#### TEETH MADE OF GOLD COIN.

man Boldier's Valuable Molars Made by Pilipina Dentist from Twenty Dollar Piece.

A secrently returned soldier from the places tes, according to the New Times, excited the curiosity of a mown New York dentist by a set se faise teeth made of hammered make no one piece. He wears them in me rapht side of his mouth. They were manie in the Philippine islands while Runkey was in active service during the THE WELL

"B was a private in the Thirty-fourth Banded States volunteers," said Mr. Limber, "and when we started out, commen M. of which I was a member, had a meter, but he died outside Manila while the were on a long and labornous bike the tarrisoned the town of Aliaga, and I thanks i a cold one night. That settled in men from h. On the night of the day they me most our native guide gave warning that there would be a surwome party. We were up and ready the first intimation of the approach ittle brownies we rushed at 'em, and h got the butt of a gun in the jaw. The levt knocked out five teeth.

Being in Aliaga for more than a year, It samed a friendship with one Claron Securico, a very bright and industrious He noticed the gap every time memmed my jaws, and volunteered to some teeth for me on condition ment 3 give blm a \$20 gold piece. I com-He took the measure and made mold with some native gum-it many have been gutta percha-and after the fitted this set of teeth.

marveled at the man's skill, and nim about himself. He said that the bee learned the art in England, and mailward that he was a better dentist than was asse living. When it became known the boys that there was a 'tooth artist' town he got such a rush of business that he could scarcely attend to it. He should us some specimens of teeth in methods he had set precious stones. My are perfect in fit and I can remove the er leave them in my mouth all the the with ease. Claron would not let me pur for them, insisting that it was a pleases re for him to make me happy and The \$20 gold piece which he had home red into molars was enough for condition of the second distribution of the seco

# THE BIRDS OF HAWAII.

Mines 'imes of want'

Three lepment of Country's Resources Briving Them Back Into Mountain Wilderness.

press some of the open pastures rises

Ma seng of the skylark, which was imfrom New Zealand: skylarks rrease in number, but not very quick-The voice of the Chinese turtle-dove mourning dove, it is called-Board in the land quite near to the valley hower, also the upward whire of the Monay lian and the Japanese pheasant. Januari J. A. Owen, in Blackwood's and quali-the Californian valwere there until lately; but fatter have now betaken themselves wights of 6 1000 to 7,000 feet, whither the marauding mongoose cannot follow Tasked a young niece of my own make miely left Honolulu what birds visthe sheir grounds three miles up the road and she tells me. "Java क्ष्याच्याच्याक, मांतर-नेप्रायंड, **उ**ष्ठते गीतमस व्यवस्थानस्थः her mynahs. The last eat up all our meners figs and grapes, unless we throw some senis nets over them. The natives the mynah manu al pilau-that is, "hind who eats figh " ... He does some

good, then, as well as ill That watching of birds which is esmention! to a knowledge of their life his-There was indeed been impossible to most Martiers of Hawaii And now that anmemation is giving an impetus to the deresources, ineritable destruction of its forests, of the birds themselves do not perwith the trees that sheltered and fed is driving them up to still more Successible heights and wooded depths the sharp volcanic peaks, which the hardlest climber.

## DESIRABLE AMERICANS.

Thermal Summer in Philippines Attracts Many of Vagrant Tendencies.

The attempt to rid Manila and the and and a country of those Ameriwho have no visible means of supis commendable, but the undes have not all been shipped to the country, says the Manila Times. There, realizing that it is easier to foron a country of sternal summer take chances where shelter and source dothing are indispensable part and time time, have scattered throughout provinces of Luzon and are now defening the various paeblos it has presented a point in the province of Althere a round-up would appear to 🗫 redispensable Honest Américans continually humiliated by the presseries of this class of their countrymens the respect that right-milidel There is a rearly lowered. worthless native is had enough the Thilippines, but a vagrant Amer-

from is ten times worse, and is that more harmful to the cause of the The good States in the islands Let the vagran: American be shipped The United States, where ample Jails send some facilities stand ready to

great him. He can do comparat vely. damage there, here he can do a agreed deal.

Sensitive Soul. must warn you Bridget" said Nuritch, "to see that the peas are meww.nghly mashed "

"Washed, is it" remarked the new surprise --- x; Mr. Nuritch is so highstrong.

was know, they make him nervous they roll of his kn.fa. -- Phila-Malakia Press.

#### MASTER OF THE ELEPHANT CONDIMENTS AND HEALTH.

Excessive Use of Papper, Sait, Mustard and Vinegar in Consumption of Tasteless Foods.

The condiments in common use are sait, pepper, mustard and vinegar, and they are generally employed to give sapidity to unpaintable, odorless or comparatively tasteless food. The firstnamed three substances have the property of stimulating the flow of the digestive juices when applied to the tongue or stomach, and thus they compensate to some extent for the alisence of the natural stimuli, which are tempting in appearance, smell and taste, says the

American Queen A bit of cold meat does not tempt the appetite; the teeth do not water at the prospect of an attenuated joint of cold mutton. Why? Because neither the eye, the nose nor the tongue is able to give the signal that something desirable is on its way to the stomach, nor is it inclined to put all the digostive forces on the qui vive. The healthy inner man does not crave for cold meats, unless the system is badly in want of nourishment, because it knows to its cost that such are neither so digestible nor so nourishing as freshcooked hot viands.

Hence, cold food is generally very freely mixed with sait, pepper of the cavenne order, mustard, or vinegar, which stimulate the palate by a mechanical process of irritation, and so promote the reluctant flow of digestive

fulces of a sort. Of all the condiments mentioned above, sait is the only one that can justly lay claim to being necessary to health. So universal is its use that it has been called the cosmopolitan condiment. R helps in forming important constituents of the gastric juice with the bile, existing, indeed, in every fluid and every solld of the body, and forming about half the total weight of the saline matters of the blood.

But it is quite otherwise when we come to deal with black, white or red pepper mustard, vinegar, sauces. pickles, curries and apices.

In the very strictest moderation they may add a fresh zest to a dish, and stimulate a jaded appetite and a satiated

in to such an extent that their action on the processes of digestion and assimilation becomes injurious by vitlating the gastric luice and affecting the coats of the stomach. Moreover, they are provocative of thirst, which leads to the consumption of more liquid of some kind or other than is good for the system, even of healthy persons

Persons who would think twice before applying a small mustard plaster. to their comparatively hardy skins think nothing of bringing quantities of mustard into immediate contact with the more highly organized, and, therefore, delicate mucous membrane of the stomach, with results that must be in the long run productive of serious impairments of its normal functions.

## ABOUT WORK AND WORRY.

Overwork Sometimes Kills Because the Health Has Not Been Taken Care Of.

- It is sometimes a slight compensation for the man who is broken down physically or mentally, the man with early heart-disease or highey-disease, or the neurasthenic, to boast that hard work was the cause of his undoing. It is a much more respectable gause than dissipation, or, at least, it would be, if it were the cause says Youth's Companion. But the best medical authorities and hygienists believe that few men have ever been seriously injured by hard work properly done. It is hard work, combined with worry, or hard work performed in the wrong way, that does the mischief in the majority of

Of course, there may be such a thing as too much work-too constant application without recreation of any sort; but even in such a case inquiry will usually show that there is a want of system which increases the hours of work and induces a state of worry and hurry. Some of those who, accomplish the greatest tasks seem to have the least to do, and the reason for this is that their work is thoroughly systematized. The day is not begun with a despairing glance over all that must he done before night, and a hesitation where to begin. On the contrary, each hour has its appointed task; one thing is taken up, and for the time being the mind is concentrated upon that alone, as if nothing else pressed for the day. When this is done the next is taken up. and the next; and when night comes there is no accumulation of unfinished

work and no worry for the morrow. It is the lack of system, the inability to concentrate the mind on the work of the moment that makes for fallure and

for breakdown Another reason why overwork kills is that the man willfully or ignorantly neglects the laws of health. He eats too much under the mustaken idea that food is needed to help him bear, the strain. He neglects physical exercise in the open air, and the system becomes

clogged with waste material System, a quiet parseverance in taking up and completing one thing at a time, moderation in eating one hour at least each day in the open air and seven hours' sleep will enable a man to put behind him an enormous amount of work every day without burt to mind

What Did She Want? Mrs Newliwed-1 want to get some

Dealer-Yes, ma'am How many heads?

"Oh, goodness! I thought you took the heads off. I fust want plain chicken. salad."-Philadelphia Lodger.

An Old Time Tamer Who Seldom Had Trouble with His Mammoth Charges.

"Gil" Robinson, the famous circus man, was lately in town laying off on one of his periodical trips around the world, and, as usual, he was full of reminiscences of the old circus days when he and his father, the late John Robinson, were making the family fortune with Robinson's circus. An elephant story in a daily paper, says the New York World, brought out some of "Gil's" recollections of his days as an elephant trainer, especially as related to one huge parhyderm who reveled in the name of Chief.

"Chief," said Mr. Robinson, "was one of our best, and at the same time worst, elephanta. He was a great performer and very kind to children, but he had little use for men. Familiarity with them had bred contempt in his leathery head. One day in an Ohio river town Chief lost his usual good nature toward children, too, and killed a boy who got too near him. We didn't want to kill the elephant, for he was valuable, so we hustled him out of town with the show. But he had to be taught a lesson, and my father put it up to me to teach it to him.

"I had Chief taken to a dock by the river in the next town and a chain fastened around one of his hind legs. Then, with a big derrick, we hoisted him clear of the ground. Next I made all the men get big clubs and start in to beat the everlasting nerve out of the elephant. They beat, plugged, pounded and jabbed, but Chief never let out a whimper. And if you can't make an elephant bellow when you punish him he is still deflant. When he gives in he whim-

"Finally I got a bale of hay and. spreading it under Chief's swinging frame, set fire to the loose hay. In a minute he was conquered. He let out a cry of defeat that there was no mistaking, and they cut him down. I led him back to the tent by the trunk, as docile as a kitten. From that day on he was frightened to death of me. and 🗱 was pitiable to see his fear. I used to laugh when I thought of that mass of flesh and strength being scared

had known if he could have blotted me out with a wiggle of his trunk or one stamp of his enormous foot. But he was just plumb afraid of yours truly.

"One night I was at a prize fight in Cincinnati when a boy came down the aisle and whispered in my ear: 'The big elephant, is loose, Mr. Robinson." was all he said, but I knew what that meant, and I followed him. Chief, it seemed, had got away from the show and was out in one of the suburbs pushing over bouses

"I followed his trail easily, and soon came upon him. Chief was the boss of a little cottage settlement, which he was rapidly exterminating. All be had to do was to lean heavily against a house. and over it would so. Then he would proceed to the next, and in that manner had disposed of seven or eight frame dwellings. As I drew near he was wrestling with another, and the terrified family, at a rafe distance, were weeping and wailing. Chief seemed to be enjoying the affair hugely, and I rould almost see his buge sides shake with laughter as I approached from

behind ... "I ran up alongs "e of him and gave him a slap. Here you lopsided, leather-headed, moth-eaten old rapscallion." I shouted, only those were not quite the names I call him, 'what the dickens do gou mean?"

"Chief turned and saw me. His face. fell. Hastigan to tremble, and he let out a yell of fear that shook the neighborhood. It was like a mother catching. her youngster in the jam close!

"I grabbed him by the trunk, gave him ar yank or two and jugged him back to his tent, calling him down all the way And he whimpered and hawled like a baby. Once at home, I had him soundly punished

"Chie? was like that till the day of his death, and I have the satisfaction of remembering that at least one inhabitant of this earth sived and died in abject fear of yours truly."

## Buried by Ancient Kings.

While studying in the British museum a paprus which was published 4,000 years before Christ an Egyptologist recently found a clear and concise account. of the treasures which the ancient sovereigns of Egypt buried in various parts of the Lybian desert, and now an . expedition is being formed in London for the purpose of searching for this wealth. The necessary funds have already been secured and in a short time a few skilled explorers will start for the desert, where the technical work will be prosecuted under the supervision of Mesers Lake and Currie, two English engineers. The writer of the ancient papyrus says that the Pharaohs hid an immense quartity of gold and precious stones in the region which is known by the name of the "Valley of Kings," and there the first excavations will be made The task will not be easy, since the rountry to be searched extends over 40,-900 square leagues.

## The Editor's Surprise.

The editor opened the manuscript, took one look at it and fell to the floor in a faint "What was the trouble, old man?"

asked his coworkers, after they had brought him around. "Lank for yourselves," he murmured

weakly, "the shock was too much."

They picked the manuscript up.

The sender had enclosed enough stamps for its return in case it was not available—and enclosed them loose, in place of gumming them securely down to the paper so they could not be removed, save by an hour's soaking in water. Then they understood him.-Cincinnati Times-Star.

#### MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

Mistaken Course of Self-Bacrifice Tollowed by Parents Too Often Brings Drudgery.

The girl's attitude toward her mother depends very much aponthemother's attitude toward the airi. If the mother abdicates her queenship and sinks into a drudge, she has only herself to blame for being despised, writes Rebecca J. Riggs, in Medical Talk for the Home. The mother, whose uncomplaining hands make her daughter's dresses in the latest style while she neglects her own wardrobe and wears a dowdy old jacket that her daughter may squander money in matinees and candy, is to be severely blamed. People are generally taken somewhat at their own valuation (seldom, at least, above it), so if a mother, from a mistaken notion of self-sacrifice, or an indolent dislike to do her duty when she meets with opposition, yields to youthful caprice, she sinks into a servant, or, rather, a slave-servants work for wages, and require respectful treatment

The mother's garments should always be in some respects superior to those of the daughter. And if economy is required all should share in the labor and self-denial necessary to make both ends meet. One of the brightest girls i even knew wore, at her graduation, a dress of her own making, which compared favorably with those of her classmates even of those whose garments were imported from the metropolis, and what is more she was one of the "honor scholars" whose essay taterested her listeners, while some of the more gorgeously appareled sat mutaduring the exercises.

Any giri indulged in dress and pocket money, so as to overburden the finances and labors of the rest of the family, is learning to live beyond her means, and paving the way to lifelong wretchedness. Youth spent in extravagance, indolence and selfishness solves the problem of so many unhappy marriages, divorces, bankrupt fortunes and the insanity and crime caused by the misery of unsatisfled desires.

And here is another item. Many a mother never sits at the table with the children, but spends the time waiting on them, and when all are satisfied, if

with the cold fragments remaining. In the old times, in well-ordered households, all were required to be prompt at meals. There was never a succession of breakfasts extending over two or three hours, as one and another straggled lazily along. Now the excusis, that the hours of duty for the different members vary. That one goes to work at seven, another to school at half-past eight, and a third to the office. at nine, is no reason why all should not breakfast together. The only exception would be in the case of night workers, and even they might manage to take one or more meals with the family. The orderly table, where father and mother both occupy appropriate seats of honor, surrounded by their children, becomes a valuable

school of decorum and culture Let the mother, then, instead of drudging to pamper the bodies of her children, devote herself not only to their mental and moral development. but also to her own improvement, so that her children may have no cause to be ashamed of her. A highly cultivated young woman, speaking to me of her widowed mother, said: "What I most admire in my mother is, that she has always kept her place as head of the family."

## AN UP-TO-DATE FABLE.

Which Contains a Valuable Suggestion for the Gilded Youth with an Automobile.

A gilded youth who owned an automobile prided himself upon his skill as a steersman, and loudly derided a truck driver stalled in West Broadway, relates the New York Sun.

"You have spent a lifetime in this district, driving a truck, and yet you hang back and anxiously depend upon signals from the police. Watch me." Whereupon he swiftly essayed the ap-

The youth sneered

palling chaos of the region into which every known type of vehicle and every known variety of human temper unites to impede traffic. In one minute the auto was a wreck.

The gilded youth crawled meekly out to receive the just objurgation of everything in the neighborhood, including the very driver whom he had so loudly jeered

The latter remarked: "Sonny you have taken the ribbon in Madison Square garden. I have no doubt, but the tricks of real travel are such you need a pilot in this neck of the commercial jungle during rush hours"

Whereupon he deftly drove south between two trolleys, leaving an inch of space, turned west around the wreckage of the automobile without touching it, twisted neatly north, clearing a wast load of groceries and a gas pipe excavation, then somehow backed up to the door of his firm in space about wide enough for one bicycle abreast. Moral -- Don't chauff where truckmen fear to tread

#### Special Inducement. Prospective Purchaser-1 see you ad-

vertise a special inducement in engagement rings. What is it? Jeweler-Well, we guarantee to repurchase any ring we sell within six months.—Chicago Daily News.

## Macaroon Tortes.

These are two ordinary fresh maearoons put together with a nut paste. English walnuts and a creamy leing, which was made a little harder for the top, upon which was a giace walaut.-Good Housekeeping.

## -- ELUDING CHINESE PIRATES.

Simple Enough When One is Possessed of a terrain fails. mante Word.

A letter written by Dr. O. T. Logan, of Changteh, China, to Rev. R. T. Caldwell, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian trek of Macon; Mo.; gives some intaresting facts about Chinese pirates. Ac-

cording to the New York Sun he save: "The lake at Changteh is infested with Chinese pirates, who operate light, swift craft and make voyages for small crews hazardous. The old pilot who guided the United States gunboat Villalobos across the lake told me they never bothered him. He owns a small boat, and I knew it to be a fact that he often ventured out sions and was not harmed

"How do you manage to evade them?" I asked bim There is just one word to say. I

.bncw tadt word."

" 'Does that make you safe?" " 'A beclutely '

"Then why do you not tell the other beatmen so they may also escape?" "It wouldn't be right. The pirates would starve.

"There's Chinese honor for you. "There is a legend of the lake that one Ten, a mountaineer of ancient days, called up the spirits of the lake, and they surrounded the piratical craft with loss so they could not move. They had to make terms right then and there with Ten or the soldiers would have come and cut their heads off

"So the pirates agreed that Ten and all his tribe should enjoy the freedom of the lake forevermore, their heirs and assigns from generation to generation, and that no piratical hand should ever beraised against them. To distinguish the Ten family from legitimate prev, they were to hang a large centipede, made of cloth from the rear of their boats. It was to be a fallsman that would always secure immunity to the Tens.

"But the brilliant scheme didn't work long. Other boatmen soon poticed the magical effect of the centinede as a rear guard and they adopted the same token. The pirares decided that the Ten family were multiplying with unseemly rapidity, and they ceased altogether respecting the centipede.

"Up to the last accounts, the Tens have and succeeded in recalling the spirits to punish the outlaws for the violation of their part"

#### THE NEW SE'EN WONDERS.

Modern Accomplishments of Man Which Compare Payorably with Those of Vature.

The seven world wonders of antiguity were: The Pyramids, Babylon's Gardens, Mausolus' Tomb, the Temple of Diana, the Colossus of Rhodes, Jupiter's Statue by Phidias and the Pharos of Egypt, or as some substitute, the

Palace of Cyrus. The seven wonders of the middle

ages were The Colliseum of Rome, the Catacombs of Alexandria, the Great Wall of China, Stonehenge, the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Porcelain Tower of Nanking and the Mosque of St. Sophia. at Constantinople

How will these compare with the seven wonders of the modern world? Perhaps there may be a difference of opinion as regards the latter-day won-

der but permi me to name these The steam railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless telegraph,

the occan steamship, the submarine man of war and the airship We of the new world have a few wonders, seven of which are The Brooklyn bridge, the under-

ground railroad, including tunnels to Jersey City and Brooklyn, the Washington monument the capitol at Washington, with its dome, weighing annound bounds the modern greet skyscraper, the Ecto mountain searchlight of \$75,000,000-andle power, and the United States Steel corporation. We are speaking of things made by man; of those wonders given to us by

God the seven are, says the New York Niagara falls, the Mammoth cave, Old Faithful, the rireless geyser in Yellowstone park, the big trees (Sequoia) of California, the Grand canyon of the Colorado, the great

freshwarer lakes and the Great Salt

Foreigners in Pennsylvania. A great change has taken place in the population of the state since the days. of Quaker rule and influence. In 1790. the population was mainly Englishspeaking and German; in 1900, a considerable number of Slavs and Italians were included in a much more mixed population. The foreign-born of the popularion of the state in 1900 was 985,250; and of these 319,000 -nearly one-third of the whole number of the foreign-born - came from countries alien alike to the languars and the political principles of the founders of the colony. They do not make a large proportion of the total population, but, being concentrated usually in small communities in the mining regions, they become a source of danger to the peace of the commonwealth out of proportion to their numbers, when incited to a revolt against government. This fact is offered by Mr. Addison B. Burk in the number of the "Story of the State," describing Pennsylvania, which he contributes to Pearson's, as one explanation of Pennsylvania's labor troubles.

## When Greatey Ram.

In the presidential campaign of 1872 Horace Greeley got 2,834,979 votes, but he died November 29, and the democratic and liberal republican electors were compelled, on their day of voting, December 4, to vote for other persons, In the electoral college, which assembled February 12, 1873, B. Gratz Brown. of Missouri, who ran for vice president. as Greeley's mate, had 18 votes for president and 47 votes for vice president.

#### THE OLD CIRCUS GNU.

An Animal Formerly Considered & Grant Curinally Now Almost Extinct.

If anyone will take the trouble to look over the files of the National Intelligencer in the library of congress, he will find 11827 or 1838; an advertiseed its tents in Washington in that advertisement he will notice that among the special attractions which the management had to offer was a "gau, or horned horse." In those days sa elephant or a lion was a great rarity in this country, a fact plainly indicated in the glowing advertisement of Washington's first circus, says the Post

The white-tailed gau, known to the people of South Africa as the blackwilds-beaste and to American circusgoers as the "horned horse," is to-day almost extinct. In all the end distory of the extermination of the noble asimais, such as the American biach, the Southern black woil, the white rhinoverns, and the quagga, the career of the white-tailed gau is perhaps the most romantic in the old days of Gordon Cumming and Cornwallin Harristhe high veidt of South Africa literally swarmed with these creatures. They were curious snimals, whom naturalists classed among the antelopes, with head and horns reminding one of those of a buffalo, a neck, mane, barret, flanks and tall strikingly like those of a well-built pony, and long antelops legs. In captivity they were dangerous animals, for one could never tell what moment they would take a notion to: commit some wild and crazy prank, while in their native state their horns were always broken and splintered! with constant sparring among thomselves. As in the case of the American bison, the Dutch farmers began killing them off for their skins, so that by 1875 only a small remnant were left In the Orange Free State. It was about this time that the Brothers B. who prided themselves upon being the original Boer trakkers, determined to preserved this removat, then mumbering loss than 200 nead. The herd was inelised in four large sections of grass dunt, and well did they succeed that by the time the Buer war br ke out the hird had increased to 400. Sir

er spend soweral in other on these farms in the 'An's painting the herds of white-tailed ann, and English sports men frequently paid the proprietors large sums for the right to shoot, an unusually fine hend. There were also four smaller herds of these animals, one beconging to Mr. C. D. Rudd, of Cape Town, numbering about 25 head, another herd of 20 or more in Cane Colony, a used of 18 at the Amsterdam zon and a small herd of 12 41 Jeons ardsles, England. Harenback also had a few pairs of them. Barnum had an old mate and Sells Brothers a pair

When the Boer was came on nothing

was heard of these South African guns, and some months ago a letter was westen to the Longton Field asking for information as to whether or not they had been spared by the Boer and British armies. In the next issue of the Tield there appeared a letter dram-Cipt C'R Stateloy of Iverbridge Devonshire. Edgland, schollemmanded a troop of eavairs in the war in South Arriva. In his letter Capt Staveler graves that in Ding and July, 1992, he given several days on the farms of रा ८ ग्रह्मा अस्य अस्य अस्य शहर वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त्र वास्त् fr in the var under the new peace ar rangements to beford their burnedour homesteads. Despite the destruction of the wire femie enclosing these farms, more of the berds bad left the reas remaining in their old pasture ell during the war. Capt. Staveley. s a so that the British with ry had not molested he animals but that a Boen community, coming into a near-by star 🔏 tion to succepter, had room ted up and killed about 20 of them. Some few had strayed and one was found wanderingabout on the veldt by an English regino at, the members of which succeeded in enjoying it and taking it home to England on their return Capt Staveley argrey that he made about, over the from with the Brothers B. 99w he animals grazing in herds of 25 or 36, and had quite a long talk about them with their owners.

10 the Early Days. The world has been a long time in making a little progress. The delight with which the public greeted thealow-going stage coach shows how life tle was required to arouse the peopleand sail forth their astonishment That a sahirle which required two days to z' make the trip from New York to Philadelphia should have been known as "The Flying Machine," no longer agothan 1756, seems almost incredible inthis day when we go from New York to Chicago in half that time. As a at My of contrasts, before and after the great awakening which followed the nigh of steam power and the inauguagation of the locomotive, this clapter from a hundred years ago is interesting. The stage coach was the marvel of a slow age which the world has ; been centuries in reaching; the locomortive is the necessity of a rapid age, which has not yet celebrated its centennial From "The Era of Stage Coaches," by W. S. Dunbar, in Four-Track News

Quite Natural. "That's what they do," mused the man who sometimes jets out an audible though "What are you talking about?"

queried he of the butt-in habit. "Those people who so around carrying tales," explained the noisy thinker "They make monkeys of themselves." -Chicago Daily News.

only 21 pages.-N. Y. Sun.

Brief. Stella-is that a love letter from Belia -- No. simply a hasty note; it's

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS