THIS ONE WAS A WOMAN.

Makind the Held On to the End Sent in the Car. But Her Finish Came.

. saw something distinctively unique ha the way of feminine-er-| was gomag to say swinishness, but I'll let it at sellishness," said a Washingtonwho is notorious for the inframency with which he emits sounds throm his facial orifice unless he has seemanion to say something, relates the Fost. "I boarded an incoming F street came over in Georgetown, taking the outmide position of the only vacant seat. A couple of squares later on a square-jawed weeman with a tip-tilted none--- immeclimitely recognized her as a skirted perwhose portrait I had often seem printed in the newspapers in connecthen with the mothers' congresses and maker outfits of that character-started the board the car at the spot where I was sitting If I over was an end-seat Bog I cut out being one a long time ago. and so I moved over and let her take the outside seat. She bestowed upon. sme a sort of smile of disdain, as much ms to say: 'What a mark and a good thing you are, to be sure!' and I could sebserve how acutely she enjoyed the shadow of gloom which crossed the conelactor's face when she gave him five mennies as fare

"At the very next corner a very old, boind woman started to get into our meat -all of the others were nearly full, But as yet that seat of ours held only two. I moved over to the third place, and I naturally expected that the sequare-jawed woman to whom I had surrendered the outside seat would, in her turn, move over and make room on the outside for the old woman with erutches. Did she? Well, not any more than Helen of Troy ever took in wash-Amg or Cleopatra made a business of micking up carpet rags, did she. Worse Chan that, she barely acroonched in to But the old woman with her crutches by. There was, at that, a spiteful look on her map over the fact that the crippled sald woman had had the nerve to want to get into the seat at all. Two corners Sarther on an old palsied man, dressed In the old style, with high collar and stank and all that, saw the variant space In that seat of ours, and he, too, had to sstruggle as best he could past the sequare-jawed woman to whom I had so Freely passed over the end seat. The sold woman with crutches and I pushed over and made room for the old man mext to the just nachully mean woman

mm the outside "But something always happens to give people of that sort a dent. When the car reached Fourteenth street and New York avenue, a robust, middle aged woman with a market basket naw that there were only four in our at and that all of the rest of the means held five. She swung herself on board with her basket held over her mrm. The woman on the outside glared

"There's no room in this seat," she sympped, angrily, at the woman with #he market basket.

"The latter regarded the mean womare with an expression of calm surprise

ra moment. Then she said: "They hain't hey? Well, you don't mever want t' git no sech idee as thatsone in your pighead. Cynthia-there's room, right where you're sittin' this mainnit, and that'll be good enough for me, and she deliberately pushed the mean woman over and crushed herself imto the outside position—and I never to the so much like applauding out of a Theater as I did right then

" 'It's easy to see what kind of train-Ing you have had, snarled the woman who had been so effectively displaced. "'You needn't lose no sleep botherin' "bout my rearin", was the calm reply mod the woman with the market basket. "I know one place where I wasn't raised and that's a hoggen, and that's a heap smore'n can be said by a hull lot of -mahayin' female critters what go a-flatan' up and down makin' holy shows o'

"The mean woman left the car at Ninth street, with her tip-tilted nose estill in the air. But she was carrying the loser-out's pennant all the same."

wheir manners'

We spend some ten millions of dollars a year more than any other country in the world in carrying our mails, and most of this excessive expenditure goes no pay for the unremunerative work of delivering mail on the outskirts of civilimation. In spite of Russia's great size and England's remarkable efficiency in pandling her mails, the mail routes of the United States are some 315,000 miles longer than those of any other country, and we employ some 8,000 more workmen to handle them, and have fully, 30 000 more post offices, "St. Nicholas,

Between Heat and Colds What a difference and yet what similarity between the baimy days of waring and the Indian summer of Ocsoher or November! The first, a changing of cold to hear, Burroughs calls to-

sepiration; and the second, heat to cold, expiration. He also calls attention to the fact that "the delicious Indian summen is sometimes the most marked in Now imber A truce is declared and both forces heat and cold meet and manufe in friendly converse on the torid "mS" Ni bolas.

Over His Head.

Sarah (a country siri) 1 - cy. father we have gid that only chap mean by saying we had transformed the old clim grove and a peach or hard? Father Blamed if I know I didn't

were any peaches there. All I saw was grou and the Tinker gals . Hoston Tran-

An Infalling Man Margaret Um getting old Gertrude Oh, no

"Yes, I am; I no longer want to buy everything I lay my eyes on." -- De-, andt Free Press.

HORSEBACK RIDING.

Benedeini Exercine Which Should Be More Common Among Amertean Women.

Hors, back riding is ranked as one of the most pleasant exercises to bring back lost health. Aside from its beneficial effects in the matter of health, it creates in woman a sympathy with the noble animal which she rides. A true story is told by a woman who made no pretensions toward unusual horsemanship in fact, she ranked herself as rather below the average. She came into possession of a beautiful mare directly descended from a magnificent Arabian. The animal was under three years of age and as untamed and frolicsome as a young dog. But the Arabian beauty seemed to understand the love of her mistress and soon the mere sound of her voice exercised a perfect control over the spirited animal. No one except the mistress could mount her without being thrown, but the owner would fearlessly take her seat and canter overthe wildest country, controlling her apirited steed by only an occasional gentle word.

Riding among American men and women is not the common exercise which it should be nor which it promises to become, says the Prairie Farmer. We admire a fine horsewoman and, indeed, she cannot but command our attention. A graceful woman is at her best in the saddle, and when a true turf woman mounts a favorite steed her face lights up until it is aglow with life and happiness. In history we read of many queens who were noted as superior horsewomen. Queen Anne of Luxembourg, the wife of Richard II., first introduced the side saddle into England in the year 1341: But many of the English women still ride astride like men.

In 1535 an Andalusian horse and mare were shipped to Paraguay and here originated those numerous mobs which have spread over the whole of South America and have passed over the isthmus of Panama into North America. It is rather strange that the women of the great South American plains have discarded the side saddle and ride "Pisana" fashion, that is, the lady in

these women with the wild Spanish blood coursing through their veins would love daring too well to submit to this tame fashion of riding. This method is not at all graceful. In Mexico there are now magnificent horsewomen who will attempt to ride almost anything. They seem never to tire of the saddle, but they use the cross sadile. Their riding garb is a most sensible one, consisting of a Norfolk jacket tucked in at the belt, loose Turkish pajamas, thrust into riding boots of soft

and a ladies' "sombrero." SPARROWS AND CARP.

yellow leather, a pair of Mexican spure

"Assisted" Immigrants Which Are Considered as More Worthless Than Beneficial.

German carp which were put in some of the southern lakes of Wisconsin years ago seem to have done more harm than good in eating the eggs of bass and other fishes, and a plan has been suggested for getting hold of the lazy, almost worthless, creatures in large quantities, shipping them east and ridding the lakes of their undesirable presence. But the east does not want German carp, alive or dead They are a coarse, rank, unpata able fish, dwellers in mud. It was a mistake ever to import them, as it was to import English sparrows, says the New York Tribune

We had an abundance and a variety of excellent food fishes in the new world before well-meaning but misguided ichthyologists brought about the shipping over from Europe of this gross and sluggish mud habitat, the carp. If the United States could get rid of every carp and every English sparrow in every part of its domain, their extirpation would be of general benefit. Don't send carp from Wisconsin to New York! They may be fit for fertilizers, but the states on the Atlantic coast prefer menhaden to carp

for the enrichment of the fields. English sparrows still hold a place on the bills of fare of cheap eating houses under the disguise of "reed birds." But the legislature of this state became so thoroughly convinced that sparrows were not only useless, but injurious, that it passed a law which is now on our statute books making it a misdemeanor to give them food or shelter. The German carp and the English sparrows were "assisted" Immigrants which ought never to have been admitted within our borders.

They should be banished. Mosquito Campaign.

The Suck Canal company reports that 'n consequence of the campaign conduct-*d by Maj. Ross, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the number of cases of majarial fever at Ismailia has decreased in a most marked manner, and that the ordinary mosquitoes have been annihilated almost absolutely, so that even in the worst period of the hot seaea, it has been found possible to dispen- with mosquito-nets. Waterpools and systematically oiled, and all places whose larvae can be hatched are uniceaslighty granded - London News

Point of lien. "Mr Brown is outsile," said the new

officility install I show him in?" "Not on your life," exciained the junior partner. "Towe him tendollars." "Show him in," calmly said the serior member of the firm. "He owes me \$25." -Chicago Daily News

Manufacturing Real Pearls. The Japanese are making "real" pearls by forcing a grain of sand into oysters and planting them, until the pearl is formed by a deposit around the foreign substance of the material from which the shell lining is formed.

POSSIBILITIES OF RADIUM.

Experiments with Plants and Antmain thowing the Deadly Cower of the New Element.

The marvelous properties of radium are now being investigated by selentists in all countries. Their expectation seems to be that experiments with the new chemical element will develop more startling results than any yet reached, says the New York World.

M. Curie, who, led on by his wife's enthusiasm, first discovered radium and succeeded in separating it from pitchblende, states in an interview in McClure's many interesting facts developed by his later experimen s. He tells us that the mere presence of a minute quantity of radium in close proximity to animals will cause their death. A number of caged mice all died within 15 days after a few grains of radium were suspended in a tiny glass tube above the cage for three days. The result of similar experiments with plants was the same; they all died.

M. Danysz is quoted as saying that all forms of life would be destroyed if exposed to the influence of radium in sufficient quantities. He has no doubt that "a kilogramme of radium would be sufficient to destroy the population of Paris, granting that they came within its influence." In view of its lethal power it is perhaps as well that the one-eighth of a gram of radium used in experiments by the scientist George F Kunz at the American Museum, of Natural History is stated to have cost \$274, which is at the rate of

\$64,800 per troy ounce. Extremely interesting is M Curie's further discovery that a solution of radium gives a violet or brownish tint to a glass vessel containing it, this tint being permanent unless the glass be heated red-hot-a fact likely to prove of importance in the coloring of glass and

grystals and possibly of gen - By distributions and possibly of gen a by distribution of the first into a brilliant phosphorescence when it is brought near to the make no such remains the stores make no such re-

Frederick Soddy, a Canadian investigator, is convinced that from radium a gas can be developed of great efficiency in the treatment of consumption. Prof. Crookes, of England, declares that a very minute quantity of bromide of radium will kill the most malignant disease germs. And these are but a few of the hinted possibilities which the experimentation with radium, still in its infancy, has furnished.

WORLD'S BIGGEST BEANS.

Some Grown in California Forty-Twenty-Five Feet High.

Ten thousand yards of string beans on a 30-foot row is California's latest agricultural achievement, says the Prairie Farmer. The state has many times proved itself the champion producer of big vegetables, but these wonderful heans, which may be seen in the gardens of Charles Richardson, are certainly the most remarkable creations. yet, for they are the largest beans in the world. They average from 30 to 43 inches in length, are half an inch wide, and grow in profusion on vines 25 feet in height. They have created a sensation among horriculturists and botanists and there has been many a lively discussion regarding the species. It has been prerry definitely decided, blowever, that they should be classed as belonging to the genus Dolichos. Locally it is familiarly known(as a "yard bean," a name most appropriate to its length The plant is native of Japan and China. The seeds were sent to Mr. Ri hardson. from Japan. He stowed them away in a dark corner, where they remained for two years, quite forgotten until a housecleaning process brought them to light. They were planted in a well spaded, well fertilized trench 30 feet long, and in a very short time 50 plants sprouted and began to merrily sprint to the top of a 17-foot trellis. The leaves of this bean are large and grow in clusters of three. The pale lavender flowers are similar in fragrance and form to those of sweet peas. The beans are excellent for eating when stewed and prepared with cream and butter, and as the vines bear profusely this species is bound to become a popular as well as profitable inmate of many a garden

Veritable Paradises.

As ships replenish their roal by stopping at ports when on long journeys, so the Arabs, to obtain necessary rest and water, make for the oases of the desert These are veritable paradises in themselves, sheltered from the scorching sun! by tall trees and having springs of refreshing water. Here the traveler also obtains fruit, principally figs. In many of the cases there are taverns where the traveler can sit down to a meal prepared by a countryman, or aftend one of the entertainments which are frequently given in honor of these wayfarers. Some of the cases are so large that they contain villages, whose inhabitants rely for a livelthood chiefly on these caravaus which usually consist of 75 to a 100 men and as many camels. From "Across Sahara's Sands." by H H Byrne, to Four-Track News

Better Tae of Law Books. Gor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania was, before his election, a judge in the Philadelphia courts

A ruling of his in a certain case was once disputed by a wrongheaded young lawyer, who said, when the judge remained firm against all his arguments: "Well, sir, if that's law I'll go home

and burn my books "Hadn't you better," said the judge. "go home and read them?"-N. Y. Tribune.

SOME SOUTHERN DISHES.

Why Efforts to Wake Them in Northern Cities Have Met with Fallure.

At irregular intervals the effort is made to establish in permanence the popularity of southern dishes in New York restaurants, but usually it has not succeeded. French, Italian, Hungarian. German, Spanish, Polish, and even Russian, Syrian, Greek and Chinese dishes have, on the other

hand, had a certain vogue. There is a large and constantly increasing southern colony in New York. Yet restaurants making a specialty of southern dishes have in almost every case, been compelled to yield sooner or later to the demand for cooking of another style, despite the acknowledged excellence of fried chicken, pone cake, corn muffins, Smithfield ham, pan fish, waffles and like delicacies.

The explanation of this apparent inability of southern dishes to retain a footheld in New York restaurants is simple. The south is a region mostly of small towns and villages, and the opportunities of cooks in it are limited. There is corn in plenty, but very little flour. There are chickens, but little beef, mutton or veal.

There are ham and bacon and game sometimes, but the standard articles of the American bill of fare, beefsteak, roast beef, lamb and mutton chops, are seldom seen. Frying, rather than broiling, is the rule, and what can't be fried but must be broiled, stewed or roasted is not often seen on tables

in the south. Under the circumstances the southern cooks have done well, but when southerners come to New York, with its greater varieties offered in cooking. with its larger markets and different methods, they eschew the southern dishes and take to those which are more popular here.

Corn cakes as a substitute for bread are popular in the south, where the supply of corn is almost unlimited, but southerners in New York incline rather to bread than to corn combinations, and it is the same with other dishes So long as people of French birth

or French extraction are favorable to French cooking: so long as Italians favor Italian, Hungarians Hungarian, Spaniards Spanish: Poles Polish: Germans German; and Swedes Swedish cooking-milk soup, blood pudding. pickled herring and cauliflower salad the popularity of each of these styles of cooking is likely to continue in New York restaurants; but where, as in the case of southern dishes, people display no desire to uphold the cookery of their home, it is not to be expected that it will gain or artain any great vogue here.

It is under these circumstances that the work of popularizing southern ishes is carried on in New York against many obstacles. The fact is that Chinese restaurants even are pre-

EYES OF THE CITY MAN.

One Explanation of the Fallure of Green Hunters When Out After Big Game.

The usual number of disgusted sportsmen are complaining of their inability to hit what they shoot at in the woods. The cause of this inaccuracy is not generally understoo!

"I've been in the woods for years," said a returning hunter to the Sun correspondent, "and it can" be buck fever with me, and it can't be the rifle, because I know that's all right, but I might just as well admir that I emptied my magazine at a fine buck and never touched a hair. I can't understand it."

The real cause of this kind of shooting, according to an old guide, lies in the city man sleyes. The average city resident, confined within houses the greater part of the year, becomes so accustomed to seeing at short distances only and to looking at familiar objects of the city. that he cannot see clearly at a distance, in the forest and amid unfamiliar sur-

Not only is his vision blurred because of this, but often when he does see he is unable to gauge accurately the distance that lies between him, and the game. This is particularly true of shooting from the water at an animal standing clear against the sky or dim in forest or undergrowth.

Shooting at a mark does little good, but preliminary trips to the country for the purpose of distinguishing objects at long range would very soon overcome the fault. As it is, the hunter with a short time at his disposal hardly gets accustomed to new surroundings before his time is up; and this often accounts for poor marksmanship. The bird hunter or one who is accustomed to long Caion rarely has this trouble, even though he is an indifferent marksman.

The the of Bombs. The terrible possibilities of dynamite bombs in the hands of desperate men are illustrated anew in the Macedonian insurrection. Recently the dails express train between, Budapest and Constantinople was wrecked not far from Adrianople. Seven persons were killed and 15 injured by bombs thrown by some person traveling on the reach. A few days later three explosions occurred on the Austrian steamer Vaskapu, between Burgas and Constantinople, and 15 persome were killed. Both explosions are artributed to the revolutionists, whose chipset is to add to the general terror The wrecking of the railway train was preceded by a notice to the railway companies with lines in the Baikan-that the blowing up of trains was to be a part of the insurgent plan of campaign -Youth's Companion 🕝

Won His Suit. A New Jersey man sued a street railroad company the other day because a conductor forbade his smoking on the rear platform of a car. The judge sustained the man and gave him a verdict of six conta-

ANCIENT ADVERTISING.

The Debris of Herculaneum and Pome pell in Littered with Nisse and Notices.

Clinging to the mumbling court crier is the odor of the first advertisng medium to appear in his-He is an adaptation of the showy courier whom the king of old was wont to send out into the highways and byways to make proclamation of his latest whim and command obedience of his subjects to it. His worth as an agent for the dissemination among the people was not lost on the shop keepers of those primitive days. and they speedily took him unto themselves for purposes of their own, says the New York Herald.

The Greek tradesmen sent musiclans with him on his rounds to cry their wares, and he tickled the ear of the aesthetic people of Athens by chanting the merits of his employer's offerings rather than shock them with rude shouts. In less remote days he was the favorite of the wine merchants of Paris; and. so that the good folks of the city might see that he spoke nothing but the truth about the wine, he carried at either end of a pole that rested on his shoulders a bucket of the vintages he cried on the crowd to sample.

With characteristic keenness the tradesmen turned into a crier every man whose business brought him into public view. Orators were paid for "puffing" as a side line. There are records of bargains even with priests to extol goods from their pulpits. In return they were to have them furnished to them at first price. The old heliman of London who stole out from his den hourly days and night to sound his bell and announce the hour often found an incidental profit in the function of rousing the early workers from their slumbers. He is still going the rounds in some of the ancient and remote localities of the realm

Though, as has been noted, the crier was not an unfamiliar figure in Greece, the ancients as a rule preferred the write tensigns for communicating intelligence. Hieroglyphic notices of their entertainments and their business were traced on parchment and posted in the most public places. In the British museum is ar. advertisement of a reward for a min-4W11 - 81- X

years and and exhumn I from the rura of Thebes

The debris of Herculaneum and Pompell is littered with signs and notices, How like the bill of a modern boxing bout are the announcement on a riadiatorial poster that "there will be an awning to keep off the sun" and nothes of side shows to beguile the spare change out of the pockets of the small boy and the rustica. But the favorite advertising centers

with the ancient Greeks were the temples of their gads. People with grievances were wont to exploit them on parchment and hang the written scroll to the ears, the nose, the head, the eyes lids of the images of the avenuing delties till the temple looked like a modern bill poster's display from A. the start they were only the devout appeals. of the suffering for relief or vengeance, and the most misute details were recorded only that the rectifying deity might nor be left to act in the dark. But in course of time every one who wished to expension abuse his neighbor resorted to the subterfuge of writing the story to the gods and tasking of under the deity's nose for every one olde out the got to read and gossip about.

These inscriptions draw cowds of the curious, easer for the news and scandals. of the neighborhood. They moved from one to the other of the placards, as if they were the scattered fragments of a yellow journal. In time those who had to deal with the multitude began to flock to the temples to promote their business-fakirs, junglers, money lenders, women of no account, all seeking whom they might devour

ANTISEPTIC WRAPPING PAPER

It Is Also Aromatic and Way Be Put to Unrious Domestic

A new commodity is being introdreed in France, relates the New York. Tribune It is called "Thymol paper" The manufacture and use of this material have been suggested by the fact that printed paper is any only unsuitable but liable to prove dangerous. Owing to the carelessness with which the latter is sometimes handled before being thus employed, it may he contaminated with disease germs. A French technical paper supplies the following details concerning the production and nature of the sub-

When prepared according to the improved merhod, it is impregnated with assolution of thymic acid (derived from the essence of the oil of thyme, a so-Intron of salicylic acid, and a solution of borace and, in proportions which win impart the antiseptic properties of the two acids and the agreeable aromut: odor of the thymic acid to the

The borne acid is tirs; added to the pulp of which the paper is made, in the proportion of two parts per thousand then the salleylic add in the proyortion of two parts per thousand. The thymic acid is added to the pulp last of all in closed sterilized chambers kept, at a temperature of 50 degrees. to be degrees, the proportion of a idbeing of part, or more per thousand, The so-called "thymol" paper is thoroutly antiseptic, as well as aromtaic, and may be put to various domestic

Ilia de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro was free from yellow

fever till 1850, when it is supposed to have been imported from New Orleans. At present it prevails only in the lower town, the Petropolis, about 2.700 feet above the sea level, is more and more becoming the home of all who can afford to

WAIT UPON THE QUEEN.

anglish Women Who Are Honored by Waiting Lpon King Ed-

All the "ladies in waiting" in the household of Queen Alexandra, of Great Britain, are women of the highest rank, and are besides accomplished in all the polite arts and many of them eminent in the learned circles of the realm

ward's Spouse.

There is, perhaps, no greater lady in all the peerage than the duchess of Buccleuch, who is proud to be mistress of the robes of her majesty. The daughter, sister, wife and aunt of dukes, she has every qualification for her office which exalted rank can give her, and when we add to this that she is tall, stately and handsome, a queen of sortery and a woman of rare charms and many gifts, and that she was an intimate friend of our - p fate queen, as she is of Queen Alexandra, is in clear that she has exceptional quali-

fications for her high office. The mistress of the robes is chief of all the queen's aids and a brilliant and . imposing figure at the state ceremonials. in addition to the manifold duties of her position, she empoys the doubtful privilege of the opening of parliament, and of being attired in black when in al-

tendance at court. Next in importance to the mistress of the robes come the four indies of the hed chamber, who are rarely of less rank than that of countess. Unlike the mistress of the robes, whose appointment is political, these ladies are appointed by the queen, and are usually either personal and dear friends or the wives and daughters of distinguished men who have established a claim to royal gratitude

The Countess of Antrim, for instance. was the daughter of the late Gerald Grey, an old and dear friend of Queen Victoria, and Lady Gusford is a daughter, of the Duchess of Manchester, one of the most intimate friends of the royal family. All four ladies of the bed chamher are women of great social gifts and charm; and are rather the queen's friends than her servants.

Theyduties are both light and pleasant involving a residence at court rarely exceeding six weeks, which is made as agreeable to them as possible, whether

The form's and have a first the third environment of Balmoral. All their expenses, except those of dress, are borne, by the queen, and as the ladies are usually chosen from those who are not too liberally, provided for the salary is a very comfortable addition to their private

The two extra ladies of the ned chamher are usually pegresses whose days of active service are practically over, and whose reward is a sinecure office with an acceptable salary attached. The two extra ladies of Queen Alexandra are much older than her majesty, and were among her earliest friends and attend ants when she first came to us 'm ra-

diant bride from beyond the seas Of the four bed chamber women the most notable is Charlotte Knollys, the daughter of Lord Knollys, who for many years has been an intimate and bighly trasted companion of the queen. Unlike the other ladies Miss Knotlys is in constant arrendance on her majesty. acts as her amanuencis and is indispensable in a hundred ways

of the maste of heror there are four, alt I countries and extend and in corry way. ्राप्तम् रार्वेशाया । विक्रांत का जिल्हा काल जान्यां करणी है। smen taughters of the left Lord Vivian, we when the queen is une at a arta ded. Tristare always, when possible in atten tauthe together, and by the queen's wishlitness exactly alike. A very sifted graing dady is Mary Dyke, caughter of Sir William Hart Hyke, whose masical shill and sunny gayety are highly valued by the queen, and Sylvia Edwarder who was a favorite of Queen Victoria is al-

most equally clever and charming. To the maids of honor falls the agreeable duty of acting in turn as the queen's ompanions: they read, sing and play to her and generally entertain her. They frequently accompany her on drives and walks, share her hobbies from fancy work to photography, and, in short, fulfill their mission in life by being pretty, amiable, helpful and amusing. The lot of the maids of honor is indeed an enviable one, for when they marry they receive the welcome dower of £1,000. hey are entitled to the description of thomorable! for the rest of their lives; and are practically assured of a suita of rooms at Hampton court and a probable place in the royal housefield for [their husbands.

Indeed, apart from the great honor, the profit and pleasure of being one of the "queen's ladies," they are always assured of the royal favor and everything that it means in the way of unfailing kindness and consideration

Aluminam in Plants.

Hitherto cluminum has not been found in phanerogamic plants, or at most only in minute traces, although eryptogams appear to use it as a food material. Mr. H G Smith, of Sydney, however, has rereffly found a in one the belonging to the Protentian, viz. Ortina excelsa-R Br., in even greater abuncance than in is found in any of the cryprogams. In a paper read before the meeting of the Royal society of New South Wales, Mr. Smith showed that this tree uses alumnum almost to the exclusion of ether mineral elements, and that the acuminum is deposited in cavitics at thatural fissures as a basic succinate. So yestific

Fembulae Way. "I understand you shot a burglar furiting the absence of your busband."

said the great detective. "Yes," admitted the frail tittle wom an, "I did." "What became of him?" asked the

"Why, the other burglar carried him away," answered the f I w

"Which other burglar?" he asked "The one I shot at," she explained. -Chicago Daily News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS