#### A WATERMELON PARTY.

Delleteful Entertalnment and Deliciona Dinhes for a Summer Party.

Although canteloupe is more generally approved for breakfast, a pink, July pyramid or half globe of waternation on a hot, sultry morning often make says the Washington Star.

Watermelon is seldom served nowawith the rind on. Instead, it is and in two transversely and scooped out half globes. This can be done by summer a large spoon with a rotary mo-Then. It is then served on a bed of marked ice or a cool green leaf. Cutmad served in this way, it is charmingly shoorative and can be made to go much Amriber.

Another way of chilling meion when in to serve as the first course at Zancheon is to scoop out the red flesh, redecting the seeds. This is put into a how and picked into pieces with a fork. The juice of a lemon and a little sugar at then added, after the mixture is frozto a mush-like consistency and merved in glasses.

Southerners object to the northern method of chilling melons, asserting That it makes them indigestible.

In Arizona those who have profited by emperience throw a wet gunnysack over mile of melons. The evaporation keeps The fruit at a delightful temperature.

Watermelon inncheons are a popular diversion that may be commended to those who wish to give a simple al fresentertainment. A pile of choice melams are gathered and couled and invitations sent out for a gathering of the melghboring clans. Rugs, hammocks camp and lounging chairs are placed sahout in the shade, piles of plates and Books are set in some convenient place where everyone can help himself, while the master of ceremonies, with a long mbaro knife, carves melon after melon thato big segments for the jolly crowd. Large baskets are placed near to reerive the rinds, which pile up past beto those who have never participated in a function of this sort.

In sections of the country where the constentionalities are more rigidly obmrrved a watermelon luncheón may be made a much more elaborate affair.

If served in courses the lun-neon, may begin with the melon shredded. iced and served in glasses. Then, as one Mayor is apt to become cloying, there may follow a regular course luncheon, Bedding to the pink coloring, as for in-

Laber in Bouchee cases, Cream Sauce. Rolls. Broiled Spring Chicken with Tomato

Cream Sauce. Watermelon Salad with French Dress-

ing.

Chilled Watermelon. - Waterm lon Cake. Coffee.

A refreshing drink to be sipped durlime the meal may be compounded of watermelon juice, undiluted except for a hipped ice, treated with finits and eweved in tall glasses. Into each glass may be dropped a slice of orange and banana, a Tokay grape out and seeded and a slice of peach or pineapple.

. Table decorations and favors may be seelected with a view to carrying out the watermelon scheme.

In buying a watermelon weight and sound have to be taken into account. lif a sharp blow with the knuckles edicits a hollow sound and the molon wels heavy when lifted, it is generally eafe to buy it.

## THE WHITE RAINCOAT.

Newly Invented Garment That Below to Brighten the Drenriest or Dondiest Day.

Rain has long since ceased to be an mumitigated affliction to the tashionable weman, or even the business woman. Women have even been known to hail a showery day with delight. But only since the new raincoat was invented. twys the New York Tribune. The new Princoat is to the mind of the eternal feminine the silver lining that brightens The dreariest, dowdiest day.

The old style gossamer and the exavenette waterproof have both gone aut before the present day raincoat of Want weight stuffs, fashionable contours and qualities of adornment that are sequaled only by those of service. In shape the new models are the countermart of the smartest full length coats. Merringbone and mixed effects similar the stuffs to be used for fashionable walking suits are shown in cravenettes. and silk-faced rubber goods

In craveneties the lighter colors have #Me lead over the blue and dark mixed wray. There are new castor shades and wew preens and in sill-faced rather There, are norments rids, feder rose fints, champages and white. Delicate homes like these suggest the sor niest of et as, rather than a steady cowr pour or estamitous drizzie. The militorie of towas serve a ductile purpose. They are effectioned to be at one and the ane time as protector from weather inclementies, and an elegant exem up whap

Medium-provid raincoats are set in Three proces the back somewhat coular and ful also a the hom. The rest finishor to its often on the structe man faction. sparrow turns or collect and empli THANKS The U.F. SISSINGSTONE MEDICAL "The best may be an all are od after or of may be just a "tile strap across the

by - Meser fast for Conclusion of the red sitk withing has a corresponding to suke of red well'd out in its he collarles neck The sheet show full and have writefrimming of which. The hustons are wirely orrangerial. Another is in leight wed with a military collar of cream sile. with white and black applications, and metile pearl fortone. A fartan rainsheak is another attractive constru-

Semetimes the raincoats have satin-

PAY OFF EVERY NIGHT.

Southern Samuill Concers tdosts This Plan to Keep Shiftless Negroes at Work.

There is a certain sawmill concern in the longleaf yellow pine district which a couple of years ago, after studying the labor problem and the question of securing efficient work from its crew. composed largely of negroes, decided on a radical change-an absolute innovation as far as we are aware in its method of handling its payroll.

Instead of the customary method of paying off its hands monthly, semimonthly, or by checks at more frequent intervals, or daily, it concluded to pay in cash every night, says the American Lumberman. It employs a timekeeper for this special purpose, who makes his rounds twice a day, finds out who is at work and promptly at six o'clock on the blowing of the whistle, is behind his window, with his payroll and cash before him, ready to attend to the men. In this particular mill, whose crew is large, about three-fourths appear every night for their money. The only exception as to the daily payroll is Friday night, when, in order that the weekly payroll may be figured out properly, no payment is made. On Saturday night Friday night's pay is handed out except to those who have not worked Saturday. They must wait until Monday. On Monday night payment is made for both Saturday and Monday.

In abandoning their former system of payment this concern thought it wise also to abandon the store or commissary, though now its members say that if they wished to run a store they believe they could do so as sucressfully as

under the old system. Such a radical change in handling the payroll will probably be looked at scornfully by most of our southern readers, yet the members of this concenprofess themselves to be not only sattsfied, but highly pleased with the results. All around them their neighbors are complaining of lack of help. Many mills are running short handed and there is a constant struggle to get hold of what men are available and willing to work. Efforts are made to import help from other states. Yet this concern turns away men every day. It loses very few of its men, always has a

full erew and has its pick. Furthermore, it is able to run every day in the week. It is not troubled by men laying off to recuperate after Sunday or after the first of the month.

This is the way that one of the members of the concern explains the happy innovation:

"The negro is a curious creature. He is utterly improvident and when he gets money he must spend it at once. The less he has to spend the less chance there is for him to get drunk and unfit for work. Then he is more contented when he can jingle money in his pock-As he is improvident, he must have either the money or credit to buy the few things that he absolutely needs. By our method he has enough money to supply his daily wants, but never abcumulates enough for a spree. Consequently he works practically every day and works cheerfully and

faithfully." Experience is worth any amount of more theory and there may be in the above outling of this method of handling the payroll of a southern lumber manufacturing institution suggestions of value to some of our readers. It is true that one of the chief advantages secured-being given the preference by labor-would not accrue if all adopted the same methods. But there is little danger that this will be the case.

In addition to the question of expediency, the policy of doing some things that would not be desirable or appredated with a better class of labor rests in this in sance on a real benefit not only to the institution itself but to the employed. It is an adaptation of means to ands and of policies to conditions that is worthy of consideration.

How to Carry a Cat.

"Yes I think it is the best way to carry a cat, and I've tried them all." replied the woman in the railroad station, who had a cat in a gingham bag, the feitne's head being out of the opening, which was carefully drawn up around its neck lest it escape. "A pet cat feels very lonely in a hamper In this bag, you see, the cat feels me all the time as I carry him in my arms, and he knows he is not deseried. If he had not traveled with me up and down to the seashere for years I shouldn't have as much confidence in him, and certainly wouldn't allow his head out now for a breath of fresh air. I wouldn't even trust him if he could get one paw out, for he naturally has the scary-cat nature and might fly before he realized there was no danger. As a matter of fact, he's a bit intoxicated. Two hours beform starting I but a brinch of fragrant comp in the bag and didn't let him name until he was crazy over it When I did he sourcied in with a rush and that saved him the fright held have felt at being put in aculast his will. When we get in our cottage I. and a perton but of carnip on his enshion and he knows he is at home."-Philadelphia Record.

Egunta.

Mr Jones was a dead of in the Methodis outsi h, the religion being reserved. for the Sthoath One day he heard a workings, sweeting, and he stopped to argue with him on the enormity of his sing both with said the man, "you play a con will swar a little and we done efficient of us mean abything? - Logi neotifis.

Lp to Onte.

Mrs. O' lan. An you young girls nowagains seem to be must plan atitletes. Miss Strong Yes, indeed. In the provide xicon of feminine youth there is: no such word as "frail."-Philadelphia

ANCIENT INDIAN RELIC. Treaty Made Between the Creek Triba and Great Britain in Time

of George 11. According to Charles Gibson, Indian journalist of Eufaula, the two most sacred relics of the Creek or Muskogee tribe are in the keeping of the To-ka-par-chee clan. One of them is the treaty made between the Indians and Great Britain in the time of George II. When a custodian of the relic is dying he appoints his successor by will. The Indians look upon this relic as next to brass or copper plates that To-Ka-par-chees ownthese plates are hard to describe, as they are kept in a very sacred vault where none are allowed to enter exrept the medicine man or some old chief, says the Kansas City Journal. The history of these plates is as follows: One old medicine man who had been noted for being the greatest among the Creeks, before dying, 'old some of the other medicine men that if they would meet him on the highest mountain peak - naming the mountain -he would bring them something very sacred and at would strengthen their medicine and add to their happiness. The medicine men then appolitical a day and waited. When the last stick was thrown away each wended his way to the, top of the mountain. They waited long and well. When the sun became low in the west a great space came from the west and darkened the country around about the mountain. The medicine men were frightened, but. stood their ground. Then came clans of thunder and flashes of lightning that almost blinded the cold men. Then a dark cloud appeared, and all at once there appeared out of the dark cloud a bundle, which was handed to the old men. The hands holding the bundle were all that could be seen, and resembled the hands of the old medicine man who had died. As soon as the package containing the plates was delivered the cloud moved. away and there was a clear sky. The old men took their charge back to their square house and hid it until

That to send thousand place ago, and they are still in possession of the Creeks.

the time of their annual celebration.

or green corn dance, when the plates

The custodians of these plates are what are called the wild clan. There are a great many of these plates, and the largest ones have characters of some kind on them. They are exhibited only on state occasions, once a year. Each one has a beautiful sound or ring, it is said, when they are used in the dance, making sweet music, After the dance they are taken out, one to each man, and are scoured very bright and placed away until the next year. It is said that in the polishing process the work hands are very cautions, as it is known that the least slip will result in a sure loss of the plate, as it is said the plates are surposed to be part turtle or fish, as they came to the Creek through a cloud or mist, and will dart here and there if lot loose in the water, and will get

## A FRONTIER POLICEMAN.

Drops Into Kansas City in a Blue Uniform and is Properly Treated.

The new country develops queer personalities. No country in the United States is more marked in this respect than the new counties of Okiahoma. The people there are of two distinct classes--from the state of Kansas and from the state of Texas. The latter afe in the majority, and the officestilled at the first election were, for the most part, given to the Texas contingent, says the Kansas City Jootnal

Frank Hefley is the chief of police of Anadario He is a Texan-the spirit of the south, as it is known in the state of distances, white men's unions and radical railroad commissions.

Mr. Helley made his first visit to Kansas City recently. It was his first visit to any state north of the muddy Red river that defines the northern boundary of the empire of Texas. Hefley liked Kansas City. It was all new and strange to him, but the people were all good. fellows and he was well pleased.

"I've never been to any place bigger than Dallas," said Chief Hefley "You all ought to see Dallas at the time of the state fair. It's a mighty lively town. The most beneficent work of Providence. I think, was putting the Indian territory between Texas and Kansas. It was necessary to have something there to prevent things. The settlement of the territory may be the cause of making a sort of tapering off place from each state, so that the people will be able to become used to each other by degrees." He wore the uniform of chief of pobee while he was in Kansas City. It was blue and somewhat worn in places. But it gave to him a dignity which commanded respect from the metropolitan policemen who met him, and metropolitan policemen sometimes have the habit of having fun with the rural neace

The first day after Chief Heffey arriver in the city Lewent to Chill noths. in company with a Messouri friend, who is now a resident of Anadarko. The feature of that journey was the apple orchard past which the train took them. They were the first apples on trees that Chief Holley had ever seen

officers

. "Heffer was twice prevented from pulling the bell cord to stop the train." said his friend, "because he wanted to get off and gather apples?

"Yes, and if I'd been in Oklahoma the train would have stopped for me," reorted Helley. "The people down there in the south know how to respect the law Besides the people of South Oklahoma and Texas are accommodating and courteous folka."

TORILS ARE HONORED.

The Tames of Many Are Given to Streets in the fity of New York.

The first member of the board of aldermen who wants to pull the tall of the British lion might do so by changing the name of some of New York's streets. The board of aldermen have the power of changing the names of streets at their own sweet' will. This being the case, says the New York Press, it seems strange that the men most prominent as tories or royalists at the time of the revolution are honored by having some of the principal thoroughfares of the caty

named after them. Oliver Delancy was arrested by the liberty boys as a traitor, yet we have four streets recalling and perpetuating his memory-Delancy and Orchard streets, which ran through the Delancy farm, and James and Oliver streets, both complimentary to two members of the family who were traitors to the cause of library. Willliam Bayard was a tory merchant amd an ancestor of Thomas Francis Bayard Bayard and Hester streets, which still remain such, were named after him and his daughter. Thomas Barciay, a traitor who fied to Nova Scottato escape imprisonment and execution. was a clergyman of Trinity church. the hotbed of toryism, and Barclay street still bears his name. Lindiey Murray, the tory grammarian, has his name perpetuated in Murray street. John Moore was deputy collector of customs and Moore street was named after him and still bears his name. He

was a tory. James Rivington was the boldens spoken tory when New York was occupied by the British, and In furtherance of the cause of the king he started a newspaper and continued at until forced by Washington to suspend it after the British evacuation. Rivington street remains to remind people of the atrocities practiced by English soldiers, mostly at the instigation and upon information supplied by Rivington It was due to him that hundreds of patriots died of starvation in the overcrowded, impromptu jails and cellars of the North

ward the post off and naw the spring the Mutual Life Insurance company and in the other and worse prisons on the Hudson river side at Eleventh street.

Peter Warren was a brother-in-law of Rivington and fully as strong imhis hatred and denunciation of patriots. He was honored by having Warren street named after him

Robinson and Clarkson streets were named after two noted tories. Robinson street is now a part of Paris place, but while that name has goneforever Clarison street still remains justice of strong tory proclivities, whose made his name odlous to the patriots. but he was henored and his name preserved by calling Ludlow street after

## FOREIGN KINGS ARE SAFE.

They (annot Be Arrested or Proseeuted While in Territory of Great isrlinia.

'As the sultan of Johnse, sover ign of

a large his group to the posts of State as nore, subject to the sub-rainty of the British grown, is to pay a view & this country, after leaving Arsta, ia, con ay be well to draw attention to: fact that he cannot be send or prospected in any American Courte, from the jurisdittion of which he will be just as much exempt. while in this country as any of the foreign ambassadors at Wathington, says a recent London report to the New York Tribure Afrection has been earlyl to this protegative enjoyed by for sign sovereigns when they trans abroad, by the failure of a suit brong ty a Melfourne artist against the sultan for payment for an illuminated pedigree of one of the sultan's race horses, which he had been commissioned to paint. The Australian courts informed the unforturate artist that they could do nothing for him, since a foreign rular, even when on British soil, could not be seed in any British courts, and add of that they could suggest to legal course in which he could recover the money due him. The failure of this suit serves to recall the fact that the sultan's father had breach of promise proceedings brought against chim while staying in England, in the English courts. In this instance matters were complicated by the fact that the old sultan, who was light complexioned had woord and won the fair plaintiff not as sultan, but under the name of Albert Baller Indeed, franchistenst ittemattor was I rought into constitute the identhe of the defendant with the sultan of Jehor was made known. As coon as this was retablished the case musthrows out of court on the groun! that Detroit booms had no furl-diction over a Public between something of a ther he was light timesenite as a retrained by or under his own name and this surrounded by royal port; Ther was 4 scandal about the matter and the British government intimated to the mitan that it would be well for him to r turn to his dominions, which he was about to do when he died

. Of Course. Miss Gusch-Ab! what a lovely sun-

Miss Nurity Lo-Oh' but that must be

Nonscase! Who do you say that?" "It's on the east size of the room, you see" --Philadelphia Press

Educational Rem. "Have you heard the latest educational tem?" asked biggs.

"No" replied Wiggs, "what is it?" "They have just decide it" said Biggs. "to rewrite the primer in words of five synables for Boston children. T - Smart PORCELAIN OF GERMANY.

An Industry That In in Plaurinking Condition in the Lingdom

The manufacture of porcelain has taken deep root in different parts of Germany, according to the report of E. L. Harris, United States commercial agent at Eibenstock, says the Washington Star. This is especially the case in the kingdom of Saxony, wherein the cities of Meissen and Dresden produce porcelain that is exported to almost every country in the world. Porcelain industries on a smaller scale are also to be found in Chemnitz, Plauen and Aue. The Waldenburg district in Silesia is also noted for its fine grade of porcelain. In Thuringia, Bavaria, as well as in some districts on the Saar and Rhine, porcelain is manufactured in consider-

able quantities One of the most noted porcelain factories in Germany is that which is operated by the Saxon government at Melasen It exports about \$70,000 worth of porcelain goods to the United States every year. There are 700 workmen employed in the factory, and it is worthy of note that this number has remained about the same during the past 150 years Ciris earn when shillful, about 75 cents a day, and the skilled workmen who can model and paint earn \$2.50 a

There is an industrial art school in connection with the factory, where pupils and apprentices are taught drawing for two years. When this course is completed they pass on to the modeling and painting department for another two years. At the completion of the course the most skillful are sent to Dresden, Berlin and other cities to study the fine arts. On their return to Melssen they are sure to find life employment, either in the porcelain factory of the government or in some other factory of the city.

There are four primary industrial schools in Saxony, namely, in Chemritz, Dreeden, Meissen and Zwickau. . The number of nupils at present in all four schools is 241. These pupils are all apprentices, who are compelled to spend four years in tearning their trade, and four months each year are spent in some one of these industrial whools. According to Cothein's Deutsche Atte-

States is far in advance of all other countries in busing chine from Germany importing 10,443 tons or 20 per cent of the total exports. Great Britain holds sec-

20 040 tons of while china ware and

painted pomelain grods to foreign coun-

twice, valued at \$5 600 ROO. The United

ond place, importing only 5.725 tons In 1940 Germany Imported from Proposition Austria Hungary and Japan, 766 tors of pormialn ware valued at \$1.9 -

# SHOPLIFTERS ALWAYS ACTIVE.

Blakt-Singered Ellferers of the Big Bennriment Stores Work in All bensous.

"Shoolif" its never take a varation." said the Esperintendant of a bix orpartment fore up town, relates the New York Times "Like the to the takey are always with us. We are not obliged to ampley as many detectives new as ourthe the reliefay season, of ear e. but even in the hippostage within they cut an in portant figure salest payrile. manuser - apparer minute sim minute freihritete

and the mat applies to this less must or coring the to weather as a nebas ? does to anything. The working and is reduced, mis have non cometer men, to cover, untitle reare just as many small articles, though their menot of an areas a value as thring the hellday sound Shoptite measure of have comany poor is in heir light symmer. gowis a. Prov can in which are dry woman with a closic wellif at the Arrite species out him these wrist thus that are so much incogue and the bushers made of prass that so notice women carry for hight marketing gives the woman this all the opportunity she

"in summer we monerally give some of the girls on the staff who have been with to two or tires years a chares to see what they can do at detective work Many young women are convinced that they are born detectives, just as others heateve they are born actreses. Womon are the lest for this sort of work, because they can hang around the counters watching suspents where a man would arouse suspirion. Store deterthes get much more pay than salesgirls, and we have more applications every year than we are able to gratify. But if a girl shows any adaptability at all glos is allowed to have a trial. If she males good she gets a chance in the fall. If not, back to the makes, so to

S . 1. 3 14. with the rush searon we employ from to to to women detectives in the store. Marriage, chance of emmioyers, and experience ingeneres take away of least encether of the fire every year. Who rever it is procline we like to make Paris from foir own ranks. Three expension polose which over the be-Finners, to see that they don't make bland is the will hart the bem."

Pape Leo's Oddest Conversion. One day, when papal nundo in

Brussels, Leo was literally held up by a workingman in the street, who insisted that he must listen to what he had to say about the Catholics "Very well," replied his eminence, "I listen. And when you get through, take these for fram's, buy yourself a new suit of clothes and come to my office. There you will listen to me even as I now listen to you" The workman kept the appointment and left the nuncio's office a true son of the church. As a young man and priest, and even as hishon Leo was very fond of hunting. After becoming pope he hunted with the net only, and always generously released the birds he caught in the Vatican gardens.- N. Y. World.

SHARKS IN TRINIDAD.

Their Aumher and Férocity Shown by Extraordinary Blaut Made by Native Fishermen.

On the north coast of Trinidad, just across the mountain range behind Port. of Spain, says a writer in the Field, lies the little bay called Saut d'Eau, after the waterfall which leaps down from the low surrounding cliff on its shingly beach. The family of Tardious, exwhalers, fishermen and cocoa growers, Own the hav and have a fishing station there Continuing, he remarks: "Charles Tardien is my authority for the truth of the following account of a very curious fishing experience which befell him there one day last March. He and his crew of seven or eight men had spent ten days at Saut d'Eau watching for cavalho, which at this season are generally to be found on that coast in large numbers. But the sea was too rough for seining, and no lish were seen during all that time.

One morning, however, the bay was found to be full of the sardine dore, or golden sardine, one of the favorite food fishes of the cavallio, the kingfish, and the shark, and although there was no sign of any larger fish. Tardieu resolved to shoot the net, on the off chance of the fish being here and deep down. The seine he used is nearly 400 yards long, and easily covers the whole of the bay, which is not more than 150 yards across. All went well until the net came inside the headlands of the bay, when the task of hauling it further" inshore became gradually more and more difficult. Finally the net stuck, not in one place, & but all round its circumference, and could not possibly be drawn any further. Not one of the men; all of them: experienced bands, could suggest a cause for the net's unprecedented behavior, till first one and then another and then 'several sharks jumped and and over the corks and made off to the open sea. Then Tardien saw what was the matter, and shouted to the two men in the boat outside the seine to haul the net up and let the brutes go. They tried their best, but so great was the pressure inside that they could not move It from the bottom. They did not try long, however, for in a very short time the little have wan about the alive with

er - a twating purpose thrak ing in a frenzy of terror, and the two men were very glad to join their fellows ashore and watch the extraordinary sight offs a seine full of sharks

"Over her at the very least got away?" over the nets. When the termolf had quite subsided, and they were able . 4 drag the net ashore, they landed 59 sharks all entangled in the meshes. and in the net there were TS holes, from two foot to three feet in diameter. through each of which at least one shark thad escaped. If took them throw days and 16s worth of twine to mend that coine. Tardien save that he bas in the old whaling days seen sharks eather whale and lie have that is some. think worth secing. But he never saw an thing like this before. He says he and his men were-trembling as they war hed from the safe varies, ground The share. The sharks were from six feet to 12 test in length, and were all if a species common for this coast There were no tatemerbead- or tipforegree among them, although the formentes que en cabinion in the el matera. and the differelle is not rare "

#### NEWFOUNDLAND CODFISHERS. Simple-Minded Polk The live in

Primitive Fushion and Me-Here in Charma.

The is definited this people does not Appear to appealingly in the bald statement that in the remoter par sthey use opining-wheels and hard tome, the the sick with charms, never save a brick or a horse, have faith it mermants, sing the West Country ballads of the sixthenth century, and argue, like enough, that 100 is ords not at the center of the earth, as it appears in the simple case of the maid of Pench B wi Harbor. who came into the surgery one raw, black June night with a guet of wet what, writes Norman Duncan, in The World's Work.

"I'm Tam' Hodd's maid, zur," she gasped, can' l'in just come from Punch-Bowl, in the bart skiff "

She stood with her back against the door, one hand still on the knob and the other shading her eyes -a slender girl with a shawl thrown over her head, and row dripping. Wisps of wet bair clung to her forehead, and rain drops. lay in the flushed hollows of her cheegs. "And what's the matter with you?" the doctor asked sympather; alsy But he ded not need to ask the fluth and gasp told the story quite well enough;

"My lights is flamum, zur," the an-

sue was dying of consumption.

Your lights?" "Ay, sur," laying a hand on her thest, "Thesir Boaring wonderful The been myin' t' kape un down, zur, but 'ns noa

The doctor mised his sy brows! What had the maid been doing to keep ner langs in place, he wondered "The been whom shot, zur, charight un down," she went on, "but, ar," with a sight "its noa use at all Ar. Jim Roth's my man," she added hurriedly "I'm to be married to un when he comes up from the Labrador. Doesyouthink,

She paised in embarrissment perhaps; for I may be that it was the great hope of this maid, as it is the hope of all true Newfoundland wamen, to live to he the mother of sons

"Ay"" said the doctor "Dor : you think, zur," she whispered, "that you can core my afore the Labra-

dor fleet comes hoame?" An Othern See La. Pages -They say that fellow Simson

is balf-witted Digge Indeed? As much as that?-Chicago Daily News

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Sat cres rependue en Lenisiane et dans tous les Etaus du 80d. 18a publicité, offre donc au commerce, des avantages sercentienneix. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'enné : Editier Ouctidienne 212.00 Edition hebdo madain-) \$3.00.