BURGLAR STRANGELY ROUTED

Be Couldn't fire Anything Dangerous,
But He Reard Enough to Scare
Him Out,

A burglar was recently sentenced to sair of the up-state prisons after an experience so harrowing that his capsure by his natural enemies, the posice, was almost a relief. In company with his partner, the hurglar entered a bouse in which the residents apparently were buried iff peaceful slumber. Now, this particular burglar rather peides himself on his professional skill. Accordingly, he directed his "pal" to watch outside while he himself attended to the fine points of the burglary, relates the New York Tribune.

All went well until the burglar entered a room on the second floor, in which was a man apparently sleeping on the bed. Then came a boarse whis-

"Here; you coine out and tend to

As the whisper seemed to come from the half, the burglar thought his partmer had intruded in a most unjustiffable manner to instruct him on burglary as a fine art. He tipted toward the half, intending to rebuke the presumptious partner and inform him that it was a burglary, not a night sebool, which was in progress. But near the door of the room he was halfed by a gruff roice:

"Back up there, or I'll fill you with boles."

Thoroughly terrified, the burglar darted back into the room, at the same time making a motion as if to draw his revolver. The man on the bed still seemed to be sleeping peacefully, but from the semigloom of one of the corners of the room came the worning:

"Make another move of that sort, and I'll drop you. I've got you cov-

And then came the deep, threatening growl a buildog gives before he makes his spring. The growl scemed to come from under the burglar's very feet. It was no time to parley. He made a wild dash across the room, plunged through the window, alighted on the roof of a little shed, and rolled to the ground in the back yard. Picking himself up, the terrified thief scrambled over the fence and sped up an alley. His partner, startled at his sudden exit, but realizing that it was not the time for cross-examination, darted off in another direction.

It was certainly fated to be an unlucky night for this particular burgiar. At the intersection of the alley ap which be was fleeing and the first street be encountered a policeman, who had heard the crash of the breaking glass. The policeman wished the burgiar to stop and explain. The burgiar refused this request. A short argument ensued. The policeman, by the use of his club, persuaded the hurgiar that logic was on his side. He even prevailed on the burgiar to accompany him to the nearest police

It was not until the case was called up in the police court that the unfortunate burglar learned the cause of his undoing. In the house which he had entered there lived a professional ventriloquist. And the centriloquist was awake when the burglar entered his room.

Now, wouldn't that jar a man?" righed the unfucky burgiar, when he realized what had caused his wors. Some folks can get all the hard luck that ain't chained down. A ventriloquist! Gee, when I heard that grow! I thought I was against the real thing in the way of buildogs."

Where Woman is the Huas, here is a remarkable commu-

There is a remarkable community in Abyssinia where the women, without holding meetings or agitations of any kind, have emancipated them-Belves, says Golden Penny. All the women work hard, while the men are idle; but by way of compensation the house and all it contains belong to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in storm or rain, and he cannot come back until he makes amends by the gift of a cow. The wife considers it a duty to abuse the husband, and if she were weak enough to show any love for him in life or grief at his death, she would be scorned by her tribe. The wife, without any reason, may strike her fent and go, taking withher one-third of the joint possescions. The husband, unless he is traveling, may not live out of his tent.

Raccoon Ontches Crabs.

. For ingenuity in the crabfishing line the North Carolina raccoon is not least on the list. When seeking crabs, of which he is extremely fond, he repairs to a swamp and hange has tail over the water. The crabs, thinking they have discovered something to eat, immediately lay hold of it, whereupon the wily animal, feeling the pinch, gives his tall a andden jerk and lands his prey. He retires with it a short distance and sproceeds to make a meal-being careful, however, to get the erab erosswise in his mouth that he may not suffer from its nippers. - Ledger Monthly.

One Woman'n Way.

Mrs. Homer-How do you manage
to get your carpets so clean? Do you
hire a professional carpet beater?

Mrs. Neighbors—No, my husband heats them, and I always do something to make him angry just hefore he begins the job.—Chicago News.

Official Responsibility in China. Chinese officials are held to be guilty before the Son of Heaven for floods, droughts, famines, fires and other internal calamities.—Chicago Chronicle.

HINDOOS BEING CONVERTED.

Returned Missionary Tells How America's Kindness Rus Helped to Christianiae Them.

Miss Jessie Brewer; of Williamsport, Pa., who left there eight years ago to do missionary work in India, has returned home on account of her health. Whether or not she will return to India depends upon her physical condition. Her work in the foreign field has acquired her constant attention, and as a result she is somewhat fatigued and very much in need of rest, reports the New York Jour-

Since leaving here eight years ago Miss Brewer has been located at Guntur, and was the superintendent of the girls' training school at the place. She was directly engaged in looking after the Hindoo girls and enjoyed the work very much.

In speaking of the work of Christlaufzling the Hindon, Miss Brewer says that much progress is being made, and the natives are becoming more friendly. The food famine and the help from America have done much to further the cause of Christianity in India. During 1900 the scarcity of food in the northwestern part of the country caused hundreds to die of starvation, and had it not been for the activity on the part of the Christians of this country thougands of other natives would have died. That activity and generosity on the part of the missionary boards has done as much, if not more, than much of the preaching that has been done in that country. The nativer say that their god would not do for them-whatthe God of the Christian has done, and as a result they are coming into the missions.

The section in which Miss-Prewer worked was not as seriously affectedby the food famine as were certain other parts of India, but many of the famished Hindoos were sent to Gunfur for treatment. Miss Brewer saw and worked with many of the unfortunates, and she says that the pictures and articles published throughout this country did not exaggerate the sufferings. She declares that it would have been impossible to have overdrawn the pictures. Lack of food caused some of the natives to be, come as mere skeletons, while in other cases it caused them to bloat.

Miss Brewer states that in the former cases it was almost impossible to save the victims, but in other instances the Hindoos generally recovered. Some of the victims were so thin that they looked as if they would fall to pieces.

During the past three years water famines have caused considerable suffering. There was a great searcity of water throughout the entire country. In a letter received since leaving there Miss Brewer has learned that this year the rainy season has furnished water, and the crops are greatly benefited thereby. When she first went to Guntur Miss Brewer found that it was necessary to pay natives to come to school, but now many are anxious to come, and are willing to bny their own books.

THIS WOMAN MAKES SHOES.

Indiana Spinster Who Knows How to Do the Work as Well as Any Man.

Indianapolis has a woman shocmaker and she knows her trade as well as any man that ever made a shoc, reports the Indianapolis Sun. All parts of the shoe look alike to her, and she can build one from the ground up. She is now in business at 122 East Ohio street. Her favorite work on the shoe is the uppers. This is lighter and finer work and more suitable to a woman.

She is Miss Louise Hartness. She is 36 years old and has been in her business for 21 years. No other woman cobbler is known in the state, at least none with the business reputation the bears. She earns a good salary and is was able to care for herself.

As a reporter waited in his stocking feet while she mended a shoe, the other day, she told of her experience as a shoemaker. No false modesty is displayed in explaining her work, for she is proud of the art. When she was a girl of 15 she snught employment with the old Barnett & El-Bott shoe factory. Here she learned her trade and worked in the factory for eight years until the factory closed down permanently. Since then she has worked for shoemakers and has also done special work. There is no part of the shoe she does not know and know well enough to put together. "You see, every part of the shoe looks alike to me," she said, as she commenced work on the muterial for a new shoe. "I can take the tanned leather, a few tacks, some thread and machine and make any kind of shoe you want." The shoes she wears are her own make, and she knows what they are made of. "There is no excuse for a shoe wearing out quick," she says, "if it

is made of good material."

The finest woman's shoe is as easy for her to make as the roughest bunting shoe. She can make shoes that prevent corns, shoes for short-legged people, and plain, ordinary

Mise Hartness likes her work and says the intends to follow the occupation for many years to come.

The Blind on Strike.
Immates of an institute for the blind at Sunderland. England, lately strinder, after having only communicated with the National League of the Blind, because the wage, thay received for

making chip cord tenuera have been

reduced, N. Y. Sun.

VELVET NOT EXTRAVAGANT.

It Is Worn at Present Both In Street and Home Contumes by Many,

Although the term velvet gown has such ah expensive, not to my luxurious sound, it is really not at all extravagant when it is remembered that it may be made to sorve for both street and home purposes, and certainly it would be difficult to find a winter frock in any other material that is to comfortable, and what is of perhaps greater importance, becoming. Even a very stout woman looke well in one of there costumer, for the long lines given by vertical plaits and folds of some contrasting material afford the appearance of slenderness, which reems in these days to be the chief ambition of those women who go in for being factionably attired.

One of the recent relvet models has a long skirt with an exceptionally full train, and is perfectly plain all around excepting for two narrow blas bands of black silk, which are on either side of the front brendth and extend from the belt almost to the foot of the skirt, where they are joined together in a charp point, says the New York Evening Telegram. The waist, pinin in the back, blouses slightly in front, with two similar bands running from the shoulder to the belt; the sieeves, small at the top and tight to the elbow, flare broadly, though not exuggeratedly so, to the wrist, where ther, are gathered into a narrow cuff trimmed with three bands of the siik, and the stock collar is similarly trimmed.

To transform this into the street coxtume, all that is necessary is to don the coat, which is a tride longer than what is known as the three-quarter length, very full both back and front, and absolutely without trammings, excepting for the deep cape collar, which is trimmed with many diagonal rows of the syk and tery elaboratel cords and tassels; the sleeves are extremely flaring from the elbow, come well over the hand, and are trimmed to correspond with the collar.

TO PROTECT SILK CLOTHING.

It is Easily Done and Will Well Repay One for the Slight Trouble involved,

The possessor of a therished bridal or evening dress of white silk or sation should certainly wear the gown occasionally, because these expensive fabries are almost sure to take as much harm stored away as they would if occasionally worn. Taffeta and most other silks with a glace finish have a way of splitting or cutting whenever they are folded, even when comparatively new, so it is much better to hang garments of this material in a closet or wardrobe than to fold them away in a box or drawer where the creases will be more speedily pressed in and cut through. An oid sheet that is perfectly clean should be hong over the silk garments carefully to keep off the dust and contact with other clothing.

If you want a silk petricoat to last as long as possible, sew a couple of loops at the head of the ruffle on the inside and hang it upside down when not in use. Hanging in this way, in the opposite direction to that in which it is worn, will freshen it make it stand out and take a new lease of life. If eilk dress skirts are made with ruffles they may also be advantageously hung in this way.

When laying away any article of white silk or satia, remember that white tissue paper is not a good wrapping material because the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will good cause the white silk to turn a yellow tinge that will be found practically indelible. The deep blue tissue paper that is so common is an excellent wrapping and will preserve the purity of the white silk almost indefinitely. Another simple precaution against discoloration is to shave up pure beesewax and place it among the folds of silk.

Discussing Our Bodity Ills.

There are no more tiresome or depressing people than those whose complaints are scattered broadcast. in this way. It is perfectly natural on greeting a friend to ask after his health, but it isn't very pleasant to receive a minute account of his past, present or prospective bodily woes. We are intensely selfish people and good listeners are rare. Why, then, should we bore them with our troubles-real or fancied? If we would put ourselves in others' places once in awhile we would refrain from these rehearsuls which so easily become habitual. Before telling of the ache or tired feeling, stop and think if it is worth while. When we are really ill, we want sympathy and we will get it too, if we haven't worn it threadbure with trivial things. The grumbler is a bore-let us help exterminate him .- Home Magazine.

Definance Salad Dressing.

The yolks of two eggs, one-half cup of tarragon vinegar, one-half cup of tarragon vinegar, one-half cup of water, two teaspoons of salt, one-half teaspoon of white pepper, four drops of tabaseo sauce or a pinch of cayenne pepper. Cook in a doubte boiler till thick, beating constantly. Add one teaspoonful of butter. When end up a clove of garlie in salad bowfend heat in one pint of ofive oil or three-fourths pint of cream.— (inod

Heinekeeping. She Knew of One.

Sarah-Mr. Rippler says that he is confirmed backeter

a confirmed backetor.

Social But he didn't sky how many girls in town had assisted in confirming him, did he?—Stray Stories.

ON WASTE OF COAL.

Reunomical Ways of Using It Set Forth by an Experienced Housekeeper.

"How many men or women know the amount of coal sufficient to keep a good fire in grate, furnace or stove?" asked an experienced housewife, actording to the New York Tribune. "Not one in hundred. Yet this question of supplies ought to be one of the first things learned in domestic management. Half a ton of nut coal is ample to keep are aight and day in a No. 8 kitchen range for a month in winter. From three-eighths to onequarter of a ton is all that should be used in a fall or spring month, and this does not mean poor, stunted fires. It is enough for all cookery and geniaf warmth, and to use more means igtorant waste.

"A cylinder stove besting a room to square feet and ten feet in height will call for the same amount of larger coal. When atrong fire is needed, in cold weather, a mixture of egg and nut coal is good in range or close parlor stove, using the finer coal to start the morning fire and egy for the charge to last half a day. A small furumer, keeping the ordinary ten room house comfortable night and day in all weather, can be run with an average of one ton of hard coal a month the season through, which means dess than a ton for the milder months, and sometimes more in bitter midwinter. Half a cord of split kindling in sixinch flengths will be enough for six months of cold weather with good

"This books impossible to the easygoing homekeeper, whose cook
throws a huge scuttleful of cont on
therangethree times a day, and whose
furnaceman has a commission from
the coal dealer, or whose head of the
family doesn't know any more about
such matters than usual. But personal experience for years proves the allowance correct. It simply includes
knowing how.

"In cold weather a clear fire is egon-

omy. The ashes are to be thoroughly cleared by the shaker and poker from range and furnace the first thing, unless a strong draught of a windy nights has burned the fire almost out, when the grate must be carefully shaken, leaving a bed of ashes to hold the live coals, which are to be kindled up with half a dozen pieces of kindling wood, two inches thick, and a small shovel of fine coal, with open draughts. As soon as the coal is red and burning well, in five or ten minutes, a shovel of egg coal is added. If in a husry to heat the house up, make the furnace fire up with egg conl, and when well lighted close the back draughts. When all the layer of coal is alight close all dampers and draughts, so that the heat will stay in the house instead of going outdoors. In careiessly tended fires three-fourths the heat from the fuel goes up the chimney. This is speaka ing of hot air furmers of the good old kind, which some knowing people still stoutly aver are the only method for heating private houses.

"Careful firing insists on having all the ashes sifted twice over, the first time with the common coarse screen of half-inch mesh, which leaves the chiders ready for use, after picking out the slag. The second time the ashes are ran through a screen of quarter-inch mesh, which takes out a lot of cinder scales the size of inckwheat coal," useful for keeping fires at hight or when strong heat is not needed.

"All glassy, stony pieces are to be picked from the einders with gloved hands or claw tongs. Then dampen the einders either with a spray from a fine watering pot or by sprinkling with a whiskbroom dipped in a basin of water. Dampen, but do not wet the cluders, coarse and fue. When the breakfast fire is not needed and the house is warm, put on range and furnace a charge of fresh coal three or four inches deep, open draughts tive minutes to let smoke pass off and the coal to catch fire; then cover with an even layer of cinders, and einder reales on that, and close tranglits. A well made fire should keep from four 10 ten hours without reptenishing. On mild days, with little wind, a fire so tended will last till night, and so made up at ten o'clock in the evening will keep all night. If clinkers form in the farnace throw in scrap zine and they will fuse and drop when the fire burns well."

To Use an Old Silk Skirt.

To make a pretty and comfontable petticoat, cut the skirt about a quarter of a yard shorter than walking length. Make it the same length all around. Sew this on the machine, Sew on the hem a plaited silk ruffle, cut on the straight of the material, about six inches deep. On the edge of the plaited ruffle sew a narrow bias ruffle about two inches deep. Do not set the ruffles on the skirt proper, as the skirt is easier to walk in, wears better and rustles more if the ruffles are set on the bottom. Small plaits are prettier than large ones .- N. Y. Herald.

To Distinguish Linen from Cotton.

If you are buying handkerchiefs you may make sure of their being linen or not by a very simple process. Moisten the tip of one of your fingers and then press it on the handkerchief. If it wets through at once the fabric is linen, but if it is cotton several seconds will clapse before the threads are suturated.—American Queen.

Wouldn't Hear to it.

Leading Man-I-believe money can
be made if you will let me do Ham-

Husiness Manager-1 don't care who you do just so you leave me alone. Detroit Free Press.

DEMIJOHNS BIG AND LITTLE.

They Are Made in Many Sixes and Ara Used for a Great Mau; Purposes,

"Of course those giant demijohns of apparently two or three barrels capacity that you see outside of liquor stores as signs," said a dealer, according to the New York Sun, "are not real demijohns, the wicker work being woven over a bottle-shaped form of wood.

"The largest demijohn used has a capacity of five gailons. The similisest contains one and a half ounces, or less than a gill. It is used for perfumery and sold for knickknicks.
"Between the five-gallon and the gill size, dentjohns are made in many sizes, including quarts, pints and half pints. In these smaller demljohns there is a considerable holiday trade.
"Demijohns are not very continued.

"Demijohns are not very costly, anyway, but the very smallest are the most expensive proportionately. A gill demijohn sells for more than one that will hold balf a gallon, the simple reason being that the little one must be covered with care as to its appearance, while in the larger sizes the chlef thing required is serviceability. So the basket work on the very littlest demijohns may take more time and cost more for labor than that on a demijohn some sizes larger.

"Probably the first idea of most people would be that the demijohn is made solely to contain liquor; and very likely it is more used for that than for any other one purpose. But demijohns are, in fact, used for many purposes.

"They are used for vinegar and for molasses, for perfumery and for bay run; for cordials and for extracts; for essences and for waters, and so on, in housekeeping use, and in the drug and other trades.

"Almost all the demijohas used in this country are made here, though some are imported from Germany and France. From those countries also we get, containing drug importations, some odd-shaped demijohns larger than any we use in this country.

"Here for instance is a French demijohn that holds approximately six and a half gallons. It is tall and of straight-sided, cylindrical form, and carried in a hamper-like outer basket, with two handles, one on either side at the top. This makes a nice-looking package and is handy to lift and carry around, but railroads don't like to handle wicker-covered bottles of that sort on account of their liability to break.

"On the other side they pack hig demijohns like that with cork scraps, or scraps of sponge for their protection in transportation. Our big demijohns here, above five gallons, are made in the form of what are called box demijohns, the bottle being incased not in wicker work, but in a box, or a wooden crate. For that matter there are now made many box demijohns of smaller gizes as well."

ECCENTRIC RAILWAYS.

How Engineers Overcome Difficulties in Construction Which Appear Insurmountable,

As the iton track is bound to force its way into most corners of the world, it is not surprising that some lines of rallway exist which are striking evidence of a singularly pold conception carried out in the face of obstacles which seemed almost insurmountable. Sometimes, says the London Globely the route of the future line lies across a desert; then the great law of the compensation of nature seems to make itself felt, for to balance the saving of time and money, due to the fact that long tunnels will not have to be cutthrough hills or mountains, the engineers are confronted by the total absence of three essential elements of construction, namely, wood, iron and water, which have to be transported along the newly laid line as it stretches its low length across the desert.

Russia's Transcaspian ruilway, now know as the Central Asian railway. was built under these conditions; thousands of logs of timber were needed and the region traversed cannot boast of a single tree for more than 700 mides. This timber was required for building the long bridge, two miles in length, over the river Amn-Darya-This bridge was always the weak point in that highly important railway, and it has been replaced recently by a stone bridge. Between Mery and Charjui the line had to be carried over shifting samis 64 feet deep. When the work is being carried on in such regions the trains become a little town on wheels. They are composed of two storied wagons, which contain's leeping accommodations, butchers' stalls, canteens, grocery stores and forges, As the Transsiberian railway grew in length it was resolved by the authorities that the workmen should have their own "church car." A wagon was fitted up accordingly as a church, with a little peal of bells in the alcove above the entrance.

Most American City in Cauada, Winnipeg is the Mecca of the immigrant to Maniroba and the northwest, A city of 60,000 inhabitants, with

banks and warehouses that would do credit to the old country, with miles of avenues and red-brick villus, down which run rapid electric cars, carrying their lines, with an eye for the future, far into the market gardens and cornfleids. Whanipeg, with its forest of telegraph and telephone poles and network of overhead wires, is more American and go-ahead than any city in the west of Canada,—London Ex-

PITH AND POINT.

It is bester to be a live man in a dead town than a dead man in a live town. -Chicago Dally News.

Hetter work for two dollars a day than back a big enterprise that may be will run you behind \$200 a day. Atchicon Globe

Just So. Little Chrence "Ph. howmany senses have we?" Mr. Callipera "Six, my your five senses and a nonsense." - Puck.

Edin: "Do you think your marriage with Miss Lotta Coyne, the heitess, will have a pleasant outcome?" Edward "I can't say, but the thing that attracts me is the income,"—Baltimore

As in a Mirror.—"I see the ecoundres in your face?" exclaimed the angryman, "That," replied the other calmly, "is a personal reflection." When the angryman had figured this out he was even angrier. "Chicago Post.

Greenes "Miss Wilter has brought suit against Bifkin for breach of promise, naming her damages at \$50,00," Gray "Funny about women! If he had married her, she would by this time, perhaps, be telling him that he is absolutely worthless,"—Boston Transcript.

"But if you love me, Madeline, why set the happy day two years away?" The maiden bowed her head in bluehing confession. "Because, Horace, it will take me fully that long to use up my monogram stationery." For you can't get letter paper embossed unless you buy a lot of it."—Newark Kewe.

A Question of Distance. "One would never think the sun was as far from the earth as astronomers say it is "How far is that?" "According to their calculations it's possesses mises. Fearful distance, isn't it?" "Oh, I don't know. I called on a girl last evening who seemed more distant than that." Boston Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY LYNCHING.

Negro Criminat's Queer TakingsOft by a Mob in One of the Gulf States.

"One of the most singular synchings I ever saw," said a visitor from an adjoining state, reports the New Orlenns Times Democrat. The presed a number of years ago, and I suppose. there are but few persons alive now who recall the girange facts of this case. Burning negroes was not invogue then. It was even a rare thing to hear of a first-class fabring. Of course, men had the habit then with y have it now, of putting black men out of the way when they reserted to shocking violences, but they went about it in a different way. "Coming to my story, I suppose it is

the only instance in the history of the country when such a arrique method of disposing of a pepro was employed. The crime with which the negro was charged was benious-of that kind which is said to justify summary punishment. If was committed near the bank of a river. There was no question about the negro's gain. He made a complete conference, and said he deserved death for the awfu, erime he had been guilty of. For awhile the mobidio not know just how to proceed It was some time before the frenzied men who surrounded the negro could make up their minds as to the beat method of procedure. Hanging was suggested. "Shoot him." said another member of the group. "Burn ham." cried another, and so it went on, Finally some fellow made, a suggest tion which met with the approval of the mob.

"It was to chain the negro in a large boiler weight it down so it would gradually sink and cast him adrift on the river. This plan was followed out to the letter. It was in the dead hour of the night when they floated out to the middle of the streem with the negro and the boiler and the weights which would sink it. He was enrefully chained to the boiler so there was no possible chance of escape. Then the weights were piled in and the poor wretch was cast adrift on the waters.

"Nothing could be heard but the screams of the manacied negro and the dip and splash of the cars as the lynchers made their way tack to the shore from which they had embarked on the grossome mission. As the skiff shoved its bow into the maddy bank and the pulled-in oars rattled over its sides, a wild gurgding shrick was heard adown the stream, and then a sad, listless silence sprend over the waters, and the only sound to be heard was the muffled crunch of the lynchers' feet an they tugged up the frowning embarksment."

Peach Flat as a Pancake,

A curious and interesting peach has turned up among the collections of fruit trees growing on the grounds of the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst, reports the Indianapolis News. This is the fruit known to pomological experts as the Peen-to peach. The fruit is about the size of a fangerine orange, but much more oblate. In fact, it is almost as flat as the proversial pancake. The Peen-to peach comes to this country from southern China.

"Do you think it polite." said the foolish stranger in Crimson Guleh, "for a man to sit in his shirt steeves and play cards all day?"

"Yes, sir," answered Three Finger Sam; "and maybe it'll be for your own good to remind you that the fewer sleeves a man has on when he plays ends around here the less liable he is to fall under suspicion "- Washington Star.

Alwaya Refore Him.

At the moment of his barth every man has a brilliant future before him- and it usually remains there.-- Chicago Daily News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très donntages en l'apisiane et dans tous les Etuts du 8. He publicité offre donc en commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prir de l'abornement, un l'auné Loutius auchdiente 12.00.