A SCOTTISH MOOR.

Main Macienn, Commander in Chief of the Sultan of Morocco's Troops.

The commander in chief of the Moorish army, Kaid Moolean, is a Scotsman who has been for 23 years in Morocco. He is a member of the Highland clan of Maclean, which in bygone days took part in many feuds and lowland forage. Entering the British army some 30 years ago, bo naw fighting during the Red river expedition. When Mulai Hassan, the multan of Morocco, decided to reorganize his army, he applied to England for a drill master, and Kaid Maclean recoived the appointment. Soon after his arrival among the Moors he won the sultan's confidence, and became mot only the commander is chief of the Sperefian army, but the trusted adviser of the late ruler. He reorganfixed the army, and his daring deeds in battle impressed the natives so much that he practically held the nomination to the threne on the death of Mulai Hassan, although the grand vizier, Ahmed Ben Muses, also possessed much influence, says St. James' Gazette.

The sultan's brother was ready to seize the throne, but as Kaid Maclean and Ben Mussa were the only persons present when the aultan died within two days' march of Marakesh, they had the body secretly conveyed to that city, where they announced the death, and had Mulai Hassan's son, Abdel-Aziz, proclaimed in his stead, and a slight outbreak was quickly suppressed by Maclean's admirably disciplined soldiers.

The new sultan being only 13 years of age, a regent was necessary, and Ben Mussa was appointed, with Kaid Maclean's influence, power and hand behind him. Any inciplent opposikion which broke out was suppressed with a strong hand, as all risings of the tribes have been, and notably that of the Misswa tribe a few years ago. To prevent if possible the recurrence of such incidents, the heads of 50 prominent Misawa tribesmen figure on spikes over the city gates of the port of Rabat, and a similar number adorsed the gates at Fez. Maclean always leads the punitive expeditions kimmelf and has thus seen much tribal fighting. On the death of Ben Mussa last year the suffer took up the reins of government, Kaid Maclean still retaining his predominant influence.

The Moorish commander in chief, by long residence in Morocco, has now become a "Moor of the Moors." He is sun darkened and swarthy in complexion, and wears the pictur-esque costume of the native Kaid. His protracted absence from his native country has been broken by periodical visits to Scotland, and the nusic of the barbaric war slogan of the Gael, the bagpipes, of which he is much enamored, is appreciated quite as much among the Moroccan mountains as among the Bens of the Highlands, the Kaid having succeeded in introducing the instrument to his adopted country; the young sultan, indeed, enjoys the skirling of the pipes as thoroughly as the Highland clan stories which his commandher in chief can tell with genuine Cel-

The Kaid, whose full name is Harny Auhrey de Vere Maclean, is a C. M. G., and is 51 years of age. He is married and has three daughters and one son living. At Fez and Marakesh the family live in palaces of oriental amagnificence. The army over which this intrepid Scotsman is the commander in chief comprises about 20,-

Dust from the Clouds.

Baron Nordenskjold, upon finding on the snows of Greenland dust composed of the elements invariably associated with meteorites, and of uncommon occurrence in terrestrial matter, concluded that cosmic dust is falling imperceptibly but continually upon the earth. Recent spectroscopic examination of many varieties of dust collected in England and elsewhere has an interesting bearing on Nordenskjold's conclusions. Amour the constituents of dust floating in the air are lead, silver, copper, rubidium, gallium, indium, thallfum, nickel. manganese, and so forth. Many of these can be traced to their sources in factory chimneys and flues. Volcanic dust has characteristic features. -and dust from clouds, collected either by itself or in hail, snow, sleet or rain, exhibits a regularity of composition not seen in other varieties of dust. Iron, nickel, calcium, copper, potassium and sodium always appear in it in about the same proportions. Some dust that fell near Dublin in 1897 resembles meteorites in its composition, is attracted by a magnet, and seems to be of cosmic origin .-Science.

Pernylan Sen Ponica, Among curiosities of human invention are the small, gondola-shaped floats, called caballiton, "little horses," employed by fishermen on the coast of Peru. They are made of sticks of cane, firmly bound together, with a high, turned-up prow. The rider rests on his knees and guides his water-pony with a paddle. He rides over the roughest waves, and penetrates the aurf and breakers without fear. Occasionally he is dismounted, but immediately regains his seat. His little raft is unsinkable. and defies the stormiest sea, although, of course, he never goes far from land .-- Youth's Companion.

A Shock.

Casey — Wasn't ye shocked and pained to hear av Clancy's sudden death?

death?

Costigue -Indade and Oi was! He

ewed me 35 ciuta.--Judge.

MICHIGAN MASTODON.

One of the Host Perfect Specimens of the Great Creatures Secured by National Museum.

Experts at the National museum say the female mastodon recently found near Church, Mich., which has just arrived, proves to be not only in a fine state of preservation, but one of the most complete skeletons in any museum in the country. The right fore leg and the left hind leg are missing, with a few of the vertebrae, and some of the smaller bones, but even then it possesses advantages over more complete skeletons, in that there is a better chance of modeling from the fore and hind leg than if they both belonged to either the front or back, as is gener-

ally the case.

The skull is in a fine state of preservation, and has a mark upon it of special interest to students along this line. There is an indentation in the skull, made by some heavy blow in the early youth of the monster, but which, on account of the larger superstructure of cells and tissues in the skull above the brain, saved it from being deadly.

Frederick A. Lucas, curator of the department of natural history of the National museum, who is the ablest authority upon the subject of mastodona, mammoths, and other great animals, is greatly pleased with the Michigan find, and has had the skull unpacked and made ready for mounting, to display in the museum. The rest of the huge skeleton will be put into shape in time for the St. Louis exposition.

VALUABLE TO COMMERCE.

The Biological Survey of the Great Lakes Being Pushed to a Succosaful Conclusion.

Reports show that the biological survey of the great lakes, instituted by the United States fish commission in 1896, which has proven of so much benefit to commerce in general, is now being carried on by this department, under the charge of Prof. H. B. Jennings, of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Henry B. Ward, of the University of Nebraska.

The part of the work under Prof. Jennings will have headquarters at Put-in-Bay, while investigations will be carried on at such points as are most favorable. The lines of research marked out are the physiological relations of the lake plants to the water and substratum; the distribution of plants and soils at the west end of Lake Erie; the breeding habits of the sturgeon; a statistical study of the whitefish and wall-eyed pike; a biology and study of the feeding habits of the introduced carp, with especial reference to their supposed destruction . of the eggs of other fish; systematic

work on the eladocera.

In all the work of the commission the University of Michigan will be of the greatest value by allowing the use of its extensive library of the freshwater fauna and of certain apparatus. The steamer Shearwater is employed in the investigations undertaken.

IS SAFE IN SOUTH AFRICA. Put Crowe, the Kidnaper, Sends a Bemittance to a Missouri Attorney.

A. W. Brewster, an attorney of St. Joseph, Mo., has received a draft for \$250 sent him by "Pat" Crowe from Johannesburg, South Africa. The amount was sent to the lawyer to pay an attorney fee which Crowe had owed a number of years.

Crowe's name has been connected by allegation with the kidnaping in Omaha of the young son of Edward Cudahy, the packer, who paid a ransom of \$25,000 in gold to recover his boy. Several years ago Crowe was under arrest in St. Joseph on the charge of train robbery. He employed Brewster, who is a state senator, who succeeded in securing the acquittal of Crowe.

A few days after the kidnapers secured the money from the packer Crowe disappeared from Omaha. He had formerly worked for Cudahy.

No letter accompanied Crowe's draft to Attorney Brewster. There is still: standing a reward of \$30,000 offered for the arrest of the kidnapers \$25,-000 provided by Mr. Cudahy and \$5,000 by Nebraska.

Dynamite Battertes Abandoned, -Secretary Root has authorized the soandonment of the so-called pneumatic dynamite gun batteries in accordance with the recommendation of the board of ordnance and fortifications. The action is no surprise to army officers who are familiar with the system, which was the invention of a retired officer, Capt. E. L. Zalinsky, formerly of the artillery. One battery is located near New York and the other in San Francisco. None of the guns have ever thrown dynamite. and it has always been a question whether the shells thrown by a pneumatic propelling force can be controlled by the gunners. The tests on board the Vesuvius, which had three tubes with which this system is used, showed that the method was in all respects a failure. The board found it was not worth while spending any more money on the batteries or to build new guns, or to keep in repatr those already in the service. The board was unaimous in these conclusions on this subject.

From Present indications America will soon be outdoing France in the consumption of frog flesh. The city of New York alone consumes 600,000 "hams" of frogs during the year.

Contliness of Criminals,
Somebody estimates that criminals
cost the people of this country about
61,000,000,000 a year.

HOW RAIN MAY DROWN MANY.

Conditions That Menace Life and Proporty in Mountainous Regions,

Dwellers in level countries can harly imagine how any rain, no matter what its violence, even though it might be a so-called "cloud-burst," with perhaps six inches of precipitation in an hour, can cause the loss of hundreds of lives in one small district by drowning. If a foot of water fell it would be only an inconvenience and a source of much damage to property, on western prairies, says the Cleveland Leader.

To understand what such conditions mean in the mountains of West Virginia it is necessary to consider the relative area of the watershed that drains into a river and that of the narrow valley in which railroads run, towns are built, and mines are operated.

If a watershed is only five miles wide and the bottom lands of a stream so small that it drains no greater area than 500 feet in width, then, when the ground is saturated by frequent and heavy rains, as it had been in the Elkhorn creek district before the recent fatal storm, and all the additional water precipitated rushes swiftly down to the lower part of the valley, the comparative level at the bottom will be covered to 50 times the depth of the rain caught in a gauge such, as the government uses in its weather bureau stations. If the precipitation is six inches the low lands will be covered 25 feet deep with a rushing torrent, and this condition will be created almost immediately.

Even in the hills such changes in the level of streams which are expected to vary in depth perhaps ten feet between drought and floods, are entirely unlooked for. Families taking refuge from the tremendous downpour of rain in houses well above the level of spring freshets naturally consider themselves perfectly safe in a summer storm, except, perhaps, as to lightning and wind. They have no fear of any creek or river. But in a few minutes they find themselves surrounded and engulfed by a flood, the violence of which makes all attempts to escape to the hills certain to fail. Then death may casily run riot in peaceful valley hamlets, houses being carried off their foundations or crushed by uprooted trees and other heavy drift swept along by the current.

It will be seen by a little consideration of such facts that the tragedy in West Virginia is by no means so incredible as it may appear at first reading. The great loss of life does not imply carelessness or stupidity. It is simply not in human nature to plan for so extraordinary and unforeseen disaster as a rain heavy enough to be called, accurately, a cloudburst. But such rains are as dangerous in mountain valleys as astonishingly high tides are on the coast level lands. They come down the water courses like the contents of lakes, which have cut away dams. The bottoms of the streams are swept, under such circumstances, with deadly force and

fury.

Fortunately, the population of mountain valleys is comparatively small, and, better still, dangerously heavy rains are very rare in any part of the United States.

HISTORY OF CAST STEEL.

Early Method of Making It and Evolution of the Process Now in Use.

From the earliest times up to the middle of the eighteenth century the only method by which steel was made was by heating wrought iron in close contact with charcoal, or some carbonaceous material, says the International Monthly. In 1741, Daniel Huntsman, a clockmaker of Handsworth, near Sheffield, England, made practiceable a process of making cast steel in small crucibles. At first the contents of the different crucibles were not sufficiently uniform in composition to allow of mixing; and the size of steel castings or forgings was limited to the amount' of steel contained in one crucible. Later, however, as skill in refining became more expert, the contents of many crucibles were poured into a ladle and the resultant mixture cast into molds of suitable shape for use

in the trades. The most successful pioneer in developing the crucible steel industry was Alfred Krupp of Essen, Germany, who, with his descendants, have always led their competitors in the size and excellence of castings and forgings of this metal. At the international exhibition in London, in 1851, this intrepid manufacturer exhibited a cast-steel ingot weighing two and one-fourth tons; this being by far the largest steel casting made up to that time. He progressed rapidly after this, and at successive world's expositions-at Paris, in 1855. at London in 1862, at Paris, again in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873-exhibited ingots weighing respectively 10, 20, 40 and 521/4 tons. Since then the weights of ingots at these works have nearly doubled the amount last mentioned. When it is borne in mind that the contents of over 4,000 crucibles are necessary to furnish the metal for these largest ingots, the great skill attained in the manipulation of material and men will be appreciated.

Scored Heavily.

"I wish to ask you one question," said the sweet young thing.

"Go ahead," answered the savage

bachelor. "Being a woman, of course, your question is somewhat personal."

"What I want to know is this: Are you so mean because you are a bachelor, or are you a bachelor because you are so mean?"—N. Y. Journal.

DREAM REVEALS LOST ART. Pennsylvania Man Recovers Formula of Ancient Egyptians for

Tempering Copper,

Frank McCroy, of Hallstead, Pa., claims to have discovered the lost art of the ancient Egyptians, the tempering of copper. All kinds of chemists and scientists have labored to reveal this lost art for years, and the government is said to have offered a reward of \$6,000 for a formula that would bring the temper of copper up to the desired hardness.

Young McCroy, who is less than 30 years old, became interested in the study while visiting a cousin in New Jersey some months ago, and has dabbled in experiments more or less regularly since. In April last in a dream he saw a formula that would temper copper as desired. As soon as he awoke in the morning he made a test of the formula, which proved a disappointment. Nothing daunted, the young man kept adding to the preparation of chemicals that he had compounded until it is said that in the end the results were even more autonishingly successful than he had over dared to hope even in his most sanguine mo-

ments.

He was able to get copper to such hardness that it would cut steel. Then he sent a sample of the tempered copper to the department at Washington, where it is said to have withstood every test. There are a number of men of capital in this region who are willing to back the tempered copper of young McCroy to the extent of all the funds that they possess if he can show that his formula will be able to do all that is claimed for it.

LATEST GIFT OF CARNEGIE.

Amployes on Skibs Estate Are Prosented with a Year's Pay for Faithful Service,

Andrew Carnegie has fust signalised his retirement from business by presenting a year's pay to all the employes at his Skibo estate. They have the option of taking the money or leaving it in trust and getting six percent, interest on it. A deputation of employes, headed by Hecor Hardia, presented Mr. Carnegle with an address of thanks for his munificence.

In reply Mr. Carnegie said: "I am glad to have an opportunity of expressing the great satisfaction which myself and Mrs. Carnegie take in our estate staff, composed as it is of men who not only know their work and do it, but who are of irreproachable character."

Mrs. Carnegie said: "We are now furnishing our eastle with many articles of value, but your address is more to us than any of these and will have a suitable place on the walls of our house."

Dr. Sage Mackay, of New York, who is staying at the castle, referring to Mr. Carnegie's home life, says: "Mr. Carnegie is fond of remarking of the oft-quoted saying: 'Heaven is our home,' that it should be: 'Home is our heaven,' and Mr. Carnegie's home life is the nearest approach to Heaven I know."

MISS LANGTRY TO WED.

Daughter of the Actress Said to Se Engaged to a British Millionaire's Son.

"The engagement of young Ivor Churchill Guest, M. P., eldest son of Lord Wimborne, the millionaire coal mine owner, to Miss Jeanne Langtry, daughter of the Jersey Lily, is still the exciting topic of speculation in London society circles.

Ivor Guest is one of the most popular young men in London society, and will one day be Lord Wimborne and inherit the bulk of the wealth of his father, who is one of the richest of English peers. His mother is a daughter of the sixth duke of Marlborough, and he is cousin to the present duke, whose wedding in New York he at-

tended.

Lady Wimborne is a granddame and a woman of strong character, and the match is regarded as a mesalliance by the young man's family. Strenuous efforts have been made to separate the young couple, but without avail.

Ivor Guest was a volunteer in South Africa and is a fine-looking fellow. Miss Langtry resembles her mother in figure and general aspect. It is through the influence of the king that she is chaperoned by the marchioness of Granby.

Scientists Secure Rare Specimens. The party of scientists which has been engaged in original research and the collection of botanical specimens at the station maintained by the unlversity of Minnesota, on the west coast of Vancouver island, will finish its summer's labor shortly. Two new species of algae, a form of marine plant life, have been discovered by the scientists and many rare specimens have been collected. The party was headed by Prof. Conway MacMillan. of Minnesota, a recognized authority on botany. Miss Josephine Linder, also noted as a scientist, was with the expedition.

Prise for American History.

Marquis de Chasselouq-Loubat, a
Parisian with American blood, three
years ago presented to the Berlin
Academy of Science a triennial prize of
3,000 marks (\$750) for the best modern work on American history. The
prize has fust been awarded, for the
first time, to James Rhodes for his
history of the United States from the
compromise of 1860.

Very Strange.

A man who was 104 years of age died at Portsmouth, R. I., the other day, and the Chicago Record-Herald feolares he was not an inmate of the

MAY SHUT US OUT.

Opposition to Americans Rowing in Future Healey Regattas.

Question Being Agitated Among English Osramon—Declars Americans Make Toe Serious Suciness of a Pastime.

Dr. Warre's letter in the London Times a week ago on the competition of foreign crews at Henley regattas has lighted a candle in England, and many rowing men are pronouncing in favor of confining the entries to the

regatta to the British islands.

The London Chronicle says: "Had we been beates in the recent race for the grand challenge cup there might have appeared something cowardly in our shrinking from foreign competition, but we have vindicated our superiority and can with a clear conscience consider whether if international contests in rowing are desirable, as very likely they are, the Henley course is the place for them and the Henley regatts the time.

"To both questions we think the answer is a negative.

"We wish to hint no discourtesy to our American visitors, who rowed some fine races and proved themselves second only to our best available amateur crew. Of them we have no complaint to make, except that as Dr. Warre suggests they are inclined to make too serious a business of what we regard only as an occasional pastime, but if the American universities are admitted to Henley other non-British competitors can hardly be excluded.

"If we are dared to vindicate our grip awing and stay against the world we must train an international crew over an international course, but if that be desirable Henley is not the place or time for it.

place or time for it.

"The regatta is in its essence a week or two of pastime in the interval between serious occupations, and we hope it will remain so."

MOTHER SELLS HER SOW.

Makes a Good Bargain and Thus Handsomely Provides for Future of Mer Offspring,

To insure a \$500 annual income for herself, a good home and kind foster parents for her only child, and a \$5,000 endowment for him when he attains his majority, a Pittsburgh woman who declines to make known her identity has sold and transferred all her rights, title and custody of her two-year-old son to Jacob Schlerwig, a wealthy farmer living on the lake road five miles northwest of Rapsomville, N. Y. The assignment was signed, witnessed and delivered at the Schleswing homestead on Thursday of this week, and the child is now in the custody of its foster parents.

While visiting friends in Pittsburgh recently Mr. and Mrs. Schleswing became acquainted with the mother of the boy. The woman is a widow and up to the present time she has been in rather straitened circumstances. Having no children of their own, the Schleswings became much attached to the little boy and invited the mother to visit them at their home near Ransomville. The invitation was accepted, and ten days ago the mother and child were met at the railroad station there and were driven to the Schleswing homestead. The sale of the child on the conditions stated was the result of the visit.

Lillian Russell is Lassoed. Miss Lillian Russell became entangled in a lariat at Woodmere, Long Island, the other afternoon and as a result is nursing a cut forehead, a bruised hand and a sprained wrist at her beautiful summer place at Cedarhurst. Just as Miss Russell on her chainless wheek rode past the village post office 11-year-old Arthur Hewlett was showing his playmates what he did not know about handling a lasso made out of a 40-foot clothesline. which he was throwing at a hitching post. Miss Russell smiled as she passed, looking up over her head at the whirling, twirling rope, which seemed to be far from her, but young Heylett saw that it had missed the post and so gare it a quick jerk to pull it in. As he did so it dropped over the head of the beautiful comic opera queen and pulled her from her

McKinley Rides in an Auto.

The president the other day varied his vacation by taking a ride in an automobile. This is the first time that Mr. McKinley has ventured into an auto. Previously in Washington and Canton he has kept shy of the horseless vehicle.

While the president was out taking a walk about town the other day Zebulon Davis, a Canton friend, member of a company manufacturing automobiles, was out riding one of his vehicles. He met McKinley and asked him to get in and ride. The president smiled dubiously, but finally accepted. The run was made without mishap. A bicycle rider got in the way of the automobile and Mr. Davis had to do some quick steering in order to avoid an accident.

A Suggestion to Edward.

King Edward of England says he has so many palaces that he doesn't know what to do with them all. Can't he sell off a few to some of those New York gentlemen, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, who paid extra prices for royal wine a few weeks ago?

A Chicago professor says "slang is the coming language." He is wrong, declares the Chicago Record-Herald. As the slang wasagers say, "It has

WAR ON AMERICAN SHOPPERS.

London Morchanis Hesent Methods of Visitors from the United

States.

The following placard is exposed in an Oxford store:

Americans will please take notice that this place is not a museum. It is a shop.

The appearance of the placard leder to investigations by the newspapers, which are filled with amusing comments on what is called the "gall" of American shoppers, who, it is alleged, apent hours in the great stores examining and pricing everything, but buying nothing. It is charged that the valuable time of high-priced salesmen is thus wasted.

American shoppers, however, have a warm champion in "Dagonet" (George R. Sims), who, in the Referee, says the fault is that the British shopkeepers are not educated to American methods. "With tact," he says, "they could do more business with an American in half an hour than with an Englishman in half a year. The truth might partly be found in the fact that the hig stores are not getting as much American money as in previous seasons. Visitors from the United States seem to have grown wise to the exorbitant tactics of the swell London shopkeepers, and they refuse to be swindled. I know a woman who bought a coat in Regent street for £24 and discovered a few days later that she could have bought a better one in Bond street for five pounds sterling. And this though the atreets are only a block or so from each other. Each is equally patronised by fashionable shoppers."

SUES FAITHLESS LOVER.

Disappointed Mamma Puts to a Bill for Dinners and the F. E. Counters with a Bill of Ris Own,

Mrs. Lucille Karger, who lives near East Side park, Paterson, N. J., began suit about three months ago against Philander Simon for \$15 worth of dinners which he had eaten while courting her young daughter Berths. Simon proved an ardent suitor for two years, but when he moved away his love grew cold. Bertha pined and fretted, but her mother heran suit in the distance.

but when he moved away his love graw cold. Bertha pined and fretted, but her mother began suit in the district court for the dinners he had eaten on Sunday's at her home while wooing her daughter. She first figured out 60 hearty dinners. These she charged at 25 cents each, amounting in all to \$15. Having at one time loaned him tendollars, suit was accordingly begun top \$25.

2.4

1200

Simon had hard work to engage a lawyer to defend him, but he now believes he will win, for he has filed a counter claim. Here it is:

One box chocolates.

Twelve pounds candy at 36 cents a pound 200 Two books 200 Thirt) frests to ke cream 200 Cone hundred sodas, etc. 200 Cone trip to Coney Island 700 Cone hundred trolley rides and home again 500 Flowers at two birthdays 1100 Time every Sunday evening at 50 cents for two years 200 Cents 2

It is now rumored that the lawsuits have brought the two former sweethearts so much together that all suits will be dropped and a marriage will result.

TO FLY AROUND WORLD.

Santos Dumont, Inventor of Managemble Airship, Hopes He Will Be Able to Accomplish Feat.

M. Santos Dumont, the Paris inventor of the dirigible balloon, has his imagination fixed upon an aerial voyage around the world. He is perfectly confident that such a voyage will be made, although he does not speak at present of attempting it himself. "I may drop this pursuit," he said to an interviewer the other day, "but that does not matter. If I do not work at it others will. Aerial navigation has now reached a point where it cannot fall into oblivion.

In describing his sensations, he said that constant attention is required even on the shortest trips. The rudder lines cannot be let out of the hand for a moment, or the balloon will begin to rock and lurch.

M. Santos Dumont contemplates a trip over Paris before trying for the Deutsch prize. He suggests maneuvering over the Place de la Concorde, and alighting on the roof of the Automobile club.

Another interviewer represents M.

Another interviewer represents M. Santos Dumont as not contemplating selling his invention to any government. He said:

"Anybody who wants my secret can

"Anybody who wants my secret can have it, hesides, there is no secret. To-day if I took out a patent anybody could copy it."

Parisian Makes Queer Wager.

A young Parisian has made a bet that he will travel 372 miles daily for six months, the loser to pay for a dinner of a dozen covers at Margeuy's restaurant, to cost \$5 a head. He will travel from Paris to Calais and back each day, and expects to cover 68,000 miles before he wins the wager. As the railway tickets cost \$160 and every day is taken up in traveling, it is difficult to see how the \$5 dinner can rec-

ompense his efforts. Enough Diseases New.

A San Francisco doctor is to be honored by the French Academy of Medicine for discovering a new disease. This is wrong, exclaims the Chicago Record-Herald. Doctors who discover new diseases should not be encouraged. There are enough diseases now.

Pull Dress for Church,

The custom of attending the religious services in evening dress is said to be gaining in popularity among London's smart society.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS