IRELAND'S CLAIM.

Green Isle Does Something in the Way of Supplying the World's Wasts.

"It surely makes me laugh, this talk If me in the English papers, and in years, too," said Mr. W. O'Leary, of Linerick, reports the Washington Fig. "It's 'England supplies the world, and America supplies what Mingland has not got," England is worclad over American competition, 'Eng-Mich brewers are buying up American howeveries to save themselves from ment shipbuilding nation.' Don't you have that Iroland has a bigger brewthan all England? Don't you know that the shipbuilders of Ireland can they and sell the shipbuilders of Engand Scotland? Don't you know "That the 'canny Scot,' who is supposed American journalists to like his harsh liquor, patronizes Irish products in preference to his own?

"Ireland has the largest brewing and able building concerns in the world. with handkerchiefs, collars, table matha and shirts and puts on British **Cables** the choicest breakfast bacon and butter. The English usually conseems the identity of the two last named mader the brand of 'Wiltsbire' and "Dornet," but it is Irish and the treasofficials can testify to it. Neither Type nor the Clyde nor the Mersey nhow anything equal to the shipbuilding concern of Harland & Wolff at Bel-Thet. Yet there is nothing the English send Scots are so proud of as their shipbuilding. For years this firm has held the highest place in the world so far sam tonnage launched is concerned. The yards employ \$,000 men and suppart a good-sized town. The works cowar 80 acres, and the Teutonic and "Majustic, two of the most famous comma greyhounds, were built there. Bes a byword in the British navy that me breakdown of machinery, a thing me frequent, has ever occurred in any Miritian naval vessel built in the Belfast

"Nothing shoddy ever comes from Mireland. That is why the halbriggan The imitated by British and German manufacturers. Guinness, of Ireland, www. the largest brewery in existence. Their products pay a half million pownds excise every year. There are 13.000 British breweries, but Guinness peroduces one out of every 20 barrels of beer credited annually to Great Britain. It is a funny thing, and a bad Thing for America, as well as Ireland, What many native merchants sell the Power grades of American butter as Trish, and pure Irish butter is sold "Dorset' or 'Danish.' Scotland-the summy Scots, who like none but their www liquor-drink 500,000 gallons of Brish whisky every year. Look up the mintistics, my boy, and you will see that I have underrated the amounts That Ireland gives to England annual-By, mot only for her consumption, but to most cases for the purpose of remaiving an English brand before sale."

MING OSCAR A GOOD FELLOW.

Now the Popular Swedish Ruler Good-Saturedly Holped a Newspaper Man.

Like all other European royalties, Ming Oscar of Sweden is frequently sealled upon to appear in public in monnection with the inauguration of public enterprises, the laying of foundation stones, etc. On all such oceasions these notable personages are respected to and generally do deliver speeches. These addresses in most -cases are prepared by private secre-"taries, but King Oscar's speeches are mearly always impromptu. says a Landon exchange. Some time ago he was passing through Gothenburg on his way to inaugurate a new railway. . At the station he was accosted by a mewspaper man who had been sent to the inauguration as a reporter to some big Danish paper. The journalist wanted a copy of the speech to telegraph to his paper because he had no to wait for its delivery if the · speech was to appear in his paper the mext morning. So he asked the king to give him a copy of the speech which Band been prepared for him. His majesmy laughingly replied that his remarks would be impromptu, at which the reporter betrayed considerable alarm, because under these circumstances it resould be impossible for his paper to gret the speech. Seeing the newspaper man's perturbation the king mid:

"Oh, well, come into my carriage mand I will give you an idea of what I "mam going to say."

No second invitation was needed. The two men entered the carriage and ma it rolled toward the depot King Oswar dictated a speech, which the reporter shorthanded. As delivered at The exercises the address was almost word for word a duplicate of that ziven in the carriage.

Thought it Was Young Again, Everybody has heard of the old warhorse that prances and snorts and smiffs the battle from afar whenever It hears a bugle call. Well, at Wellingtom the other day, a young lady was driving the old family nag. In its youth the family mag had been a racer with many winning races to its credit. As the young lady drove down the street a bunch of ponies driven by a man whirled on the run from a side sstreet, and attempted to pass. But with tail up and nostrils distended the family nag renewed its youth, joined in the race, and came down the pike man easy winner. But think how the old horse must have felt next morningyou brothers in the sere and rellow leaf, who, thinking you were as young жам you used to be, raced on occasion same it is the posies on the pike. - Kansan

Any Excuse for a Kick. Promise a man a hundred dollars," mand if you give him only ninty-nine, - will kick .- Atchison Globe.

*** Journal.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Boston is to have 40 new portable schoolhouses to follow the shifting school population. There is no escape for the Boston youth.

The city council of Hamilton, Ontario. Can., has refused to allow the streets to be sprinkled on Sunday, on the ground that it would be profanation of the Sabbath.

Emerson, as a boy of ten, attending the Boston Latin school, lived on Beacon street. Mr. Frank Sanborn, in his new memoir of the great man, auggests the probability of that house being on the ground where the Congregational building now stands.

The pope is reported as having just carried through a work of reformation in the administrative department of the vatican, by which expense of administration has been reduced much and power of ecclesiastical taxation centered in fewer and more competent

President Hadley, of Yale, is such a busy man that some one recently referred to him as "perpetual motion." He is president of a great university, a contributor to current literature, is writing a book and in addition frequently speaks at colleges, assemblages and banquets.

The gift of \$200,000 for the benefit of the clergy of the Established church of Scotland, in the districts of Aberdeenshire and Bunffshire, by Baron Mount-Stephen, a Scotchman who accumulated wealth in British Columbia, became head of the Canadian Pacific railway, and later a baronet and peer, is announced. Scotland in getting a good deal from American-enriched Scotchmen nowadays, concludes the Congregationalist.

Constantine Demeter Stephanove, a native of Macedonia, who after seven years' work has taken the degree of master of arts from Yale, supported himself nearly all that time by working as a conductor on a trolley car in New Haven. When he first came to this country he worked on a farm while he learned the language. Then he went to a preparatory school, and from thence to Yale. Next fall he will go to Germany to continue his

POPULAR CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Those That Are Most Commonly Given to Boys in England.

Some remantic parents love to christen their infants with highfalutin' names. Religious parents search the Scriptures before the baptismal ceremony. Parents in search of a fortune will label their luckless babes with the surname of the expected testator. But, nevertheless, the list of common English Christian names is a very small one. Out of every hundred fathers and mothers of male children some 84 limit their choice to 15 familiar names, says London Tit-Bit ..

The favorite name is undoubtedly William. In all ranks of societyin the peerage as in the workhouse -William is the commonest of male Christian names.

Stop the first thousand men you meet in the street. No fewer than 170 are Williams. A long way behind come the Johns, closely followed by the Georges. Of every thousand men 94 are called John and 92 George. The next commonest name is

Thomas, which has 74 owners, while James claims 72. Henry and Harry between them are 70 in number. Of these about one in four have received the name of Harry at the baptismal font. Following them come Frederick with 57. Charles with 48. Alfred with 45, and Albert some way behind with 31. The popularity of Albert has arisen entirely from the personal popularity of our latequeen's beloved consort. It was practically unknown in England before Queen Victoria's marriage.

The good old Saxon appellation of Edward is given to five-and-twenty out of every thousand citizens, Arthur and Robert having each 23, while of the remainder of those thousand men you have accosted in the street 17 are called Joseph and 15 Herbert. So we have accounted for no fewer than 865 out of the every thousand Englishmen, and they divide between them only 15 out of the many hundreds, nay thousands, of names from which their parents are at liberty to choose.

Of the remaining 144 of our representative thousand, a few, such as Richard, Percy or Ernest, are claimed. severally by two or three men, but all the rest are the sole and exclusive property of "one in a thousand."

"Rewards for Chinese Soldiers, Rewards are seldom given for prowess on the battlefield in China, but when they are the most acceptable of them all, from the private soldier's polat of view, is a sack of rice, valued at three taels (about 18 shillings). The commanding officer of each regiment has power to give as many sacks as are deserved, and at the conclusion of every campaign he sends in a formidable 1 .1 to the government for rice. No inquiries are made. nor are the names of the recipients asked for, so in nine cases out of ten the officer sells the grain and puts the money into his own pocket, while the deserving soldier, to whom the

Distrects of India.

has to go without. N. Y. Sun.

rice would have meant a great deal,

India has hundreds of dialects. which may all be classed under three great heads, the Sunscrit, Pracrit and Magadhi. The Sanscrit is the fundamental language and that of the Vrdas; the Pracrit, the vernacular language in many dialects, and the M (gadhi or Misca is that of Ce) ion and the islands .- N. Y. Sun.

HUMOROUS.

Many a man has discovered after mixing politics with his business that he has no business to mix with his politics. Chicago Daily News.

The heroine of a Kentucky story is described as having "whisky colored eyes." Intoxicating and full of spirit, no doubt .- Philadelphia Ledger. Plimmer-"Mr. Carnegie has over

three hundred millions to give away." Plummer-"Another case of 'the white man's burden.' "-- Ohio State Register. "Yes have been very successful this year," and the theatrical manager's friend. "Yes," replied the manager,

"I thank my lucky stars for that."-

Philadelphia Press. "And he once filled a place in one of the public institutions with great profit to the community." "What was it?" "A cell in the eastern penitentiary," -Philadelphia Times.

The Artist-"What do you think of it?" The Observer-"Oh. I dunno. If you don't tell anybody where ye painted it I guess it won't do the farm any hurt."-Indianapolis News. Sir Lucius O'Trigger-"The gintle-

man I have the hanor to represent, being nearsighted, insists on standing three feet nearer his adversary than his adversary to him."-King. When you ask a girl where she has been on her vacation, she rattles off a

list of towns as fast as a dining-room girl rattles off the bill of fare, showing that she has prepared herself in advance, and will not omit a flag station .- Atchison Globe.

BURANO LACE WORKERS.

More Than Six Hundred Women of the Island Engaged in the Industry.

At almost every cottage door in Burano, about four miles from Venice, may be seen a woman, old or young, her lace cushion on her lap, and her fingers busy with needle and the finest flax thread, making the exquisite lace for which the little island is famous. More than 600 women, all pupils of the royal lace school, situated in the municipal buildings of the place, receive steady employment either in the school or their own homes making the delicate needle point lace, which has had a remarkable revival in the last 25 years, says the New York Tribune.

Of old the lace makers of Burano depended largely for their existence upon their craft; but as the demand lessened, the workers became fewer. until, with the decay of the lace industry all over the world, in the first half of the nineteenth century, lace making on the island became almost a thing of the past, and the poverty of the fisher folk was deplorable. The hard winter of 1872 reduced the population to a state of semi-starvation. and as a means of relief a fund was created, headed by Queen Margherita, for resuscitating the lace industry. A difficulty arose however for though superb specimens of Burano lace were in existence, so small had been the demand that all the old workers had died out, and the only old woman who remembered the Burano point stitches was unable to teach them. But, by watching old Cencia Scarpariola work, Mme. Anna Bellorio d'Este, present mistress of the school, cunningly learned the secret, trained herself thoroughly and then taught to eight pupils what she herself had acquired. Two years of instruction at the school are required of each work.

The chief characteristic of Burano point is the exquisite handmade net with which all the motifs of the designs are surrounded, although it would be misleading to say that the design is worked on a net ground, for the motifs are made first and the net is worked afterward.

Burano point is of most durable quality, because the stitches are so fine and so closely set. Rare specimens are seen so closely worked that they are as stiff as thin cardboard, but the usual kinds are exquisitely soft and flexible, although having always more substance than Point Bruxelles and laces similar to it.

The color of Burano point is a deep cream, the color of unbleached flax slightly yellowed by human contact. One of the most beautiful pieces of this lace is now in the possession of the dowager queen of Italy, and has been lent by her to the school that the old pattern may be reproduced. It is an alb made for Pope Clement XIII. about 1700, the designs for it having been suggested by the richly ornamented ceiling of the Palazzo Rezzonicus. The same design was adapted to a narasol cover, made at the Burano school, for presentation by the women of Venice to the queen of Italy, then princess of Naples. The queen is a great lover of fine lace.

Beside the Burano point, other fine needle point laces are made in the island. Among them are Point de Venise, tagliato a fogliami. Point de Venise a la rose, Point d'Argentan, Point d'Alencon and Point de Bruxelles, but the chief product is that named after the island.

Must Have One. "Papa!"

Papa keeps on reading. "Papa!"

Papa looks up. "Well, Tommy, what is it? I thought when I brought that new hobby horse home for you it would keep you quiet for awhile."

-- "Hut, papa?"-----"Well?" "My hobby horse hasn't got one of those sunbonnets."-Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.

A Near-Sighted Duelist. Sir Lucius O'Trigger-The gintleman. I have the honor to ripresint, being nearsighted, insists on standing three feet nearer his adversary than his adversary to him .- London King,

AN UNEXPECTED CUSTOMER.

Mistake of a Jeweler Who Thought He Was Dealing with a Green Hand.

"They were ordinary looking counfrymen, attired in the up-river country fashion, and would have been passed unnoticed by the casual observer," said a well-known traveling man to-day in speaking of a group of countrymen whom he met on a train en route from Memphis a few days ago; "but," continued the traveling man. according to the Nashville Banner, "I was attracted to them by their conversation, and so joined in and heard a good story.

"I learned that the men were pearl hunters from De Kalb county, and they had been in Arkansas prospecting.

"One of the men, who seemed to be the leader, said he was a pearl dealer. and had been for years, but there was nothing about his general appearance to indicate that he was possessed of wealth, and this was no doubt the prime reason for his being able to play the unsophisticated countryman.

"As I have said, the men had been in Arkansas, where they fished up a few pearls, and, in passing through Memphis, thought that they would try the market in disposing of a few of them. They chanced to go into a jewelry store owned by a fat, sleek-looking man, evidently thoroughly acquainted with the ways of the world.

"My country acquaintance sidled up to his man and asked if he would like to buy a pearl. The man was willing, and my friend showed him a very pretty specimen, for which he wanted a couple of hundred dollars.

"'Oh, no,' said the jeweler, 'that's too much. I could not think of buying at such a price.' And by way of emphasis he said he had a much handsomer pearl for which he only asked \$300. He produced his gem, and my friend asked the German several times if he really would take \$300 for it. The jeweler assured him that was all he asked and would sell it to him for that amount.

"All right," said the countryman, placing the pearl in his mouth and drawing from his wallet a roll of bills, counting out \$300 and throwing it on the counter with the remark that he would take it.

"The jeweler at once turned pale and began a protest that he was loking, but the countryman was firm, and then the jeweler said the pearl was not his, but was left with him to be sold on commission. The countryman said he was not responsible for that, as it was a question between the jew-

eler and his client. "The jeweler then grew indignant and threatened to have the countryman arrested, and did send out for a policeman, but my friend waited for the officer and stated his side of the case. The officer declined to make the arrest, and then the countryman sent one of his partners out after a lawwhom he stated his case, and the lawyer demanded that the jeweler have his client arrested, but he hesitated, and after a brief consultation with the officer decided to drop the matter, pay the lawyer his fee of ten. dollars and gathered in his \$300, which up to this time was lying on the counter untouched.

"The countryman laughed as he finished his story, and told me that he was going to New York, where he expected to sell his pearl for at least \$2,000 or \$3,000, if he chanced to find a man who wanted just that kind of a pearl. I do not know the value of pearls, but that one was a beauty, and as my country friend is evidently up on pearls I had no reason to doubt the correctness of the value he placed

TRIES THEM AT HOME.

The Up-to-Date Milliner Sends Hats to the Prospective Customers.

The up-to-date milliner does not insist upon a patron trying on a hat in the shop nowadays. If the customer sees a model that she likes and that she thinks will suit her the saleswoman puts it on her own head, to give some idea of its general style and effectiveness. If madame still hesitates to take off the chapeau and carefully arranged veil that she wears and to disarrange her tresses in the process of trying on, the model under discussion, and perhaps one or two others, are packed in a box and

sent to her house. The advantage of this is easily seen, says a writer in the Baltimore News, for in her own boudoir madame can pull out a tress of her bair here and tuck one in there until she is satisfied with the effect; she can experiment with the hat in combination with each of the frocks, and finally she can wear it to the theater if she likes and send it posting back to the shop next day, accompanied by a note stating that the colors do not suit her complexion.

A wise saleswoman says, however, that nine out of ten hats sent out to a hesitating customer do not come back, but are kept and the price added to madame's account.

"There is a great deal in seeing one's self in a new hat for the first time in one's own glass," this worldlywise young woman explains. "A strange mirror will give the skin an unnatural tint and even change the expression of the face. Sometimes this is for the better, but the subject never thinks so. She's used to herself the other way, and she attributes the blame for the metamorphosis to the hat. When she sees herself in her own glass with it on she's satisfied and likely as not elinches the bargain next day."

Look Before You Leap. Deliberate long before doing what it is impossible to undo.—Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

licing or powdered augar is reduced. to the consistency of fine flour by passing it through heavy rollers, set very close together.

Every known language contains such names as cuckoo, pewit, whippoorwill and others, in which the sound emitted by the animal is utilized as the name.

While in Canada there were no banking defaults during the first half of 1901, in the United States there were 45, with Habilities of nearly \$16,000,000. It is now an established fact that dates of a good quality and in commercial quantities can be produced in the warmer parts of Arizona, Mexico and California.

The Mic-Mac Indians of North America have an instrument known as the moose call. It is a birch-bark horn, and when blown by an expert gives a fairly good imitation of the bellowing of a mouse.

Heliogabalus was the first Roman emperor to wear a silken garment. In the year 220 A. D. he had a silken gown made in which he appeared in public, and which caused grave scandal among staid elderly Roman citizens.

A good sympathetic ink is made with the chloride of copper. Writing or drawing on paper with this ink is invisible at ordinary temperatures, but when the paper or parchment is heated. the writing or drawing at once appears of a beautiful yellowish color.

All modern writers on the art and science of war declare that no civilized nationshould employ barbarian troops In warfare. This prohibition has, however, been frequently violated; by the English in India and in Africa; by the Russians in Asia Minor; by the French In Algeria, and by the Turkish government when it turned loose the Bashi-Bazonka, a ferocious soldiery, on the defenseless inhabitants of Bulgaria.

DR. LEYD'S STRONG ROOM.

Steel Safe That Became the Living Sepulchre of its Former

Owner.

Dr. Leyds, although not a Boer by birth, has spent so many years of his life with these strange people that he may be said to have assimilated mauch of their suspiciousness. says Stray Stories.

One of his most cherished possessions is a case-hardened profire proof, steel strong room, which can be opened only by himself.

The safe was originally made for an Italian banker, who, to effectually safeguard the interest of his clients from the predatory instincts of banditti and secret societies, invented three dials which made it impossible even if a thief obtained access to the room, to get out again.

Two of the dials deal with the ingress, and each dial has two hands, which have to be placed opposite the correct numbers before opens. The third dial will reopen the door when the occupant wishes to leave, provided the hands are set opposite the same figures as the corresponding dial outside.

One day the banker omitted, when entering his strong room, to reset the hands of the third dial. As his memory failed to retain the figures employed on his last visit, the door refused to open, and, as the walls were too thick to allow of his cries being heard he was either stifled or starved

The family of the unfortunate man, believing that he had been made prisoner by the local banditti, offered large sums for his restoration. When repeated rewards failed to restore him the banker was given up as lost.

As the strong room contained only the deceased's private papers, no attempt was made to enter the room. Some ten years later the manager determined to make use of the safe, and after considerable difficulty hunted up the workmen who had made the dials.

The banker's widow insisted, when the room gave up its ghastly secret, on the strong room being either destroyed or sold.

Mr. Kruger's factorum must have strong nerves, for it is said he frequently enters this death trap as many as a dozen times daily. Should the wires flash the news across, one day: "Disappearance of Dr. Leyds," it will not be difficult to guess the fate that has befallen him.

Accounting for Dreams.

An interesting lecture on dreams was recently given by Prof. Bergson in Paris. The professor says that dreams are only visual phenomena, that the circulation of blood in the retina and the pressure of the eyelid on the optic nerve has something to do with it, and produces color sensations. Our senses are not deadened in our slumbers; on the contrary they run riot; but the professor is convinced that we never invent anything in our dreams, and that the stories of musicians and poets composing wonderful things in their dreams are entirely unfounded. During sleep "all that we have ever seen, or heard or read is there to be evoked by the slightest sensation. To dream, consequently, is the natural state of the mind. which drifts into indifference to its surroundings."-Science.

Painful Memories.

"When was yer rale drunk last, Bill?" "Dunno."

"Thin when was yer rale sober last?" "Don't wyke these pyneful mem'ries, Ike, me childhood was not an 'appy one."---London Moonshine.

Serving Soup. Soup may be served on the table or

from a side table, or brought to the table in soup plates. The hostess usually serves the soup. -Ladies' Home Journal.

NEW USES FOR SAWDUST.

Compressed Into Various Forms of tillity-Use of Pine Seedies.

Sawdust, which used to be a waste product of the wills, is now being utilized in a number of ways. Compressed into bricks with tar, it is employed for making gas, the bricks being earbonized in fire-clay retorts. About 80 per cent. of their weight is converted into gas. From 30,000 to 40,000 cubic feet of gas are obtained from each ton of the bricks, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Compressed into blocks with coaldust, sawdust makes an excellent fuel, 300 pounds of which are said to be equal to 500 pounds of soft cost. It gives little smoke and no ashes worth mentioning. Bricks of clay and sawdust are recommended for building. being only half as heavy as ordinary bricks and taking plaster direct without the intervention of laths. In. apartment houses sawdust is largely used for filling walls and floors, to deaden sound.

Mortar for building has been made recently of sawdust instead of sand. Hardwood dust, which is worth much more than softwood dust, is utilized for smoking hams, being preferred to cordwood because it smolders slowly. Many objects of decorative art are made by compressing sawdust. Immense quantities of this material are used in ice-houses, fish-markets and in every industry in which ice is employed largely. The distillation of wood alcohol and various chemicals from sawdust has become an enor-

mous business. Wood shavings, which were formerly thrown away, now find a ready market, being compressed to solidity by a special machine. This machine bales five tons of shavings in ten hours, which is about the daily surplus of . fair-sized planing-mill. One operator does all the work.

Such shavings are used largely for burning lime; they form an economical fuel for making steam, being consumed slowly and developing a heat almost as intense as that of good coal. In North Carolina vast quantities

of pine needles are gathered and prepared for stuffing cushions and furniture, being so treated as to preserve the balsamic odor, for which a medicinal virtue is claimed. Mattresses. filled with this material are largely sold for hospitals. An oil distilled from the needles is

put up as a medicine, and the needles. themselves are utilized to make hag-

Would oil is now made on a large scale in Sweden from the refuse of timber cuttings, stumps and roots.

UMBRELLA FOR CUE.

Clever Performance of Penil, the English Billiardist, Astounded Amaieur Experto.

Peall, the English billiard champion, had a few tricks that were peculiarly his own. Some time ago a couple of men with whom none of the others was abquainted were sitting in the billiardroom of a hotel at a Lancashire watering place and commenting goodhumored's, the one to the other, upon the play of the men who were sugaged at the table, says the Chicago Chronicle. One player, who had more style than execution, and more self-assurance than either, challenged the room, and, seeing a smile upon the face of the smaller of the two strangers, made it difficult for him to refuse acceptance of the challenge. "Your cues are rather too long for me," said the little man, as he pattered up to the table,

"but this will do." The "this" indicated was a very elegant tightly folded umbrella. The local champion, thinking that his opponent was joking, broke, leaving his ball in balk. To the astonishment of all, the stranger followed, playing with his umbrella. At first the company held their breath in amazement. deeming the man the rawest tyro or the finest sample of madman.

But there was infinite method in the supposititious madness of the unknown, for, plying his wandlike cuewith exquisite skill, he got the balls at the top of the table, and in one inning ran out. There was a yell of laughter and enthusiasm over the feat, and the unhappy challenger was mercileasly "chipped." He did not take kindly to the turn of events, but feebly protested that it was very damaging to the balls that an ordinary umbrella tip should be used as a cue. He proposed to mention the matter to the landlord. Mine host appeared, and instantly recognized the miniature wizard Peall, the redoubtable champion of the all-in game. His identity revealed, the victor then explained that his innocent-looking "gamp" was fitted with a proper cue point, carried inside a detachable ferrule. Another man is now laureled as the champion of that town, and the voice of Peall's victim is heard no more in the room.

Ensy Clothes of the Chinese,

American clothes are not made for the performance of much stooping or domestic gymnastics, but the Chinaman, in his loose, easy fitting clothes, is as free to stoop, jump, run or turn handsprings as a small boy in bathing. In a Chinese suit of clothes you can lie down and sleep with the same amount of comfort that you can stand up and walk. -N. Y. Times.

More Food Consumed Far North. -The army allows about 33,000 pounds of food a year for 15 men, but in the arctic regions people eat at least a quarter as much more. It costs three dollars a month more to feed a man in Greenland than in New York .- Albany Argus.

Might Be Unimportant, The Yachtsman-Of course it makes a difference if a skipper loses his head, The Tar-Well, sir, that depends on

whether he's got anything in it. - Puck.

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