where the Richest Deposits Are at Present Located.

Ammerly Taboood Gem Now Held in Migh Rotem by Many-Intereating Pasts Regarding the Boautiful Stone.

dithough the opal is generally rergearded as an unlucky gem, it is valued wery highly by some. Up to a few years ago these gems were not plentiful, but recently mines have been dewedoped in various parts of the world * from which some exceedingly valuable mnecimens have been obtained. The chrickest of these mines are situated in Queensland and New South Wales, Amstralia. In the latter state the -mommoner kinds are found in many Spealities, especially in the neighborhood of Orange, but they possess litthe of no commercial value. Precious wer noble opal is obtained principally mt White Cliffs, in the dry western secunitry, about 780 miles from Sydney and 65 miles from Wilcannia. The Brom Broken Hill and the whole counthry is said to be rich in minerals, but the deficient water mipply seriously wetards the efforts of prospectors. The precious opals of White Cliffs, ac-In the case of many other valuable mineral deposits, were discovered by acseident, says the Chicago Chronicle. In 13000 a hunter while tracking a wounded kangaroo picked up a piece of the brilliantly colored mineral on the surface. After the find had been reported m careful search of the locality was made, with the result that several more pieces were discovered. Prosposting trenches were then excavated and the gem was found in situ. Since that time mining operations have been carried on continuously, though cometimes under great difficulties, as in time of drought the loeality is badly provided with water.

Prospecting for precious opal is a decidedly hazardous business, because, as a rule, there are no indications whatever on the surface of the eccurrence of the mineral below. It Is only in rare instances that an outerrop of the gem can be seen and the menal procedure is to dig a trench or pit in such a position as fancy may dictate and trust to luck. Fortunate-"ily, winking is easy, as the rock is of as soft nature and in a fair number of Instances the opal has been met at a webert distance from the surface, though a large majority of the pite are unsuccessful. For several years the belief existed among the miners what it was useless to prospect for precious opal at a greater depth than 32 feet from the surface, but of late the incorrectness of this view has been proved and the stones have been discovered at a depth of nearly 50 feet.

According to an authority quoted by Mr. Pittman there is a wonderful wariety of opat found on the field and the prices paid locally run up to \$125 an ounce, the ounce being the unit-for boying in the rough. It is rarely that the price paid exceeds \$100 an ounce.

In valuing opal a good many points

have to be taken into account. Color Is the first-red fire, or red in combination with yellow, blue and green being the best. Blue by itself is value-Bess and green opal is not of great walue, unless the color is vivid and the pattern good. That the color should be true is a vital point. However good "It may be, if it runs in streaks or patches, alternating with colorless or Inferior quality that is untrue, it is the comparatively small value, the carious kinds being distinguished respectively as "pinfire," when the grain, at it may be so called, is small; "har-Bequin," when the color is all in small ampares, the more regular the better, and "flashfire," or "flash opal," when . The color shows as a single flash, or In large pattern.

The harlequin is the most uncommon and also the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct minute checkers of red, yellow, blue and green, this class of opal is often beautiful in color, especially when of the true ruby or pigeon's blood color. As a rule, however, it shows green or red flash, according to the angle at which the last is beld.

The direction of the pattern has also "to be considered. Often a stone that wahows a good edge pattern will not Book nearly so well on the face, while as stone which shows somewhat edge will sometimes give a fine harlequin pattern on the face. On this account the shape of the stone comes finto the reckoning. Thus, a thick stone, with a good edge pattern, may soften be cut up so as to use that pat-"dern as a face to all the stones cut From it, while a thin stone, though of equally good edge....patters, which -could only be cut with the natural face, would probably not be worth nearly ms much, weight for weight. It is dif-Leult to obtain separate stones of absolute similarity is color and pattern; Therefore, for suites of jewels, a large, ctrue stone, from which the whole could De cut, is worth a great deal more an wonce than so many smaller stones, approximately similar.

Again, the ground or body of the spal must be taken into account. This is not a constant quantity, as the various patterns require slightly different ground. It should neither be too transparent nor too opaque, almost selear being about the best ground in general. Some of the opal is more brittle than other. Naturally the marker and the tougher the stone the less likely to be injured and retains the polish better.

Many valuable opals have been "Mound from time to time, one weighing about four and one-half ounces, "which sold for \$500. A MODERN UNA.

How a Young Woman Can Get a Day's Entertainment in New York for Ton Genta

Eliot Gregory, writing in Century, tells how young women of a certain type can find entertainment for a whole day, in New York, without spending

more than a dime. Our land is like Ireland of old, when the virgin Una, clothed in white and carrying a golden wand in her hand, walked unharmed through the island. Nothing, it must be confessed, can be finer. Unfortunately, like many good things, this state of affairs has its drawbacks, the hitch in this case being that many pretfy wenches take their role of Unia seriously, and imagine that roaming about the country in immaculate raiment is the principal object of existence. It is a ticklish work criticising saints, yet one can't help thinking the Irish damsel in question would have been quite as well employed if she had stayed at home and helped her mother with the famlly dinner, or taught her little brothers their les-

My bachelor quarters are occasionally visited by a modern Una who is such an American product that I cannot refrain from describing, for the benefit of my readers, the existence she has arranged for herself and the ingenious methods by which she enjoys freedom from all cares, and gets a taste of life without exceeding her meager allowance.

The girl, who is of spotless respectability, lives with a widowed aunt in a tiny spartment somewhere in the upper part of the town, from which altitude she descends arrayed in dazzling garb, on most fair mornings, in pursuit of her day's sport. After a little shopping or an hour's inspection of Twenty-third street windows, she arrives toward one o'clock at the Waldorf, or at a kindred hostelry, where she trips about as though looking for some one. As soon as she spots a group of her acquaintances preparing to order luncheon, she floats up to them and asks if they "have seen Aunt Maria," which lady, strangely enough, does not materialize. As the girl lingers about their table, or asks-with one of her winning smiles-permission to sit by them until her relative appears, it is an even chance that she achieves her object and is invited to lunch. This little comedf of confusion and annoyance at Aunt Maria's defection is duly played, but the invitation is accepted. As she has always "forgotten her purse," a candid offer to share exnees does not count for much. The girl is, however, so gay and entertaining that this litle trick, played with varistions, provides her with most of her season's luncheons. On leaving her hosts, Una does a picture gallery or two, or, if she meets a friend of her own ilk. they visit some bachelor painter in his studio. She never does this alone, being careful that no bad marks shall sully the white pages of her class-book.

Another favorite amusement is being photographed when it does not cost anything. In consequence the walls of half the amateur studios in town are graced with presentments of her dainty figure. This and kindred pastimes fill the hours until five o'clock, when she "teas" with a woman friend or drops in at a reception. Thus a day has been cheerfully and economicanily passed. By seven, when it is quite dark, and there is no further excuse for remaining out, the fair tramp rejuctantly mounts an elevated train (her first extravagance), and returns to the society of the uncomplaining relative, who has passed her day in cutting, turning, and rearranging the girl's fine clothes, or darning the meager household linen.

BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

Some Interesting Facts About These Aristocrate of the Bivalve Family.

A newborn oyster is a tiny fleck of creamy substance, not much larger than the point of a pin. Its advent in countless numbers from the middle of July to the middle of August is to the oysterman of Connecticut, where are iccated probably the largest seed overter plants in the world, an event of the utmost interest. Long Island sound has some peculiarity of .the * water which renders it especially favorable for the raising of the choicest and most widely sought oysters. Not only are here located thousands of oyster plantations, but also immense natural oyster beds. And here and there only is raised the famous Blue Point oyster. the most delicately flavored of its kind and in demand the world over, says the

Hartford Times.

The Great South bay, on the outside of Long Island, facing the ocean and extending a distance of 50 miles from the towns of South Bay and Speonk, is the headquarters of the entire production of the genuine Blue Point ovsters. The name is derived from a point of land which juts out into the bay there, called Blue point,

A combination of percentage of salt in the water, temperature, depth, condition of bottom, together with some indefinable quality possessed by the latter which is different from any other, gives to them their flavor, which has never yet been equaled by any of the various kinds of oysters raised in America, and the oyster industry. is he far the most important fishing industry in the United States. The Blue Polices are simply transplanted Norwalk and Bridgeport seed oysters, which are taken from oyster heds and put into the Blue Point heds in Great South bay, where they attain maturity under the most exalted and potent conditions, which graduate them overver aristocrats, with reputations ready made possessing the highest oyster valuation and sought for as "Divine Points" in every civilized land.

THE MAD KING OTHO.

Reported That Mc Has Regained Reason After Twenty-Five Years of Blankness.

In the well-informed circles of Munich it is understood that King Otho, confined in the castle of Fuerstenried as a maniac, has recovered his reason after 25 years of lunacy, says a translation from the Cri de Paris. Usually taciturn, he has suddenly begun to talk, has inquired after the health of his mother, Queen Marie, and about his brother, King Louis II., one of whom died in 1886 and the other in 1889. He speaks of the happenings of 1876 as though they were of yesterday. He has recovered the memory of his youth and of his life to the moment of his illness, but he does not remember what has happened to him nor what he has said or done in the 25 years of his lunacy. No one has dared to tell him that he has been king since 1886 and the court and ministers find themselves in great embarrassment because of this unforesten restoration.

If his improvement continues it will be necessary to announce this to the Bavarian chambers of lords and of deputies, and to declare the king able to reign and bring to an end the regency of his uncle, the prince regent, Luitpold. But the latter does not think of abdicating his power, which is upheld by his entourage under the influence of Prussia.

der the influence of Prussia.

It is nobody's secret that Louis II.
and his brother Otho were bitter opponents of the dominance of Prussia,
and that the government at Berlin
was not a stranger to the events of
June, 1886; also the sudden and mysterious death of Louis II.

Being in accord with William II. and, the chancellor, Count Buelow, Prince Regent Luitpold has decided to let nothing concerning the cure of King Otho transpire. The military cordon and the sentinels about the castle of Fuerstenried have been doubled. Even the carriage rides of the king have been suppressed, so that his improvement may not be perceived. Prince Luitpold and his government believe it the less necessary to advise the people under the advice of the physicians that this sudden improvement after the lapse of 25 years is an indication of the end and that there is no need to change the government for the little time that the king may yet live.

WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

in Many Southern States by the Combination.

The Electrical Review returns to the topicofutilizing the water powers of the Piedmont section of the south, where powers remote from the railways and towns might be converted into electricity and taken where they would do the most good. Something has been done recently to multiply industrial plants, but not enough.

"In the last ten years," says the Review, "the entire industrial status of Georgia and South Carolina has n changed by the rapid extension of manufacturing industries in those states, due almost wholly to the utilization of water, powers and very largely to electrical transmission. The most interesting and elaborate engineering works for power transmission have been undertaken in California, and in the other states of the Pacific slope, where the coast cities are situated at a considerable distance from the mountains wherein the waterfalls are situated. This power has already wrought an industrial miracle in the regions in which it has been introduced. Coal is expensive and scarce on the Pacific coast, and a ready market was found for all the electrical power that could be developed, with the effect that countless industries have sprung up where none existed before, and have vitally affected for the better the productive capacity and general wealth of the Pacific states."

Such utilization of water powers is the great feature of industrial progress in many countries at the present time, says the Baltimore Sun. Switzerland, Scotland, Wales and even India obtain electricity largely from remote streams for lighting and manufacturing purposes in the cities. Virginia, West Virginia and North Camplina have yet much to do in the utilization of their water powers.

Bad Thing to Meet.

The last faintest filtering of light from above disappears totally at a depth of less than 2,000 feet. Beyond that there is eternal night. Yet even there, amid the wallowing and winding of countless blind things, there are eyes. Some are tiny, like the baleful holes out of which the Eurypharynx glares. Others are beautiful and prominent and glowing. They belong to the lamp, fish, the phosphorescent creatures that light their way as they proceed by shimmering phosphorescence produced by their own nerves.

One of the light bearers is Ling-phryne lucifer, a truly demoniac form. On the top of his head he carries an apparatus that is identical in shape with the common light bulb of our ordinary small electric lamps. From it he diffuses a blurred white glow that is like a star in the blackness where he lives. That glow illuminates a horned head and a face that is a gargoyle. None of the uncanny, frightening faces on Notre Dame's famous gargoyles can equal it in terror of expression and wild exaggeration.—Washington Post.

Their Reliance.
Cholly -I love your daughter!
Paferfamilias-But you can't live on

"Aw no! But then there's your love, too, you know!" -- Puck.

POR FASHION'S FOLLOWERS.

Autumn and Early Winter Gowns, Waists, Copes and Other Finery.

The shirt waists of French flannel, challi, cloth, cashmere, and albatross, that have taken the place of the thinner styles, show tucks in groups and tiny buttons as trimming. The manner of making these waists varies but alightly from those of last spring, except that they are this season often finished with turn-back cuffs and turndown collars of silk. White wool waists are in marked favor, and these are trimmed either with very narrow black velvet ribbon or white allk braid and tiny gold buttons, or with white or tinted silk briar-stitching. Similar models in white taffets silk have turnback cuffs and collar covered with silk embroidery or lace, says the New York

Sashes will be a feature of many elegant evening gowns, and of young women's dresses in particular. They are made variously of chiffon, India silk with hemstitched ends, Watteau and Marie Antoinette ribbons, crepe de chine, with knotted fringed ends, and black velvet with white lace applique bands as a finish.

It has been announced from official sources that black costumes will lead among elegant styles for calling, afternoon receptions, etc. Most of the expensive French models are lightened with green, mauve, red, or other colored velvets, with the addition of costly black silk applique garnitures. But side by side with these gowns are models formed of the finest of cloth in various pale, lovely shades. These dresses are exhibited in delicate shades of mauve, amethyst, silver blue, sapphire blue, tan and green. Narrow fur bands appear on a few advance styles for the winter, but the greater portion show the simpler decorations.

Some of the newest of the autumn gowns of velvety or satin-finished cloth are distinguished for their simplicity, which is certainly an interesting feature of fashion, when such elaborately-trimmed models greet one on every side, yet it is evident that silk stitching and stitched bands of the dress fabric remain in great favor for decorating cloth gowns. One pretty instance is a pale fawn-colored cloth, very soft and fine in texture, and light in weight, like all the new cloths which are used for dressy gowns. The skirt is in two parts, graduated in size and fullness, and cut circular to fit the closely-gored silk foundation skirt. These divisions are rounded on the front, with the finish of a stitched strap at the edge, with pointed tabs lapping each other down each side of the front. Each tab is about six inches in length and one and one-half inches wide. The bodice, which also shows lapping tabs of the cloth, has a round yoke of tucked cream silk, with fine cords of green velvet set around at intervals of one inch. The silk collar band has

HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS.

a turnover collar of velvet covered

with rows of stitching, and the green

velvet girdle is finished in like man-

A Variety of Information Gleaned from Some of the Best Authorities.

To keep cheese moist and prevent its molding wrap it in cloth wet with cider vinegar.

Isinglass is sometimes adulterated with gelatin. To test, place some of the isinglass in cold water. If it remains opaque and does not smell it is probably pure. If it smells and becomes rather translucent it is adulterated. Russian isinglass is the best, says a household authority.

A butler's rule for removing wine stains from napery is to cover red wine stains with white wine and vice rersa. Salt and boiling water are also used. A claret stain is covered with salt and sprinkled with white wine before the boiling water is poured over. Don't buy butter if its exudes water. A simple test for the purity of

Don't buy butter if its exudes water. A simple test for the purity of butter is the following: Put some in a test tube half full of water. Place the tube in a saucepan of water and gradually raise the heat. Keep the butter melted for fully half an hour. If a deposit results or there is any change in the uniformity of color the butter is impure.

Condensed milk is milk deprived of nearly all its water, and with cane sugar added. It is perfectly wholesome, excepting in cases where sugar cannot be allowed. To test the richness of milk sold by each of, say, six dairies, get from a chemist six test tubes, fill each with a sample of milk after thoroughly shaking it; let the tubes stand for an hour and note the comparative depth of cream.

"Snickerdoodles" is the somewhat fantastic name of quickly made little cakes especially dear to the children's heart. A recipe for them, copied from an old scrap-book, says: "Stir together two cups of sugar and half a cup of butter. When creamy, add two well-beaten eggs, then one cup of milk with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it; and, lastly, add two and a half cups of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of cream of fartar and half a spoonful of salt. Beat the batter thoroughly and bake in shallow pans, dusting the top of the cake before baking with cinnamon and sugar. Bake 15 minutes and when cool cut in squares. This recipe will make two panfuls, which will cut into 24 squares."

Pare and core tart, tender apples, spread each piece with a mayonnaise tinted a delicate green; arrange on a bed of green salad; fill centers with finely minced celery and nuts, placing radishes cut to represent lilies on top layer. (hill thoroughly and serve.—People's Home Journal.

MODES FOR LITTLE FOLK.

Some of the Later Garments Show a Return to the Styles of Twenty-Five Years Ago,

One hardly thinks of children's fashions as having any well-defined relation to those of their elders, yet it is noticeable that the long waist effects have returned, much as they appear in pictures of little ones that were taken 25 years ago. This is illustrated by the extremely popular Russian blouse, and smock suits worn by boys from two to eight years of age, and the wee frocks that are nothing but a long waist with a ruffle worn by little girls from two to six years old, says the New York Trib-

The low neck and short sleeves, unaccompanied by a guimpe, are also a return to that period. The guimpe is added when going out on chilly days, but the summer just past has witnessed the complete reestablishment of the pretty fashion of bare arms and necks for little girls up to the age of 12.

Still another revival is the neat little "ankle tie" slipper that, now is de rigueur for the wee folk.

Some exquisite little frocks-for, be it observed, the old-fashioned English word is again in favor among fashionable folk--are to be found in the high-class shops, daintily made entirely by hand. A fine lawn, low neck and short sleeves, has a waist reaching far below the waist line. It is made wholly of insertion at intervals of an inch, with groups of tiny tucks between. The skirt is an embroidered ruffle reaching almost to the knee. At the termination of the waist straps of insertion are placed, two in front and two behind, through which a ribbon sash is drawn and tied in a bow at the back.

Another fascinating instance is of cobwebby nainsook, with waist gathered above and below in true "bebe" fashion, and made quite as long as that previously described. A ruffle of the finest embroidery is around the low neck and forms the short sleeves. The absurd antle skirt of tucked nainsook gathered into the inch wide belt of insertion is edged with the embroidery, and its total length is about six inches.

All of the small frocks, however, are not made low and sleeveless, although all have the extreme of long waists, if they boast, in any degree, of fashion. Some have yokes, some are gathered high around the baby throat and some have fancy collars added.

For all infants two years old or less the yoke with skirt attached is still the accepted mode, but boy babies are sometimes put into Russian blouses even before they reach that advanced age. Sailor styles and kilts are used. somewhat, but only to an extremely limited extent. A pretty Russian smock, made of navy serge, has full gathered front and standing collar, and a strap at each side for the belt, which is trimmed with black silk soutache braid. The back has French plaits and the rather full sleeves are hered into a straight cuff. This style is suitable for two, three or four

A cossack suit for boys of the same ages is made of dark red serge, has long waist and a short plaited skirt, a standing collar, three plaits in the back and is worn with a belt. It fastens diagonally on the right side and is trimmed with black silk braid.

A Russian blouse suit that is natty for little fellows up to four years is made with bloomer trousers. The material used is dark blue cloth, and the trimming is of white silk soutache and small pearl buttons.

More elaborate is one of dark red

velvet, with shield and revers trimmed with strips of white-corded velvet. A white kid belt is worn with it.

For house wear these little suits are made of striped Galatea or heavy pique. The Russian blouse suit is worn up to eight years of age, when Norfolk and other jacket and trousers suits assert their fascination for the small boy.

Overcoats are extremely jaunty in varied styles. The Russian, the United States service, the military cape overcoat, the automobile and the reefer are equally in favor. For girls, the coats are preferable long, although there are charming little jackets, double breasted and fly front, shown by fashionable houses. Black satin and navy blue velvet are used for dressy long coats.

Cheap Granite Ware.

Cheap Grantte Ware.

Never buy very cheap gradite ware; it is a delusion and a snare. Such a saucepan will burn and crack the second time you use it. Pay two, three or four times as much, and you will have a utensil that will wear for years and keep beautifully clean with small labor. The iron under a granite enamel when touched by an acid such as is contained in cranberries, apples, vinegar and many things used in everyday cooking, produces a certain sort of poison that frequently is the cause of sickness.—Good Housekeeping.

Nutmes Pudding.

One cupful of chopped suct, one cupful of chopped raisins, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of sweet milk, one nutmeg grated, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder well sifted into three cupfuls of flour; steam two hours. Make a sauce as follows: One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one egg; mix thoroughly and add one pint of boiling water; use any flavoring, desired; vanilla and lemoa are both good.—People's Home Journal.

Small Boy (summering in the coun-

try)—Oh, papa, did you know they didn't pump the milk out of a well?

Father (recalling the blue milk of the city)—Um—er—er—I guess I only about half knew it, my son.—Judge.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Edmund Gosse is about to publish a humorous work in which the gods of Olympus are to be introduced discussing modern life.

ing modern life.

The exar of Russia is a confirmed eigarette smoker. He rolls his own eigarettes from tobacco especially im-

ported for him from Syria.

Lord Roberts has few equals in the handling of a sword or lance. He was always especially fond of tent-pegging and won most of the tournaments of

that sort in India.

The first of a series of annual feativals in honor of George Sand has just been held at La Chartre, France. There was a street parade, which was reviewed by a number of prominent literary people, some characters in the great authors being personified by

young men and women of the village. Marcus A. Hanna, of Obio, and Marcus A. Hanna, of South Portland, Mr., met at the Bath launching. Each had heard of the other, and they had a most enjoyable chat. The namesake of the famous Ohio senator is on the staff of the Portland Advertiser, and a member of the South Portland city government.

A German correspondent at Shanghai writes that the official historian of the Chinese empire, Wang Weashao, has written an account of the recent troubles. It will, however, he stowed away for a long time in an iron box, in accordance with an old law forbidding any historic writings on the existing dynasty to be published.

Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" cost him more work than any of his previous books. Some of the sections were rewritten a dozen times and them changed or perhaps cut out altogether. The book was begun more than eight years ago. The journeys of Kim and his lams reproduce many of the same travels of the author. The descriptiom of the journey toward the land of Tibet at the end of the book is taken from actual experience.

In a chatty address in Toronto the other day, Prof. Galdwin Smith said: "As professor of history at Oxford I had one interesting and delightful pupil—our present hing. While he was at Oxford I used to lecture to him privately on history, and afterward had to go and examine him. He never allowed me to see that he was bored, and the king who could be bored by a professor without showing that he was bored should be quite able to lieten to a municipal address."

HUMAN MONKEYS OF JAVA.

Prof. Macekel's Description of the Ways of a Very Intelligent Apecies.

Prof. Haeckel's latest publication contains some curious information about the human monkey of Java. A most interesting specimen of the young giobon was watched by Prof. Hatckel at his own house in Java. The species is found only in Java. and is called Hylobates inuscious says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The natives call it "Os." on account of the characteristic sound it utters. When standing it is scarcely tailer than a child of six. The head is comparatively small, and it has a small, slender waist. The legs are short and the arms much longer. The face is more human than that of the orang- . outang. Prof. Haeckel says:

"Its physiognomy reminds me of the manager of an insolvent bank pondering with wrinkled brow over the result of a crash." Distrust of the Oa toward all white Europeans is very noticeable. On the other hand, he was on terms of intimate friendship with the Malays in our household, especially with the small children. He never crawled on all fours when tired of running, but stretched on the grass beneath the tropical sun, with one arm under his head. When I held tasty food just out of his reach he cried like a naughty child: 'Huite, huite,' a sound altogether different from 'esoa,' with which he expressed various emotions. He had a third and more shrill sound when he was suddealy frightened. The speech of these human monkeys embraces many different wounds, but they are modulated and altered in tone and strength with a number of repetitions. They also use many gestures, motions with their hands and grimsees which are so expressive in manmer that a careful observer can detect their different wishes and various emotions.

"My specimen liked sweet wine. He grasped a cup in both hands and dramk like a child. He peeled banamas and oranges just as we are accustomed to do, holding the fruit in his left hand. Most of the Malays do not regard the gibbon and orangoutang as brutes. They believe the former are bewitched men, and the latter are criminals who have been changed to monkeys as a punishment."

Severely Practical,
"Have you ever done anything which
you think ought to command the gratitude of posterity?" asked the friend

tude of posterity?" asked the friend.
"Now, what's the use of taking up
my time with such questions as that?"
said Senator Sorghum, visibly annoyed. "You know as well as I do that
posterity hasn't any vote in the coming election."—Washington Star.

Nothing But Leaves,
Mr. Snagge- The leaves are leaving,
my dan

my dear.

Mrs. Snaggs—Is there anything odd about that?

"Yes, in the spring time it was the trees that were leaving."--Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Worm and the Bird.
The worm should turn in before the early bird turns out.—Chicago Daily News.

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