THE LASH FOR ! HIEVES.

Punishment inflicted in England
Seems to be Effective in
Stopping Theft.

Highway robbery is a crime with which English police no longer have to reckon, whereas it St. Louis it is a nightly occurrence. A cat o' nine tails, used in England and not used in America, expiains the difference according to U. F. G. Raikes, an English resident of St. Louis says the Post Dispatch.

Louis saye the Post-Dispatch. "Highway robbery is the one crime for which English law specifies flogging as a punishment in addition to imprisonment," said Mr. Raikes to the Post-Dispatch. "Up to the time I ser. England is veral years ago, I remember hearing of but one or two cases of highway robbery, and I kept fairly well informed tion such matters. I know that it was one of the rarest crimes in the kingdom.

of the rarest crimes in the kingdom. In reading of the nightly robberies recently in St Louis I have often thought of that fact, and the only explanation I can find for the difference between St. Louis and the English cities is in the difference of phishment.

"In fact, I have heard it said that it was the flogging which prevented highway robberies there. The would-be robbers seemed to be in deathly fear of that

A at o' nine tails, which is a small bundle of leather strips attached to a short handle, is plied on a man's back, and it tells. The number of lashes to be given is specified by the court just as is the number of years the guilty man must serve in prison.

"I do not know that flogging is still practiced in England, but it was a punishment for highway robbers when I left there, and it was regarded as effective.

"Two other things are to be taken into consideration. The first is that punishment by imprisonment is severe. I think the minimum is ten years and the maximum is life. The other is that pardons are rare in England. Influence counts for nothing. A man who is send tenced must serve out his time.

"It seems different in the United States. Of course, there is no flogging. Furthermore, the prison sentences are shorter and pardons are more frequent. There are also more delays here in execution of the criminal law than in England.

tion of the criminal law than in England.
There seems to be need of some stern
measurs in this country to stop highway robberies. I don't know that flogging is the proper punishment, but I
coften think of the English practice.

when I read of the robb ries in St. Louis. Other European countries are equally free from highway robberies, although I don't know that they practice florging. They all, however, regard the crime as almost as bad as murder, and the law is very severe.

PAYS FOR THE LIGHT.

Beacon on Lonesome African Cosst Partly Maintained by United States Government.

Among the estimates of the state department for the current year is found the sum of \$350 for our "annual proportion of the expenses of Cape Spartel light, on the coast of Morocco, including loss by exchange."

All travelers passing through the Strait of Gibraltar see Cape Spartel light, fronting the Atlantic ocean on the south side of the strait. It is eight smiles west of Tangier, and stands on a cliff rising 500 feet above the sea.

The government of Morocco thought It was very hardly treated when it was compelled to build this lighthouse. The other governments had requested Morocco to build it as an aid to navigation but Morocco bluntly refused:

Diplomatic pressure was then brought to bear, and the leading commercial nations at length induced the sultan to build a lighthouse at Cape Spartel. The contract was given a French firm, and the result is a fine and solid piece of stone work.

The lighthouse is noteworthy for the remarkable manner in which it is supported. The agreement with Morocco was that if the sultan would build the lighthouse the other nations would attend to its maintenance.

Ten governments, therefore, contribute annually about \$300 apiece, and this money pays for the services of the lighthouse keeper and his assistants and the oil and other materials needed. The consuls at Tangier form the board of lighthouse supervisors and the Morocean government has nothing to do with the management.

Few lighthouses have so beautiful a location. It is the favorite picnic eground of the European residents of Tangier.

From this elevation visitors may look far out upon the ocean and see the entire length of the Strait of Gibraltar, and Cape Trafalgar, where Nelson defeated the French-Spanish fleet in 1805, is plainly in sight to the north.

(Burmese Harbarians, 🥏 🖑 In the northern Shan states on the border of Burmah, there is a tribe called the Wild Was. These people propitiate with human skulls the demons whom they worship. Outside every village in their country there are many posts, all in one line, decked with human shulls. A niche is cut in the back of each post, with a ledge on which the skull can rest and grin through a hole in front of it. Every village has a dozen and some as many as 100 of these head posts Fresh skulls are in special request at harvest time, and are purchased for large sums, those of distinguished visitors

being particularly desired.

Educated Indiana.

The often printed statement that educated Indians soon after leaving school relapse to the "blanket" state is refuted by the report of the Hampton institute. That school has graduated 938 Indian boys and girls, 673 of whom are now living. The report shows the work of these alumni to be excellent in 141 cases, good in 333; fair in 149, poor in 42, bad in a BITS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

A collection of tulinnry items Which
Will Be Worth Careful
Porusal.

A celery salad, mixed with a few hickory nut meats, appeared on an autumn dinner table, served on brilliantly colored maple leaves, says the New York Post.

Avoid soaking the breakfast saft mackerel too long. It is often made into a dabby, tasteless rag by the soaking process. Brush it lightly with olive oil before brotling, and it will present a handsomer appearance and be more judy to the taste. Sprinkle with lemon jude just before sending to the table, and always serve water resses with it.

A cabbage salad is made more attractive if the cabbage is chopped fine instead of shredded, and mixed with a rather thin mayonnalse dressing. Place the salad on its until ready to serve. Place each portion on a lettuce leaf and sprinkle with chopped nuts. Serve with cheese wafers

Cut a ripe winter squash in half lengthwise, take out the seeds, but do not pare._Place the halves in a baking pan with a little water, cover, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half. A quarter of an hour before the squash is done remove the cover and with a spoon take out the water in the pan. Sprinkle with plenty of salt and put a generous lump of butter in each half. Return to the oven to brown slightly. Serve with a spoon from the half shells. Pumpkin cooked in this way is even better than squash. Pumpkin requires long, slow cooking for several hours

Borax soap will remove all kinds of spots from floors, carpets, painted woodwork, etc. It is easily made by saving all the bits of soap which accumulate in the household, and boiling these down with a few teaspoonfuls of borax until it becomes a jellylike substance.

Figs washed carefully are very nice when stewed in half a cupful of water and port wine and the juice of a lemon. Serve cold. The French stew prunes in claret, and the humble fruit becomes quite an aristocratic dish

For a chestnut custard buy the large Spanish chestnuts, which are now grown successfully on the nut farms of New Jersey, blanch, boil until soft. and mash through a colander. To one cupful of the chestnut pulp allow three eggs, one cupful of milk, sugar , to taste-the custard should not be too sweet-and a teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring. Mix the volks of the eggs and the white of one of them to the chestnut pulp, stirring them in gradually, afterwards adding the sugar, vanilla and milk. Bake slowly in a buttered dish. Make a meringue of the remaining whites and some sugar and spread it over the custard, returning to the oven long enough to brown. Garnish with candied cherries.

Butter moulds and the little wooden paddles used for making butter balls should be scrubbed with a brush, rinsed thoroughly, and kept in the refrigerator when not in use.

BECOMING COIFFURES.

Something About Which the Well-Dressed Woman Is Always Careful.

The head is never seen to advantage unless the hair is becomingly dressed, and on this point the wise woman makes no mistake, says the Brooklyn Eagle. She knows if her style will admit of the wearing of a Psych knot; she has a definite idea as to the becomingness of the coil on top of the head. She knows whether the pompadour should be low or high and she understands the advisability of the low braid at the back of the neck, with its youth inspiring how of ribbon.

She well knows that if her nose be ong and prominent she must not wear her hair high on top of her head.

She knows that if her nose be fat and inclined to tilt she must not twist her har into a Psych.

She understands that if her style be round-chinned, fat and broad across the mouth, she must not wear a low braid at the nape of the neck.

And she knows that unless her head be shaped like that of Joan of Arc she must not try to flatten her coil and reveal its outline.

If her head be little she can go in for fluffiness. But if it be big she must try in every possible way to make it look a little smaller, for a big head is never admirable.

Salting Hams. I will give our way of salting hams, which is safe and requires much less time and labor than the old way of soaking in brine for weeks as is practiced by many at this time. Before hams are quite sold through, immerse in boiling water. Leave in from five to eight minutes, according to size. Remove, rub well with salt, let lie a week, keep salt moist during this time, when they are ready to be smoked. We have tried hot salt inplace of water, which is preferred by some, as enough salt acheres to meat and needs no rubbing on as above. Try one or the other and you won't brine any

liams afterwards --Ohio Farmer.

Fruit Turnovers.

Make a rich puff paste, roll out the usual thickness, then out into circular pieces about the size of a saucer, pile the fresh fruit or jam on half the paste, sprinkle with sugar, wet the edges and turn the paste over press the edges together, crimping them slightly, brush the turnovers with white of egg, sprinkle over size i sugar and bake 20 minutes in

This combination is made of similar ingredients to our sharp mixed pickle given the same name, but is sweet. The vegetables, etc., are cooked in a rich, sweet syrup, each kind separately, and look much like preserved ginger.—Washington Star.

a brisk oven -Good Housekeeping.

INDIAN CANNIBALS.

Tonkawas Were Man - Eaters as Late as 1875

Once Powerful Tribe Was the Terror of Indian Territory and Texas —Are Now Full-Fledged Citizens.

With the exception of one fact that a Tonkawa Indian is prevented by the United States government from disposing of his-allotment of land, he is now a full-fledged United States citizen, having the power to vote, run for office, and take part in political campaigns. Of this once powerful tribe, says a Guthrie (Okla.) special correspondence of the Chicago Inter Ocean, there now remain, according to the report of Gov. Tom Ferguson for 1903, only about 50 persons. As late as 1875, they were a powerful tribe, and were the terror of the other southwestern tribes which roamed In-

dian Territory and a part of Texas.

.. It seems strange that cannibals could exist in this country as late as 1875. yet the Tonkawas are charged by other tribes and by persons who have been long in the government service with being man-eaters even as late as that date. It is claimed that among the many tribes which have inhabited this country, the Tonkawa is the only one that has had this charge lodged against it. As a result, it is alleged that the Tonkawas were always so hated by other tribes as to be shunned on all occasions. and even to this day the hatred is said to exist against the few remaining Tonkawas, who are now as far from cannibalism as any people on earth.

Mat Durr, the aged white man who has lived among the Oklahoma Indians for years, and is acquainted with their customs, traditions and languages, more than any other white man in the southwest, says of the Tonkawa of today.

"A solitary Tonkawa Indian was a visitor recently among the Sac and Fox Indians, looking for a friend: Every one of the 50 descendants of the Tonkawas is shunned and despised by the other tribes. The remnants of the maneaters, who devoured thousands of other redskins, always hunt for a friend, which they seldom find. The ancient Tonkawas were the Ishmaelites of the red race, and their 50 livit z descendants are actually hated by other Indians for the human flesh-eating committed by their ancestors.

"Tradition relates that the last big feast on roasted human flesh caused the death of several thousand of the voracious cannibals in Texas. Having gorged themselves on the tender flesh of several hundred captured Kiowa Indians, they indulged in their last sleep. Many thousand Kiowa Indians, and some other children-robbed redskins, approached the unguarded wigwams of the gluttonous man-eaters and slew all they could find. Only a few, the progenitors of the 50 still remaining Tonkawas, escaped. Our solitary Tonkawa visitor felt very lonely; he failed to find a single 'necone' or friend.'

It is related of the Tonkawas that an old custom was to hold a feast at least once each year, at which they killed and ate any prisoner in their possession who had been sentenced to death, and it is added that it made no difference at these annual feasts whether the color of the prisoner was white or red, the alleged fare was the same. In this connection Jack Leedy, of Hennessey, Okla., who for many years was in the employ of the government at the Anadarko Indian agency in southwestern Oklahoma, relates this story, evidently the same occasion as referred to by Mat Durr, although the two differ somewhat-

In the minor details only:

"In the fall of 1875 the Tonkawas came up from Texas, and were camped about five miles southwest of the Anadarko agency; it being the season for the man-eating feast, it was learned that they had as a prisoner a young Caddo Indian, and expected to kill him for the occasion. It was estimated that about 250 Tonkawas were in camp, and the Caddoes planned the rescue of their tribesman, but, being few in numbers themselves, persuaded the Kiowas, who were friendly, to join them and massa-

cre the Tonkawas. "On the night settled upon for the butchery, they stole upon the Tonkawas in the darkness and waited for the moon to rise. It was about midnight when the war whoop of the chief was given, and with uplifted tomahawks they rushed the Tonkawa camp, striking down their victims as they sprang from their beds of leaves. Out of the entire number of Tonkawas but 42 escaped. The Kiowas and Caddoes scalped their victims and left the bodies to be deyoured by wild beasts and buzzards. The spot where the massacre took place was marked for many years by the skulls and bones lying around on the ground, but they were later buried by an order of the government."

In their tribal days the Tonkawa reservation, in the southwest, was reported the finest in the United States, rich in resources, and the tribe rich in cattle. To-day each Tonkawa has a homestead of 160 acres, his government allotment, and, in order to protect the Indians from sharpers, the government prohibits him from selling it. Now the Tonkawa is an agriculturist, cultivating his land until it teems with a rich acreage of wheat, corn, and pastures covered with cattle. The land is largely prairie. with a rich, well-watered soil, peculiarly adapted to wheat raising. From their pastures, too, are cut many tons of wild hay, which is sold in large quantities to cattlemen or shipped to market.

Important Point.

She—You say you love me a little bit?
He—Yes, I do.
"And you think your love will grow?"

"I'm sure of it."
- "Which way?"—Yonkers Statesman.

UNNECESSARY FEAR.

French Hill of Fare Was Taken for a Warning from the Italian Matta.

When Gunbusta returned from business he was astomehed at finding his good wife wrapt in mental cogitation over a letter that lay on the table hefore her. Even his entrance did not seem to distract her. Laying his hand gently upon her shoulder, she jumped back with a start, relates the New York Times.

"Why, my dear," said he, nervously, what alls you?"

These words seemed to be a clew for her to begin weeping, and between her

sobs she blurted:
"Oh, Bert, the worst has come! We are the victims of the Black Hand of the Italian Mafia. See, this letter came this

morning."

She handed over the epistle and Gunbusta paled slightly as he saw scribbled scrawling on the paper what appeared to be a treacherous threat in some foreign language. He could not read it; neither could his wife; yet they felt sure it was another case of "money or your life," because numerous incidents of this kind had transpired in their neighborhood during the past year.

"Don't you think we had better lay some money out on the back stoop, my

dear?" said the frightened wife.
"But we don't know the amount. I know what I'll do; I'll hurry to police headquarters and have them translate it for me." And the badly scared Gunbusta darted out of the house.

"Minnie," said Gunbusta, returning after being away about two hours, "we're fools! On my way downtown I met Bob Fleming, the court interpreter, and he informed me that the letter was no threat at all, but a French bill of fare from the man who has opened the new restaurant on our block."

Mrs. Gunbusta rejoiced. Gunbusta felt somewhat relieved himself.

HAIR BY THE CARLOAD.

New Style of Dressing Women's Hair Consumes Hundreds of Tons for "Rata."

Since the revival of the pompadour style of dressing women's hair and the use of the "rat" there has been a tremendous increase in the importation of human hair, says the New York Press. It is estimated 100 tone of hair, valued at \$3,000,000, have been received at this port this year. This doesn't represent one-half the expense the style has entailed upon women, for it has given a decided impetus to the hairdressing business. Three times as many New York women now patronize hairdressers as did a few years ago. With women of fashion the hairdresser is looked upon now as a necessity.

In most of the fashionable hairdressing shops of Fifth avenue and its vicinity comparatively few women are employed. Formerly women did all the work, patrons being rejuctant to have their hair dressed by men, but the prejudice soon wore off, and now the well-groomed women seem to think that only the man hairdresser who has study d the business abroad is artistic.

hess abroad is artistic.

The hairdressers say this promises to be a great country for their business. The women of America have less hair than the women of Europe. The quality is about the same, but there seems to be something in the climate of the United States, or, in the helpts of the people that is not conducive to women's hair growing as luxuriously as it does abroad

Large as was the value of the hair imported this year the value of fine toilet articles was far greater. About 85 percent, of the amber and tortoise shell goods, perfumes, powders and cosmetics used in America are brought from across the water.

MISS FLUTTERLY ON RADIUM.

The Manufacture of it Ought to Be Stopped for Good and Sufficient Reasons.

"Isn't this an age of marvels?" said little Miss Flutterly, according to Charles Battell Loomis, in Leslie's Monthly. "I really don't know what will be discovered next—do you? Really, it would take a strictly scientific person to tell, because just as you think it's going to be an airship it turns out to be radium, or something else just as wonderful.

"It seems as if the manufacture of radium ought to be stopped, because if a single pound of it was-what is it they do with it, turn it on or explode it, or what?-well, anyway, if a single pound of it did what it does do, whatever that is, it would annihilate the world. Just think of the danger of having even a little of it. They say it's diminishing at the rate of a certain number of grains a second, and it's going so fast it would reach the sun inside of a minute, and yet, after watching a heap of it for I don't know how many thousands of years, it doesn't look any smaller-so !don't know how we're going to get rid of it now it's here. And they say it will make anything shine except imitation diamonds. I should think that people wouldn't dear to wear paste after this. because if they suddenly stopped shining it would be so mortifying."

Search for Ancient Wrecks.

As a result of the great success achieved in recovering antique treasures from wreckage, researches have recently been instituted for the lost fleet of Xerxes, which went down about a sea is to be searched with the hydroscope, the newly invented marine instrument, of great power. Search is later to be made for the ship chartered by Pompey to carry the art treasures be had seized at Athens back to Rome, and which was wrecked in the archipelago something like 1,950 years ago.

—N. Y. Tribune.

DISCOVER TREASURE.

Great Riches Found at Unexpected
Times and Places.

English Workmen Lucoser Great
Wealth Buried 500 Years in
River Dove-Notable
instances

Hidden treasure has an irresistible attraction for the human race. On the slightest hint from seer or fortune teller some one is sure to dig where the buries treasure is supposed to be, and disappointment does not discourage another attempt when another "tip" is received. Very few have ever come upon hidden treasure, and the few have found it unexpectedly, says the Boston Transcript.

Take, for instance, that romantic unearthing of 200,000 coins in the bed of the River Dove, in Staffordshire, 72 years ago. Some workmen were engaged in removing a mud bank which had formed in the center of the river, when one of them was amazed to find on raising his spade that it glistened with silver coins. Attracted by the digger's exclamations

Attracted by the digger's exclamations of astonishment and delight, his fellow workmen hurried up, and in a moment half a dozen men were scrambling and fighting for the treasure, feverishly filling their pockets, their hats and beer cans with silver coins, which were worth their weight in gold, for they were of the time of the first two Edwards, and had lain in the river for 500 years. That the bulk of the treasure trove was ultimately claimed by the Duchy of Lancaster matters little, for its finders had already appropriated scores of thousands of the precious disks.

Only two years later a few village boys were playing at marbles one Sunday afternoon in a field near Beaworth, in Hampshire, when one of them caught sight of a piece of lead projecting from a cart rut in a rough road that crossed the pasture. Tugging at the strip of metal he disclosed a hole, and incough the exposed opening he saw a pile of glittering coms, bright as if fresh from the mint. To fill his pockets, and those of his playmates was the work of a few mosments, and so little did the youngsters. appreciate the value of their discovery. that, on their way hong, they amused themselves by flinging the coins into the village pond.

Ultimately nearly 7,000 coins were recovered from this buried trea-tire chest, and they proved to be of the reigns of William I and William II and in a wonderful state of preservation.

A similar discovery was made near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, when a heavy care, passing over a country road stuckers, in a rut, and on being released dispeleased a number of silver coins, with had escaped from the burst lid of a chist hidden under the roadway. It was assumed that the chest of coins had been buried there in the perilous cays of the civil war, and that the gradual sinking of the road and the weight of the parsing cart had at last brought it again to the light of day.

In the year 1840 a most valuable deposit of treasure was revealed in the strangest fashion, at Cuerdale, near Preston, in Lanuashire. Some laborers were digging near the banks of the River Richie when the pickax of one of them strick something harder than earth and more yielding than rock. On removing his pick he found transfixed at the end of it a large ingot of silver. Plying his tool with renewed vigor he soon distanced weather munisistic of sources of several weather weighing in all over 1000.

Similar fortune befell a couple of laborers who were digging in a direk near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, when they unearthed an ancient chest full of coins of the days of the Stuarts- They took samples of the coins to a neighboring antiquary of wealth, who not only paid the men a large sum for their treasare, but purchased a score or more acres of land adjacent to the lucky ditch. And here the irony of fortune is well iljustrated, for although the antiquary spent thousands of pounds in buying and excavating his land, not a single coin was discovered beyond those which a stroke of the spade had revealed

This is the kind of trick fortune loves to play on designing man. Not very many years ago, when the thatched roof of an ancient cottage near Ripon was removed: a rich nest of five-guinea gold pieces was discovered hidden away under it. When the news of this treasure trove came to the ears of a neighboring landowner he was so fired by the lust of gold that he forthwith purchased a dozen similar cottages in the district and had them all pulled down, but not a solutary coin was found in exchange for the £3,000 the experiment cost him

Now that the petrifled forest of Arizona has deen created a national park, and the government is taking steps to protect it from further spoliation at the nands of the "Goths and Vandais." the attention of tourists as well as scientists will naturally be called to the many other natural curiosities and archaeologsical treasures to be found in the same wonderland of America. Among these Monteguma's well and castle invite and amply reward both sight-seer and savant. Although it is not at all historically certain that Montezuma ever had anything to do with the gloomy abyssmal pool of water, nor yet thes cliff-perched fortress that bears his name, they are wonderful enough to warrant a pfigrimage to them, even without his signature.—From "Monkeauma's Well and Castle," by Emma Pad-

A Hopeful Temperament.
Aged Groom—I have a confession to take.

Young Bride—Goodness! What?
"I wear false teeth."
"Oh, well, never mind. If they are on

something."-N. Y. Weekly.

a gold plate, they will probably be worth

FOR DEVOTEES OF DRESS.

Pretty Combinations in Winter Contumes for Home and Outdoor Wear.

For dressy afternoon wear, nothing is in such good taste as a gown of what is known as lustrous faced cloth, which, if for walking, would better be of a rich dark color or some of the tan shades or even violet, and made rich by furs either in "sets" or trimmings Besides, an almost unlimited amount of lace is used upon some of these cloth gowns.

Combinations of the long haired, silky zibelines and plain broadcloth are novel features on some of the smartest winter models. The effect is like a fur trimmed gown, as the new zibelines bear a striking resemblance to fur,

says the New York Tribune.

The intest fad is to wear a short Eton jacket of fur that will either match or contrast with the cloth, velvet or velveteen gown. With all the shades of brown, which are many and rich looking, jackets of mink tin the darkest shades) are worn. With gray and black gowns, sable, mole and equirrel jackets are worn, indess the wearer prefers all black, and them baby lamb is most attractive.

while there is a great run on violet shades (and they are so rich in velocity), there is a pronounced preference for reception gowns of green the exact shade of emerald it "lights up" beautifully by gas or electric light, the rays playing among the soft haif shades and high lights of the draped velvet with wonderful effect, and white flowers, pearls, emeralds or diamonds are appropriately worn with such a gown.

such a gown.

For house dresses, yellow, in all shades from cream to rich orange, is a fad of the season. It is becoming to blond or brunette, looks well by gas light or day, and is wonderfully effective with soft meshed laces, either in white cream or butter color.

The BEET finish for gowns or the bertha, either, is much favored for demittelette, as it leaves the corsage slightly decollete, thus rendering littsuitable for the house or for theater, wear with a hap and wrap.

wear with a hat- and wrap.

A new idea or rather aniold one revived, is that the hat must mat hithe gown, thus necessitating the possession of as many hats as gowns. It is artistic and effective, and can be managed with a little extra cost, if one has taste, and skill for managing one or two black and white hats with different trimmings, which can be adjusted by deft fingers in a few moments.

But whatever the style or shape of the bat, to be modish it must be worn lifted rather high from the head, that is, if the wearer's face will admit of it. This effect may be obtained by a "barette" of velvet inside the crown, if the hair is not worn high

SAT DOWN, ANYHOW.

Chale Was Nut in Its Countomed Place and Dignity Was Shattered

The dignity of the supreme court was somewhat shaken the other tay through the removal of a chair from its customary place relates a Washington re-

it was during the argument on the Northern Securities suit and the interest in the case had brought so many lawyers into court that it became necessary to provide additional sears within the provide additional sears within the brought from the marstal's office and the cerk's office, and to accommodate a late arrival a chair used by one of the pusies who sit in the space behind the justices' seats was taken during the temporary absence of the youngster on

an errand.

Now, this page is of particularly chunky and solid build, and when he returned to his station and without noticing the absence of the chair, plumped himself down in the place it should have been, there was a sound that might filly be described as a dull, sickening thud, it was sufficiently startling to bring one of the dignified justices to his feet and to cause another to rise partly from his chair, while even the attorney general paused for a moment in the delivery of.

his argument.

The court officials rushed around back of the partition, with visions, prehaps, of dynamite bombs or something of that kind, and those of the audience sitting where they could see behind the screen craned their necks, but when the offending page pulled himself together and stood up, looking sheepish and rubbing the bruised portion of his anatomy, and at the same time trying to assume at innicent expression, he was greeted with a broad smile that finally spread over

f-consciousness calls for ou

the entire room.

Self-conscioustess calls for outdoor exercise, plenty of rest and sleep, a mild nerve tonic and mixing more with people. Just remember that all the world is not looking at you. Most of the world is extremely busy hustling for a living and minding its own business. When you have some good ideas in your head, don't belittle them to yourself, but just let them out. It is quite likely that you are just as right as the next one, only you don't know it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

This is described as the pue grandmother made, and is excellent. Use under crust only. Choose an apple that will cook quickly; peel, cut into halves and fill crust. Will the center of each

Half Apple Pic.

half with sugar and a bit of butter.
Sprinkle lightly with flour and grated nutmeg, add a very little water. Bake in a moderate oven.—Rurat New Yorkor.

Add a Pinch of Soda.

A, pinch of baking soda added to the vinegar for boiled salad dressing forever bunishes the fear of curdling.—Good Housekeeping.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Cet tras "shandus an l'azistane s' tans cus les Etate lu Su . 38a publisité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Pris de l'abounement, un l'anné : Equitor Ouctidienne 412.00.