The mass bureau is taking cognizgran of the suicidal mania that occasiona ly sweeps over the country with such varilence. The latest bulletin, recently issued, shows that this country still makes a comparatively favorable showday, the proportion of suicides being smaller than in most of the European states. None the less, the total is large, says the Carcago Chronicle, 77,617 for the past 13 years, and, unfortunately, it is increasing. It is largest in the towns land in certain cities, notably San Frana.sco. St. Louis, Chicago and New York, the average of continental Europe is reached. At the same time it should be stated that a majority of the self-murders are committed by persons of foreign birth. Americans generally having a hopeful disposition, which encourages them to keep on after a reverse, with the belief that success will ultimately come to them. With the American element, however, suicide is growing more prevalent with the greater rush and hurly-

buriy of life. As is well known, suicide is most frequent with men, the ratio as compared with women being about three to one. The two sexes approach nearer to each other in this particular in the cities than in the rural districts. There are comparatively few suicides of women in the

Fashion changes in suicide as well as in other things. Previous to 1894 more suicides died by the bullet than by all the other agencies combined, and, in rase of disappointment, disgrace or bad health the usual course was "to blow out their brains." A great change, however, came over the country when someone discovered the carbolic acid route. To-day carbolic acid leads the suicide van and more than 800 deaths have re-

cently been caused by it. The use of poison for "shuffling off this mortal coil" is growing steadily in favor, especially with women, until it has become necessary to take some action to prevent the great loss of life from this deadly and painful poison. In some of the states the sale of carbolic acid has been regulated and restricted in much the same way as arsenic and other poisons, but it is an article in such general use that it is difficult to prevent it falling into the hands of those intending suicede. It might be well, under these direumstances, to let it be more generally known how good an antidote alcohol is, if promptly applied, to carbolic acid poisoning. Some of the cases of poisoning are accidental and in not a few suicides the victim has regretted taking her life. In such cases, if there is time, the use of alcohol will frequently cheat death of its prey.

SUBLIME TURKISH PORTE. " Name Derived by the Government from a Gateway to the Seraglio.

Whenever Turkey figures in the news -and as a constantly disturbing element in European politics she does almost cany—the phrase "sublime porte" generally appears. It occurs in all diplomatic correspondence relating to the affairs of the sultan's troublesome empire. says the San Francisco Call. Many readers imagine that the words form one of the titles of the "sick man of the east." Others may know that it is the name bestowed on the Turkish foreign department. But few are aware whence it is

der ved. As a matter of fact, the "sublime porte" is the main entrance to the ancient seraglio and fallen into decay and It is now merely a rather pictur-sque old gate, with nothing sublime about it, unless it be its evident hoary antiquity.

The sublime porte, known to the Turks as Bay-i-Humayun, was built as a principal entrance to the old sergello, which down to the end of the second mahmud's reign, was the great palace of the sultans -the yildiz kiosk of those days. Within were three great courts full of beautiful trees and bordered by the council chamber and other official buildings of the government.

Although much that was interesting was destroyed by a fire which swept the palace in 1863, some of the ancient glories remain inside the gateway.

The council chamber though in an advanced state of decay, still stands. Then there are the mint, the celebrated treasury where uncut jewels, gold embroidered clothing and wonderfully mounted arms are stored in enormous quantities, the armory, which once was the church of St. Ireze, and a museum. About the sadly neglected gardens are scattered several small-kiosks, one containing the imperial library, another some especially fine thes, and still another the prison cells, in which the former sultans shut up for life the princes who disturbed the royal peace of mind.

From these gardens one may have a wonderful view of the Bosphorus, the Asiatic shore and the sea of Marmora across the narrow jutting of the land known as Seraglio point.

A Gentle Reminder.

"There is a great deal of religion mixed up with nature," said the young minister who was making a duty call, "We find an instructive sermon in each blade of grass."

"True, rejoined the strenuous female mnember of his flock; "and you have no doubt noticed that grass, as a rule, is cut "very short."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Engagements.

Patience-There is a great difference between engagements.

Yes "

Patrice-You mean between an engagement of armies and an engagement of a man and woman?

"Not much difference. The men always claim to get Mie worst of it."-Youkers Statesman.

WEAR GOOD CLOTHES

THE POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN HAVE FINE UNIFORMS.

Guardians of the City's Peace and Safety Are Clad in Garments Conducive to Proper

Dignity.

In this age of civilization there is more pent up dignity in a good suit of clothes than in the possession of a college degree. The heads of the Chicago municipal departments know this and see that their employes are well, or at least appropriately dressed, says the Tribune.

To begin with the police department: A patrolman's outfit is not so weighty as the suits of armor worn by the knights of old, but it is heavy enough. When he is fully dressed and equipped for duty in winter he carries 191/2 pounds, exclusive of his underwear. His overcoat is made of cloth weighing 30 ounces to the yard, while his trousers and vest are composed of 26-ounce cloth. The suit will turn the scale at 12 pounds, of which seven are credited to the overcoat. His shoes will average 24 pounds; helmet, half a pound, belt. 1 pound; revolver, 2 pounds; nippers and whistle, half a pound; and his handy billy a pound.

When the patrolman gets all this gathered about him he is an object of reverence to small boys and larger girls, and a terror to the evildoer. As he carries this weight up and down the streets, unless he is on special detail, for ten hours a day, while his pace is usually that observed in dead march, he is expected to be able to run a half mile close to the record and then go into a fight for life

without being short of breath. A patrolman's outfit when he goes on the force costs him about \$100. Of this the overcoat takes \$28; dress coat \$25; pants, \$9; vest, \$3.50; helmet, \$2.25; belt, 75 cents: revolver, \$8; whistle, nippers and handy billy, \$1.50; and shoes what-

ever the man cares to pay for them. While it costs a parrolman about \$100 to fit himself out, it should not cost him \$50 to keep up his equipment. His revolver and billy and such articles are practically everlasting, and the expense of repairing his clothing depends largely upon himself. Some men make an overcoat last 4 or 5 years, and the same with a dress coat. Trousers and helmet need replacing more often.

The men who fight fire are dressed similarly to the police; except that the helmet is heavier, being made of leather, with a comb-of steel or aluminium. The uniform consists of an overcoat, vest and frousers. They cost about the

same as the police. "Talking about clothes," said the head of one of the departments. "there is a great difference between the men. Firemen, for instance: One man will jump on a truck without a coat and with one shoe on and the other in his hand. Another man waits to put on his rubber coat and gum boots. As a general thing, though not invariably, I have noticed that the man with the least clothing does the most work at a fife. The rubber coat is a good thing at times, but it is liable

to get in a man's way." Then there is the municipal order of "white wings." The regalia for this is simple and inexpensive, consisting of white canvas trousers, and tunic and canvas helmet. The suit looks comfortable in summer, but suggests pneumonia in winter. However, sympathy would be wasted, as the clothes are made with considerable leeway, and on a cold day the street workers don thick warm clothing which they cover with their white badge of cleanliness.

BUTTER THAT WAS RIPE. Recovered from the Spring in Which It Was Lost Forty-Two Years Ago.

A stone jar of butter that had been buried for 42 years was found the other day on a farm in Burt county, in northeastern Nebraska, says a Lincoln (Neb.) report in the New York Sun.

Forty-two years ago a family by the name of Decatur lived on the place, and ine day in summer this jar was packed and placed in the spring. A few days later, when one of the family went to get the butter it was gone and no search unearthed it. The Ponca Indiana roamed the neighborhood, and the sunposition was that it had been filched by some of them.

The Decaturs lived and died, and the farm has changed hands several times since then. Two weeks ago a man was put at work excavating for an outbuilding close to the spring. At a considerable depth he encountered a stone jar. On being exposed to the air the jar crumbled to pieces and a four-pound roll of butter fell out. It was mouldy on the

outside, but yellow and sweet inside. The butter was brought to town, and neighborhood tradition soon established that it was the self-same roll put in the spring house 42 years ago. A member of the Decatur family recalled the cirstances fully.

An investigation of the spot disclosed the fact that the bottom of the old spring was in quicksand, and it is supposed that the weight of the jar and its contents aused it to drop to a firmer bottom, where it was kept intact all these years.

This is undoubtedly the oldest roll of butter in the world, and steps have been taken to preserve it for exhibition at the St. Louis fair.

England's Poorly Heated Houses.

The average house in England is dependent for its heat upon grate fires in parlor, dining-room and bedrooms. The halls and bathrooms are cold and uncomfortable. It is true the temperature rarely falls below 32 degrees in the middle and southern portions of the kingdom, yet the houses are the reverse of comfortable. Many of the large office buildings have no system of heating installed, and the occupants must rely on a small grate fire or gas stove.

EMERALDS ARE THE RAREST

They Are the Most Costly of All the Precious Stones When of the Required Size.

Among connoisseurs of precious stones the emerald is the most highly esteemed and most earnestly coveted. Although this gem has been discovered in almost every country in the world there is not an emerald mine being worked to-day. The reasons for this, says an authority, are manifold, but the principal one is that there is only one mine in the world that is worth the expense of operating. This mine is tied up because of the political disturbances in Colombia

The best emeralds of modern times have been taken from the mines about 80 miles northwest of Bogota. These mines were discovered in 1555 and were worked by the Spaniards in 1558. Until recent-Iv they were worked under a government concession to a French syndicate

The method of mining is crude and has made little progress in the past half donzen centuries. This is due largely to the fact that the natural wealth of the various mines has not made it advisable to introduce expensive machinery.

A good emerald is worth several times as much as a diamond of the same size. Gen. George W. Mindell, precious stones expert for the United States at the port of New York, says that fewer emeralds have come into the country during the past year than ever before, and that the importation of them is diminishing yearly. Precious stones merchants say that they are unable now to obtain good emeralds

Despite the want of success of late years in finding really flawless and therefore valuable emeralds, the search for them continues as diligently as of yore. the hope of finding rare specimens being strong enough to buoy up the diggers. for they well know that fortune will follow success as the price of them has advanced more than 100 per cent, in the

past three or four years. London is the market center and the tan-colored royalty of India and the orient is the source of supply for emeralds. The goods purchased represent the labor of months and oftentimes years in the collecting of them. As there is none being mined, the only way to get them is to send out agents among the natives. But the natives are slow to surrender their wealth, and if the agent, after weeks of travel and living among them. returns, with 75 or 80 karats he is doing extremely well.

NOTHING NEW IN THE ARCH Most of the Present Day Knowledge Was Lerived from the

Ancients.

The old adage, "There's nothing new under the sun," applies with as much aptness to architecture as it does to many other things. It is well known that although the building of great arches of masonry dates beyond the ancient Roman civilization the principle that gives strength to the massive stone bridges of to-day is the same that built the bridges of the Roman empire, says a builders' fournal.

The history of bridge-building is to a large degree the history of the arch, whose efficiency lies in the truth of the old Hindoo saying that "the arch never 'sleeps." because each separate section of which it consists, beginning at the keystone or central section, is constantly pushing against its immediate neighbors until the pressure finally reaches the firm foundation upon which the structure is erected.

To secure a perfectly trustworthy foundation, therefore, the bridge-builder has often to penetrate far below the surface of the earth, and not infrequently the part of his structure thus covered. up and concealed is greater than that visible above ground.

It was their inability to solve the problem of a trustworthy foundation that led the ancient Hindoos to distrust the arch, arguing that the sleepless activity that held it together was equally active in tearing it to pieces.

Not only is the modern bridge-builder skilled in setting his structure on a firm base, but thoroughly acquainted with the time-honored materials for his work, to say nothing of new materials. and an important part of his student training in such modern schools as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is devoted to the methods of testing materials during construction that would have surprised and delighted even the most accomplished of the ancient Roman engineers.

The Lucky Golfer.

A remarkable accident, with a touch of that hymor which is showing itself ever in this wonderful game, took place in this country. Two wellknown players were engaged in a close contest. One of these, at an advanced hole of the match, was a little down. Both had made equally good drives, but a poor second shot had put the player who was behind with a high board fence between him and the hole. The other man played and placed his ball neatly on the green. He walked onward with all the confidence which comes from lying almost dead, while one's opponent is playing one more in a less advanfageous position. Suddenly he saw the other ball roll across the grass and come to rest within a foot of the flag. To play over the fence was almost impossible to do with any accuracy, but his opponent had played and made a poor shot. His ball, however, instead of striking the fence, had passed neatly through a hole and come to rest in a position which enabled him to put out, winning the hole.—Outing.

Cause and Effect. Mrs. Goodwin-I heard that your father was dangerously ill. Effle Fay-Yes, ma'am, he was.

"Is he now out of danger?" "Yes, ma'am, he is; the doctor has stopped coming!"-Woman's Home Companion.

INDIANS OBEY LAW.

OKLAHOMA REDS HAVE SETTLED DOWN TO SUCCERD.

Children Being Educated and Farms Well Cultivated and Comfortable Homes Reared.

If Gen. Phil Sheridan were alive to-day he could not truthfully repeat the remark he once made that "There is no good Indian but a dead Indian." for the Wichitas, residing in this territory, have disproved the assertion, says a Guthrie (Okla.) correspondence of the Chicago Chronicle. For all the Indians which inhabit Oklahoma the Wichitas are the. most law-abiding, peaceful and industrious. The total population on their former reservation was but 956, and this included the Caddos, a remnant of the. Delawares and other tribes. All these, however, have in a great measure accepted the manner of iffe of the Wichitas and are to all intents and purposes members of that tribe.

The distinctive feature about the Wichita Indians is the way in which they build their homes. Instead of the regulation tepee, made of a framework of poles upon which a covering of skins or canvas is hung, the Wichitas build grass houses

This is the only Indian tribe in the United States which does this, and it indicates that they are less migratory than the others. The grass houses cannot be taken up and moved in an hour's notice. and they require some architectural skill to construct.

Among this band of Indians, for it is no longer large enough to be called a tribe the word home seems to have a meaning lacking among other Indians. This has been so since the white men first knew them, and for years they have led a peaceful and quiet life. Most of them have little orchards around their homes, in which are included peaches, apples and pears. When these crops are good the Indians sell them to the white men and show considerable ability in driving a stiff bargain. Some of them. It is true, still view a bottle of whisky as a pearl of great price, but the majority of them cannot be induced to part with their holdings or their proceeds for tinsel or trinkets.

Around each of their homes there is also usually a small patch of corn and vegetables and some of them have even amassed considerable wealth, for Indians, from the sale-of cattle and hogs raised on their allotments. Those Indians were among the first to realize the value of education, and their children were sent in early days to the white schools in the east. When the government Indian schools were established the Wichitas allowed their children to be sent to these, and many of the members of the band are not only grounded in the classics, but at one time, at least, knew the difference between a logarithm and an upright engine. They are rapidly losing their identity as Indians, however, and will soon be numbered among the homogeneous population of Oklahoma.

PUBLIC CHARITIES IN JAPAN.

Efficient Care Is Taken of the Adults as Well as the Small Children.

The greatest development of Japan in charity has been in the institutional care of able-bodied adults and of dependent children, says Charities Progress in the care of the former dates back to 1838. when a commission was appointed to consider the problem in all its bearings. This commission recommended, first, the erection, through funds furnished by the state, of workshops in which the indigent poor of Tokio could be put at work and their earnings applied to their support; second, to supplement these workshops, or until they could be erected, by the establishment of agencies for furnishing drivers of vehicles, mowers of lawns, etc., men with simple occupations, the employe to remain under controt of the agencies and his earnings to be applied to his support; and, third, the support under sanitary conditions of the aged, the cripples and those incapable of any form of labor, and the rearing of their children at public expense and under public oversight. As a result of this plan it is not unusual to find that workshop inmates, such as the blind, the paralytic, the infirm, the high or middle grade idiots and persons who have lost one or more limbs, become well trained in some particular task and acquire a degree of skill that enables them to earn more than is necessary for their

support. In the children's institutions boy's over seven are placed largely in the hands of the older boys, more experienced and more serious companions. Young girls go to school carrying upon their backs infants that have been intrusted to them so as to lighten the tasks of the regular attendants. The attendants are fourfold, those watching over the child's clothing, the food, the cleanliness of person and the physical training. In the training of institutional children a kindly demeanor is required on the part of the attendants, and in every way there is encouragement of the effort to provide a mother's tenderness and sympathy. Foundlings are boarded out for three years with nurses who are paid two or three collars a month.

Bound to Please.

"Nora, that was an abominable dinner. I never knew you to prepare a worse one." and the mistress did her best not to look frightened:

"Didn't yez say that I must be tryin' to pl'ase yez all the while, ond didn't I hear yez a tellin' yer good mon that it wind break the heart o' ye if thim p'aple come again? Shure I wudn't give 'em a male to bring 'em back, mom."-Detroit Free Press ..

TO MAKE A POTPOURRI JAR.

A Source of Delight Which May Be Prepared at Very Small

Expense. The nover-failing delight of a potpourri jur prepared from fresh rose petals, lemon' verbena leaves, rose geranium and other sweet-scented flowers is known only to its fortunate possessor. It is easy to prepare one, and: once prepared, so easy to keep at the point of perfection, that I marvel they are not more frequently made. says Irene M. C. Prance, in Good Housekeeping. The rose petals and other blossoms should be gathered in the morning as early as possible after the dew has dried off. Be sure and have no water on them, then put them in a large stone jar and sprinkle a little salt over half-inch layers. I use a salt shaker, as it distributes the sait more evenly. The petals can be added from day to day till enough for your purpose have been gathered. Let them stand in the jar for 12 days after the last are put in, and stir the whole thoroughly every day with a wooden fork. (A salad fork is good to use) Grind coarsely an ounce each of allspice, cloves and fine stick cinnamon. Transfer your perais to another jar and scatter the spires, mixed together. in layers alternately with the flowers. Cover the jar very tight and let it stand in a dark place for three weeks to "ripen," when your stock will be ready for the permanent jar. Of course this may be as handsome as you can afford, but what ver it is it should be provided with a double cover. Now have ready a quarter of an ounce each of alispice, cloves and mace, all coarsely ground, half a grated nutmeg, half an ounce of cinnamon, an ounce of the best powdered orris root and a quarter of a pound of, dried lavender flowers. Mix all together in a large bowl and proceed to

mixture If you like you may add a few drops each of the following essential oils. which should be dropped upon the layers as you proceed: Rose gerantum, neroli and Litter almond. (The last is a deadly poison, if taken internally, so keep away from childish hands) Over the whole pour an ounce of the finest cologne, or rose extract

fill your permanent rose jar with

alternate layers of the stock and the

This quantity will fill a two-quart jar and it will keep for years, and years. You may add to it various sweet blossoms from time to time and if the jar be left open a half hour each day it will fill your apartments with fragrance

THE WAYS OF FISHERMEN.

As Exemplified in the Comings and Goings of People on the City Piers.

"So they weren't bitin' this morning?" said the barkeeper to the unicumbered angler who had stopped to refresh him self on the way home, relates the Chicago Daily News.

"What makes you think so?" inquired the angler, producing his nickel. "Your back ain't broke carryin' 'em."

said the barkeeper "I didn't mean it to be," retorted the angler. "I hired a dray. If you look out of the door you'll see it loaded down."

"Well, 'tis a fine sport-whether you catch anything or not I'm going to do the same thing myse'f soon. A mouthful o' the fresh air won't do me co hurt There is the barber across the street there I was talkin' to him the other day. He goes down to the lake reglar every mornin'-at what time d'ye think? At three o'clock. He sits on the pier there an' fishes along with 20 or 30 other early birds"

"There was 200 or 300 of them there this mornin'," said the angler, in tones of disgust. "You couldn't have squeezed in another pole without driving it with a sledge hammer. I don't see how the fish managed to dodge all them hooks but they did. That's the first time I ever heard of a barber fishin', though I didn't know they did anythin' but play the gultar when they wasn't workin'."

"This one does," said the barkeeper. "It ain't often he catches anythin', but I guess he likes the quiet. It gives him a chance to think up what he'll say to his customers when he's shavin' 'em. You can't always tell what a man will do out o' workin' hours, but he's got to do somethin'. I was down to Fox lake two years ago an' there was one o' the judges-1 can't call his name just now. He fished all the time an' he always went out in a boat by himself. His best friend couldn't go out with him and if you rowed up to him an' asked him what luck he'd say: Never you mind. Pass along, pass along I haven't time to talk to you now. I'm busy.' I didn't suppose a man would go out there to work!

"He wasn't working " said the angler. "Any fisherman feels that way about being bothered." "Well, this was different," said the

barkeeper. "I found out afterward that ae was sittin' on a case." "He was?" ejaculated the angler. "Sure," said the harkeeper. "It was

a case of beer." Steamed Molasses Pudding.

One cupful of water, one cupful of mo-

lasses, one cupful of finely chopped suct.

three cupfuls of flour, one level tea-

spoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of cinnamon. one saltspoonful of cloves; free the suct from the membrane and chop it rather fine; add it and the spice to the flour; dissolve the soda in two tablespoonfuls of the water, and add it with the remaining water to the molasses; mix and then stir in the flour; beat well, turn into a well-buttered mold or kettle, and steam or boil well for four hours. Currants,

raisins or citron may be floured and

added to this pudding. Serve warm with

hard or liquid pudding sauce.-Good

Literature.

CATCHING CODFISH.

NOW THE WORK IS DONE AT ST. PIERRE IN THE SEASON.

Immen to Quantities of the Fish Are Take and Prepared for the F "incipal Markets

of France.

, C.

Cod fishing is done with dories and trawls. The dories are flat-bottomed, sloping-sided boats, which fit into one another in the ship's a aist, economizing space thereby. Every dory takes two men, and the whole crew except the captain and the cook, go off in them every Buitable day, and set the trawls in the water outwards from the ship, like spokes from the hub of a wheel, writes P. T. McGrath, in Booklovers Magazine Trawls are long lines, each with 3,000 Rooks attached at intervals of a yard, every hook baited with some smaller fish either herring, captin or sould, that the codeffects. The trawls are anchored at each end, balted in the day, left lying over night, and are stripped of their accumulation of fish next morning, being batted again when "overhanded". The fish are taken to the vessel in the dories. eviscerated, washed and salted. This routine continues until the bait is exhausted, and then the vessel returns home, lands the fish, takes more bait and salt, and goes out again. At St. Pierre her catch is taken in hand by the graviers and women who submerve it to crates until the salt has been washed off Then they scrub each fish with a hard, coarse brush, and pile them in heaps to drain. This done, they are next spread on the beaches to dry in the sunlight and air. The beaches consist of several acres. of that ground covered with basalt stones worn round by the motion of the sea for ages. These stony fields surround St Pierre, and thousands of cod are displayed there on a fine day. Every evening, or if fog or rain threatens, the fish are gathered up again and are covered with tarpautins. The process is repeated until the fish are quite dry and hard; Dry fish are piled in round stacks; the rest in obling ones. When a sufficient quantity to blad a vessel is obtained. It Is packed into her hold and shipped to market. The extent of the cod-fishing of Miquelen and St. Pierre may be indicated by the record of the cateb of those dalanda in 1902 which was 72,509,000 pounds. While much of the annual grod-uct is exported to other countries. France naturally gets the larger part. In fact St. Pierre furnishes three-fourths of all the cod fish used in France.

AUSTRALIAN TOTEM LORE. Spirit of the Ancestor Is Associated with the Stick He Carried

in Life.

An interesting report of the investigations by Prof. Balliwin Spencer in) the question of "motemism" in Australia. is given in a Malbourne paper, says the St James' Gazette Various mytha. it seems, exist as to the origin of the totem. The aborigines believe that in what they call the dream times there lived beings, half animal, half plant, which were transformed into human blings, and wandered about making the natural features of the country Each ancestor carried a stick, and, with that stick the spirit of the ancestor is associated. Each place where an anco-corchas wandered is believed to have a spirit, su h. for instance, as an emu spirit, a kangaroo spirit, and so forth. and each child born in that part; war place is, say, an emu child or a kangaroo child, and so on. Thus it is that

each child has his totem As to the ceremonial, if a woman or child see it, the eyes are put out or death inflicted. The professor was instrated by one group, and was thus permiffed to see the ceremonies. The instituturs hedaubed themselves with other, down and their own blood; and after going through a grotesque dance, related to the movices the dangs of the ancestors. The aborigines believe that remearnation is continually going on. so that many living people are assepted as reincarnations of some celebrity. As to the religious or magical aspect, every person believes he has influence over the animal or plant after which he is called, even to the extent of causing it to increase. As a rule, the totem is edible, and in the great majority of cases the totem is the food supply, wherefore the power of increasing the totem is of importance. The aboriginal rarely eats his own totem, but he has no objection to giving it to others to eat.

Coffin in Advance.

A lady going through a hospital during the last war saw a couple of old soldiers sawing and hammering, and said-

"What are you doing?" "Making a coffin; that sout"

wx coffin, indeed; and who is it for? "That fellow over thera," pointing to-

The lady looked and saw that the man was alive and watching what was going

"Why." she said, in a low voice, "tirat" en is not dead, and perhaps he was't

"Oh. yes." insisted one of the uren. "the doctor told us to make the comm, and I guess he know'd what he gir' him."-Philadelphia Ledger.

City of Harbin.

Harbin is a modern city in the heart of Manchuria, on the Sungari river, 350 miles west from Vladivostok, and 600 miles north of Port Arthur. It is at the junction of the Siberian trunk line. Population in 1901, 12,000; in 1902, 20.-000; in 1903, 60,000, exclusive of soldiers. The Chinese number about 40,-000 of these, in a special settlement. It is a military center, with many private husiness interests, the money for which has been furnished largely by Siberian

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS