

THE STORY OF AMBER.

Fossil Resin from Cane-bearing Trees of Prehistoric Times—Great Field of Transia.

There is a beautiful fossil resin to account for the existence of amber. It is that the sisters of Phantom, that foghazy youth who tried to drive the chariot of the sun-god, wept bitterly at his death, and their crystal tears fell into the sea and turned to amber.

The more scientific explanation—if not so poetic—is that amber is the fossil resin from prehistoric cone-bearing trees. The wood rotted away but the resin was preserved in fossil form.

Age ago the whole eastern side of the Baltic was covered by these amber producing trees, so that now, the industry there is of great importance.

The fields in Prussia are 30 miles long and ten miles wide, and eight to 100 feet below the surface lies the treasure that for 3,000 years has yielded 80 tons a year of its riches. And yet they claim for that district at least \$1,000,000,000 worth still to come.

Of course the commonest kinds are blue only for a kind of carnish, but there is enough demand for the finer grades, for necklaces, mouthpieces and small trinkets, to make it an amber mine the source of great wealth.

At first the amber trade from Prussia to the Mohammedans was owned by the grand masters of the Teutonic Order, and it paid the full court expense. The coast was patrolled to prevent smuggling and the peasant who was caught hiding or selling it was hanged summarily. Now, however, the mining privileges can be rented from the government.

Amber is often found in isolated places. In Berlin, a few years ago, some workmen excavating for a house, came upon several fine pieces. The excitement that followed soon died out, however, for no more came to light.

Sometimes blocks of great weight are taken up, the largest being 134 pounds. The Royal Mineral Cabinet of Berlin holds it.

The ancients thought the transparent treasure possessed a soul, for when it was rubbed it attracted small articles. Thales, of Miletus, and Pliny both spoke of this.

Electricity is sometimes attracted to such an extent by workmen in mining and cutting it, that they have to change the pieces they handle in order to dissipate it.

Although amber is valued as jewelry, it is most sought for mouthpieces for pipes, especially as it is supposed to throw off infection by its electrical quality.

QUEER SUPERSTITIONS.

Bad Luck is Sure to Follow if One is Without Money on Thursdays.

"I'll never smart a man, it is how ever deep of brain, there is just a trace of superstition in his makeup," said a thoughtful man, and offered it to a controls him in various ways, but out his knowing anything about it.

"You should tell him that he was superstitious," he would resent it, and in no uncertain way. But all in all, superstitious in some way just the same," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"There are little things about which men are bit cranky, and they develop into well-remembered superstitions. There is the old man, who has a superstitious notion that if he gets up Thursday morning without money in his pocket it is bad luck, and he believes in it so firmly that he will not venture out of the house, and will not turn his hand to a piece of work if it happens to him. He is generally very careful to see that he has something left over Wednesday night, a nest egg, as the saying goes, for Thursday morning. But if sometimes he forgets, and suddenly discovers that he is dead broke. That settles it. Not a step will he take from the house on that morning. Now how is that for superstition? Yet all this superstitions, well you had better do it at long range. I know an old man in Chicago who has a queer little notion that it is bad luck to forget anything when you are leaving home in the morning. One morning he had washed to the car together. He suddenly turned on me with the statement: 'Don't go to the city today!'"

When I asked him why he said he had forgotten something. It's bad luck, he said, and he was unaccountably making tracks for the house when he said it. I suppose we all have these little notions and beliefs, but we are not religious of them, and so we are apt to be expeditiously, too that we are not the least bit superstitious. But we are, just the same!"

Wind and Vegetation. The effects of the wind on vegetation has been the subject of a report by Prof. A. Fish to the New York Academy of Sciences. The effects are, however, very generally of the nature of the prevailing wind, or the conditions that modify it, according to the wind's responsibility in carrying the seed to the plants. When the wind is a steady breeze from the same quarter, the plants usually show greater growth.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Glasgow is the biggest city in Scotland in area as well as in population. It covers 11 square miles, and its yearly rental is 44 millions.

The largest pleasure exhibited at the Royal academy of late years was that by Mr. Val Prinsep, in 1850, of Lord Lytton at Delhi. It was 2740 feet.

The cellar at the house of commons is 200 feet long and can hold 40,000 worth of wine. Usually, however, there is only a tenth of this amount stored.

The church of St. Alban in Holborn has a cross over 25 feet in height, and supposed to be the largest in England. It was given by the Duke of Newcastle.

The English post office gives 20 per cent. better speed in delivering parcels than the private carriers, and at a cost of six cents for one pound, eight cents for two pounds and 24 cents for 11 pounds.

Small huts connected with the monastery by telephone have been constructed in all the exposed places on the Grand St. Bernard by the monks, who can by this means more easily reader aid to travelers in difficulties.

Constant employment, according to an advertisement in an Italian newspaper can be obtained by experts capable of imitating the handwriting of old manuscripts. Seldom, perhaps, has a forger been advertised for quite so openly.

The Australian death rate from cancer for every 10,000 living has risen in the last 50 years from 2.75 to 5.74. It has more than doubled for males and nearly doubled for females. Cancer is, however, distinctly a disease of later life, increasing in prevalence as age increases beyond its middle term.

Not only are American mowers, harvesters and hay rakes in use in all the farming districts of south Germany, but our smaller agricultural implements, such as forks, garden and lawn rakes, hoes, shovels, spades and hand potato diggers, have also rapidly grown in favor and are now on sale in nearly every local hardware store.

QUICK POCKET-PICKING.

Incident That Took Place in New York Recently Which is Both Strange and True.

This occurrence, improbable as it may seem, actually happened in this city, says the New York Sun.

A certain large pawnbrokerage house which has a number of separate places of business employs an expert accountant to examine its accounts once a month. The accountant has a fine gold repeater and stop watch which was given to him by his father and for that reason is valued by him at even more than its intrinsic value.

This accountant, who lives in Brooklyn, went to the pawnbroker's the other day from his home. He crossed the Third street ferry and reached the Bowery on a cross-town car, walking the rest of the distance to his store.

Instead of passing through the private hall of the rear office, he entered the office by the front door. As he passed through the door he saw a man in a young man who was peering out in such a hurry that he almost knocked down the accountant. Behind the man he saw a man who was laughing and holding something in his hand.

"What's the joke?" the accountant asked him.

"Why," answered the clerk, "that fellow who just rushed out wanted \$75 on this watch. He said he had bought it for \$10. The watch is worth \$25, so I told him to wait a minute until I could call up the police and find out where he had got it for that insignificant sum. You saw how he waited."

"Let me see that watch," said the accountant.

He looked, then clapped his hand on his watch pocket. The pocket was empty.

"That's my watch," he said, and opening the case showed to the clerk, no less surprised than was the accountant, the description his father had had engraved on the inside cover.

"The thief had picked his pocket probably in the crowded place, and had fled to the pawnbroker's hearing him there by only a minute or two."

New Materials for Bread. Some of the many materials used for bread have been brought to notice by M. Paul Combes. Beans, peas and other leguminous seeds, as well as maize and other cereals, which, when mixed with wheat or rye, or the bread is made to be more palatable, or otherwise of poor quality. Mashed potatoes mixed with wheat or maize flour give palatable bread which, however, attracts moisture. Rice flour makes fine yellow bread, agreeable both to sight and taste, and the wheat flour bread that forms the chief food of the Christian population is, in healthful, agreeable, digestible and keeps 15 days or longer. Bread has been made from almost any people of France having been used to the necessity in tropical countries. Maize, dried and crushed, was stalk crushed for bread by Norwegians, and other substances that have been used most of them are of the same kind.

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BOTHERSOME ADIPOSE.

Hamorous Instances of the Inconvenience Caused by Being Too Fat.

Dr. Simpson is very keen on advancing in his profession; the hearing of him is more zealous devotee. Alas for his ambition, he quite neglected the regimen of the late Mr. Banting, so that when he applied for the post of assistant surgeon on board one of the ships of the United States navy, the committee of selection politely rejected him on the ground that he was too stout to get through the hatchways, relates London Tit-Bits.

Two years since the guardians of Petworth, near Ashford, were obliged to refuse admittance to a female pauper in consequence of her excessive corpulence. Firstly, because they had no clothes large enough to fit her massive person, secondly, because she could not walk upstairs, and by reason of her abnormal corpulence the workhouse officials were unable to lift her from the ground.

At the time when an Ohio damsel became engaged to the man of her choice she weighed but ten stone, a moderate weight, but before the day set for the marriage it reached the alarming figure of 25 stone. This was too much for her fiancé, who promptly cried off, only to find himself sued for breach of promise, the deserted lady declaring that as her excessive weight—an insuperable bar to other offers—had accumulated during their engagement, her lover had, by unduly prolonging his courtship, been guilty of contrary duty negligence.

While strolling through a French fair, Lablache, the celebrated singer, a man of enormous proportions, was accosted by an irate workman, who, with much indignant gesticulation, inquired what was the use of exhibiting a "fat man" when the public could see one much bigger for nothing. It was taking the bread out of an honest man's mouth—that it was! Ticked with the humor of the situation Lablache gave the man a handsome gratuity, and laughingly promised to quit the fair ground forthwith.

On another occasion, when leaving Covent theater after rehearsal, the same singer found that his carriage had not arrived. A four-wheeler was therefore hailed, into which, with some difficulty, Lablache hoisted himself, poised on the edge of the smaller seat. To change his position was necessary, but as he rose to do so the floor of the vehicle, constructed only to bear normal weight, gave way with a crash, and the celebrated artist found himself standing in the road. From this awkward position he was, amid the laughter of the onlookers and the obprobria of rabby, extricated with no little difficulty.

RECEIVES QUEER LETTERS. The Treasurer at Washington Gets One That is Indubitably Replied To.

Pathetic letters, addressed to the United States treasurer, are not uncommon outside Washington recently brought tears to the eyes of the kindly man with glasses, who stands guard over Uncle Sam's money, says the Washington Times.

It was the story of a little girl, called by the district poorhouse, who was given to the child by her mother when he was on his deathbed. The note was the first money the mother had made after she was buried.

The child treasured the bill, but there came a time when hunger compelled many necessities and this note had to go. The girl took the bill to the bank at her home, in a small town in New Jersey, and was told that it was too old to be of value. Her father had once owned it for that no United States money was to be considered worthless and she appealed to Treasurer Rogers.

Read what she had to say, and then guess whether the letter was in vain.

"Dear Mr. Treasurer: Excuse me, you will find a very poor girl, which my papa gave me when he died. It is the first he ever made when he first went into the dental business. He told me to keep it until he had died and needed it. Papa has been dead two years. I need it very much now. I took it to the bank and they said it was too old, but papa once told me all United States money could be exchanged at Washington. Papa was all through the treasury about four years ago with mamma. Maybe you not papa—he was a thirty-third degree mason. We had lots of money then, but papa was sick two years and Arnie was sick two years, and it took all our money. So now I must send this to you to exchange for a new dollar bill as I need it. Poor papa would have died if he knew we were in need of that dollar. It is not good for you to exchange it is. New good-bye, from Little Girl."

Keep Him Too Well. A well-known lawyer made a powerful plea recently in a breach-of-promise case. His little son went home and said:

"Mama, I found papa make a 'split tooth' today. As I what do you think papa about that, and he made some of the 'jargon' out of it."

"And what did you do with my son?" asked the lawyer's wife.

"Oh, he can't fool me," replied the hair and grade of the family's stray stories.

Lack of a Male Woman. An elderly woman, Mrs. M., was taking a conspicuous luncheon to the mountains of Arizona, was shown an abandoned claim by her Italian servant. She took it, with great thoughtfulness, to work it up, and before long she was out with \$3,000 and a life interest. Chicago Post.

PITH AND POINT.

Of course there are some lefty souls who care not what others say of them, but just give some of them a chance to get even!—Puck.

Bill: "They never take the time of the last horse in a race, do they?" Jill: "No; he always seems to take his own time." Youkers Statesman.

Another Phase of Trouble. Smith: "Your new cook stays with you contentedly?" Tompkins: "Oh, yes; she can't cook."—Detroit Free Press.

Arthur and I are engaged—but for goodness' sake, dear, don't tell anybody. "Why not?" "Why—Arthur doesn't know it yet, and I want to surprise him."—London Tit-Bits.

Nothing New.—First Citizen—"What do you think of this idea of an army of the unemployed marching to Washington?" Second Citizen—"That's nothing new. It happens every four years."—N. Y. Weekly.

Reggie: "I'm in a bad fix, Claude, dear boy. Breach of promise cases, you know." Claude: "I didn't suppose you had nerve enough to propose." "Oh, I did it by phone. Called up Ella at her house from my office, but Bella also was on the wire. The pesky thing got crossed and when I said 'Will you marry me?' they both said 'Yes' so quick it made me stagger. Now, I suppose one of them will sue me for damages."—Youkers Statesman.

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

Parts of the Old Roman Empire Which No Modern Traveler Has Ever Seen.

Few people appreciate the fact that today at the dawn of the twentieth century, there are still parts of the old Roman empire where no traveler of modern times has been; that there are ancient towns which no tourist has seen, temples and towers that no lover of classic architecture has delighted in, inscriptions in ancient Greek that no savant has as yet deciphered, whole regions, in fact, full of antiquities for which no Baedeker has been written, and which are not shown upon the latest maps, writes Howard Crosby Butler, in "A Land of Discoveries."

To realize the truth of this, one needs only to cross the ranges of mountains that run parallel to the coast, west of the Mediterranean, and avoiding all caravan routes, is to enter independently almost the entire country that lies between these mountains and the Euphrates. Here is a territory which, though not wholly explored, is full of most wonderful surprises. Here are cities and towns long deserted, not so great or so imposing, perhaps, as Palmyra, but far better preserved than the city of Zenobia, and giving a much truer picture of the life of the ancient inhabitants than one can draw from those famous ruins. These towns are not buried, like the great cities of the Mesopotamian plain, nor have their sites been built upon in modern times, as have the classic cities of Greece.

These towns, they stand out against the sky upon high ridges or in sheltered, sequestered valleys, presenting to the view of the traveler as he approaches them very much the same aspect that they did in the fourth century of our era, when inhabited by prosperous, cultivated and happy people, or when deserted by those inhabitants some 1300 years ago.

Fluorine Isolated at Last. Fluorine, the most active element known, has been isolated by M. Moissan in a state of absolute purity, and when free from moisture it is found to lose entirely its extraordinary power of attacking glass. Pure fluorine, therefore, may be sealed in a glass tube. In collaboration with Prof. Dewar, the tube of gas was immersed in liquid hydrogen, where the liquefaction and solidification of the fluorine were observed, and the freezing point was found to be at 220 degrees C. below zero. As most substances are known to become inert at such cold, the question has arisen whether all chemical action ceases near absolute zero. To test this, the tube of fluorine was broken in the liquid hydrogen, and the result was a quiet explosion, with no flame and no coloration of the apparatus employed. It has been thus proved that some chemical action is possible at about minus 242 degrees C., or only 25 degrees above the absolute zero.

A Little Diligent. "What are you doing, my dear, you're not very diligent, but you'll know your duty."—London Tit-Bits.

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CATCHING WILD ELEPHANTS.

Methods New and Old by Which the Huge Beasts Have Been Taken.

From the time when the world was made, dusty elephant herds may have come in winter to the Chittagong jungles? Ancient Kings of Hind, writes Stephen French Whitman in Everybody's Magazine, took them in pitfalls, and used them in war, or as symbols of their rank and power in peace. The English, looking with western eyes at the great, powerful, docile beasts, saw that they were good to bear the guns and stores of their army into places where men alone could not take them, so they, too, began to trap them in stockades.

The Indian government made an elephant department that grew with the years. Men were well paid to study the ways of elephants, the best methods of taking and keeping them, taking them, headquarters for men like Peterson Sahib. This man, the first great elephant taker, realized the process of capturing them to a science, taking not one or two but 50 at a coup, a herd complete.

After a herd is trapped, tamed elephants have their parts to play in tugging their wild brethren. The attack by the tame beasts is sudden, rough and disconcerting. They have been trained in many a dusty combat, and have learned how to conquer the frenzy by system. Walking in pairs, they drive at the wild herd to break it up, to strike out solitary victims and hold them until they are tied.

Here are two tame elephants that have got one big, terrible beast between them. They shut him down against a tree, one on each side of him. The nooses slip down over the tame elephants' tails, and while the beasts with blunted tusks jolt the breath out of their captive, the men with trailing ropes dodge bravely among the massive, scuffling feet. While one may write it, loops are about the wild one's hind legs and fast to the tree trunk. At once the tamed beasts draw apart, their drivers, dashing dust derisively into the amazed, enraged prisoner's weeping eyes, leaving him to strain and bellow uselessly, the nooses mount, the drivers turn back into the melee for another. The clamorous work goes on and the beast is tamed.

When the sun has set and the last great knot is tied, order comes from chaos with the clearing of the battle-cloud. They are all safe, tethered and chained before these little folk with the master mink.

The soldiers gather under the swinging lanterns and the lighted lamp in the tent. Smoking deeply, they listen to the report of Sir Ali, who says:

"The captured herd is in the best shape. The nooses, the traps, the tame beasts, have all been trapped fast against fate already. Because they are tame, they may be taken to the city before the tame beasts are tamed. Then men may be set to work to tame them. With pairs all day, and one by one, and break them to the presence of men. All of the tame beasts have had some tame as a reward. In the days, when years of the elephants have worn themselves out, it will be possible. All the tame beasts will be sent to the men to keep the tame beasts back."

WHERE MEN FAIL AS COOKS. Split Their Sense of Taste with Tobacco and Are Incapable of Testing Foods.

"Men will never place within as far as the taste of food is concerned, as the women are able to do. It is a fact that men are unable to taste, and are therefore incapable of testing foods. A good diary club to be had. A good diary club to be had. A good diary club to be had. A good diary club to be had."

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BEAUTY AND THE BEASTS.

Views of a Bunch of Male Characters on the Subject of Female Excellence.

A group of men were discussing that most interesting subject—beauty. "That's a pretty girl," said one. "That's a pretty girl," said another. "That's a pretty girl," said a third. "That's a pretty girl," said a fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a tenth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eleventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a twelfth. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fourteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventeenth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a nineteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a twentieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a twenty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirtieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a thirty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fortieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a forty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fiftieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a fifty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixtieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a sixty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a seventy-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eightieth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said an eighty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said an eightyninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninetieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninety-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a ninetieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundredth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and first. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and second. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and third. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and tenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and eleventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twelfth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fourteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and seventeenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and eighteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and nineteenth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twentieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and twenty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirtieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and thirty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fortieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and forty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fiftieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and fifty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixtieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-third. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-fourth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-fifth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-sixth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-seventh. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-eighth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and sixty-ninth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and seventieth. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and seventy-first. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and seventy-second. "That's a pretty girl," said a hundred and seventy-third. "That's a pretty girl,"