"ATANGIBLE SORROW."

Ru Expressed by the Mourneys at the Obsequies of a Departed Colored Brother.

Brother Jenkins had died; there he lay in a rude pine box before the altar. The church was crowded with sorrowging mourners; the men sat on the right side, and the women on the left; bandana handkerchiefs were in evidence. There was much sniffling and wailing and howling. Brother J- -- was the preacher, and sat directly behind the Coffin, facing the congregation. He chad asked Brother Gardner, the presiding elder, to say a few words about the dear departed. Brother Gardner... impose, clearing his throat vigorourly and wiping his eyes again and again. He glanged toward the Amen corner, where sat the bereaved widow Matilids and a long row of fatherless children. Clearing his throat again, he began in the most solemn and holy tone, relates the Boston Transcript.

"Breddefin' an' belubbed friends of the po'r departed Brudder Jinkins: We is gaddered here agin to-day to mourn de obsequies ob dis here 'pillar ob de church;' him was a flily ob de walley,' a 'flower ob de flock,' an' de shepherd ob Israel; him was de best husband an' fadder dat any 'oman ebber had; him was a chile ob de Lord; him was de best man dat ebber trod do streets ob Fernandina, an' we assembles to offer our sympathies today to po'r Sister Matilda, an' dem 13 head of fatherless chillen."

Howl after howl went up; some of the visitors felt impressed with the importance of the late brother, and sympathized deeply with the poor sorrowing widow, and wondered how the church would ever get along without

Suddenly Brother Johnson, the preacher, interrupted him as he was bout to continue his flowery praise, and, standing on tiptoes and screaming out with all his might, called in thundering tones:

"Brudder Gardner, am yo' throo'? Am yo' throo' tellin' all dem beautiful lies? I want yo' to know dat nigger am dade; him's a long way past whar dem beautiful lies of yourn am gwine to do him any good whatsomebber, and him's a long ways past whar my trufe am gwine to hurt him, an' Ise gwine to tell de truf about dat migger! Him was the dead-beatenest nigger Fernandina ebber seed! Him was drunk hand runnin' ebber night fo' 40 years. Yo' an' I, Brudder Gardmer, ain't done nothin' but pull him out ob de callaboose thousands of times" (pointing to the dead); "hump, yo' know, dat's de trufe, ole man, no "sputin' wid me now; lie down dar quiet, I say; de Lord knows yo' would be drunk dis minute if de debbil didn't hab yo', or had any whisky dar you could buy. I want de congregation to stop all dat sniffin' 'round here ober dat lazy, triffin', drunken nigger; an' as fo' wastin' your sorrow ober po'r Sister Matilda an' dem 13 hade ob fadderless chillen. I. me, myself fink she done made mighty good riddance of bad rubbish" (with a loving glance toward the Amen corner), "an' I hope the fust young buck she'll spark will be me! An' what's more, dis here nigger cost me money fo' dis box to bury him in: Ise out of pocket five dollars. an' Ise gwine to be disembursed befo'

🖫 leab de meetin'! "Yo'se all sayin' yo'se sorry 'round here; now I'se gwine to gib yo' de chance to show how sorry yo' am, sho' "nough; come along heah ebbery last one of yo 'an' put yo' money down in tangible sorrow an' show how sorry 'yo' is; walk 'long up libely now an'

put yo' money down. "Sister Polly Ann, yo's workin' fo' : \$15 a month; yo' handkerchief done say 'yo's sorry a lot; what yo' pocketbook tink about it? How sorry is yo', Sister

Polly?" Sister Polly tucked away her handkerchief and sailing up the aisle, plaintively said: "Ise sorry fo' bits." and Baid down 50 cents upon the coffin.

The preacher kept on with the col-Section. "How sorry is yo', Brudder Gardner? come 'long up here an' lay down yo' money! How sorry is de amudder ob de church?" The mother of the church walked up

and was sorry "six bits," and laid down her money.

"How sorry is yo', Sister Ann?" Sister Ann grieved to the extent of "two bits," and so on through the congregation, the women hurried up the sisle, proud of a chance to show off their new frocks, and put down their money in "tangible sorrow," until an old auntie hobbled up on her cane until she reached the coffin, then wheeling about and facing the congregation, she exclaimed:

"I nebber hear de trufe told befo' at any nigger funeral, an' Ise gwine to tell de trufe. Brother Jinkins was the meanest nigger de Lord ebber made, an' I ain't sorry one picayune!" and here she gave the edge of the coffin a thundering rap with-her cane, "fo' wo' shore stole ebbery hog I ebber had in Fernandina."

And thus Brother Johnson called out an honest expression of "tangible sor-*row" to the amount of \$10.75; \$5 he put instantly into his pocket, the rest he turned over to the widow; and in "less than two weeks he was the proud possessor of the remainder of the funeral money, for he bravely married The widow and 13 "head" of father-Bess children.

Our Cities & Century Ago. At the beginning of the nineteenth mentury there were 16 cities, in the country which had a population of more than 4,000. Philadelphia was first in the list with 69,000, with New York a close second, while Baltimore had taken third plans from Berton by 25,000 to 25,000. At the same period the population of the country was 5,308,483, of which only 5 per cent, was urban,-Indianapolis News.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Men of blue or gray eyes are almost invariably the best shots.

The total immigration into Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30 foots up over 70,000 persons, Americans being in the majority.

The Gulf stream is 200 fathoms deep off Cape Florida. Near Cape Hatteras the depth is only half as great, the atream appearing to have run uphill, with an ascent of ten inches to the mile.

Road taxation on Long Island is an item of importance. Included in Southampton's tax budget this year is \$16,-000 for the maintenance of highways. For the support of the poor of the town \$3,300 was provided.

During the nineteenth century London grew from a city of 800,000 people to one of 6,500,000—that is, increased eight fold. New York increased from 60,000 to 3,500,000-nearly 60 fold. London is now increasing 17 per cent. in a decade, and New York 35 per cent., or twice as fast. If this rate should hold good for 50 years more, New York would have over 15,000,000 population and be a million ahead of London.

The three balls, the sign of the pawnbrokers in this country and Great Britain, are derived indirectly from the coat-of-arms of the Medici family of Florence, Italy. The family sprang from a physician, a medicus; it became wealthy through transacting a banking business for many years, and when it became noble it adopted five golden pills on a blue ground as its armorial device. Bankers in other countries adopted the same device, either in whole or in part, as a sign of their business; and when bankers gave up the pawnbroking business the pawnbrokers retained the old Florentine device.

When New York was young a tower clock was built in the tiny steeple of a little church that then stood at the corner of Beekman and Cliff streets. That was nearly two centuries ago, but the clock is still ticking away and keeping just as good time as ever. Its hands are not as artistic and gorgeous as those that point the time in many of the tower clooks to-day. They were made by Simeon Willard, who hammered them out of rough iron at a little blacksmith forge in the woods near Boston. Not only the hands, but the whole clock was made out of the same rough material, and to this day it shows evidence of the crudest kind of workmanship. Its scape wheel is much worn now, yet from all appearances is still good for another century, and the regularity of its movement is almost perfect, putting modern clocks

HE SHOULD HAVE KNOWN.

A Street Car Conductor Who Was Not Fully Up to the Requirements of His Passenger.

The conductor on the street car is theoretically responsible for the lives and comfort of all his passengers. No matter how crowded the car, he is supposed to see every signal for the car to stop, and the company expects him to collect every fare and say "Please" when he asks for it. Worse than that, he is supposed by some passengers, like the one who figures in this story from the Chicago Tribune, to know everything. She was an elderly woman in a youthful hat, and as she paid her fare, she said:""

"Conductor. I want to get off at the street Mrs. Rebecca Isinglass lives on I've forgotten the name of it, but there's a drug store on the corner kept by a man named Johnson."

"I don't know any such woman, ma'am," replied the conductor, "and we pass 40 corners where there are drug stores."

"But it's in this part of town, and she lives in a two-story brick about six doors from the corner. She's a woman with a double chin, and she always travels on this line."

"I don't doubt that, ma'am, but I don't know where she lives or anything about her."

"I think that's mighty strange. She's got a sister that teaches in the Kershaw school, and I've told you the kind of a house she-"

"I'm sorry, but I don't know a thing about her, ma'am. You'll have to tell me the name of the street or-"

"Seems to me the street car company ought to employ conductors that know something. If you can't tell me where to get off, give me my money back and I'll take some other car." "I can't do that. I've rung up your

"Going to cheat me out of my nickel,

are you?"

"Certainly not, ma'am. If you had told me where you wanted to stop-" "I did tell you, sir. If you didn't know where to let me off, you ought to have said so. I told you the name of the woman I'm hunting, I told you about the drug store, I described the house she lives in so plain that nobody can miss it, and I told you it was in this part of town. What more do you want?

"Nothing, ma'am," said the conductor, weakening "Here's your nickel. I'll pay it out of my own pocket. You're too many for me." He gave her a coin, rang the signal to stop, and his passenger got off at the next crossing, where she stationed herself to wait for a car with a more intelligent conductor.

Man's Inhumanity to Man. First Detective How did you manage to get a confession from that des-

perado? Second Detective-Well, you see, we traveled together by rail for 200 miles. "But what had that to do with his

confession?

Building and the continuents in 1975 of the control of the control

I bought a cigar of the train boy and gave it to him. After smoking it he thought he was going to die, so he told me everything."-Chleago Daily News.

VARI-COLORED THOUGHT.

Scientist of Philadelphia Backs Up Prof. Gates, Saying Theory is Probable and May Be Proved.

John Quincy Adams, the scientist, of Philadelphia, believes in the discovery made by Prof. Elmer W. Gates. of Washington, and is inclined to think with Gates that knowledge of man's mentality may be gained by inspecting the colors of the breath under varying moods.

He does not doubt that Gates has invented a method of accertaining the breath colors.

Prof. Gates' theory, he says, is, at its root, the same as that of the European scientists. It has been demonstrated that the various colors have a more or less potent effect upon the spirits of man-quite as much, indeed, as material stimulants, such as drugs and liquors. Red, for instance, is the most powerful color.

Prof. Adams cites the case of a photograph concern in France, which noted that workmen employed in a room lighted by red panes of glass talked incessantly throughout the day, were merry-eyed to boisteronsness, and nightfall found them completely exhausted. They called in an eminent Parisian scientist, who ascribed the conditions of the workmen to the color of the light in the shop, and suggested that green lights be substituted. His advice was taken. As a result work in that department was carried on quietly and the condition of the men at the day's end was normal.

Green light, though stimulating, is but half as powerful as red, and has a restful quality the brighter light does not possess. Blue is a sedativa and yellow and white even less potent in stimulation. In the treatment of nervous diseases the confinement of cases in a blue room has been help-

The effect of different colored light upon moods has been clearly demonstrated, Prof. Adams argues, and there is every reason to believe that man's moods might reflect differentcolored lights.

METAL THAT WILL NOT RUST.

Alonzo Ramadell, City Hall Elevator Conductor at Chicago, Gets a Patent.

Alonzo Ramsdell, the city hall elevator conductor at Chicago, who has invented an alloy that will not rust, after experimenting with his composition for 50 years, received a few days ago patent papers from Washington, and he now proposes to start. a foundry for the manufacture of his iron.

"I have discovered a composition that results in an iron as nearly impervious as it is possible for metal to be," said Mr. Ramsdell. "The material will be practical for all purposes where iron is used, particularly for metal that is used under ground such as gas and water pipes. It is also just what mechanics have been trying to discover for use in the manufacture of plows. Plows rust so rapidly that they soon wear out and become valueless.

"I have experimented with my composition in various foundries around Chicago, and practical men who have seen me manufacture the metal have been convinced that the composition is all that is claimed for it. Rust or moisture cannot penetrate it."

WOULD NOT OBLIGE THE DUKE.

King Edward Declined to Change the Name of Marlborough House, the Royal Palace.

The duke of Marlborough recently asked King Edward to change the name of the royal palace now called Marlborough-house so that the new palace which the duke is building for himself on Curzon street, Mayfair, may have that name. But after consulting with the prince of Wales and with court officials the king decided that it might cause great confusion if the name was changed. So the duke has decided to call his new mansion Blandford house, after his second title. It might far more fitly be called Vanderbilt house, although the duke never loses an opportunity of denying emphatically that it is in whole or in part a gift from his father-in-law. Like most building operations, it is said to be costing the duke more than double the original estimate, and is making a far heavier drain on his resources than he ever contemplated.

ANNA HELD GETS INSURED.

Desires a Policy for Her Poodle Also, But the Agent Is Forced to Decline.

Anna Held, otherwise Mrs. Florence Ziegfeld, has had her life insured for \$100,000 as the result of persistent efforts by John C. Meyers, former all-around athletic champion of St. Louis. Meyers obtained Mr. Ziegfeld's permission to discuss the subject of life insurance with Misi Held. The next day the discussion was continued. On the following day the argument occupied all the time Miss Held could spare. When Meyers returned to the attack on the next day he carried an application blank. Miss Held surrendered inmediately.

"I can only commend your swiftness of speed," she averred. Then she wanted Meyers to insure her poodle, but Meyers had to decline.

Our Future Secure: The future of the country may be considered secure, says the Chiengo Inter Ocean, as long as its women are able to bear all the hardships attending Christmas shopping.

KING TRAVELS IN LUXURY.

The New English Royal Train is the Most Summtuous Ever Hefore Devised.

The new royal train which was used by the king and queen for their recent journey to Gopsall Park is stated to have been built by the London & Northwestern Railway company at a cost of \$300,000. It may be certainly said to be the most luxurious and the most beautifully appointed in the world. Is consists of two royal coaches, each measuring 69 feet in length; three coaches for the suite and two brake wans, each 50 feet long. The whole train weighs 210 ton's and is 385 feet

long: In the king's smoking-room, which is furnished in mahogany, inlaid with rosewood and satinwood, the comfortable lounge chairs are of green leather. and the curtains and carpets harmonize in tone with the chairs. The gilding of the finely wrought metal work, which is a feature throughout the train, is subdued so that there is no aggressive glitter to spoil the effect.

In a much lighter tone of green, with white enamel and satinwood furniture, inlaid with ivory, is the king's day compartment, which has exceptionally large windows. Even the handles of the ventilators in this and the other saloons are works of art in ailver plate.

Here, too, as elsewhere, electricity plays an important part in the fittings. Electric fans and electric heaters are provided; in the king's saloon there are electric eigar lighters in silver, and there are several clever electric contrivances in the queen's saloon. Many of the lamps, shaded with pink or green silk, are portable.

In the queen's bedroom the predominating color is rose pink, against which the bed with its silver plate fittings makes a beautiful effect. Electric lamps peep out from unexpected corners and folds of silk, and the brocades used in the queen's boudoir combine a pale blue with another shade

BELL MAKES DIRIGIBLE KITE.

The Telephone Man Admits Flying Machine Experiments, But Keeps Details Secret.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who has just returned to Washington from his summer home in Cape Breton island, made the following statement in connection with reports that have appeared in the public prints that he has invented a flying machine:

"The newspapers have been premature in aunouncing that I have been at work on a flying machine. I haven't any flying machine at all and have not been trying to make one. I am, of course, interested in the problem, and have come to the conclusion that a properly constructed flying machine should be capable of being flown as a kite, if anchored to the ground, and that conversely a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying machine if provided with suitable means of propulsion.

"My experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction, capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine. and so formed that it could be suitable for use as the body of a flying machine and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land uninjured. I have successfully accomplished this. but do not care at the present time to make public the details of construction."

COAL DISCOVERY IN MONTANA.

Rich Field Which Has Been Found in Choteau County Is to Be Developed.

What is apparently the greatest coal field in the northwest has been discovered in Choteau county, northern Montana, and has been filed upon by local speculators and prospectors. The coal vein is from three to five feet thick and extends a distance of a mile and a half in plain sight. Outcroppings have given splendid results. A company composed of Detroit, Great Falls and Fort Benton capitalists, which controls 1,000 acres of coal land, has been incorporated and will thoroughly develop the new fields. All of the land has been taken up where outcroppings exist. but the vein is believed to extend a considerable distance beyond the surface showings. The coal production of Montana, while not large, is one of the best dividend-paying industries in the state.

RODENTS STOLE MONEY.

Druggiat Went to Plug Up Rat Heleand Found His Missing \$1,000 Bill.

A \$1,000 bill owned by Druggist Charles II. Landell, of Avenue D and Thirty-second street, Bayonne, N. J., was stolen by rats and utilized by them in building a nest. The druggist received the kill in

the afternoon after the bank was closed, and he took pleasure in exhibiting it to less fortunate acquaintances. He shoved it in his vest pocket, and retired for the night. When he arose the next day he looked for the bill, but it was gone. In the search he went to the storeroom, just as a rat dashed across the floor. For the purpose of plugging up the rat hole he procured a block of wood. He was inserting it in the hole when he caught sight of a piece of green paper. He yanked it out. It was the missing \$1,000 bill!

NOT A MONEY-MAKING TRIP.

Dr. Lorens, the Great Vicana Doctor, Biscusses the Matter of His Recoipts While in America.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, who returned to New York city from Boston, while discussing his visit to this country, said in an interview: "There is one thing I want to say, and that is in regard to finance. I see is reputed that I have made in this country \$160,000. Now, as a matter of fact, I got one fee of \$30,000 in Chicago, and in the four months I have been here I have earned just \$30,000. My practice at home in four months is worth that.

"True, I have seen a number of private patients in each of the cities I have visited, but, as you Americans says, in no instance have they more 'than payed the freight.' As a matter of fact, it has been the physicians of the various cities who have profited by my visits. They are my colleagues, and I am glad they did, but you see I remained only two, three, four or perhaps five days, During that time I was working in the hospitals, in the clinics. The private patients began to come in and they were operated on by the local surgeons, who had witnessed my clinics. But I am glad I came. The trip has been the crowning success of my life. My trip here has been successful ethically, but not materi-

Dr. Lorenz spoke gratefully of the hospitality he had received at the hands of the Americans.

LOSE BIG RECORDS.

Fifty-Six Pound Weight Coed by Athletes in Contests la Found to Be Too Small.

James E. Sullivan, chairman of the A. A. U. record committee, has announced that a 56-pound weight which has been used at many athletic contests and which three records, including one world's record, were supposed to have been broken, had been weighed. and measured by him and found both under weight and under size. Using this weight John Flanagan October 20, 1901, was credited with a world's record of 36 feet, 91/2 inches. With the same weight October 26, 1902, Richard J. Sheridan, of the Pastime Athletic club, was credited with the American record of 38 feet, 41/2 inches, unlimited run and follow. These two records were accepted by the A. A. U.

At the Star Athletic club games at Long Island City, November 1, 1902, James S. Mitchell threw the same weight 30 feet 2 inches from a stand without follow. This also would have been a record if accepted by the A.

Investigation will be made of all other throwing records made with this weight. The test showed that the weight was 11/2 pounds light and the triangular handle measured from ouehalf to 21/4 inches too long.

FIND GOLD REEF IN ALASKA.

Discovery in the Forty-Mile District Canses a Stampede of the Minera.

A great reef of gold-bearing quartz has been located by miners in the Forty Mile district, Alaska. The formation was traced for three miles and hundreds of claims were staked out. It contains stringers running as high as \$3,000 a ton.

The first stringers were found three months ago, but the matter was kept secret until the lucky prospector making the discovery could locate the trend of the ledge with the object of staking out as many claims as possible. Since the news was made public early in November a great stampede has taken place. South African miners say the reef

is similar in appearance and formation to some of the greatest goldhearing ledges of South Africa. It is supposed that the ledge is one

of those ground down by glaciers during past ages, thereby loosening the present Yukon placer gold. PREHISTORIC BONES FOUND.

The Skeletons of a Race of Giants Are Discovered on a Farm in Indiana.

A remarkable prehistoric graveyard has been unearthed on the farm of Solomon Hedrick in Henry county, Ind. A large number of human skeletons have been found and all are eight feet and more in height. Hedrick bought the farm some years ago and covering four acres was a mound 30 feet high, resembling a loaf of bread. The mound was rich in gravel and sand, although the surrounding land is low and shows no trace of either gravel or sand. The faint signs of a road led to the top of the mound. When about 12 feet of the surface had been removed the skeletons were found. The hones are mammoth in size and teeth are highly polished and well preserved. Trinkets, ivory beads, shields made of hone, and other articles were found in the graves. Hedrick will dig up the entire field in the hope of finding valuable articles.

Pointer for Spinatera. .The census shows that there are in the United States 2,000,000 more machelors than spinsters. Judiciously used, says the Chicago Chronicle, this information should enable the spinsters to direct the thoughts of the bachelors to more serious matters than ping-pong and theater parties.

-Idle Dream of Coalless Winter. If the heat that Mount Pelee is wasting could be bottled up and used in these parts, says the Chicago Record-Heraid, it would be a fine joke on j some of the coal men.

GREAT LEON BYNT PLANNED. anche Desperate from Mightly Moster of Block, to Hold

Grand Round-tp. Driven to desperation by the losses of stock as a result of the depredations of mountain lions, the ranchers and stockmen of northern Montana are organizing an immense drive, which will be, perhaps, without a parallel in western history. The recent blizzard and intense cold have forced the animals from their mountain lairs into the valleys below in quest of food. It is proposed to have about 100 men engage in the chase, and from different points they will proceed toward a common center, which will be some mountain basin. Into this trap the lions will be driven and then picked off by the marksmen.

Nightly losses of stock are of frequent occurrence, the hungry animals attacking full-grown cattle with impunity. The lions are very powerful and drag a careass of a cow with ease. Recently a trapper by the name of. Charles Hackett had a narrow escape in an encounter with a band of 17 Hone in the Fish River country.

While a short distance from his camp inspecting his traps, the animals endeavored to surround him. By hugging the river he made his camp in mafety, with the lions not more than 50 yards distant. Hackett's only weapon upon this occasion was a revol-

It has been suggested that President Roosevelt be informed of the hunting grounds. Hackett says the president can find all the lions he wishes to shoot in the Fish river country. Bears, also, are very plentiful in this sec-

-IS AARON BURR'S SON.

man One Hundred and Elgat Years Old Returns to Detroit After an Absence of Thirty Years.

Charles Henry Burr Crosby, who claims he is a son of Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States during the first term of Jefferson, has returned to his home in Detroit after an absence of 30 years. He arrived in Detroit Thanksgiving morning. Mr. Crosby is now in his one hundred and eighth year and is fast nearing his

ninth birthday over the century mark. The elder Crosby's story of Burr's last days is an interesting one. When Burr came back to this country his once mighty brain had deserted him. Poor in health and with little of his former vast fortune he managed to exist on a meager law practice. His wife had died, and when he met a squaw of negro and Indian blood he fell in love with her. The squaw's father had been taken from Africa as a slave. The bride of Burr was a handsome woman and for her station in life fairly refined.

The old man in Detroit says that he was their only son. Crosby says his mother was sent to England because of popular indignation against the union. He claims to have roamed the world, and in one of his sea voyages asserts he learned that Theodosia Burr, his half-sister, as he calls her, was forced to walk the plank by pirates who captured the ship in which she and her husband, Joseph Aistin, left Charleston for New York in 1783.

JOINS HIS FATHER'S TROOP.

Young Soldier Leaves West Point Military Academy to Work Up in the Banks.

James M. Lockett, son of Capt, James Lockett, of the Fourth cavalry, commanding I troop of that regiment at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, in his eagerness to secure a. commission and follow in a career in which his father has won disting... tion, has resigned a cadetship at West Point and enlisted as a private in his father's troop. He has arrived at the barracks from West Point and has drawn his uniform and equipment from the post quartermaster and will take up life with the barracks troopers. The young solider of 19 realizes the difference between the life of a West Point cadet, who receives much attention and admiration, and a cavalry private, who must curry his own horse daily, but such is his desire to receive a commission as soon as possible that he is ready to undergo any hardship that may fall to his lot. His father approves

his course. DANGER IN LORENZ METHOD.

The Philadelphia Medical Journal Warns Against Indiscriminate Practice.

In an editorial considering the Lorenz method the Philadelphia Medical Journal says: "Undoubtedly many looked with profit upon his work and in the future will do as good work as Lorenz, but we cannot refrain from sounding a warning against the indiscriminate practice of this method.

"It is accompanied with dangers. As the author of it acknowledges, accidents have occurred to him at home, they have occurred to him in this country and in wisely selected cases. Anyone attempting this treatment must look well into the character of the parts to be manipulated and must not * expect at first to accomplish the results as easily as does Lorenz, but must remember that the latter's definesa comes with long experience and has been obtained after serious mishaps."

Neck Stretching Business.

Derroit doctors stretched the neck of a gentleman in the hope of restoring him to reason. Thus, says the Chicago Chronicle, are the methods adopted by far western vigilance committees ultimately utilized by sci-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

tet très senandre en Legislane et dans tous les Etats du Su. Se publicité office donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pur l'enné Beltier suctèdies se 512.001. "Ation bebdomadsi--- \$3.00.