BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHY. ___

Pictures Are Now Taken of Searly Every Article That is Manufactured in Every Line.

Business photography has become a matter of great importance in New York, and in this branch of the photographic art the individual photographer is trying hard to preserve his independence in the face of competition from photographic firms and companies, says the Times. Almost every sort of manufactured article is photographed in order that it may appear in an illustrated catalogue. Whether you make lace or groves, china vases or machinery, you must go to the business photographer and have him make pictures of your product. Prices for this kind of work are astonishingly low, but photographers, anxious to make for themsolves a little independent business, are constantly attracted to this branch of their art. An interesting form of business photography is the photographing of shops, delivery wagons, dray horses, showeases, bulk windows and the like. It is a special fancy of East side business men to have pictures of their shops or wagons or windows placed upon their shaving mugs, so that a glance ever the array of private mugs in an East side barber's shop is enough to tell one the occupation of the regular customers. Sometimes such photographs are placed upon the handkerchief, or in the case of his watch, or inwide his hat. "He is not ashamed to carry a reminder of his business wherever he

2005 Sometimes the business photographer is also a specialist in portraiture; more often, however, he maintains no public studio, but merely goes about part of each day making photographs, as busimess calls him, and keeps a tiny sky parfor for developing and finithing his work. The men who practice this branch of the art live in nearly all parts of the town. Those of well-established. reputation and large business are apt to have their places in the wholesale districts within easy reach of their best customers Some of these men have grown out of amateur photography into their lifework, but for the most part they have served some sort of apprentheship in regular photographic estab-

lishments.

Architectural photography is the highest branch of business photography. all is the business of the architectural photographer to make pictures of complete buildings and of architectural details. These men are brought much in contact with architects and painters. and are often employed to photograph paintings in the various exhibitions. An architectural photographer now dead, who was recognized by architects and painters as a man of essentially arvistic tastes, was much employed by them to make portrait photograpus and he gradually developed an important business of this kind and the reputation of being one of the hest portrait photographers in town. His customers were in large part men distinguished in many walks of life-artists, men of letders, notable public men. officers of high rank in the army and navy. His reputation was made while yet there were many distinguished survivors of the civil war, and he photographed scores of these men. He was perhaps the earliest New York photographer to take the modern view of the photographic art the predecessor of half & dozen photographers who exhibit in Fifth avenue a few dim and specially treated portrait photographs in which the effort is to simulate a photograph directly from the living subject

RAPID BALLOONING.

One Bundred and Twenty Wiles an Hour Traveled by the Air Route,

A sample of what travelers by the air route may expect was lately furnished when two German aeronauts ascended from Berlin in a balloon and after a perilous ride landed near Calais, just as they were about to be swept to sea, reports a Lundon paper

In some 18 hours the balloon was driven a net distance of 500 miles, but probably actually traveled more than twice that distance, buffered back and forth by conflicting currents. In the end it struck the great gale raging along the channel and was driven at a speed as high at times as 120 miles an hour.

There is something uncanny in traveling at great speed in a halloon. No matter how violent the gain the aeronaut himself is in dead calm. Traveling literally with the speed of the wind, the wildest tempest is to him still air; only by looking down and secing the landscape whiz past can be estimate his speed and then it seems as if the earth work slipping from under him, he alone remaining unmoved. If the earth is veiled by mist be may be quite immorant of his perit of violent motion.

The trouble with the halfoon's in a storm is not how to hold in," but how to hold in," but how to life go." Triveling in the storm is easy if he has bathus to keep up. The danger comes when he miss stop, either because his billist is gone and the gas in the halfoon es aping, or he was he is being being to see two German actions its works to

ed in setting to earth by three peasants. It might happen that no emperious peasants were near. They might be attasteep. And it has not appeared how some word local with such contingences.

It was in the old sonned "Matida," whispered the lank bumpbin. Tim going to kiss you. I want to shock your tasts of "Go on!" said the pretty girl in the sunbonnet, blushing redder than a tomato. "You befor shock the corn."—

Chicago Daily News

FREAKS OF HAIRDRESSING.

Abyeninians Are Fond of Smearing Their Locks with Oil of Aut Kind.

In Abyasinia one method of doing the hair that is adopted by warriors is to stroll into the market place, buy a pound of butter, and putting it upon the top of the hair, stand still while the sun arranges things. When the hair is thus dressed with melted butter, says the Chicago News, the Abyssinian knows that fare cannot, or will not, touch him -- he is a picture of welldressed elegance done in oils. Another atyle is to tress the hair, and every tress means something. A young warrior with a head of hair undressed is of no account; he has not yet killed a man. When, however, he has done so, all his hair is shaved off except enough to make one tress, which is of the same significance as a notch on a pistol stock. After that every man he kills entitles him to add another tress, until as conquering hero of 100 tresses he is a formidable

man to try conclusions with. Some of the New Hebrides people do their hair up in a bunch on the top of the head and stain it yellow, while the inhabitants of Ombat island pass it through a tube so as to make a kind of plume. The Marquesas chief's favorite method is to shave all the head except two patches, one over each temple, where he cultivates two horns of hair. No doubt this is to render him more a thing of terror to his enemies than of admiration to his friends. His reason for shaving the rest of his head is to allow more space for tattooing, as if all of the available skin of the body were

No one has visited Fijl in the past without being astonished at the fearful and wonderful styles of hairdressing They are geometrical, monumental, pyramidal and trapezoidal. An additional factor in this production of the grotesque is that the hair varies in color as lime varies in bleaching power, or as the juice of the mangrove in coloring matter. Between black and white the colors run through the blue-black and all the shades of red and yellow. Often half the hair is red and the other half white, giving a kind of piebald effect.

TRADES THAT HAVE DIED.

Hygiene Han Killed Slatemaking and Rug Weaving in Limost Forkotten.

London is haunted with the ghosts of dead industries. Take watchmaking, for instance. Since the introduction of the foreign watch, the demand for the old English variety has disappared easy. Stray Stories.

peared, says Stray Stories.

Matmaking at one time was the principal industry of Suffolk. Many towns, now scarcely known to the traveler, carried on thriving industries in this business. But now all you will see will be decayed factories in place of

the once thriving workshops.

Rug weaving is on its last legs.

About 50 people now represent what was 20 years ago a thriving trade, employing nearly 3,000 skilled hands. These latter, too, were skilled operatives while the present workers are either old men or anskilled boys.

Wood engraving is, of course, extinct for all practical purposes. The destroyer has also turned his hand to livery turning, the introduction of celluloid and other cheap substances having rendered this more beautiful industry obsoicte.

Many people still think that Spiral-fields is yet a center of a thriving silk-weaving industry. At one time the trade employed 50,000 hands, but to-day there are scarcely 1,000, and there are no apprentices entering it. Here and there one encounters in remote garrets old men who still can and do turn out exquisite examples of work.

Increasing regard for hygiene has resulted in the sacrifice of more than one industry. Among these is the once flourishing one of slate manufacture. The habit of children licking their slates grew to be regarded as conductive to disease, and a general outery against them has resulted. So grave has been the injury to the slate trade that a factory at Festiniog, for which \$10,000 was offered a year or so ago, has now been withdrawn from auction, as no more than \$2,250 was hid for it

at a recent sale.

Honton's lace, one of England's most treasured industries, now affords employment to a few male hand- in what has described into an obscure

town among the hills.

It has "one been an axion in cases of men who default forge abscord or emi ezie large sums "Cherchez la femme." The expert takes for granted that a working is always behind such disboneatter. Yet it would seem that man are nown himse forth those cases, at the expense of woman as Father Adam did. In the warmen, for it is a comepositions fact that a iman when employed in businews affirm berself is stricingly honest. Women to She per- to not on beating without as the tribation has their delighpromptly, wither as the sent, lerks are known for their integrity. The heardthe horse keeps to them, was governity. Wilmen testify that their loses and set invariably come from one objectives. while those of their own any group ha depended open if in revious payments — Harper's Bulant

Case of the Winda

The Case with Vision (as we not accovered as last as form flowed (a) this being, as online to the meanism of the weather normal the wind test opening this part of the word. For three days if thew at the rate of hid not san nour and for a short period as the note an hour, this last effort disabled the animineter by ripping the mps off. The weather tower is a fortress, and pedestrial who have business in that iterative have to keep and in the fee of the stiffs to avoid being block off. The each

GOVERNMENTS IN TRADE.

Tobacce a State Meaopely in Many Countries—Greece Reeps Salt Trade to Itself.

In Portugal the government itself is a shopkeeper. It does not, it is true, deal in every article in ordinary daily use. But it holds a monopoly in a good many of them, including such widely dissimilar commodities as load angar and pins, bicycles and tobacco.

Sometimes a government monopoly inflicts not only an inconvenience, but

actual suffering, involving even danger to health on those subject to it, says Stray Stories.

A typical case in point is the sair monopoly of Greece. In Greece sait costs anywhere from four to ten cents

a pound, according to the quality and the locality where it is vended. The peasants often cannot afford even the former sum, so they go without and sickness is the result, intensifying in its turn the poverty that was

tying in its turn the poverty that was the original though indirect cause. Sometimes they dig shallow pans in the sand by the seashore and allow the tide to fill them

Afterward the blazing sun dries up the water, and a thin coating of charse and inferior salt is left. This they carefully scrape together. But it is illegal, of course, and hundreds of prosecutions, followed by imprisonments, constitute the regular and inevitable sequel.

The Greek government also possesses a monopoly in the trade in petroleum, matches, playing cards and cigarette papers, but comparatively little opposition is excited by any of these.

Petroleum is a monopoly of the Spanish government, and salt used to be. But the latter impost was so bitterly resented that the peasantry in whole districts rose in arms against

Then seeing civil war imminent, the government gave in, and in place of creating a state "corner" in salt, decreed themselves sole makers and sellers of gunnowder.

This latter monopoly still exists. The gunpowder sold in virtue of it in the towns is first-rate in quality, although exorbitant in price. But in the remote provinces and especially in those provinces known or suspected to be tainted with "Chrism," the reserve stocks are, it is commonly averred,

largely charcoal.

The presidents of Colombia have long arrogated to themselves the right to supply ice, among other things, to the inhabitants of that turbulant little republic.

So, when a town or a district rebels, or a province refuses to pay its taxes, the government, instead of sending troops to the disaffected region, simply cuts off its supply of ice. This quickly brings the inhabitants to reason.

Tobacco is a government monopoly in Italy. Austria, France and Japan. In the latter country the rules regarding its sale and manufacture are particularly stringent. All tobacco leaf grown in the country has to be delivered to the government at a fixed rate, and it is then re-sold to the manufacturers at another rate, and that, of course, an enhanced one, which is also fixed by the government.

The state further arrogates to itself the right to limit the area devoted to tobacco cultivation, and even to order the destruction of growing crops, should it see fit to do so.

Cotton yarn and matches constitute monopolies of the Chinese government but it gets very little out of either of them, probably because of the corruption existing among the officials who administer and manage them

In France, on the other hand, the match monopoly is most literative, bringing in every year a very substantial addition to the nation's revenue. It ought to, for the matches it places upon the market are probably the worst and dearest in the whole world.

Costa Rica's president is said to make a million pounds a year out of his state rum trust. The rum sold is such as would eat rat holes through the boder plates of an Atlantic liner, but the natives seem to thrive on it and grow fat.

Even worse is that forsted by the Portugese government on the negroes inhabiting their African possessions It has been described by one of their own consults as "a raw spirit 170 to 190 degrees over proof," and as "absolutely poisonous to Europeans." Nevertheless the blacks do not appear to be much the worse for it

Volka, the national beverage of Rusma and all other drinks except wine, here, porter and mead, have been decreed the monopoly of the state.

In each province the government basic established spirit stores of its own, and distributes its own brandy and whisten put up in its own bottles or jars rooty for consumption, and sealed while own, seal

Story of a Relle. For many years Lon Xiii collected.

rely - of the sain's, and in time succontrol in accumulating a goodly numher On one oreason he expressed a describe of dark a portion of the skeleter, if So Marrial worth had serg a copy than honored position in the california at Limbass, but the canans of the cathedral paid by heed to it. and when he a little dater formatty ordered them, to wend him a portion of the skilledge, their answer was a ever refusa. The paper was naturally d. spreased and the canons would certainly have heard further from him had not the hishop of Limoges opportunely in-terfer;). He told the catoms that they could well afford to let his holiness have one of St. Marka's teeth, and he wrote to Rome and suggested this compromile to the pope. The latter accepted the offer, and at once instructed a noted deprise to go to Limoges and extract the tooth - Detroit Free Press.

A SOUAW'S FINE COSTUME.

Ornamented with Elk Teeth a Single One of Which is Worth the Price of a Pony.

There is a very erroneous impression abroad that the women of the tepres care very little for dress, for they are merely dowdy, unclean drudges, smelling of rum, and wearing a soiled blanket wound tightly about their hips in lies of something better, and that their claims to personal beauty are something meagre. Like most of the impressions scattered broadcast by sensational space writers in regard to the much maligned red man, this one is absolutely false, writes Florence B. Crawford in Country Gentleman. It is true the older and uglier squaws are the camp drudges to a certain extent, but as to the young maidens of the topees, that's another story! They are comely and they dress magnificently on occasion. Their beauty is of that vivid, lithe-limbed, vigorous type found alone in the forest people Among the Klowa Indians are many exceedingly handsome young squaws. and as to their gala-day dress, no paleface queen of fashion wears costlier or more picturesque robes than does the untutored daughter of "poor Lo."

Consider the dress worn by the young Kiowa woman as a typical example of the gorgeous "squaw dresses" found among the better class of the blanket Indians. It is valued at \$1,400 -a conservative estimate-though its proud owner would not part with it for all the gold a paleface might be tempted to offer; first, because she is truly feminine, though a heathen, and is aware of the fact that it is vastly becoming, endowing her with a wild, romantic charm, all her own; then, the robe is a treasured heirloom, handed down from mother to daughter through many generations. All the young women of her family have worn it as a bridal robe believing luck attended them thus attired. A famous "squaw dress" of this description that had been in one of the Cheyenne family for 127 years and was ornamented with 1,024 elk teeth, served as the wedding dress for over 40 Cheyenne squaws; but sad to tell, poverty compelled its last red-skinned owner to

'And of what material is this marvelous dress made," an incredulous paieface maiden asks, doubtingly, vislone of rustling silk and old point and seed nearly fitting through her brain. "Buckskin!" is the startling answer But such buckskin!--tanned and dressed only as an expert redskin can do it, by redious and repeated scraping with bits of hone and shell, a process handed down as well as the robe itself. and rendering the buckskin as soft and pliant as the most seductive chamois skin. But buckskin, though not easy to obtain, is not alone accountable for the high value put upon these squaw dresses. Like my lady's Paris gown, the secret of its coatliness lies in the frimming, which consists of row upon row of ivory elk teeth sewed across the front of the loose bodice of this pecullar one-piece garment, as well as upon the flowing sleeves, which are merely an extension of the bodice from the neck. The skirt is painfully scant and is profusely trimmed with heavy buckskin fringe and colored-bead embroidery. The moccasins are treasures in themselves, their exquisite rainbowhaed embroidery done in beadwork rivaling the elk-teeth ornamentation in beauty, if not in value.

The elk teeth that form the trimming of these wonderful squaw dresses. are as valuable as the seed pearls embroidered upon the satin wedding gown of the naleface bride, readily selling at from \$1 to \$1" each. In the good old days elk teeth were not quite so difficult to obtain, and it required & good handful to purchase a pony; today, owing to the rapid extinction of the cik, one fine tooth alone represents. the value of an ordinary Indian pony Some of these costly tvories are handed down as relics, and bear the markof some great chief long since gone to the happy hunting grounds. Hence they are prized more highly than jewels or gold. Thus it is that the Kiowa belie's robe is so valuable. The number of elk teeth upon it sets the value. Many of them do not have elktooth sewed across the sleeves, and only three or four rows upon the bod-

These squaw dresses are seen in the most delicate times white, of course, prodominating, though primase yellow, sea green and deep cream are favorite colors. These tints are obturned from dies extracted from back and roots and herbs. When the muchhanded down robe requires freshening a new coat of dye is gently rubbed in the absorbent backskin by the patient figures of some bear of somew, who is an Adept in the queer customs and practices of her byzone impostors. The younger generat, at appear indifferent a the sagred institutions of the old days, and when the present supply of squax dresses has crambled to dust history will have to rely on imitations to preserve these rare and beautiful relies of a disappearing people.

Odd Satice to Correspondents

ទីត្រង់ក្នុង ប្រជាពេលប្រជាពេល ប្រ when to be conducted almost entirely tur righ the medium: A the stenographer. and hypewriter grave errors, are loss, read readly bound to happen errors not only of composition and thetoric, but of figures as well. The one (becated)" a the ting of a typewritten letter an longer seems sufficient to relieve the writer of responsibility for mistakes. A lead firm has gone this form one better by the use of a rubber stamp with the to lowing announcement. "Notice--This letter was written and mailed in the absence of the writer. Stenographic mistakes are possible. If there are evidences of such errors advise us promptly "-Philadelphia Record.

ODD TROLLEY LINES.

Some Have Sprinklers on the Care, Others tilse People Time to Get tin and Off.

"The trolley car is everywhere now," said a man just back from his vacation, reports the New York Sun, "and among other things it is sprinkling through the country a new line of hardy, resolute mea in the shape of the motormen.

men in the shape of the motormen.

"Handling the power they do, and using the most modern of mechanical appliances, the motormen, everywhere, come quickly to be modern themselves. In the New England city to which I particularly refer the motormen all had the cool, self-contained, easy, and at the same time quick readiness of their brothers of the hig burg

"They were metropolitan, distinctly, and the business has made them so; and there are men like this now scattered all over the country, hardy and efficient men, who, in a way, might be said to be inland what the stordy fishermen are along the shore. They are a capable and up-to-date lot, the motormen.

"In the same New England city I saw one wrinkle in trolley car running that was new to me. It had to do with making an open car usable after a storm.

We had had there a tremendous, driving rainstorm, and all the seats in this car were filled with shallow pools of water, so that nobody could sit on them. People, as they got aboard, all stood up, and held on to the back of the seat in front

But then the conductor wasked along the footboard of the car and reversed all the seats, thus giving every passenger. If not a seat to sit in, at least the back of one to sit on, or to lean against, if he wished. A simple thing, but a good thing. It may be as old as the hills, but I never saw it done before:

I never saw it done before:

"On all the lines I rode on in that elty they gave everybody time to get on and off the cars, and the people commonly took their time, and the conductors didn't seem to be a bit worried by this; but they made up the time thus lost by running like the old scratch between stops. They know how to run trolley cars; in fact, many of these motormen are beautiful runners, handling their cars with a precision and smooth-

excelland they unshaddle on very slight provocation.

"A thing that always seemed interesting was the trolley sprinkler. The water was put-on the road through perforations in a long pipe swung out from the side of the car, forward, like the spinnaker boom on a big yacht.

"They can sprinkle over a very wide sweep with this boom swung out at a right angle, or by frimming in the boom they can sprinkle a strip not so wide.

"The sprinkle a strip not so wide.

"The sprinkler is run rapidly, so as not to waste water in drenching a street. It is run so fast that the dust of the street is heaten up and driven ahead of the falling water all the time. To see a trolley sprinkler rushing along a broad street, with its sprinkling boom out and water pouring from it in a thin, wide waterfall of uniform height, like a sheet of water falling over a dam, and with a cloud of dust constantly rising before it. If we see something sure to interest any man to whom it is new; it interests me, in fact, just as much now as ever."

COUNTRY TOWN TRAIT.

Chiengonna Still Love to linger at the Stations and See the Trains Come In.

That in Chicago there is to be found a custom which by common content stems to have been considered for all time an immovable asset of small towns may surprise some people, but it won't surprise trainmen or persons who have much business in any of the Chicago railroad statems, says

the Tribube. For all of these props know that there is a class in Cheago, a large class, that gets much enjoyment out of the trains come in and.

Anyone who has traveled knows that when a train whisks by a small station there are always a few idlers sitting on the baggage trucks or leaning against the station door, and if the observers have ever lived in the country they know that "seeing the fiver go through" or "going down to the station to see the five o'clock get by" is part of the day's work for many peo-

No trains no straight through Chicago, but quite a few trains leave here and arrive here

Employees at the various stations say that they notice the same people cointing in every day, that these people recordings a train, and never seem to meet any body who comes in on joint

Made of these train observers are mile a aged and seem to derive an immense amount of satisfaction from seeing the long trains roll into the states and discharge their passets got-

They never sire any frost, and are never interfered with

Many of the station men like to see them for many of the station men are country lord, and the line of people looking in the trains reminds them of the time when they thought that a trip to Chicago would be the greatest luxury the world could hold.

Railroad Conductor a Advice.

A composite in Kansas has prepared the following advice for his passengers. Have no money translations with strangers. Give your truik thecks to a bargareman, and Lebody else. You

Have no money transactions with stratuers. Give your truik checks to a baggageman and nebody else. You haven't lost any freight bills. A gold brick isn't worth bringing home. Don't get off the ears while they are in motion. When a suspicious-looking man asks you if you have lost your pocketbook, tell him you never carry one. Don't feel for it while he is looking. Have your to ket ready when the conductor comes along."

NUTS AND FRUITS AS FOOD.

Experiments of Great Interest Have

Been (onducted at the Luis
versity of California.

The experiments that were carried on last winter by Dr. Harvey W Wiley for the purpose of discovering whether or not the so-called preservatives used on food products in this country are harmful are not the only experiments that have been carried on along dietasian lines in this country in the past two or three years. Prof. M E Jaffa geristant professor of agriculture at the University of California, carried on a series of experiments among fruitarrans, persons who live solely on fruit and nuts and fruit and nut products. These experiments were successful, and information of great value was obtained through them, states the Washington Star. The department of agriculture has just published a pamphlet containing some of the data collected by Prof. Jaffa and edited by him. He says:

"An investigation of the nutritive value of fruits, instituted by the office of experiment stations, was undertaken at the University of California in 1900-1901, and distantes of five fruitarians -- two women and three children were studied. At the same time with one of the children-a girf-a digestion experiment was made in which fruit and nuts constituted the entire diet. A study of the income and outgoof nitrogen and the estimation of the so-called metabolic nitrogen in the feces were included in the digestion. experiment. The results showed in every case that though the det had a low protein and energy value, the subjects were apparently in excellent health and had been so during the five to eight years they had been living in

this manner.

"Continuing the investigations on the nutritive value of fruits and nuts, it was deemed salvisable to extend the work to include in audition to women and unliften previously studied, subjects whose lives and habits differed considerably from those of the earlier investigation. Accordingly four mea were selected, two being past middle age and two young men, university prodents. The effects men had been differed for salving the product and fruitarians for years. One of the young men had been experimenting with the

fruitarian diet for several years, while

the other was accustomed to the ordi-

nary mixed diet.

"Although it is undoubtedly advisable to wair until more data have been gathered before making definite state-i ments regarding the digestibility of different fruits and nuts, enough work has been done to show that they are quite thoroughly digested and have a much higher nutritive value than is popularly attributed to them. In view of this it is certainly an error to consider nuts as an accessory to an already heavy meal and to regard fruit merely as something of value for its pleasant flavor or for its hygien: or

medicinal virtues

"As shown by their composition and digestability, both fruit and nuts can be favorably compared with other and more common foods. As sources of carbohydrates fruits at ordinary prices are not expensive, and as sources of profess and fat, nuts at usual prices are reasonable."

RELIGION OF TURKS.

Weekdenini Skeptleism is freeping in and Affecting the Foslows ers of Islam.

With regard to the Tures, it was resently stated as the result of his observations by Prof. Margonouth that a resort. tion is being wrought in their social ideas by the agency of the French novel. Mr. Pears, resident in Constantinopie, writes in his resent work that "Islam has spent much of its original force, because doubt as to its Divine origin has entered into the hearts of its ablest memers "says the National Review "Those among them, who have been seen in have r praise learned the results of Chrisrian envilvation instinctively, and almost unconsciously, judge the two resi intons by their fruits. Such men either become entirely neglectful of the ceremonious duries which their religion imposes, or, if they profess to have become more intent in their religious convictions than before, perform their ceremonies with a subconsciousness that their religion is not better than that of the finbelievers. Nor do the studies in astronomy, medicine, geology and other modern attences fail to implant a similar and even a greater am mot of skepticism in the Mohan medan than they have done in the Christian mend. While visits to foreign countries and scientific studies are undertaken by few, their futhence, is a leaven a great."

In Egypt the intellectual breadquarrera of Islam at is well known that the di cal class under French, rather than English influence is largely unhelieving That the religion, even of the common! people, suffers a chill is very probable. When I was some years ago with in English archaeologist in the desert, andy one out of his large gang of workmen performed his prayers, and the rest mocked him. This struck me, since I had up till the papposed that for a manto be mocked by those who profess that -ame religion for performing duties of the religion, was a phenomenon pscullarly Christian

Makers of extenders

Now is the time of year when the makers of calendar, are busy. Most of the our lithograph firms are up to their eyes in work, for the business of making calendars is a growing one. Many of the bug insurance companies put one from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 annually, and it is said that one patent medicine firm alone distributed 7,000,000 last year. A conservative estimate places the number of 1903 calendars made in the United States at a bundred million.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS