood looking at the ball for several moments. After vaiting for the bishop to say something Mr. Choate remarked: "Bishop, that was the pro-

fanest silence I ever heard." As for the Anti-Profanity League, the purpose of the organization is certainly worthy, but somehowathe Settler cannot develop a high degree of enthusiasm in such a cause. He is a bit weary of anti-crusades of all sorts. Movements for the suppression of this and that and what not fail to interest him profoundly. It seems to him that what is needed in the field of social reform is not so much the suppression of bad things as the promotion of good things. Reformers should concentrate their energies on positive and constructive work, rather than purely negative and restrictive undertakings.

# MINIATURE LOCOMOTIVES.

Diminutive Engines Run by Compressed Air in Use in Milwankee.

Two miniature railroads, fully equipped for the business required of them, are in operation in Milwaukee, says the Wisconsin. The line at the gas works is a novelty in many ways, one of the most interesting features being that the locomotives are run by compressed air. The tiny locomotives are equipped with powerful "boilers." which are in fact air tanks capable of withstanding a pressure of 1,000 pounds the square inch. Air is supplied by means of a compressor at the plant, from which a pipe line extends along the entire system. Whenever the air gauge shows that the pressure is becoming low the engineer stops at a hydrant and air is pumped into the tank sufficient to run for a considerable

Unlike many miniature locomotives, those at the gas works are driven in exactly the same manner as a steam ocomptive. The power is transmitted to the drive wheels directly from the sylinder by means of the usual driving rods. The engineer's cab resembles the cab of a mogul engine, but the interior is much different. There is no heat, no stoke hole, no water gauge, no blow cocks and no fireman. The system is between two and three miles long. counting the numerous side tracks and spurs that reach into every part of the mammoth plant. The line is equipped with tiny flat cars, gondolas, dump cars and special cars used in transporting

soal to the firerooms and to the retorts. At the other plant the railroad is equipped with steam locomotive and tiny cars hardly larger than a wheelbarrow. This line extends from the mills to the quarry where the rock from which the cement is made is prorured. The locomotive has a smokestack, something the gas plant engines have not, but the power is transmitted to the wheels indirectly by means of gears or chains instead of by the piston and driving rods.

Why Poles Are Not Germanized. The official mind in Prussia seems to be gradually coming to the recognition that the policy pursued hitherto with egard to the Germanization of the Polsh provinces has been as futile as it is costly. What happens in Polish Silesia s seemingly somewhat as follows. With the liberal sums received from the Prussian government as the price of their estates, the Polish proprietors liqildate their debts and devote the balance to founding banking establishments in

the towns, in which they carry on a it reasonable rates of interest to the tradesmen and artisans, who in turn have laid out the loans so advantageousy that a large and comparatively prosserous middle class have been crated. who have actually been economically strong enough to push the Gesman tradirs to the wall. Hence the fact that the German population in the Polish provnces is weaker in almost every respect at the present moment than was the

tase ten years ago.—The Speaker.

#### EXPLOSIVE LIGHTNING.

Most of the Damage Done by Electric Disturbances.

The following particulars of the circumstances attending a lightning flash are perhaps worth recording, says a

scientific paper: A cedar tree (deodar) 50 feet high stood at a distance considerably less than its own height from a house at Engledeld Green. The lady of the house was sitting watching the storm, but in such a position that she could not see the cedar, but could see a large part of an Araucaria (the common "monkey puzzle") just outside her window, and only 30 or 40 feet from the cedar. While watching this tree the lady saw, as she thought, a "rod" or "stick" of fire come crashing down through its branches-beating them down so that she distinctly saw them rebound. This was accomnamied by a fearful noise as of a thousand pistol cracks, beside which, however, the lady had an impression of hearing the branches of the Araucaria beating together, and immediately afterward a cloud as of steam rose from the lawn on which the trees stood. It was found that the cedar tree had been wrecked entirely. About 15 feet of the top was broken off, and apparently fell straight downsticking in the ground almost vertically-close to the stump of the tree. The main portion of the trunk, to about four feet from the ground, was roughly split in two-falling right and left-one-half being further burst into several pieces. There was the usual "smell of sulphur," but no sign of scorching on either of the trees.

A gentleman who saw the flash from a distance of about one-third of a mile noted that it was a straight (nonforked) flash from a cloud low down. Other observers noted flashes of a similar character during the same storm.

The cedar tree was in vigorous growth, full of sap, and well above its immediate surroundings but there were elms and a lime tree of greater height within 50 yards of it.

The movement and the "fire" in the branches of the Araucaria seems to me to suggest an electrostaic effecta side splash, rather than the mere re flection of the flash which struck the cedar. Could the beating down of the branches be explained as the result of the sudden pulse in the air? What produced the cloud of "steam?" It would be interesting to have the oninion of an authority on lightning discharges with regard to these points .-

# AMONG TITANIC BUTTES.

Excessive Heights of Naked Rock That Cleave the Sky in Utah "Valley of Wonders."

Words fail to express the sensations inspired by these excessive heights of naked rock, says Scribner's. The river constantly forms an appropriate foreground, and at length as we near the upper end of this particular division one of the most complete pictures of the whole valley unfolds before us. In the foreground are the chaotic masses of red rock through which the river tears its way; green cottonwoods and bushes then inject their note, leading on to a huge verminon pyramid, whose precipices cleave the sky in the midday sun like a battle ax, behind and above it rising the still, white rocks of yet greater pyramids. A little further on the road leads out into bottomlands again, where another phase of the valley begins. Four phases are noted between the entrance and the upper chaeca; the open phase as far as the beginning of the ravine, then the ravine, then the amphitheater phase, exending to the cliff of the Wire, and finally the last narrowing phase from

the Wire to the chasm. Coming out of the head of the great ravine as upon the floor of anoher story, the magnificent series of pyramids on the left disclose their full majesty; the little river no longer frets amidst bowlders, but giides with a concentrated intensity. To the west opens a deep alcove, aiding to form here a huge amphitheater. There are thick groves of cotton-woods in the wide, level bottoms; on the slopes of talus, caccti bloom gorgeously; there also are manzanita with its rich red stem and waxen leaf, sage bush, and many other plants, dedars, pinons. The blue sky above again touches the right chord in the symphony. Up and down, east and west, extends the labyrinthian array of glant rock-forms so magnificently sculptured, so ravishingly tinted. Again we are impressed with the marvelous beauty of outline, as well as the infinite complication, of these Titanic buttes. It is doubtful if in this respect the valley has anywhere its equal. Not even the best part of the Grand canyon offers a more varied spectacle. There is an isolation of each temple here that is rare, yet all are welded together in a superb ensemble.

# Traced to Its Source.

In his hours of relaxation Mr. Jones is fond of wondering about the source of the familiar sayings he comes upon in his evening paper.

"I wonder," he began, musingly, one rainy night "where 'It is the un pected that happens' originated?"

Mrs. Jones did-not often follow her husband in his questionings, but that afternoon she had been tempted abroad by a delustve weather prognostication of "Fair; with westerly winds," and the thought of her wet hat and boots had quickened her understanding.

"At the meteorological office, I guess!" she snapped.—Youth's Companion.

## MILITARY SPIES IN EUROPE.

The Kind That is Responsible for | How the Different Covernments Ascertain the Secret Workings of the Rival Powers. .

> In their anxiety to learn military secrets of other countries every civilized power of Europe employs spics.

They may be military or naval attaches, duly accredited to an embassy, or secret agents, who are sent to reside or travel in those districts from which information is required by the intelligence department.

The work of the first class is not unimportant, but it is risky, says the Philadelphia Press. The officer may not everstep the bounds of common honcoty, and rarely, if ever, attempts to achieve anything secretly.

He is closely watched and knows it. If he becomes a strong center of attraction he may divert the attention of watchers from some secret agent who is nossessing himself of the particulars the attache is ostensibly so anxious to acquire, but is successfully prevented from securing. The attache is useful as a clearing agent.

Spies become possessed of facts which are of no real value to those who employ them, but are assumed to be worth much by the agents of other countries, and an exchange of "pieces" is effected. Sometimes apparently useless information is sought simply for its exchange value.

For instance, some years ago two British officers created considerable annoyance in Russia by their persistence in hanging about the district in which the autumn maneuvers were to take place. They were invited to join the staff-the British attache was there-but this honor they declined.

Then representations were made at the British embassy, where the officers were unknown, and subsequently they disappeared for a time, only to be discovered at the end of the maneuvers in one of the five great fortresses. which protect the west frontier of Russia, and the one that had been the center of the military operations.

Had these men been Prussian officers their position would have been dangerous, and an unpleasant international incident might have occurred, but the Russo-German frontier is nothing to Great Britain, neither is the Franco-German.

Each country has its own peculiar sphere of interest to which it devotes its greatest attention. Great Britain has so many that, properly speaking, it has none. But India is always alarmed as to Russia; and agents-British and native—of the India department are very busy seeking particulars likely to be of service when we have to defend an empire which already, in the military sense, extends from Aden to Hong-Konk.

Most of the Indian agents in Russia are officers of the Indian army, but needless to state, they do not travel as such. Some affect to be tourists of an innocent but inquiring turn of mind; some go as commercialtravelers; some lean to religious propaganda, while others collect curiosities.

These agents have been so energetic and so prolific is their disguises that in the south of Russia the bonafide commercial traveler excites suspicion. The Russians now insist upon all "commercials" being licensed and taxed; moreover, the intelligence department has found the orders for goods obtained by its travelers somewhat embarrassing.

"As a buying agent the spy has also worked well. No Briton can now go across the Caspian to purchase skins any more than to sell hardware, or even just to amuse himself, without his letters being opened and the company he keeps carefully noted.

Elsewhere than in Central Asia the Inquisitive foreigner is likely to be detained as a suspect if found near a dockyard, arsenal, fortress, masked battery or military undertaking of any kind. The real tourist may excite suspicion, and no doubt many of the people arrested are innocent, but occasionally a spy is captured, and usually, of course, liberated after inauiries.

Foreign consuls are apt to be much more energetic, emphatic and positive when a government agent is taken than they are when the innocence of the parties held is so apparent that it needs no proof.

In ordinary circumstances when the spy is known he thereby becomes innocuous, and he knows it. If discovered, the impolite Russian way is to forbid him to enter the country or to declare he comes from a plagueinfected port, or that he is a Roman Catholic or Jew.

The polite way is to offer him a guard, or helpmate, or companion. The spy is then shown what he must see, and as soon as he has seen and reported the various military dispositions are changed so that the information he obtains is worse than useless, being actually misleading.

The polite British way is to take the recognized spy round the golf links or give him pegs or whisky and tell him soft stories as he sits on a stool enjoying (?) interminable regimental cricket, then to send or take him home a happy, talkative man with nothing

'That is what happens when a Russian vessel calls at Perim "for water." or Russian officers show themselves curious as to the forts at Aden.

Origin of Word "Chanel."

St. Martin, when he divided his cape with a beggar at the gate of Amiens. gave also two words to the English language. The oratory in which this torn cape was preserved as a sacred banner acquired the name of "chappelle"-from the French "chape"—custodian being termed "chaplain;" and thus the English words "chapel" and "chaptain" are

# WINTER FISHING OFF SHORE.

Recuing the Market supplied is icy Work, But the Hardy Men. Stand It All Right.

"I should think your hands would freeze, fishing in weather like this," the South street stroller said, speaking from the stringpiece of the wharf to a fisherman standing on the deck of a handsomely modeled fishing schooner lying alongside in Fulton Market slip. says the New York Sun.

"Oh, my, no," said the fisherman,

"we look out for that all right. "The fisherman may sit all day in winter in a dory on the open sea, with the wind a-blowing and the spray a-flying and still manage to keep his hands warm. He wears mittens when he's fishing.

"Sometimes he wears two pairs, a pair of thin woolen mittens with a pair of rubber mittens over them, to keep his hands dry, but oftener, I guess, he wears only one, a pair of good Cape Anns, fine, thick woolen mittens.

"He dips them in the sea, and wrings them out pretty nearly dry before he nuts them on. Then the warmth of his hands and the movements of his fingers keep the mittens warm and flexible on the inner side, the side with which he handles his lines, while on the back of the mittens, the side turned outward toward the wind and the flying apray, there soons forms uniformly on the slightly dampened wool a coating of ice that serves as a shield or protection to the back of the hand; and then with an elastic around the wrist of the mitten to keep the wind from blowing in there, you are all right and com-

"Occasionally, what with the warmth of the hand, and maybe getting it wet now and then, moisture collects and forms in ice at the tip of the mitten, beyond the ends of the fingers. This doesn't make any difference at first; but when that ice has got big enough to make a knob that is in the way, why, you swat the end of the mitten down on the gunwhale of the dory and knock the ice off, and then you go on fishing

"You'd think the fisherman would get feed up all over, fishing in such weath-"Why, he does, of course. On a windy

day, with the spindrift flying freely, he gets on a regular coat of ice mail; smooth plates of it on his oilskins across the chest, where he doesn't bend his body, and crunchy streaks of ice, like hinges, in the places where he does bend. If he wears a beard it gets filled and covered with ice, so that he seems to have a beard of ice.

"He's ice all over. The fisherman wears rubber boots; and the legs of his ofiskin overalls he always has cut rather short so that when they get frozen stiff they wont chafe and break on his ankies. It's a common thing to see a fisherman step out of a dory on the deck of the schooner, covered with i.e from head to foot and with fringes of icicles banging down all around over his ankles at the bottoms of his overallsregular ice king.

"Then he doesn't try to get the ice off himself there on deck. If he tried that with the ice in his beard, for instance, he'd break his beard off. He goes below, into the warm forecastle and lets the ice melt off him till it gets to where he can handle it, and then he gets out of his ay clothes and into dry ones:

"Pretty stronuous sort of life, the fisherman's, fishing off shore in win-

"Well, I suppose you might call it so, but the fisherman stands it all right as long as he's got a plank under him to stand on "

#### Albino Birds. A genuine albino blackbird has just

been shot near Catterick bridge, Yorkshire Scientific ornithologists have clearly enough explained the physiclogical nature of albinism in birds, but it is still a mystery what originates these physiological conditions and also why it is that very dark-plumaged birds, such as blackbirds, rooks, etc., are more liable to albinism, pure or partial, than any others. It is very strange, for instance, that white robins are very rare, and it is notable that the last found in this country was obtained in Yorkshire (Sedhergh district). Last summer a perfectly white sand martin was seen by hundreds in the Bentham (Yorkshire) district, and three or four in other parts of the north of England. House martins, also barn swallows (Hirundo rustica) are very liable to assume albinism, and many records are preserved in Yorkshire. As for "pied" blackbirds, rooks and such like, they are as common as the proverbial blackberries, whereas in the whole of England there are probably not more than two records of albino woodcocks, -Pall Mall Gazette.

Seek the Japanese. The standard of a really fine article is its lastingness. If you love your possessions more and more each year, they must be good, but if you soon outgrow them, they were never worth the loving. If these young people are obliged to buy china for everyday use, let me beg them to try the Japanese shops. There are in our midst a good many of these quiet, unobtrusive little places, whose owners barely eke out a livelihood because people don't know about them.

A Japanese can hardly ever make a bad thing, and given a certain sum it will go twice as far in beauty and utility If expended in Japanese wares.-Anne Higginson Spicer, in the House Beau-

No Hurry. Tess-He proposed to me to-day, and he was so implifient. He wanted me to marry him right away. But I was not

Jess-So you put him off, eh? "Yes, indeed. I told him he'd have to wait until to-morrow."-Philadelphia

to be burried

### KNELL OF THE TRAMP.

Charter tirganizations and Mattrophy May Combine to Put Them to Rout.

Several different forces, commercial, charitable and municipal, have combined to wage a war of extermination against tramps. To that end a conference was recently held in Philajelphia, reports the Brooklyn Eagle. Representatives of the United Charity Organization societies and of the great railroads of the country met there and outlined a plan of campaign which should rid the country of the longstanding reproach of mendicancy and trampdom. It is to be at once a camprign of conquest and of benevolent assimilation. Where the tramp leclines to be benevolently assimilated into decent self-respecting society he is going to be eliminated, either by imprisonment or by starvation, by rounding him up or by making things so unpleasant for him by cutting him off from his base of supplies and interfering with his transportation facilities that he will be forced to see the error of his ways and forsake them. So the knew of the tramp is sound-

ing. Men tramps, women tramps, girl tramps and boy tramps are to go, never to return. System and cooperative governmental science is to make an end of the "yeggs" and the "petermen." the \_aycats" and "panhandlers," the "fipppers," "throwouts" and "jockers." The railroads, acting in conjunction with the mendicancy police forces in the cities, which are under the control of the organized charity associations, are going to close the lines of communication. Tramps will not be able to move about. They will be kept under the eye and control of the charity organization societies and the police in the big cities. As they drift in from the smaller towns and the "road," where they have been begging and pilfering insulting and frightening women and children, and committing all sorts of small erimes. and depredations, they will be zathered up by the police and the charity.

society organization; working together, There is to be in all the big offer a special force of police to look after them -- a mendicancy police, working in cooperation with the local organized Thanity association. And between the big cities there is to be another special force of poure to look after him. -othe railroads are seeing to, that, They are going to keep him off their lines altogether. They are driven to it in self-lefense. For years tramps days been detailing cars, tampering with awitches, burning bridges, robbing and killing lonely towermen and station agents in out of the way plants. Tramps are to be kept in the dities. They will not travel to any great extent along country roads. That means walking, and walking as hard work.

#### TAXED FOR GREEK NAVY. Part of Colony in Chicago Objects to Oppressive Levy by Ita

Church A novel aftermath of the Tirko-Greatan war is revealed in connection with hearings on an application for an injunction in the superior court of

Cook county, Ill, recently made The question at issue, states a Chicago report, as whether a church tax. to be devoted to the aid of the may maintained him Greege to oppose the grandinons of the Turks, can legally be delicated from Chicago members of Greek associations fue rporated under

the laws of Illinois. On behalf of one faction of the Greek colony of Chicago Henry C. Bettler contends that the assessment at the navy tax by the governing body of the orthodox Greek church in this elly is a breach of the comity of na-

It was alleged by Mr. Beitlir that a per capita tax of 50 cents for the Greek navy was demanded from each of the 10,000 Greeks in Chicago before they would be given a voice in the government of the Greek orthodox church, or be permitted to vote at the annual election of officers for the association of the Greek community of, Chicago, an organization holding a charter under the laws of Illinois.

The by-laws of the association require only that applicants shall be "bona fide Greeks from Greece." and shall pay an annual assessment of \$2 each. Control of the association has been obtained in recent years by men who have made the payment of the tax in aid of King George's navy a condition of membership in the organiza-

It is asserted by Mr. Beitler that a majority of the well-to-do and representative Greek residents of Chicago are opposed to this method of collecting "the navy tax." They aver that their patriotism is not less than that of members of the opposing faction, but they object to having the tax main a part of the church dues, since "te association is really the financial cim of the local Greek orthodox church and exercises supervision over the church

She Was a Bird.

A lady of Louisville, Ky., started 'a life as Miss Martin and on arriving at years of discretion became Mrs. Crow. After the death of Mr. Crow she ma -ried a Mr. Sparrow, whom she divorced. Then she married a Mr Rober bin and shortly before Christmas she became the wife of a Mr. Buzzard.

"She's a hateful old thing ". "Why?"

"She said she thought I had discovaered the secret of eternal youth."-Hous-

#### Bemarkable Mtssile. The Austrian torpedo factory, at

Flume, has produced a slender missie, 23 feet in length, which can be discharged accurately a distance of 3,800 yards

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