WINNINGS GO TO CHARITY.

Barge tums Won by Titled Owners on Horse Races Devoted to Most Morthy Purposes.

The king of Sweden recently told a story of King Edward's charitable propensities. Just before the race for the Derby, which the king's horse, Diamond jubilee, carried off his royal highness -as he then was was watching the horses proceeding to the starting post, mays a writer in Answers. Suddenly turning to the king of Sweden, who was with bim, be said:

"I am most especially anxious to win to-day.

"Why so?" inquired the king.

"Because," was the answer, "I slways give the princess whatever amount my success happens to bring me. With the stake money of the last Derby I won the princess provided 1,700 poor boys with a complete outfit-clothes, underlinen, boots and all necessaries-and stamped on each article was: 'From your friend,

the prince." Others besides the king have devoted great sums won on the turf to charity. The duchess of Portland recently presented to her husband a very handsome blotting book of Russia leather, heavily mounted in silver. On the mountings are engraved the names of all the races won by that extraordinary racer, Donovan. In 1889 Tonovan won the Derby and the St. Leger, besides the Newmarket stakes and many other important races.

The total sum won by Donovan during his racing career amounted to £76,-800, and the whole of this large fortune the duke gave to his wife for the purpose of building aimshouses for widows of the duke's tenants and a cottage hospital for the neighborhood.

Baron Hirsch was another great trufite most of whose winnings went to charity. As is well known, the baron left almost the whole of his millions toward establishing colonies for Jews in the Holy Land. But during his lifetime he spent more than £50,000 of turf winnings on charity. All of the winnings of La Fleche, amounting in All to £34,585, were devoted to various charities. 

MUSCLE VERSUS MUSTACHE.

Physical Trainer Develops the Former, But Wages War tpon the · Birente Adorament.

Tucked away in an up-town side street,

an athiene trainer who gets from all his whichis the liberal sum of \$50 a week to keep them in good physical condition. They are a credit to him, and look as if his services were worth the money, says athe New York Sun.

They grow strong, as a matter of course, the fat are reduced in bulk and the thin made plumper. But there is one other peculiarity of their training which is not so much a matter of course.

This is the tendency of all of the trainer's clients to dispense with their mustaches, after they have had a course or two under him. He is the determined emmy of the mustache. He be-Heves it unsanitary, and a survival of those primitive days in which men's faces were covered with hair.

The trainer talks eloquently of the impossibility of keeping a mustache entirely clean, especially when a mansmokes. During the few minutes of daily exercise that his system requires the trainer talks of many subjects. His conversation covers a wide range. But one subject always reanwars." He mever neglects the unhealthfulness of the mustache.

so his patients. If they are to be called that, come to have a certain distaste for the mustache, even if they have worn one for years. When he sees a sign of weakness, the trainer sticks to the attack. So toward the end of their train-Ing period it generally happens that the musfache disappéars.

Some patients have withstood the trainer's arguments. But most of them emerge from their course of treatment stronger and with newly shaven upper ilps that are consciously stiff, after years of seclusion under the sheltering moustache.

## LEAGUE OF WOMEN FARMERS.

Eurpeses and Plans of an Argicultural Union Recently Formed in England.

English women have banded themselves together in leagues innumerable. but it will be news to some people to hear that there is a women's agricultural union in existence, with a membership of nearly 200, reports London Black and White.

It appears that the bulk of the members only undertake the lighter kinds of farm work, and we presume that the union is not prepared with a propaganda to get women, as well as men, "back to the land," in the literal sense of the

For that would be a return to the bed fild cass when women were considered almost as suitable as men leven for the complest sorts of field labor

Even to-day, in remote rural districts. one may see the uplands dorted with the huddled forms of women, hoeing, weeding turnips, weed pulling, ormost monotonous task of all scening to exterminate the persistent "couch-

To stand wer ing slowly in a field, and feel the cress of rain water, first in legs and shoot ders, then on hips and head, then at back, front and sides, and 304 to work on till the leaden light diminishes and marks that the sun is down, demands a costinut modicum of

stee ism, even of hereism Dist, of course, apropting turnips on depressing autumnal days is only one phase of farm labor, and women can and suitable and fairly pleasant occupartion in the dairy, the garden, and the baryest field. Lastly there is horticusture, which the union makes a subaidiary object of its care.

PASSING OF CREEKS.

Self-Government Agreed To by Many of the Indians.

Intelligence and Progressive Ideas of the People Lead Them to Get in Line with the Governmental Policy.

The union party of the Creek nation, of the Indian territory, has adopted the following platform, which its candidates have pledged to support in the coming election in the Creek nation, says a re-

cent report: "We recognize, not without something of sadness and regret, the fact that we stand to-day face to face with the evening twilight of the day of our political identity, and so short is our future within which we may exercise the little authority left us, that no matter who shall be elected to the chieftainry he can but foster and promote an administration which in turn can do little other than bring to as speedy a conclusion as possible a just and equitable settlement of the landed and moneyed interests of our citizens in line with the policy of the government, the wishes of the people, and the terms of existing agree-

ments.

"To the Creeks, who have always been self-governing and possessed a government originating so far back in the dim and misty past that memory of man runneth not to the contrary. It appears hardly credible that they may meet as they have in council to-day, and find it not worth their while to think or plan for their future welfare and growth as a distinct, separate and continuing nation of Indians. Yet it is so. The prophecles of the seers of our forefathers are upon us, and we can but bend to that which we see must be, with all the grace that our natures can bring to bear. Tinged with much of the unpleasant, as are the reflections forced upon us in these times, we do not forget that we are men long since inured to hardship and misfortune, men who must not waste any time in idle commiseration or repining over unpleasant conditions; men in whose calculations despair can find no place, but men who believe in and advocate the policy of bravery in faring conditions as they find them, and taking hold of and utilizing every means found at hand in the effort to secure the greatest good to the greatest numher of our citizens. In the promotion and protection of these paramount in-

acrests, we believe in a strict compil-

ance with all the stipulations negotiated

with the United States as modified,

amended and supplemented from the old

treaty of 1790, down to and including that approved June 29, 1902. "We believe in and insist on a just distribution of all our lands to our citizens, in accordance with appraisement thereof made with reference only to their surface value for purposes of agriculture and home building, and not in accordance with the suspected existence of minerals therein. We desire that the citizens be informed as soon as possible of the appraisement made of their respective allotments, as well as those remaining unallotted, in order that they may scleet from such unafforted lands the amount meessary to equalize their shares with the standard provided in existing agreements. Notwithstanding occasional accounts to the contrary, it is a fact that since the change in our school system our people have lost interest in the education of the young of the nation to such a deplorable degree that there is now ample cause for more than no to suspicion that the liberal funds provided by the nation for this importhat interest is promotive of little good, asid: from providing salaries and sup-

officers of education. "If our school system is to be continned, we believe it highly important that the subject of inspiring interest in our proper in this important matter should at once lengage the serious thoughts of those in authority. We behere that some plan of publicity supported in part or wholly by the nation, at least during its life, should be maintained for the publication of all public acts wherein the nation or individual citizens are directly or otherwise interested. With a reliable medium through which the citizen reading the Indian tongue only may inform himself, he could be informed of all public matters that ought to be known to intelligent citizens; he would know the rules and regulations of the interior department concerning matters of vital inter-

part for persons installed as teachers and

est to him. "With such an agency of correct information properly managed, it is reasonable to believe that they would not be sa easily rent and disturbed as they have been by the factional differences that have resulted so disastrously to me material interests of negroes, as well as red men, nor, perhaps would so many have suffered imprisonment. While the union party believes in union and traternity with all good people, it is for many valid reasons opposed to any scheme to drag the Creek nation fore union with Oil abonia or with any orner territory not Indian for the purpose of forming one state of the union. The question of statchood for the Indian territory should be left to a cecision. facily reached by the vote of those to be enversed by the proposed new crea-

He Was Desperate. Inste Pennale. What he how dare you. attempt to steal that pied placed on the

whitew sill to cool? Trainb Twas a orful reckless ting ter to malam, but when or feller's staryin his willing ter car in at edity of

three Change Daily News Got Him That Time. Husband We don't need that rugany more than a cut needs two tails. How

often base I told you, dear, never to buy ar china because it's cheap? Wife But it wasn't cheap, my love.

It cost \$55 Stray Stories.

EUSBANDS FOR HUNDREDS.

Dig Dinner Given by Flemish Girls in Belgium to tatch Matrimontal Pariners.

. The Flemish girls of Ecaussines, a small town in Belgium, have given every indication of being as up-to-date as their American staters. This town is about 2 to 1 in favor of women and there are not enough men to furnish husbands for marriageable girls. The maidens got together and formed a society to promote marriage and adopted Hymen as their patron, reports a London baner.

A big dinner was given and all the unwedded youths for miles around were invited. Invitations were sent into Holland and France. Buch a horde of young men was never seen in the place.

A huge table was laid in the center of the plaza and the pretty hostesses. dressed in their best, were on hand to supply the wants of the sharp apperires. In the afternoon all the girls, with their parents and bachelor-guests, assembled in front of the town hall to hear addresses on the subject of matrimony.

Then the event of the day took place The loverless girls took their places at table first, each leaving an empty sent at her side and waiting anxiously for the youth who should elect to sit beside her.

There was an agful pause ere the first man screwed up courage to leave the rest, who stood huddled together as if for protection from the danger that awaited them, but at last a brawny fellow from some distance, whose hearth was comfortless without a wife, made a choice and took his seat, and then another and another, and soon all the places were taken.

Dinner lasted till seven o'clock, in true Flemish fashion ending with songs and speeches. By this time acquaintance was made, hearts were warmed, and declarations made, and the girls who had succeeded in securing sweethearts made their appearance in the village square arm-in-arm with their captured swains.

Very few were left lamenting, their prospective single-blessedness. The dinner was followed by a ball in the open air, and many wedding days are already fixed.

RUNNING THE RAPIDS.

Thrilling Moment When the Lumberman's Baft Is on the Verge of Demolition.

The running of the many sections or "band" of a great timber-raft through five miles of rapids is no easy task, says a writer in Scribner's. It is now little more than ten o'clock, and there is but one band left. It is five tribs in length, and two in width, and is manned by a crew of 30. Now that the river is clear below the last hawser is cast off, and the crew man the 14 sweeps at either bow or stern. As the strong current, catches us, the pilot, standing upon a "loading stick" in the center of the band, begins signaling with his arms: for presently the booming of white waters. will drown his verbal orders. Since early morning the leaves have scarcely fluttered, but now-just as we are heading into the perilous channel that leads down among the plunging foam and scraggy rocks—the tree-tops on yonder hill begin bowing and waving; and then down the hillside through the valley they all co a-nodding together, while a squall, rushing out from the bank, strikes the stern of the band, and swings us slowly toward the northern shore The eyes of the anxious crew are on the pllot, but he, regarding only the rocks ahead, makes never a move. Good Lord' is the pliot dreaming? A single moment seems eternity ' I'ncontrollable exasperation loosens the tongue of the manat the nearest sweep, and, perchance above the booming of the rapids the pilot hears the blasphemy, for at last the spell is broken. He turns his head, perceives the danger, frantically signals. and instantly we reverse ours. Dip. swish, swirl, dip. swish, swirl! sound the great bending sweeps, as the men with might and main tug at them. Talk of ralley slaves! could ever men row harder? With clenched teeth, knitted brows. and straining muscles the crew fight the current in vain. Faster and faster swings the stern around, and nowworse luck than ever-a corner of the

Little Sister's Rejoinder.

water wins.

how strikes a rock on the channel's

southward side. The combat ends. The

Out in the East End is a young woman whose little rister is much inclined to ask numerous questions, and though she is sometimes a little slow about understanding things in general, she is as quick to see a point as most little girls of six. The other day Little Sister asked. Big Sister the direction to the home of a new acquaintance. Big Sister tried ber best to make the way plain, to no avail. and finally, becoming exasperated, exclained

"Oh follow your nose, Nan, and you

will finally find the place " "Well, if you ever follow your nese," came the quick retort, "you will go upand up, and up, and be an angel by and by, which you're not now "

Which reference to a nose inclined to he pug ended the controversy -- Pittaburg Gazette.

Hard to Understand.

"I don't seem to understand things at all," whined the boy "What's the matter now" asked his

"Why, yesterday wou whipped me because I didn't tell the truth, and to-day mamma whipped me because i did."

"Oh. I guess not." "Yes, she did. Old Mrs. Brown was here an' kept jolty-coddline me, an' then she asked me if I dunn't like her, an' I said no. If I'd said 'yes' I s'ppose you'd. have licked me for lyin', an' when I said 'no' ma licked me for not being politic. A boy don't seem to have any chance at all." -- Chicago Post.

TEEMS WITH GAME.

outhern Alaska Is the Paradise of Big-Game Hunters.

Herds of Caribon and Droves of Mountain there Often Met With -What a Yukon Hunter

To the seeker for "easy" game-fish, fowl or mammai-i would recommend that portion of southern Alaska, northern British Columbia and western northwest territory, through which the Daiton trail to the Yukon and the Klondike passes, writes a correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. There are other portions in this northern country where certain kinds of game are more plentiful, but none where there is so great a variety within a short distance of the coast. Few if any bears will be found to rival the 2,000-pound monsters described in the government reports of Kodisk island; no herds of caribou are likely to be encountered to compare with the great bands, numbering thousands, that roam beyond the arctic circle; some difficulty may even be met with in getting a shot at a moose on the coast side of the mountains. But the hunter who desires to make a record kill in two weeks' time of more kind of big game than he is likely to see even in any other district of North America, I would advise to board a steamer at Scattle with a ticket to Haines, Alaska.

Haines, formerly Haines' Mission, lies near the head of Lynn capple nearly 1.000 miles north of Seattle, about 80 in the same direction from Juneau, and 15 miles south of Skagway. It is the starting point of the Dalton trail, and furnishes ample outfitting facilities, though if one is out only for a short hunt it is best to go light in Porcupine City, 40 miles up the Chilkat river, near the British Columbian line, and go out in two-day or three-day jaunts from there. If a longer stay is possible, the chance of getting a moose or a caribou will be enhanced by taking saddle and pack animals and crossing over the mountains to the valleys of the upper Alsek river, on the British side of the line. The customs officials at Pleasant Camp are very lenient toward hunting parties, and it is possible to get through with a very low bill of duties.

The mountains of this district contain more mountain sheep than any other section of America. I have often sen them in droves numbering many hundred standing motionless on the steep slopes of a small mountain-side glacier, their white bodies almost indistinguishable against the snowy background, and their black noses and big hack-curving horns standing out like a page covered with mixed punctuation marks. But they are as characteristically wary here as in the southland. and I often found them more difficult to approach than -the more-hunted sheep of the Rocky mountains. They grow to a great site and the borns of some of the big rams are enormous. Those of the only male I billed measured 16 inches in circumference at the have, and there were rams in the same herd have appeared to have much larger ones.

The sheep is the only animal that is, wilder than in other districts. I joined a couple of mounted pelice once on a money hunt in which we on our snow shore and with the assistance of several Indians, ran a big bull off into the deep show and shot him. My first caribou I peppered all around the edges and missed two or three times while he ran from a couple of gun lengths off, the distance at which I first raised him, over the top of a hill. My packer followed him and brought him down with a pretty 200-yard shot, just as he was plunging into a little lake to make his sarape by swimming. Several other caribou I lost at short distances by poor marksmanship, bear, black and brown, I shot at under ten wards, and once I lost a big-silver-tip at 20; ptarmigan and grouse I killed on several occasions with the "gee pole" jerked from my sled, salmon I have gaffed at the rate of ten a minute, and literally kicked them from the water as they floundered over a riffle.

The bear are wonderfully tame, particularly the black, and almost any kindof a shot can average two or more a day within ten miles of Porcupine City. and other game in proportion.

His Yame Was O'Grady. An English tourist, on his arrival at Dublin, bired an Irish cabby to take him and his baggage to one of the principal hotels. When he arrived at his destination he gave the driver half a crown. The cabby looked at it in supreme contempt and asked him

what that was for. "That is your fare," said the Englishman.

At this the Irishman became so violent and abusive that the tourist threatened to take his name and summon him.

"Do it if you can," said Pat. The Englishman cook out his note book and walked around the ear to look. for his name, and found it was scratched out.

"I see your name is obliterated," said the tourist. "Pwbat?" says Pat.

"I see your name is obliterated," said the Euglishman

"Faith, then, you're a liar!" cried cabby "It isnet; it's O'Grady "-The Scotsman.

Rough on the Doctor. Doctor I thing there is peason of one kind or another in your system Parient A wouldn't be a bit surprised. What was in the last bottle of medicine

In the Academy of Art. Tiresome Friend Got anything in the academy?

you gave?-Der Doribarbier.

Eminent Artist (peevishly) -- Yes. "Good! What do you call it?" \*A headache." -- Loudon Sketch.

" BOSTON'S WAR CANNON.

Caeless itelies of Retreition Days Ope dered to Be Disposed Of at Public Auerlon.

The old guns that have for so many years protected Boston from their vantage point on Castle Island, are to be sold at aurtion, according to the Bos-

ton Post, of recent date. Most of them are of obsolete type, and, though useless in case of war. would, nevertheless, have been valuable historical relies for Boston to possess. The park commission had an option on the purchase of these relice, and refused it for lack of funds. Consequently, though the city of Boston placed their trust in them, next after God, during the days of the civil war, they will be knocked off to the highest bidder

The order for the disposal of the guns was recently issued by Gen. Crozlet. chief of ordnance of the United States. For a long time the guns have been past all military use, but have been allowed. to remain in the positions that they held so creditably during the dark days of the rebellion, and when the island was turned over to the city of Boston to be used in times of peace as a public park they became the most interesting of the attractions of Castle Island.

Though old, some rusty, and all useless on account of being obsolete, these guns once bade defiance to the first fronclad warships that ever salled the ocean. and the citizens of Boston were confident. that no vessel of any description could pass the line of fire which would have issued from the loopholes of Fort Independence.

In those days this was considered one of the most impregnable of any of the for's that protected the Atlantic seacoast. The fort itself was built of blocks of solid granite, protected and strengthened by outlying earthwork. and was garrisoned by a large force of well provisioned men. All were trained marksmen, and the weapons at their disposal could not have been rivated anywhere in the world

Since those days many of the grins have been taken from the Island and broken up, and others have been dismounted and He rusting in the salt grass, prostrate giants, shorn of all martial glory. But some have remained intact, as in the days when they were the city's watchdogs. Still others have been thrown from their carriages and He on the ground close at hand.

Near the macazines is a long line of

ground are hime or ten ten-inch gung, and just beyond are three mirrord the mute monsters, pointing their muzzles There are more sun carriages near the

grandhouse, and seven or eight of the eight-field gams lie prone beside them, while near the end of the bridge, commanding the channel between Castle and Sovernor's island is another mounted battery of four places, and a number of carriages and unmounted gues. There are also two morears.

Though useless row they would have mass scrysinteresting lister callernaments. A hundred years from thew they would be remarded with each greate. er veneration.

This has torn the thought of many minute, and it is expected to a wherether are placed under the hammer there will he come here's thiddings. Many of the historical societies of Boston and Massa-Philippitta tom for that makery have lighmilled the interpret of hand prepresentattion of the ground ab lift together. necourts to the effective aboth that latter has declined with thanks in

A REMARKABLE COMMUNITY.

Fallure of the Rappist Society to Elm tublish a Permanent Chilling Place in America.

. One handred years and in 1903, George Roph, has one of the Harmons somety, William minimple were afterwards varia-You y known as Rapposts, Barmonttes. and Economists, came from Germany to America. Under the able leadership of "Father" Rapp and his adopted son, Prederick, the community flourished in its earliest stages. Icuring the first quarter of the century its members built bree different towns, and thoreased in influence and in numbers. From the pinnacle of its temporal power, which was reached in 1831, the society has slowly but steadily declined in membership, with a resultant leasening of activity. The last three-quarters of the century of the society's existence was marked by deaths, desertions and dissensions; and by law-suits which the society always won, but which sapped its resources, says an article on "The Passing of the Rappists," by W. G. Da-Ms. in Gurton's Macazine

In the last decode under the stimutus. of a combinal serior trustee the socite railled sufficiently to hee itself the medit and to receive what was virtestly a certificate from the supremeon of the United States, that it was eth in existence. This was last Octobur. Six months later the end came, a Acoust the middle of April all the holdness of the Harmboy secrety in the Sewiskly valley, including the fown of Bentamy, about 17 miles below Pittehurge-some 2, we here in all a new sold to a syndicate of Pittsburg people. Father Rapp's community endured for a ecutivey forcer, with the exception of the Shaker communities, than any sim-Har venture in this country. Its fate, however now swells the long list of falteres in the United States of experiprestal scalation

His Suggestion.

"Yes" sain the employ avestigator, 'we are probing the question deeply, and I think we are on the point of finding something "

"In that case," said the practical politician, somewhat nervously, "would if not be well to remove the probe and insert it somewhere else?"-Brooklyn

Diamonds for Boring. Diamonds were first used for boring

artesian wells in 1862.

THE THIEF'S CHOICE. -

Articles of Small Size and Great Value Easily Stolen.

Money Comes Forement in the Rollmation of Burglars and Dimmonds Next, Nay Thief-

Takera.

Did to ever occur to you that & you were a burglar you would be worrying na to what would be the most desirable. thing in all Chicago to steal? If you are a literary person you no doubt have pondered many hours as to what would be the best subject on which to bale a story. If you are "on 'change" you have worried hours as to what would be the tret grock you could buy. and if you are in husiness you have deroted your attention to wondering what would be the best selling thing. you could put on the market. Now a burglar who "burgles" for a living bas to think about his particular line of business just us you do about yours. Think of the gray matter a burglar must consume in speculating on what would be the best thing he could make way with in sistingle haid, saya-the Chicase Tribune

Chief O'Neill, when asked what a burglar would most price in the way of booty, repaired immediately that money, of course, was the best thing a thief could steal. Other police officers colarided with the chief. They said that all a thirf is after is money. He steals diamonds, watches, silverware and other articles , not because he has a liking for these things or because he wants them for his own particular use but so that he may take them to a "fence" and turn them into money. If he could steal the money in the first place then he would not have all the trouble ani risk of taking his booty to a fonce. The people who run the place where stolen articles are barght are obliged in their turn to take a big risk in disposing of their warret to that they never pay the thief anything like the value of bla booty

The highest hill made is a \$10 000 one. A \$11,300 bill would be a presty nice. price for any this fibut there is something better. The old ridule used to be: "What is hungrief than a bear"" and the answer was "Two bears." So the onvious answer to the godey "What WO his a thin ar his her steal than a

\$10,000 mile?" worthlyter, "two \$10,000 hills? But in this consideration of what a burglar would rather steal we must confine ourself to a single object. Two \$19,000 bill andly be two objects. But down at the subtreamers office Treasurer Williams will show you a parkage of bills which consists of 100 \$10,000 bills, and which is assort risky worth just \$1,000,000. This is one object, because the 100 bills are bound by a paper. hand around the center into a near package As a \$1 to this is no face priban. a one-collar bul, and as the \$1 800,00 paysage is not quite Half an inca thick. It may be readed the over that here is quiters the createst prize that a thirk eryPotage on Collars. Tale package he with the entire traine perket of his roar and walk around without har of no when he that to get one of his \$1%met Hills changed the that wo not be a mak be want dealy of to min will and blece of crosen property. The only one is a small size such as

in their section earth away that come

service o mean being as caluan e as a 1 . . . bill are deamonds Bor dia. progenith fire care par common. and are carefully glasteed, and a diame paloit urear salue has on it five (42). log of as swin and out diberteality reerenized to its owner. The thick would have greater difference of Asposing of A com. I such value . It could not be easely gotten rid of unless it were reentinto several smaller diamonds, which enrifd be steadth by pedeled out in midely separated cities. But the man who the the culting and the persons who one, the stones as well as the fence, would all want a small sum for the risk taken, so that only a small part of the real worth of the gem would accrue to the third. Every object that a third steals, except money, has more or less or an individuality, and is capable of being described. All money looks alike. It is seldom marked, except where a bul is purposely used to entrap a defaulter. But the sum of the whole thing, according to the police, is that, as money is what the thief is really after anybow. he would rather steal if in the first place.

Parely for Graament.

booty for  $\pm i$ 

and save all the trouble of getting it

afterwards by exchanging bis open

The trained moree has to meet many cur, as conditions which arise among her power patients. One of these faithfall women, who had a sick girl in charge in a miserable tenement house, noticed that the oranges with had been provided for the fever patient were not earen. They were placed in an old, crast ed blue bowl on a little rable by the sick mint's bed, and there they remained enten hed.

"Mary," said the nurse one day "don't you like crange." "on, yearn," answered tha girl-

"You haven't caren any of these?" the normal substrated Mary's mother answered "Oh." miss," she said eagerly. Many she et a half an' me an Jimmay we et th' other half, an' Mary an' me, we sais THE WOOD I HAT ONLY DISTRIBUTED IT I MAKE so nice an wealthy thave cranges

Mere Superstition,

settin' 'round'' Youth's Companion.

Customer (angray). You said that ! bair restorer you sold me a couple of weeks ago would work like a charm. and it didn't do any good at all

Liruggist. But, my dear sir no one in this enlightened age believes in the efficiency of charms -Chicago Daux

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Let très semandue en l'aufaire et dans tons les Etats du Bu . Se publichté offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abounement, mr. l'enné : Estites, Onotidienne 712.06% Edition habdemadal \$8.00.