VERY OLD MISSOURL

According to This Assertion the Bearla Are the Most Auctrut Laud on Karth.

Men are speaking in wondering words of the beauty of Jura, of the grandeur of Everest, of the awe-inapiring canons of the west, of the Ander and the Alpa; but no man has ever pot ed upon a scene more incitive to Thought and profound meditative imagination than the rugged bills of the hower Ozarks. He who climbs the Jusa stands upon a peak of the modern world, but the man who stands upon the highlands of Ozark county looks wpon land so old that the brain besomes weary in attempting to measure ells age, though measurement be made in epochs-not in thousands of years. mays the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Himalaya mountains have, durtag some thousands or millions of years, poured their deposits into that Body of water which we know as the China sea, and by filling the basin of that sea have deposited so much alluvium that the empire of China, with Rs untold population, now necupies the space over which the water once flowed unrestrained Look to your maps and note how large the lowlands of China are; conjecture the depth of the alluwial deposit in those lowlands and then comprehend, if you can, the ages during which the limalaya mountains have been busy filling up the hasin of The sea and by wash of the tides and everflow of the rivers building the land

of China as we know it to-day." The brain wearies of the effort. We are incapable of comprehending such mimost infinite time; and yet we know that the mountains of Asia are the roungest mountain ranges on earth, and that the low ands of China belong

to the last days We may grass the suggestion of facts by comparison, sometimes. If the Himalayas are the votinerst, the Ozarks are the oldest of all mountain ranges, and between the dates which gave them wirth the Rocky mountains, the Apalachians, the April nes, the Alps, the Andes, the Neva 'es, the Circassians, the Caucasus, . . great mountain ranges of Australia and Africa had with. Yet these were not reared suddenly by some continent creating explosion, but slowly, surely, tenderly,

her giant chileren Thus, by analysis, we arrive at the age of the Ocavics, yet fall to comprehend, for we annot measure their andent height, nor picture the stormy world. We can dimiy imagine a huge Bull hung in space, rapidly revolving. enveloped in clouds, the rain in ceasedess torrents descending and the wide eccan rolling free and unbroken, save where the Ozarks breasted the waves and turned the tide back upon herself.

QUEER FAMILY TRAITS.

of Marriages.

"The marriages of a family are a good guide to go by in determining its characteristics," said, in the Chicago Record-Herald, a woman whose busimess it is to bont up pedigrees. "Just as certain as a sort of eyebrow or these or chin formation is to be traced. throughout an entire family, so the attitude of the family toward marriage seems to be binded down

we work L and in doubt about the identity of a family I am guided a good ideal by the character of the marriages set down For these illustrate the dominant family traits, which govern as much in here matters as in other concerns of

"In some families early marriages predominate. The nien invariably warrs before they are 25, and the momen at a corresponding early age-Again late marriages will be the rale with members of cither sex

"Some family trees show few second marriages, and rarely a third marmage, no matter how soon the married state came to an end. Other records are replete with second and whird and even fourth marriages on the part of widows and widowers

"Often it occurs that in families of wine or more prothers and sisters onlytwo or three have married and the deacendants of those two or three displaced a similar propeness to backe-Borbbod and spinsterhood.

"Fome families display a marked tendency to marry their kinsfolk, or the connections or relations of their kinefolk. Others again by common lmsulse have gone as far from home agarters as possible in sear had mates "In records that go back only a few

generations there are instances of neuwho have taken three sisters succesreselv to wife, and of women marrying chem brothers-in-saw and obsins-inaw the same tenderar to race affiliation cropping out again and again in the line. In other families hving in do same neighborhoof and environget those a single instance of marriage. with regardents or relations officials of a

In studying out reasonships in quaintly old tashs and communities one miss upon fair New that seemed wound to marry at two country process as a work look, a to age and randing of the mark is son duran there are mandly regards as which n marmore in a convedición od ago or 💌 😘 tariner of Alexant rank so.

MA' V BASON GOLD . "

official secretic at community beautiful by 7.75 male of shirt including the and between Limiter and New York von the Andes which is \$850 mas in wight. The construction of a seemd mblebetween Endenar i New Yorkover. the same raite has been begin, and this expected that the word, will be completed. The first of the even of the post of care of Youth a.

SAFE HARBOR FOR CROOLS. Places to Which They Muy Go and Be Beyond the Reach of

Extradition.

There are scores of little nations with which the United States has no freaties at all. Abyssinia is one, and were an American fugitive to reach Addis Ababa he might remain there the rest of his life without fear of molestation, says the Chicago Tribune. In the West Indies are two republies in which the American evil doer is almost as securely safe. One is Hayti and the other is San Domingo. Both are usually so torn by revolutions that the existing government is almost unrecognizable. In consequence, both are favorite resorts for American adventurers and fugitives of the more enterprising sort. One American, who; left New Orleans inconspicuously because of a little difference with the law, rose to high rank in the Haytien army. and was eventually killed in a fight with revolutionists on the Dominican bor-

The little republic of San Marino, in the south of Europe, is another secure stronghold for American fugitives. But It is so small that the average evil doer does not seek it out for fear that he may Ross in his sleep and roll over its frontier into Spain. And far to the eastward there is Sarawak, in the East Indies, where an Englishman holds forth as absolute monarch, and every stray soldier of fortune is welcome.

Were he to be a daring knave, an American fugitive might find safety, at least from American justice, in a dozen or more of the queer nations of central Asia-though it is more than likely that the natives would soon finish him. In Afghanistan the ameer would be glad to see him and in Beloochistan the rulers of the state would treat him as a distinguished visitor. In Thibet proper, he would be under the eye of the Chinese authorities, but outwardly Thibet is not Chinese territory, and the treaties with China do not affect it.

High upon the central Asian table land are perched Katristan and Turkestan, neither of which recognizes even the existence of the United States Southeast of Arabia is the independent kingdom of Oman, and toward the north are Bokhara and Khiva, vassais of Russia, but SIII not affected by Russian treaties. And in Africa there is the wast expanse of the Course Free State unhealthy, maybe, but still safe. In the west are Borum and Waday, independ-

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

no man's lands.

ent kingdoms, and Kanem and Bogirmi,

Shirt Waists, Gossamers and Books of the Americana Largely in Evidence.

"For many years past London has been given up to Americans in August and September," says a writer in an English weekly. "It is true that there may be a million inhabitants left in London to every thousand of American visitors, but that does not prevent the flutter of blue reils obscuring the little union jack on the foremasis of the Road-Car busses and the accents of the American girl, like the laughter of Lalage, coming round every corner. from Westminster Abbey to the boarding houses of Bloom dery, and the scarles of Bacdeker showing up royally against smart tailor-made skirts suitable for the moors. This year the invasion of shirt wards and gossamers was rivated by a crowding in of American books during our dead August and September season. Some of the books, like some of the girls, are extremely charming, though more than one variety of them is in danger of being overdone. There is, for example the liben Holden line, in which the American equivalent of a duchess takes tramp children into her family, or smiles with approval when her son ms es a love march with the daughter of a local undestrable

This is run hard by the Lives-of-the-Hunted line, in which a man goes out shooting with a very expensive rifle. and throws it into the take in order that he may study the engaging ways of the animal he has gone out to shoot. That a live animal is more interesting. than a dead one is reiterated at short intervals, although as Mark Twaln might have observed, a living lion is not always better than a dead dog But, clearly, the thing for him to do Is not to throw his rifle into the lake. but go home and buy an airship, which moves in any direction that is wanted, and astronomical binocatars, for the living wild beast resents intrusions on its privacy. Yet a third variety is that which deals with Higher Thought which soars and sores, till, like Artemus Ward's eagle, it soars its tail off He spelt the word saws. There has been a trust formed for the propagation of this kind of literature and I have lieve its shares are bloming. Its most prominent aposties are women, some of whom have the faith which moves mountains. This species of Higher Thought works in wed with women's cinies. Its interature is cheaper than that of the older and lower forms of

Explaining to Your Jame.

As not date. There is no expected \$14 of May Yorking a more plan the cardinable. in a model of the bottom with any against a a ambled

Nothew Tast waspicating, suppter Youthe was sporter carely at the And a lee held and I her with him. mercly to give that a person not form the midton aprendation Title that was it has it! Urbonght son worder. The so we declare to camble."

Shariness I remarked with a common state and poverty made a man change any

sitght "If is a short worn, that has no thereinstill muttered. Am world work a darkioo ;. - Detroit Free Ptysa.

WHEN COMING TO AMERICA.

Documenta Like Old French Paseports Are Filled for English -- Career Breeze

Every person going to America by the American line sailing from Southampton is required to till up a paper reminding us of France in the old passport days. There are 21 questions to be answered on the printed form, omitting little or nothing. First, the proposed passenger has to state his or her name, then age in years and months, then sex, then whether married or single. Another dip of the pen, and we come to calling or occupation, and ability to read or write. This is followed by nationality, then by race or people-race or people to be determined by the stock from which they spring, and the language they speak. The "last residence" (province, city or town) has then to be stated. Then follows "final destination," to be reached by ticket or otherwise, says the Pall Mail Gazette

A rather rude question is asked in the interrogatory: "By whom was passage paid?" This is followed by the question which appears to be equally tude: "Whether in possession of \$50, and if less how much "" A statement has next to be made whether the traveler was ever before in the United States, and, if so, when and where? The next statement requires the traveler to state whether he or she is going to join a relative or friend, and, if so, what relatire or friend, and his name and compiete address

We then come to a series of very rude questions, which probably are sometimes "fenced" with "Were you ever in prison? In an almshouse? In a madhouse? Or supported by charity? If so, which? Are you a polygamist? Are you an anarchist? Are you coming to the United States by reason of any offer. solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to earn your living? Is your health good-mental and physical? Are you deformed or crippled? If so, for how long, and state the cause.

After this, the query about the strawberry mark on the left arm might have been added. The stowaways on board the Mayflower evidently included the tapeworm-Ruby variety.

BLONDES ARE DECREASING.

Hair of That Color Is Increasing.

. The present duty on human hair imported into the United States is 20 per cent. ad valorem; if manufactured, that is, in the form of switches or wigs, the duty is 35 per cent.

The United States imports every year a considerable amount of human hair, the countries which are the chief sources of supply being Germany and Sweden.

For some reason, says the New York Sun, about which hairdressers are not agreed, there is a much larger demand for blond than for dark hair, and for many years Swedish girls, who have usually very thick, blond hair, have, in the peasant districts, supplied the world's market with that shade of hair. The Swedish blond hair is thicker and lighter than the German hair, and for that reason is more easily dyed to a satisfactory shade.

In all countries from which there are reports, the number of blondes is decreasing while the number of brunettes correspondingly increases. As the partiality of purchasers runs the other way and there is a steadily increasing demand for blond hair, it has been found impossible to supply it, and other countries besides Sweden and Germany are drawn upon France is one of them Italy, and especially Sicily, is another. Spain yields little Spanish girls, who

are proud of their hair, will not sell it. The hair of commerce from France which manufactures 50 tons of human hair a year, equal to 100,000 switches or wigs comes largely from Brittany. where blond's predominate. Norman and Breton zirls are usually blondes and almost invariably have luxuriant and fine hair

England is now-importing human hair, manufactured from France to the value of \$500,000 a year. The United States imports human hair to the value of \$350,000 a year, chiefly from Germany.

The trade in hair has for many years been largely monopolized in France by reason of the general acceptance of French hairdressing as the standard of

Weather Wisdom.

A very curious method of making weather predictions has been discovered by an old French farmer. 'On Christmax eve " he says, "when the bells begin to ring for midnight mass, take 12 onions and place them in a row on a table. The first onion will represent January, the second February, and so on Next make a large slit in each onion and pour some salt in it. If at the end. I an hour you find that the salt in the Mar h onion has meited, you will know that there will be much rain in March, and, on the other hand, if the salt in the April outon is not melted, you may be certain that April will be a dry month. Moreover, if the salt in any onion is messed at the top but not at the bottom. the first fortinght of the month will be war and the second formight dry

Eiffel Tower Out of Faine. Parsonals now the oran tired of the Biffel tower once their profe and the grant aggration of the exposition of 1889, and are clamoring for its removal. Experis has a been alled upon to-say how long the tower of left to fise f, will stand and, with the usual diversity of opinion that characterives experts in all lines, they fix the time at from 50 to 200 years. In order to gain time and quiet clamor upon the matter the authorities have extended the concession of the company that

owns it ten years, or until 1919, the

present concession not expering until-

WAR ON WATER BUGS.

Cleanliness and Gasoline Are Good Weapons with Which to t'ombat Them.

The water-bug is like death-he "has all seasons for his own," and neither rich. nor poor are exempt from his attentions. He is of ancient, though dishonorable, lineage, reaching back, according to scientists, to the Silurian period, says the Washington Star.

Though the ingenuity of man from earliest ages has puzzled over traps and specifics for his extermination, he is still very much alive, exceedingly merry and indefatigable in the perpetuation of his

While his favorite hunting grounds are the water pipes by the range and in the crevices of stationary tubs and kitchen wainscoting, he does not disgain the pantry shelves and cupboard drawers. If any remnants of food are left there for his delectation.

While water-bugs are more likely to be found in quantities in old buildings, they are up-to-date in every respect, and frequently come to call upon the brand-new bride with brand-new furniture, in a brand-new house before even her dearest friends find their way there.

Scrupulous cleanliness is the chief weapon to use against the water-bug. A greasy disheloth, a dirty drain, a crumby shelf, little dabs of food set around uncovered, or a malodorous garbage pail, draws as the magnet does steel. If these bonne bouches are lacking, he seeks fresh pastures elsewhere. If, in conjunction with cleanliness, there is a free use of kerosene once or twice a week, his doom is sealed

Trans insect nowder green cucumber parings, arsenic, or even fumigation. are only "sops to Cerberus." Naphthais excellent, but too expensive for constant use. Black ants and tree-frogs are said to clear a room of roaches, but the remedy is nearly as bad as the disease. Kerosene is cheap, easily applied, and "sure death." Any kitchen that receives a daily, tri or bi-weekly baptism of kerosene, according to the number of bugs frequenting it, soon becomes immune

Wipe the pantry shelves and all the woodwork with it. Pour it in the crevices behind wainscoting and tubs, but take care that no matches are lighted while the work is going on mor for some -time afterward. With vigilance, cleanliness and kerosene the slogan, the water-

of the watchword must be eternal

A LESSON IN BUSINESS. An Office Boy Who Wouldn't Put Up with Any Sonsense from His Employer.

In a downtown real estate office the boss called up an office boy who was first in line of promotion to a clerk's desk, says the New York Times. "Here, John," he said, "is \$60 I want paid at once to Mr. Blank. Be sure to bring the receipt with

John took the roll of bills banded him by his employer and hurried away. He was obliged to travel to Harlem, and in three hours he came back looking very much upset. But he handed in the receipt all right, and went to his desk. The boss looked at him curiously several times during the day, but said nothing further to him until closing up time

Then he asked John: "What did Mr. Blank say when you took him that money this niorning?" Nothing was John's brief re-

"Now, John," said the boss, "I want you to tell me the fruth I gave you only \$55, and you brought me back a receipt for \$6c. Where did you get the other five dollars? I wanted to teach you a lesson before promoting you in handling cash. Never trust any man's word when he hands you a roll of bills. Count your money every time my boy I merely wanted to teach you a lesson in business."

"You mean old cuss!" shouted John. I never suspected you of a trick like that. When Mr. Blank counted only \$55 I told him you said it was \$60 when you handed me the roll. He looked at me kind of queer and said: What are you going to do about it?" "'Goin' right home to mother.' I

says, 'an' get the money.' "I went home and told mother I'd lost one of the five-dollar bills, and she lent me five dollars out of dad's insurance money, which she'd been savin'. When I paid Mr. Blank, he says: 'Sonny, if ever you want to change your job come to me."

"And I'm going to do it Please pay me back that five dollars and what's coming to me in wages. You are losing a good office boy and Mr. Blank's getting one. That's where I'm givin' you a lesson in business."

Baked Apples and Suis.

For a half-dozen large apple- a good three-fourths cup of thit meat -- butternuts or backery nuts - will be required. Chop the meats fine and aco a half-cup of sugar. Core the applies and fill the centers with the nurs and sugar. Bake in a rather deep par, with a cupful of boiling water added. When tender remove carefully place in a pretty dish, pour the juice over the apples and crown with whipped cream or meringue made from the writes of two eggs. Utica Ob-

f bow f how

One goven group people three heads rabbage, one dozen onions all chopped fine. The night before sice one peck green tomatoes, pur in layers in a crock with sair between layers, in the morning urain and chep fine, and add to the above. Boil all in weak saited water till tender drain very dry. Add one feaspoon back pepper one teaspoon cayenne, one teaspoon ground cloves, and sweetened vinegar to cover. Cook till thoroughly pickles and put in a crock.-Ohio Farmer.

BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHY.

Pictures Are Now Taken of Nearly Every Article That to 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 stoves, 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 themselves 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 waxons, dray horses, showcases, 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 over 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 inside his hat. He is not ashained to carry a reminder of his business wherever he goes.

Sometimes the business photographer is also a specialist in portraiture; more often, however, he maintains no publicstudio, but merely goes about part of each day making photographs, as busipess calls him, and keeps a tiny sky parlor 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 apprenticeship in regular photographic establishments.

Architectural photography in the high-

It is the banked, of the archief tira.

photographer to make pictures of com-

plete buildings and of architectural de-

tails. 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 ar-

tistic tastes, was much employed by

them to make portrait photographs.

and he gradually developed an impor-

tant business of this kind and the repu

tation of being one of the best portrai-

photographers in town. His customers

were in large part men distinguished in

many walks of life - artist, men of let-

ters, 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 most ruly bwy of the photo-

graphic art the prodecessor of balt a

dozen photographers, who exhibit in

Fifth avenue a few dim and specially

treated portrait photographs in which

the effort, s to simulate a photograph

RAPID BALLOONING.

One Bandred and I wenty Miles an

Hour Traveled by the

A sample of what travelers by the

air route may expect was lately fur-

nished when two German aeronauts

ascended from Berlin in a balloen and

after a perilous ride landed near Ca-

lais, just as they were about to be

swept to sea, reports a London paper

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 gate raging

along the channel and was driven at a

speed as high at times as 120 miles an

There is something uncanny in tray-

eling at great speed in a baltoon. No

matter how violent the gale, the aero-

naut himself is in dead calm. Travel-

ing literally with the speed of the

wind, the wildest tempest is to him

sett air; only by looking down and

seeing the landscape whiz past can he

estimate his speed, and then it seems

as if the earth were slipping from

under him he alone remaining un-

moved. If the earth is veited by mist

he may be quite ignorant of his perif.

The trouble with the balloonist in a

storm is not how to 'hold on' but

how to der go". Traveling in the

storm is easy if he has ballast to keep

up. The danger comes when he must

stop, either because his ballast is gone

and the gas in the balloon escaping or

The two German acronauts were all

ed in getting to earth by three peas-

ante. Itemich: happen that no con-

temon' peasan's were near "They

might be all asvep. And it hasn't yet

appeared how science would deal with

Of Some Lan.

kin, "I'm going to kiss you. I want to

"Mattida," whispered the lank bump-

"Go on" said the pretty girl in the

sunbonnet, blushing redder than a to-

mate. "You better shock the corn."-

It was in the old cornfield

because he is being borne to sea.

of violent a otion

such contingencies

shock your father"

Chicago Daniy News.

hour.

In some 18 hours the balloon was

Air Route

directly from the living subject

FREAKS OF HAIRDRESSING.

Abpasiulant Are Pond of Smearing Their Locks with Oil of Asy Kins.

In Abyssinia 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 fate cannot, or will not, touch him-he is a picture of welldressed elegance done in oils. Another style 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 blohair 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 bills entitles him to add another tress, until as commering 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 bench on the top of the head and stain it jellow, 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 Piji 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 grote squeezs that the hair varies in color as lime warles in bleaching power, or as the juice of the mangrove in coloring matter. Between black and white the solors 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 plebald effect.

TRADES THAT HAVE DIED.

traine Has billed Slatemaking and Hug thrustng is timest Forgottes.

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

Matmaking at one time was the prineipal industry of Suffolk Many towns, , now scarcely known to the traveler, carried on thriving industries in this business. But now all you will be's will be decayed fa tories in place of the once thriving workshops Rug weating is on its last, dogs

About 50 people now represent what was 20 years ago a through trade, employing mearly 3 str skilled kands These large, two were skilled operatitles, while the present workers are either old men or und thei boys. Wood engraving is, of course lex-

tions for all practical purposes. The destrever has also turned has hand to aversely of age of electroduction of the sefulled and other elean sidemen es have its read this more remaining and se-

Many morph etill think, that Spitalfie de de yet a conter of a limb by Miles weaving reductry. At one came the trade employed 50,000 bands, but the duy there are searcely home, and there are ne apprentices entering it. Harm. and there are encountere in recoid a agreets old men who still can and do turn out exception manufact of work

Increasing regard for hygiene has re gired in the sacrifice of more than one industry. Among those is the on a thoughting one of state manufacture The habit of children lifeking their states grow to be regarded as condueive to discuss and a seneral outery arainst them has resulted. So grave has been the injury to the state trade that a factory at Festinion, for which \$10.00% was offered a year on so ago, has now been withdrawn from auction. as no more than \$2,250 was bld for it at a recont sale.

Honoton's la e bne of England's most treasured industries, now affirds employment to a few male hands in what has degenerated into an ous ure town among the hills.

Honesty of Mames. It has long been an axiom to cases

of men, who default force abscroud or enterzie large sums "Cherchez la f mme." The expert takes for graited that a woman is always behind such hone time. Yet it would seem that man exenses himself, in these cases at the expense of woman, as Pather Adam adin the garden, for it is a compact wat. fact that woman, when employed in his i-f or affeirs herself, is still in all homes. Wonlin booksespers do not enlieze women as merchants by their cobis-; ron prly; women as the as any elenks are nown for their integrals. The bands for house neepers, themselves generally women, testify that their losses a most exactably come from male boarders. while those of their own sex are to be 🤔 pendel upur for regular paymet 🖰 🗝 !!arper ← Bazar

The Case of the With chastle in diffe covered at last at Point Reyes Cal. This

being, according to the records of the we other bureau, the windlest spot in this pair of the world. For three days !" throw at the rate of 102 miles an hour and for a short period at 120 miles an hour. this last effort disabled the anemometer by ripping the cups off it. The weather tower is a fortress, and pedestrians who have husiness in that theinity have the keep under the lee of the cliffs to avoid being blown off the earth.

Case of the Winds

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS