TURKISH FOLK-LORE.

Which the Children Are Put
to Steep.

Much in the same way American mathers put their babies to sleep with fairy tales the Turkish women whisper to their children queer stories of the wonderful doings of Nasr-ed-din-liberh, the sights Mohammed saw in the Seven Heavens, and other equally mathers and interesting legends of a liber nature, says the New York Times.

Of all the legendary characters in Therhish lore, the most interesting by the is the Hojah, or professor, who was an absent-minded that he always reported to his wife's question when he in at night: "Nasr-ed-din insh-minh." (It is I. Nasr-ed-din, if God is told of him are the following three brief accounts of how he killed him shirt, the affair of the saucepans and how he caused the riot.

The first of these relates to the old MeRow's wealth and his fear of rob-Mers. One night quite late he was mercased by his wife, who told him where was a burglar in the courtyard. Bojah immediately jumped out of bed, serious his bow and arrows and prepered to do battle with his spoiler. coing to the window he looked into the court below, where he saw distinctly The finiter of a white burnoose, whereregion taking careful and deadly aim. he shot the object, piercing it through. making another arrow to the string he went, the valiant one rushed into the courtyard and foundar own shirt, hung upon a rosetree by Filled with praise at tender and preserving goodness of Allah, Nasr-ed-din fell upon his knees offered up a prayer of fervent Manksgiving, praising God that he was not in his shirt when he shot it!

A story more keenly appreciated by the Turkish children is that of the macepans, because it appeals more dimently to their natures. The legend that the Hojah, wishing to prepare an unusually fine dinner; stepped across the street to the house of his friend Ismail Hussain and borrowed Ismail Hussain and borrowed tenjereh" or saucepan. A few days their the implement was returned, thering within itself a smaller pan of the same sort.

"What is this?" cried Ismail, when he saw the "young tenjereh." "I only housed you one!"

"I know it," replied Nasr-ed-din,
"sat the young (one) was born while
I had the old. Take them and be
"sankful."

Now, Ismail was a simple man, so he shock the "young tenjereh" with its smother and praised Allah. A few weeks later the Hojah again borrowed the pans, Ismail lending them gladly, swring three in the future. Weeks passed into months, but no pans were theoming, so, meeting his friend day. Ismail said:

You bearded rascal, what have you with my lovely 'tenjereh' and her yong? Do you intend to steal them?"

God forbid," answered the old for woutly. "I can neither steal them return them. They both died last

Whereupon both men wept sore, says

Third, and most popular of all, is the tale of how the worthy man caused riot of no small proportion, to say southing of getting his own thick skull real cracked for his pains. As told by The Turks, the story takes probably to 40 minutes to relate, so that it is such too long to give here in full. Some it to say that the professor, whereing to hump into a stalwart fellow on the street, is beaten and made

Beg your pardon." Down the street goes again, crying in his usual absent way the thing he had last heard, when a light of glass in a window near is suddenly smashed. The projector, rushing out and hearing Nasrolin saying "Beg your pardon," becomes furious and drags him to a cadi, the tale repeating itself ad infinitum.

To the acute western mind, jaded with the incessant flow of with and exmon from the daily and comic parts, these simple tales may not appear as being out of the ordinary or even equal to the average. The fact remains, however, that they are classing in the land of the Golden Horn, and probably there is not an Ottoman Tark in the empire who does not know and love them all.

Wenthering Criticism.

There is nothing which more strongby aids the development of our powers
than standing firm and unswerving
through a storm of criticism, when we
hnow we have chosen the right pathmay, and that our motive is a worthy
sme, however questionable the course
may seem to observers. It is imposmay seem to observers.

The course of the course of the course of develman in pour course of develman in pour course of develman in the course of develman in the

Baked Crabs,

Take a can of the deviled crab meat, make with one-third the quantity of moist bread crumbs, pepper and salt to taste. Mince same quantity of cold, moiled ham as you have crab meat. Easter a baking dish; put in a layer of the crab meat, then a layer of moneed ham, and alternate in this way mustil all material is used. Cover the top material is used. Cover the top material is used. The crab meaterial is used. The crab meaterial is used. The cover the top material is used. The crab meaterial is used. The cover the top material is used. The crab meater is used. The cr

The Result. Friend—Did you break your uncle's

Dooley—Yes. Proved that the old man made a million without know-man how to manage his affairs, because his mind was overshadowed by an approaching mania for leaving his memory to charitable institutions.—

RELIABILITY OF REPORTERS.

Confidence of Public Men in Duly Accredited Writers for the Newspapers.

It would be difficult to prove that the fourth estate, which had its birth as a phrase in one of Burke's oratorical flights, has risen to the dignity of a profession, but it has established some methods and standards that are strictly professional. For instance, says the Philadelphia Times, journalism frowns upon the use of a private conversation without the express sanction of the speaker. It obeys strictly injunctions of secreey. In Washington, where its unwritten rules are faithfully observed, it never reports a conversation with the president, although the president frequently speaks freely with representatives of the press. The public man has learned to trust the reporter, and it was the declaration of Mr. Blaine, who probably had a wider experience with newspaper men than any other person in the public life of this country, that his trust had never been betrayed. "There are many men of fine ability and of the highest personal character among the newspaper writers of Washington," wrote ex-President Harrison in "This Country of Ours."

But while the public men are safe in the hands of the regularly accredited reporters they run large risks in talking with globe trotters and others who write books and contribute to some of the periodicals. In this class come many of the foreign editors and writers, who do not seem to be able to understand the American system. For instance, here is Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid reporting a member of the cabinet and calling his orticle "A Message from America," as though he had been commissioned to speak to the British public on the authority of an American secretary, and, when brought to book, humbly saying: "I shall deeply regret if by inadvertence I have said anything to which my distinguished interlocutor objects." But, of course, the mischief is done, and no amount of explanation

or apology can help it. One cannot tell in these days of universal writing and general publication how far his conversation will be reported by the unofficial reporters. It may come forth in the reminiscences of a fellow-statesman or appear in the travels of a European nobleman, or it may be dinner talk served up in personal experiences, or in a novel that deals vaguely with real personages. In view of all these dangers, it is easy to appreciate the recent remark of a man long in public life, who said: "I am getting so I am afraid to talk frankly with anyone except reporters."

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT SECRET.

The Paper on Which Our Money Notes
Are Printed La Jealously Guarded from Pulp to Press.

If there is any secret which Uncle Sam jealously guards it is the process of manufacturing the fiber paper upon which his money notes are printed. He pays a Massachusetts firm 43 cents a pound for it, and this firm does its work under the surveillance of a government agent, says John Elfreth Watkins Jr., in Ladies Home Journal. The paper is manufactured of the finest rags, cleaned, boiled and mashed into pulp. As it is rolled into thin sheets silk threads are introduced into it by a secret process. These are the distinguishing marks making imitation of the paper well-nigh impossible. The sheets of paper, already counted twice and placed in uniform packages at the paper mill, are stored in a treasury vault and issued to the bureau of engraving and printing as wanted. Before leaving the treasury they are counted three times more, and the receiving official at the bureau must receipt for them. Then the bundles are unwrapped and the sheets are counted 28 times by a corps of women. This is to insure that each printer gets the recorded number-no more, no less. If one sheet of this precious paper be lost the entire force of men and women having access to the room where the misplacement has occurred are kept in, like so many school children, to find it. Each sheet is issued from the vault for the printing of a definite amount of money upon it. If the lost sheet were intended to ultimately represent \$4,000 worth of notes the group of employes to whom the responsibility of its misplacement has been traced must make good that amount if they cannot locate it within a reasonable time. The most expensive loss which has thus occurred was of a blank sheet issued for the printing of \$80 upon its face.

Indians at Work.

A requisition was recently received at the Indian supply depot at Omaha. for plows for the Sioux Indians. As this was the second request received within a short time an investigation was ordered. The first lot had been received all right; and had been used to prepare Indians' lands for irrigation. On being asked to show the inspector the ditches and reservoir, the Indians proudly led him to large dam built so high that all the surrounding country was inundated. The back of the dam was composed of the new plows. They had used the entire shipment for the purpose. And now the Indians at Standing Rock agency are undoing their fall work.-N. Y. Tribune.

A Remarkable Record.

Modern steamship travel is so safe that the English government has not lost or injured in transit a single man of the 250,000 sent to South Africa.—N. Y. Sun.

ABOUT THE DARDINELLES.

Interesting Description of One of the Natural Defenses of Constantinople,

The gorgeous capital of the sick man of Europe is well guarded by nature. Situated on the European shore of the eastern entrance to the Sca of Marmora, Constantinople is reached from the Mediterranean through the 45 miles of the Dardanelles and the 100 miles of the Sea of Marmora with difficulty, so far as a hostile fleet is concerned. From the Black sea Russia has only 17 miles of the Bosporus to traverse in case it desires to get at the reat of power of the moribund Turkish empire. So far as the Turkish navy. goes, its old, worn-out and helpless tubs, that usually lie moored in the Golden Horn, are of no value for the protection of the city, but it is held by many that the forts of the Dardanelles and others that command the approaches to Constantinople are not to be sneezed at, states the Philadelphia

The Dardanelles form a long, tortuous and narrow passage, swept by a strong current. The average width of the straits is only two miles, while at the narrowest point the channel is only about 1,000 yards broad. On either side the ground is the most favorable for forts and the most unfavorable for ships that may attempt to force a passage, for the latter would find it difficult to reach the forts at all with their guns, while being peculiarly susceptible to a plunging or downward fire, against which the thin armor of their decks could not protect them satisfactorily. In 1.78 Admiral Hornby, of the British fleet, when he led his squarron up the narrows, found that scarcely a gun in his fleet could be trained upon the Turkish batteries on the cliffs. He had, of course, no occasion to fire a shot, the Turks, then in alliance with England, not opposing his passage.

Gen. Tschichatscheff, the celebrated Russian artillery officer, recently stated after a minute inspection of the Dardanelles that the sultan can rely absolutely on the strength of its forts. He found no fewer than 67 Krupp guns on one side of the waterway and 48 on the other, all bearing directly on the channel. Moreover, the guns are mounted on eminences, giving them a plunging fire, and any man-of-war coming up must steam right toward them for the entire distance of the range. In addition to that the channel between Chanak and Abydos is so tortuous that vessels have to steam at reduced speed while passing under the fortifications. These fortifications alone are supposed to make the Dardanelles secure.

A recent visitor describing the approach to the city of imperial seraglios and mosques wrote of the Dardanelles as follows:

"On the whole, the passage of the Dardanelles is only possible to strongly armored ships, and that, perhaps, by night alone. The dispatch of an army corps up the straits is impossible till the forts have been reduced, and Turkey has at its disposal, at the lowest estimate, 200,000 armed men, who, if the sultan should be attacked, will, whatever his sins, defend him with Ottoman obstinacy till the last. However, there is one weak spot in the defense of the Dardanelles, which is the exposure to attack from the rear of the forts on the European side. An army covered by a sufficient fleet might without much difficulty land on the coast of the peninsula either in the Gulf of Sares or on the coast opposite the Isle of lanbos. Once established on the peninsula it would be an easy task to seize the earthworks on the European shore of the Dardanelles, the gorges of which are, as a rule, open and offer little resistance to attack from the rear. With these commanding forts in his hands an enemy could subdue those on the opposite coast sufficiently to cover the passage of his fleet."

The Turks have always realized the strategic importance of the Dardanelles and centuries ago took steps to fortify their position there. The two forts at the entrance to the Mediterrancan were erected by Mohammed II. in 1453 and were rebuilt by Mohammed IV. in 1659 to protect his empire from the Venetiaus. Not being kept in good order they were unable to prevent the passage of a Russian (in 1777) and the English squadron (in 1780). As early as 1809 England recognized the porte's right to exclude warships, but not until 1841 did the other great powers join with her. Fearful of Russian influence in the Ottoman empire, England, France, Prussia and Austria began to take an active interest in the eastern situation, and the result of their intervention was a treaty between them. Turkey and Russia, drawn up in 1840 and 1841. All the powers agreed to observe the right of the porte to exclude from the Dardanelles and the Bosporus the warships of foreign nations. This principle was reaffirmed by the treaty of Paris in 1856, and has been reaffirmed by the powers in every treaty drawn up between them since.

drawn up between them since.

The United States was not a party to any of these treaties and had always maintained its right to send men-of-war through the strait. In 1858 the frigate Wabash ran by the forts and up to Constantinople, the commander claiming the right to do so since his government was not a party to the treaties. The porte received him in a not unfriendly manner, but did not abate its claims to exclude the war vessels of all nations.

Mrs. Jaggsby According to this paper a physician has discovered that alsohol strengthens a man's mental

Jaggsby—It is perfectly true, my dear. It makes him see a lot of things that never existed.—Chicago Daily News.

vision. What rank nonsense!

RAISING IRON VALUES.

What the Possibilities of Bars Piaced in the Hands of Different Artisans Are,

The man who takes the first bar may be a rough blacksmith, who has only partly learned his trade, and has no ambition to rise above his anvil. He thinks that the best possible thing he can do with his bar is to make it. into horseshoes, and congratulates himself upon his success. He reasons that the rough lump of iron is worth only two or three cents a pound, and that it is not worth while to spend much time or labor on it. His enormous muscles and small skill have raised the value of the iron from one dollar, perhaps, to ten dollars, writes O. S. Marden, in Success.

Along comes a cutler, with a little

better education, a little more ambi-

tion a little finer perception, and says to the blacksmith: "Is this all you can see in that iron? Give me a bar, and I will show you what brains and skill and hard work can make of it." When his work is done, he shows the astonished blacksmith \$2,000 worth of knife blades, where the latter only saw ten dollars' worth of crude horseshoes. The value has been greatly raised by the refining process. Still another workman, whose processes are so almost infinitely delicate, whose product is so little known, by even the average educated man, that his trade is unmentioned by the makers of dictionaries and encyclopedias, takes but a fragment of one of the bars of steel, and develops its higher possibilities with such marvelous accuracy, such ethereal fineness of touch, that even mainsprings and hairsprings are looked back upon as coarse, crude and cheap. When his work is done, he shows you a few of the minutely barbed instruments used by dentists to draw out the finest branches of the dental nerves. While a pound of gold, roughly speaking, is worth about \$250, a pound of these slender,

hundreds of times as much.

Just as each artisan sees in the crude from some finished, refined product, so must we see in our lives glorious possibilities, if we would but realize them. If we see only horseshoes or knife blades, all our efforts and struggles will never produce hairsprings. We must realize our own adaptability to great ends; we must resolve to struggle, to endure trials and tests, to pay the necessary price, confident that the result will pay us for our suffering, our trials, and our efforts.

harbed filaments of steel, if a pound

could be collected, might be worth

HAVE QUEER OMENS.

Signs That Rule Every Act of the Superstitious Natives of Bornes,

Animals of omen play so important a part in the lives of the tribes of Borneo that much attention has been recently paid to the subject. The native hunter and farmer never passes a day without receiving some message from bird or animal that may change all his plans and hopes.

plans and hopes.

As stated in a recent article of the Popular Science Monthly, the "barking deer" is a very important omen to all the tribes. To one starting on a journey the cry of that animal means sickness or other misfortune; to a newly married couple it means the death of the bride or groom, and drums are beaten during a marriage procession so that the unlucky sound may not be heard. Very often it divorces the newly married.

The scream of a large hawk native to that country sends many a hunter or traveler scurrying to his home. When this bird behaves himself otherwise than by sailing silently along, a misfortune awaits the one who sees the bird. He returns home quietly, remains there possibly an hour, then sneaks out that the hawk may not see him and starts on his journey. The hawk must always appear on the right side of men when in a boat, for if it is seen on the left they turn their boat around got take bank and build a fire

around, go to the bank and build a fire. When the kingfisher that lives in the jungle utters this mournful note the strapper believes that the trap he is building will eatch nothing for many days to come. The troyon tells the hunter that he will be successful that day. If the latter is constructing a trap when he hears the cry he cuts off a small twig which he uses to release the trap. The tailor-bird is often used in connection with the water ordeal, when the two disputants contest to see which can hold his head under the water the longer time. The shrike brings good news to the farmer, by foretelling good crops. If the Malay bear climbs into a house that house must be torn down immediately. Besides these there are many other animals from whom messages for good or evil are received.

Bologna's Tipsy Towers. Bologna's two square leaning towers, the Garisenda and the Asinelli, which are more startling than the

which are more startling than the tower of Pisa, are safe. A rumor was started that they showed signs of weakening, but a commission of engineers pronounces them as solid as ever. The Asinelli tower is 315 feet high and was built in 1109. The Garisenda was built a year later, and was originally taller, but is now only 153 feet high. Its inclination, however, is greater than that of the other tower.

—N. Y. Sun.

** Knew When to Keep Away.

"Is your mistress in, Mary?" inquired the head of the house, as he came home.

"No, sorr. The dressmaker spoilt her new silk, an' she's gone there to see about it."

"W-h-e-w! Just say to her that I am called away on important business, and won't be home until late."—Stray Stories.

COLUMN DECOMMENDATE DO.W.

KEY TO PERPETUAL MOTION.

Girl Who Triscoted an Angle Says Solution Gives lier a New Opportunity,

Gertrude Cutchin, of Lebanon, Mo., has copyrighted her solution of the trisection of the angle, a problem that has been vexing mathematicians since the time of Euclid. She is now visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. V. Bevil, of 2818 Morgan street, St. Louis. She is only 18 years old. While attending the Lebanon high school last year her teacher, for a joke assigned her this problem-the trisection of an angle. To the surprise of her teacher she solved the problem and proved it. The teacher then applied for a copyright, and, with the aid of Congressman Shackleford, of Missouri, obtained it.

obtained it.
Since solving this difficult problem Miss Cutchin has received many congratulatory letters from prominent mathematicians the world over, but she remains modest and unassuming, though naturally proud of her success.

Miss Cutchin said: "It was just luck that I hit up in the right solution of the problem. I had never thought of it before, but as soon as the example was given to me I immediately saw a possible solution, which proved to be the correct one. The trisection of the angle I consider the key to perpetual motion. I now have the secret and in a few months hope to have a machine completed."

OPERATION FOR HEADACHE.

Young Woman Suffering from Severe Pains in the Head Relieved by Surgeons.

A trephening operation was performed successfully the other night on Miss Waterbury, daughter of John L. Waterbury, president of the Manhattan Trust company of New York, who lives in Madison avenue, Morristown, N. J. A special train on the Lackawanna railroad, bearing Drs. McBurney, Janeway and four other specialists of note, as well as 12 trained nurses, arrived there at 11:10 o'clock from Hoboken. They were conveyed at once to the Waterbury home. There a room, lighted by 20 incandescent lights, was prepared for the operation.

Miss Waterbury had been suffering for three weeks from severe head-aches, and the physicians were unable to diagnose her ailment. Finally her father decided to engage noted specialists without her knowledge. When informed by Dr. McBurney of the object of the visit, the young woman showed no fear and submitted bravely to the knife. Miss Waterbury is prominent in Morristown and New York society.

A FIREPROOF CAR.

C. T. Yerkes Invents One for Use in His Underground Railways of London.

Charles T. Yerkes, who will equip and operate the new underground electric railway in London, believes that one of the chief factors in the solution of electric traction is the use of fireproof cars. Such cars have never yet been used for passenger service. It will be interesting, therefore, to Americans' to learn that Mr. Yerkes practically has invented such a car with which his London road will be equipped. When Mr. Yerkes was asked about these cars, he said:

"When the London underground electric road is ready for business it will be equipped with absolutely fire-proof cars. These cars will make a repetition on our line of the recent accident in Liverpool, in which several persons were burned to death, impossible. The use of the cars will reduce to a minimum the possibility of the wrecking of cars, in ordinary collisions, such as accurred last week in the Park avenue tunnel."

What It Costs to Run London. Statistics taken from the new edition of the London manual show that the total annual cost of London government is £16,002,873, which is about 72 shillings per head of the population. The borough councils spend £2,884,860; the boards of guardians spend £2,513,714; the school board spends £2,402,951. The expenditure of the London county council is £2,-247,845. Street improvements carried out by the county council and not imcluded in the above figures have cost £5,929,820 in the 12 years ending March, 1901, which is the period that the county council has been in existence. The metropolitan board of works, in the 33 years of its existence, spent £11,516,974 on the streets of London, including the construction of the Thames embankment.

Married Man Lives Longest,

Dr. Filz, the leading German statistician, is satisfied, after many years of collecting materials, that married persons live longer than single persons. The death rate among married persons between 20 and 30 years of age in .7 per 1,000, unmarried, 8.4; between 30 and 40, married, 9.1; unmarried, 15.8; between 40 and 50, married, 14.2; unmarried, 26.5; from 50 to 60, married, 24, unmarried, 42; between 60 and 70 the proportions are, married, 45; unmarried, 71. These figures prove that the deaths of married persons between 30 and 70 are threefifths less than unmarried. The average life of the unmarried person who passes 31 is 58.6, of the married 64.4.

Has the Girl, So Why Should He.
Senator Depew upon his arrival in
this country will probably start immediately for Washington, says the
Chicago Inter Ocean, without waiting
to see all of his marriage certificates
mafely landed.

A NEW ARMY-RIFLE.

Improved Weapon to Displace the Krag-Jorgensen Now in Use.

Will Carry an Increased Powder Charge and the Cartridge Magasine Will Be Incased in the Mock of New Gum.

After several years' work the ordnance department of the army has
designed a new rifle to take the place
of the improved Krag-Jorgensen now
in the service. In the opinion of the
ordnance officers this new rifle is a
wonderful improvement in small
arms. Secretary Root has approved
Gen. Crozier's recommendations that
5,000 rifles of the new pattern be
made as soon as possible and distributed to the army.

uted to the army.

It may be several months, however, before the troops receive any of the rifles, as the changes will necessitate alterations in the machinery at the government arsenals where small arms are manufactured.

The new rifle will have a velocity of 2,300 feet a second and will carry an increased powder charge. The only change in the cartridge will be the cutting away of the rim at the base and substituting a groove in the cartridge case. The clumsy-looking magnazine on the present Krag will be in-

rased in the stock of the new gun.

The cartridges will be carried in clips of five each, and a slight downward pressure of the thumb will force all five cartridges into the magnitude at once.

Another feature of the new rifle will be the absence of the sword bayonet. In Gen. Crozier's opinion the sword bayonet is seldom used and does not compensate for the additional weight to be carried by the soldier. The new rifle will have a stiffened rod bayonet.

GIRL'S ASHES SCATTERED.

According to Her Dying Request, Her Incincrated Remains Are Cast Upon Waters of Hadson,

A unique funeral ceremony was that which closed with scattering the ashes of Miss Hannah R. Phillips' cremated body upon the waters of the Hudson amid a profusion of flowers. Miss Phillips lived with her brother Henry and her sister, Miss Esther Phillips, a school teacher, at 57 East One Hundred and Thirty-second street. Nav. York

ond street, New York.

She died on October 30. She had been a pupil of Dr. Felix Adler and adhered to no religious creed. It was her dying request that her body be eremated and her ashes strewn upon the Hudson. The body was incinerated and the ashes placed in an urn, which was sent to the home of Miss Fannie Auld, 2013 Fifth avenue, who had been a close friend of Miss Phillins.

lips.

The funeral rites were held at the Auld home in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The urn was hidden beneath banks of flowers. Then the brother, sister and Miss Auld were driven to the Hudson and rowed out into the river. The urn was opened and its contents were eaught up by the breeze and strewn upon the waters while the mourning friends showered flowers among

SUPPOSED METEORITE FOUND.

Heart-Shaped Mass Weighing About Fifty Pounds is Picked Up in Connecticut,

What is pronounced to be a meteorite has been picked up at Field Point park, opposite E. C. Benedict's residence, by Walter Freitag. It is almost heart-shaped, 18 inches across and eight inches thick. Mr. Freitag noticed that it was a peculiar shape, and although it weighed about 50 pounds he carried it on his shoulder to the village of Greenwich. Conn., where it was placed on exhibition.

Jeremiah Tierney and others have pronounced it a meteorite. It looks like a conglomeration of iron and cobbles, the stones being imbedded so deeply in the metal that they can hardly be released by using a cold chisel. In fact, the chisel is dulled by contact with the metal.

About a week ago what appeared to be a flash of lightning in the sky was seen by Edward Chard, night telephone manager of the New York Telephone company; Manager Fred Hally, of the Postal Telegraph company; Manager John E. Ray, of the opera house, and others. It is now believed that it was the meteorite found by Mr. Freitag. It is intended to give it to the Havemeyer school, which has a similar meteorite, only round and twice the size of this one.

London Sees American Beauty.

One of the beauties of the coming season in London will be Miss Gladys Deacon, the pretty American, who has been taken about so much lately by the duches of Marlborough. Mr. Whistler intends painting her portrait soon. Her sister, only/17, and still a schoolgirl, is also beautiful, and is expected to cause a great flutter when she appears in the smart world. Some persons go so far as to say the two sisters will cause a greater furore than the sisters Gunning, famous beauties a hundred years ago, of whom it is said that, when they appeared in the park people stood on chairs to see them.

Calendara.

Julius Caesar's calendar prevailed in Europe until 1582, when it was supplanted by that of Gregory XIII., now in use, which omits three leap years every 400 years.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est tr's sanadus en Lynicians et dans tous les Etats du Sud. 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Fl Prix de l'abounement, pour l'années Edition possiblement, pour l'années Edition possiblement pour l'années Edition production de l'abounement pour l'années Edition possiblement pour l'années et dans trus les Etats du Sud. 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. First de l'abounement, pour l'années Edition possiblement pour l'années et dans trus les Etats du Sud. 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. First de l'abounement, pour l'années Edition possiblement pour l'années et dans trus les Etats du Sud. 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. First de l'abounement, pour l'années Edition pour l'années et dans trus les Etats du Sud. 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. First de l'abounement, pour l'années Edition production de l'abounement pour l'années et dans les exceptions de l'abounement pour l'années et de l'abounement pour l'années