CONCERNING COATS.

New Models and Materials for the Winter Senson-Velvet to the Fore.

. Coats are to be much worn this wineter in place of the padded suit, and it, therefore, behooves the woman who wishes to be considered well dressed to provide herself with a handsome coal. And in this respect, says the Brooklyn Eagle, it may be said that the handsomer the coat the better, for it carries with it a certain prestige, a certain sign of elegance, which does not belong to

_every garment. It is not good economy to save a few dollars on a winter toat for it is a garment which is so constantly on display. It is not an article which can be concealed under a scarf or a sash; it cannot be covered up with a lace bow; nor can it be hidden under a parasol. But it stands forth, in the broad light of day, plainly evident to all It is a badge of wealth. Like a man's overcoat, it is an index of the family purse, and in selecting a woman should buy the best she

BB. Velvet has come to the fore this year as a coat material, and in many respects it takes precedence of fur, though fur is always a stuff to conjure with, on account of its richness, its cost and its beauty. Velvets are always handsome, and the new velvet coats are magnifiacul.

Panne velvet comes in heavier grades this season, and is combined with other stuffs in strange ways. Dotted panne velvet is one of the nicest materials of the winter, and it will be used a great ideal as a coat material and as a coat

trimming. The long, straight velvet coats are very elegant, as are the fitted velvet coats. which can best be described as resembling men's cutaway coats. They are long, with wide tails, while the front is open and swinging. There is a little tight-fitting vest, which buttons right down to the belt line, while the coat swings back and is finished in

tailored style. The idea of making coat and skirt alike has gained a great hold upon the feminine mind, and there are very nice Ifall suits which show a skirt of rough

gongis and a really elegant coat match If well made, this coat will do service with other skirts, and so it can be worn either with the skirt which it matches or with something entirely different.

Very many winter coats are cut without the collar, and this, too, provides a new and unique style. The fur coat. minus its collar, is quite a novelty, and no is the velvet coat with its round flat neck, devoid of any other finish than a ribbon band, or a band of Persian em-

If the noat be made without a collar and with just a flat finish there is ample opportunity for a very nice neck treatment in the shape of the new collars. which are made variously of cloth, fur, velvet and silk and which are used indiscriminately upon the different coats and are apparently put on as neededsometimes one collar and sometimes.

The lace collar upon the fur coat gives the long shoulder effect, and, so pre-, serves the roundness which is now considered so desirable by Dame Fash-

RESTFUL PILLOWS.

Hops, Clover and Pine Seedles Make Sweet Scented Head-

Why rest contented with the ordinary unhygienic feather pillow when a little care and pains will secure you one far more esthetic and desirable, says the Buston Globe.

There is the old-fashioned hop pillow, than which sou can have no better. When warmed it will relieve neuralgia's pains and induce sleep.

More dainty still is the rose pillow, made of the petals carefully dried, as you dry them for potpourri. Some sweetness always lingers in the netals, making them a delicious resting place for a tired head.

Then, again, there is the clover pillow. Clover can be had for the picking in any country spot. You dry the red and white blooms the same as the rose petals, and they retain for a long time a scent similar to that of new mown hay

The favorite pillow with most people, and really one of the most desirable, is the one made of pine needles. The palsamic breath of the pine woods lingers in it, soothing and quieting the feverish head, as well as pleasing to the mostrils. Such a pillow is a valuable possession for those affirted with lung troubles or any tendency toward them.

In making these pillows, each and Typery one, be careful to select a thin, not to say filmy material for the covers in order to permit free exhauttion of the imprisoned performes

Place, French beans, also called red kidney bean- in the center of a salad plate and surround first with riced whiles of eggs and then with most your cotleggs. Decorate the center of the salad with a star of mayonnats of made by pressing the mayonnaise through a pastry tube, or with one or two bits of majoritaise dropped from a teaspoon. For the egggarnish the egg must of course be . boiled for about 15 noncos and then the whites and yolks pressed through a vegetable serve separately Good 村州: Theophia.

Select fine ripe per pip are peel, but allow the stem to remain on, dip the pears in the beaten white of eggs, then in pulserized sugar, and again in the egg, continue the alternate dipping until the icing is the desired thickness Place in the ice chest and all ou to remain until perfectly cold. The emake a dainty breakfast or luncheon front served with chilled whipped cream. The pears may be haived and cored and treated in

the same manner. " Washington Star.

Seed Pears

-A WEDDING CENTER.

Couples from Entire Country Make Chicago Meeting Place.

January Community of the Community of th

Many Prefer Quiet Ceremony in the City to a Big Affair in Their Home Towns—The Har-

Chicago is a great marrying center. Not only do large numbers of out of town lovers whom residence in Cook county compels to secure a marriage license in Chicago elect to be made one in this city, but other lovers from faraway states and regions are fund of Chicago as a place to be married, reports the Tribune.

"From Maine to California and from points equally distant in other directions they come here to meet and marry." said Mr Salmonson, who knows all that may be known about Chicago marriage licenses and marriages. "Chicago is undoubtedly a popular meeting place for nonresidents who wish to marry. Some of them have relatives here, I suppose, and some merely like the city. About 20 per cent. of all the licenses issued are taken out by nonresidents of Chicago. About ten per cent, of all the licenses issued go to residents of the small towns or suburbs of Cook county. For the rest-they come from almost every state in the union and they meet or come here for a variety of reasons quite too numerous to

count." The happy lovers of small towns and suburbs who decide to become one in Chicago frequently so decide for the sake of escaping the too ardent and devoted attentions of their friends and fellows; many more prefer a quiet weilding in Chicago to a bigger wedding in the home locality, particularly if monlev is none too abundant between them. or if they have an inclination to save, The money question, according to Mr. Salmonson, enters into the before marriage calculations of many out of town

"Many people," he says, "have an idea that they must pay the minister who marries them at least \$10, in Chicagopeace is only \$2. So, while not a few country couples bring their own minister with them-as we learn by their inquiring whether or not a visiting clergyman may officiate in this manner without a special license-many more slip around to the nearest justice court and have the knot tied quickly and at small expense. Then, too, the Cook county bridegroom must visit Chicago for the marriage license. What plan more reasonable or obvious than that the bride come with him? With the wedding performed here they are all ready for the honeymoon inspection of the sights of Chicago. And the new furniture and even the trousseau may be selected at the same time. All these things combine to make Chicago a great and popular marrying center. Of

py men and women from out of town," June, of course, is the harvest mouth of the marriage licerse department, but the autumn season falls but little behind it, and any unusual occasion or excitement, such as the centennial period, lengthens the list of out of town lovers who are made one in Chicago. Young. men and women arrange to take their vacation at such times, and in this city later they arrange to get married and enjoy their wedding holiday simultaneously). From the 1st of September until the day before Thanksgiving the marriage license windowsis besteged by prospective brides and bridegrooms, many of them from the rural regions. then a long bull begins which lasts until

the 20,300 licenses issued last year 20

per cent, made at least temporarily hap-

after the holidays "Then the stylish marriages begin to come thick and close upon us." once more to quote Mr. Salmonson, "and then, almost before we know it, there is the second bull of Lent. During this period there are comparatively few licenses applied for .Easter once over, the rush begins anew, and continues uninterruptedly to meet the June busy season. And then-the year's work outlined begins

all over again " And since Chicago clergy med, justices, therehants, and souvenir sellers all reap a quiet harvest because of this "marrying popularity" of the city of their restdence, while the visiting couples have a chance to see what a great city looks like, doyal Chicagoans must surely be

Lawyer's Peculine Habits.

On account of his peculiar methods of work considerable notoriety falls to the lot of Stephen Ronan, leader of the chancery bar in Ireland. On leaving the courts in the afternion he goes home and dons an old suit of clothes, lights a large pipe and buries himself in briefs. until six o'clock, when he takes a short walk. Then he works another hour-Then comes lamer a char with some neighbors and to hel ar ten. Promptiv as midnight he gots up and into his dd sair lighrs his pipe and strolls about the silects till three, when he returns and works until six in the morning This followed by a cold bath and bod unity ten when be appeal own a fight breakfast and hurres off to court

Nor of a Wigless Man. "Mamory ng to bery a wigo sauta bifdheaded man as he rectally rubbed the have specion the top of his head of $N\sigma_{\star}$ it is not out of paide. It do not abserve the appearance of my shaning page. But the flies meanly drive me transie. They never fight on the head of a man who has plenty of hair. For a time i cuttivaced what I used to call a bluff. Then the barr on the side of my head grow about six inches long, and then combed ir over the baid space. This kept the thes off for two or three years; but now It is so thin that the thes are not bluffed at all. That is why I am going to buy a wig " N Y Betald.

INGENIOUS LAZINESS.

Midshipman Worked Up a Record on Pedometer, But, He Didn't Walk.

The lave Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, who as a boy was a schoolmate with Gen. Grant in Ohio and who was appointed to the naval academy on the same day that young Grant was appointed an army cadel, was known among his fellows in the service as "the indefatigable student of stience. He invented many improvements of more or less value to the service. He also attained as much prominence as any man whose name has been connected with the transisthmian canal question, for he was commander of one of the naval surveying expeditions in 1566, and personally plotted the course for the proposed canal from Graytown to Lake Nicaragua. He also designed the Katahdin, known as the Ammen ram, but which has not shown her value as a war vessel, says the New York Trib-

An amusing story is told of him in connection with one of his fads of keeping a record with a pedometer of the distance he would traverse: whether on duty on board ship or on shore for exercise. While only a lieutenant and a watch officer on one of the wooden ships of the earty days behad a young midshipsman George Bigelow, as a junior watch officer, whose duty was to look after the forward part of the ship. His slack attention to duty caused young Ammen to suspect him of going to sleep on watch or sitting down on the gnn carriage instead of keeping his eye on the crew on deck and below.

So one night Ammen said to the "middy," as he displayed the pedometer: "Did you ever try one of these instruments?"

Bigelow had not only never tried one, but he had never before seen a pedometer which fact he admisted. Then Ammen continued:

"It is an instrument that notes the number of movements of the ship. either rolling or pitching, in a giventime. Put it in your pocket and test

At the end of the four-hour watch

as he conked at it he savagely remarked: "Mr. Bigelow, you are not an effcient officer, sir; you've neglected your duties, sir, for I find that you've not walked as much as a half mile. You should not have spent so much time sitting down on the gun carriage, sir. I've a mind to report you to the captain, sir, but I'll be lenient with you

this time, sir." The next time the two officers were on watch together Ammen gave Bigelow the pedometer for another test-But Bigelow was determined not to be fooled again, so he went forward, took a seat under the forecastle and then, with the little tell-tale instrument in his hand, he waved it quickly back and forth after the motion of walking, but at a swifter pace. At the end of four hours he reported to Ammen, and as the latter took the pedometer in his hand and glanced at

it he said in a most serious tone: "I see you are improving, you're improving, sir: you've walked just 24 miles and 15 feet, a most remarkable distance in four bours on the deck of a ship with a turn at less than 50 feet cach time "

TAKING SALICYLIC ACID.

Department of Igriculture Resumes Experiments with Food Preservatives,

The tests that will be continued during the next eight months at the huread of chemistry of the department of agriculture to determine the relative qualities of food under different conditions of artificial preservation began a few days ago, says a Washington report. Twelve young men volunteered for the course of "free food and poison" under the watchful eye of Dr. Wiley, the chief of the bureau, under whose supervision the experiments are being conducted, and each was supplied with an eye-opener consisting of a small capsule containing salicylic acid. This preservative will be one of three that are to be tested

during the coming year. It has been intimated that the experiments in this special drug may have to be discontinued within a few weeks owing to its character. It prevents digestion when taken in large doses, and it is this that has caused it to be selected for trial. Meats are preserved with it, and its effect upon the human system will be carefully noted during its use at the depart-

ment table . As was done in the case of the borax experiments last year, the drugs given the boarders will be in the same proportions as are found in preserved food of the same kind. The drugs are niways administered in capsules, and every ounce of food is weighed before being sent to the table. The most contrate perord is kept of every phase of the experiments and the whole ar ranged for eventual publication. In the case of the borax experiments last year the records are nearly ready for publication, when the results of the course will be known to the worldand foods the adulteration of which was found to be detrimental to the health of the consumers will be for bidden by law from side in or importation into the United States or tis possessions

New Industry for Ireland. Dollmaking is a new industry which has sprung up at Stewartstown, Courty Tyrone, fre'and. Hitherto most of the dolls sold in the United Kingdom have come from Germany

Not Her Wespon. hts your wife a club woman an "Narry the likes or thor, son, she uses a flatiron, sor."-Detroit Free Press.

HOUSEHOLD BITS.

Items of Information Pertainian to a Variety of Smull Mattern.

Mix blacking with cold tea rather than with water, for thus a better polish is obtained on the boots. To clean tinware use nowdered

whiting moistened with a little paraffin. Pollsh with a leather or with a pad of old newspaper A new tooth brush should be soaked

in cold water for some hours before being used, as this will prevent the bristles coming out. Match marks on a polished or tar nished surface may be removed by

being first rubbed with a cut lemon

and then with a rag dipped in clean

water. When cleaning wall paper do so with a lump of dough made of flour mixed with a little soda water. The sods will not injure the paper and the work will be done more rapidly with

soap and slime by leaving a good handful of common sair to the partif over night. The salt will gradually dissolve and the first flush of water in the morning will clear the pipe. If ink be spilled on the carpet it

Lavatory pipes may be cleansed of

may be taken up without leaving a stain if dry sait be applied immediately. As the salt becomes discolored brush it off and apply more. Wet slightly. Continue till the ink has disappeared. A useful cement for exacthenware

vessels is found in white lead. Spread it on airips of calico and secure with bands of twine. This method is only auitable for easthenware pans, etc. which are intended for service and not for ornament.

Use boot trees if you would be economical; they not only keep the boots in shape but they stretch out the leather and prevent its forming deep creases and then cracking. The same boots should not be worn every day; it is far more economical to have at least two pairs, and on taking one pair off nut it on the trees for 24 hours to dry and get into proper shape again. If a new shoe does not conform

omfortably to the shape of the foot put on a smoothly fitting stocking. fasten the shoe and put the foot into as warm water as can be comfortably borne, covering the instep. Hold the foot in the water until the leather is quite wet, then keep the shoe on till thoroughly dried. This treatment will not harm the finest patent or other deather and makes any style of shoe fit with perfect ease.

THAT WEDDING PRESENT.

The Donor Thought It Was Very Fine, But Didn't Know He Had Girem It.

The business man had no time to pick out a wedding zift for his dearest friend. So his wife went shopping and purchased a very handsome picture, relates the New York Times.

"I bought a picture, Jim," she said that evening at dinner. "and sent it up to George Stone's house with our cards. I wish you could have seen it, for I know it would just suit you. In fact, when I picked it out I tried to look at things through your eyes and choose such a picture as you would have relected?"

The lessness man had carried the worries of the day home with him, so he merely remarked: "That's very nice." in an absent-minded sort of way and let

his mind go back to his office again. A week later be and his wife attended George Stone : wedding It was a small affair, and rather informa! The business man was wandering around in the room where the gifts were displayed, looking aimlessly at the out glass and silver, when he swidenly stopped before a

"I say, Carrie!" he called to his wife, so that every one near him could hear "Carrie, this is a beautiful picture | [wish we had it in our house. It's a fine bit of work."

His wife hurried up to him and said: "Hush!" warningly that he was too absorbed in the picture to bear. "I think it is the finest thing in the room." he said. "I'd rather have it than the fines" piece of cut glass or the heaviest bit of silver Don't you like it. Carrie?" he asked, wondering why she didn't mingle her praises with his.

"Yes, I do." she said frigidly. "Of course I do, for I bought it "

Her husband gasped. "Yes, it is your own gift that you have been praising," she continued mercilessiy: "paid for with your own money, sent here with your card and mine-and I should think you'd be thoroughly ashamed of yourself. No you needn't say you didn't know you sent it, for I told you all about it at dinner the day I bought of hope in the future you'll pay more attention to what I say."

The business man had recovered himself. Thet me congratulate you on your expellent taste in pictores " he said. "I still think it is the most desirable presand in the room, and horeafter --

"Hereafter you will a ways areompany me when I buy wedered presents. so that you will be sure to know them. when you see them at the we ding Teatt.

for Hangaails.

Find that would otherwise be pretty to other dinguised by had analis. Nothing can well be ugifer than these linte rid tags of flesh ariths corners of one's note. Sometimes they are caused. by posting the skin down when it is dry, or using a sharp instrument, like the edge of a pair of seasons. When the skin has grown upon the nail, seak the finger tips in warm water for five minutes, then push it down gently with the towel. If one makes use of this gentle process two or three times a day, or remembers to dry by rubbing down instead of up, the nails ought to keep a good shape without the danger of making hangnails N Y Tribune.

WORRY THE WARDEN

garana), il iliya Hunters in Wisconsin Give Game Official Much Trouble.

Management of the control of the con Comus Are Lord to Ship Levison and Eng Crater for Partridges-Birds And Horness." Mirds Are Scut se

"The Work and Worries of a Game Warden" might be made the title of a book, whose contents could be furnished by Edward L. Tracy, of this city, who has spent several years traing to enforce the fish and game laws of the state of Wisconsin, says a Milwaukee report. Although much of his work is of a serious nature, many incidents occur during the course of a year's prosecutions that are humorous to all parties not directly concerned. Even more interesting are the attempts that are made each year to evade the laws. Epicures who want trout or partridge, or even venison, in seoson and out of season must be satlaffed, and the more strict the enforcement of the law, the higher the value of game under the ban, and the greater the temptation to the lilicit hunter. Deputies scour the state, especially the hunting and fishing grounds, and others spend their time at the depots guarding against the illegal shipment of game, and every now and then comes the report of confiscated packages

We watch pretty carefully," said Game Warden Tracy, "but we cannot catch everything and everybody who rigiates the laws. One of the biggest temptations to hunters is the shipment of venison Most of this that escapes us is shipped in freight cars. Last year I received a telegram from a deputy at Woodruff, telling me that a certain car containing. lumber and Christmas trees was billed to Milwaukee with a dozen carcases of venison aboard. I watched for that partipular car for a month, but it never: came through nor could the railroad company trace again of that number I finally concluded that the deputy had wired the wrong number, and one day as flat car full of Christmas trees came into the pards on its way to Chicago | I made the yardmen unload the entire car, but there

balance of the afternion to look the car again. The number I had was that of a flat car but I suppose the game and lumber and trees had been put into a bex car and there it would be almost impossible to find it unless one had the exact number of the car. Some of the vention is shipped in coffin boxes, but as these must have a health permit if they contain a compare it is comparatively easy to catch the offender who is shipping same Piand hoxes afford another way to herei. the law Laundry and bread baskets have also been brought into requisition I'm the purpose When it comes to shipping par

tridges, the usual way is to mack them in a barrel, with layers of pource, at the top and bottom. This makes an innocent-appearing package, if the loads are taken off alone. I never bother about the heads, but chop a little hole involves side of the harrel with a hunter's ax "at learry. If the middle of the barrel proves all right I don't worry about the rest. There is one man up at the state who ships builtheads to mar-Let, but he finds it hard to resist the tempration of putting a tempt of that In the mindle of the barrel, and usually gets nabulat at it.

"Yes, we have to was himore than the bandage or express car, for there are Eauters who will take part of a carcasof venison, or something the that, into the sleeper with them, purting it int their survivace. We can often fell by the weight of the case what is in it, although few pursengers object to our looking into their valises. I opened one otice, however, that contained a couple of hams and two heads of cabbage, instead of wearing apparel. No, I did not confiscate that.

"Some of the hunters avoid, these methods and ship the rigame as eggs, in crates, with a few layers of eggs on top I have taken partridges out of cheese hoxes, and saddles of veni-on out of inmoderatelensking beer-botten cases. Last season I found a box consigned to a livery stable in this city marked 'Harness' in arge letters. There seemed to be no need of specifying these contents, and I opened the box to find several dozen partridges neatly wrapped up."

Sunday Mail in Belgium.

Sabbath observance in Belgium is optional, especially in regard to the delivery of letters Postage stamps have a truy coupon at the bottom or whi h is the legend engraved both in French and Flemish: "Not to be delivered on Sunday." If the sender of the letter is a person of strong religious views who honeves in observe the the Saboath in every form, he permins the componite remain attached to the stamp, and the letter, which might he delivered on Sunday, coes not go on the se receiving office until the foltox the day. If, on the other hand, the sigler of the letter has no scruples be a tips of the compon, and the letter is delityered on Sunday, the same as any other day. A fitte is imposed on the carrier for violating the instructions of the compone atray stories

Pifty Thousand Enumerators

In the United States over Lagrence and r erators, working in enumeration distracts at der the immediate direction of gow supervisons, are controlled from the consus office at Washington. These employes fill in the desired information upon the schedules, and the portfolios are then transmitted to the consus offire, where all the work of examination and tabulation is performed. In England and Wales the permanent organization for the registration of births and deaths is utilized for taking the census, and the work is accordingly under the charge of the registrar general -W. R. Merriam, in Century.

WOMEN IN THE SADDLE.

This tuitionity from the Greater bafety of the Man's style of Biding.

Where one woman shoots, fishes, or sails, a thousand ride on horseback, and these are exposed under present conditions to dangers which should be avoided. A woman should hestride a horse, precisely as a man rides, says

Forest and Stream We have often called attention to the danger of the orginary side-waddle -to the fact that the woman is wholly dependent upon her saddle girths, and in case of accident as absolutely without. control over her own motions She can cling firmly to her saddle, but that is all she can do If anything goes wrong with the saddle, if a girch bursta a strap breaks, a buckle tengre pulls out, and so the saddle become loose, it is impossible for the woman either to remedy the mischief or to jump free and clear of the saidtle, and take her chance of a fail. On the other hand the man or the woman who rides asserted to free If the accident to the smidle is slight, the rider is still able to cling to the horse from thigh to ankle, or if the horse cannot be ridden, then the rider is free to roll off or jump off, with an even chance of striking the ground feet first; while the woman who falls from or with the side-saddle, is almost certain to sirike the ground on her head

These arguments have been so frequently insisted on that they have become familiar, and it is well that they have become so, for they have appealed strongly to the hard, common sense of many American women. In a certain western state, an editorial in Forest and Stream on this subject converted all the young women of a county from riders of side-saddles to riders of men's saddles. Two or three young women. standing high in the social life of the community, grasped the force of the reasoning, adopted the cross-raddle, and were followed in the fashion, which they set by practically all the women riders in the county. Riding in this... fashion, they used to chase our stes with greyhoup is and had many fine races. Within the last few years the pra-

the of rid by a man's said its motoristanta income on again intitly Color Black ton New York and Chicago Somewomen had the courage to adopt this fashfor long ago, and more and more of i them are doing it. It is not making a rash prediction to say that their numbers will constantly increase. Practically all the little girls now soon riding! in New York ride astride as their brothers do, and as they grow up many of them will still rling to this sensible? fashion. One of the best women crosscountry riders in the United States has adopted it wholly on the ground of its greater safety and greater comfort. The J. fashion is especially to be recommend ed to those who by nocessity or by choose ride in rough countries, or fast

IRELAND'S ANIMALS.

Snakes and Toads.

Some Species Sever, Met With in the Emerald fale, Notably Moles.

It is not correct to say that there are mo from or toads in Ireland, though as is very remarkable that the common coad is not found there says the famdon Specialist. The natteriack toad is a may see of Kerry though it does not appear to be found alsowhere. It is an example of the mania, which some people have for me falling with nature that a Dr. Guitherson 1000 took the troubleby pre-unstronal spawn from England, found in many parts of the island. The slowworm . not. Though the common and and the recent times the from was

ones which time they have multiplied n Ireland. But the scommon strand is not found in Ireland, it is worth rememhering that the English repules and patrachians are very local in their, disimbution. The natterjack toad is only found in certain counties. The ediblefrog was formerly only found in Foulmire Fen. in Cambridgeshire, and the sand lizard is most capricious in the choice of a home. The "beautiful green. acertas " which Gilbert White saw on he sunny banks near Farnlam are to he found there still the males being of the green color, and also near Bournemonth, and in Dorsetshire beyond Pools Harbor 'Yet there are many suitable places where none are seen, and then they reappear again on some sand-hills, on the coast of Lancashire, near South-

Om the other hand, the absence of many species in Ireland which are, or were, commonly found in the larger island can only be explained on the supposition that they never reached the country. Among these are the wildcar, the polecal and the weasel. Yet the marten was always pientiful on the other side of Ste George's channel, and stoats. abound in the west. Five of the 14 spec. cies of har found in England have not ! been taken in Ireland neather is the om mon strów found there or the wall tor shrew or the mole, though the last is formed in Anglesev.

Only six of the 15 British redents are found in Ireland, and of these one, the squirrel, was probably in trojuced. Neither is the roe door in digenous. In support of the general theory that the immigration of the English fanna was difficult in the earlier periods, and subsequently checked altogether, may be cited the analogous instance of the Isle of Man. There, as in Ireland, there are no

moles, no snakes and no touds. A Real Chilmsopher,

"Inda't grow, when his house outned down?"

"Nor when the earthquake swallowed his land?" Not him!"

"Well, didn" be say anything at all?" "Oh, yest. Hunted up the sheriff and congratulated him that he wouldn't have to make the journey to logy on him any model" - Atlanta Constitution.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS