MUSIC ON SHIPBOARD

Planes and Other Instruments Common on Sailing Vessels.

Bollors Glad of Diversion While on Long Voyages-Popular Amerteam Airs Sunn in Southerm bens.

"You are invited to a musicale on the ship Orinoco, in Eric Basin, Friday even-

ing, August 28." A number of persons responded to this Invitation cheerfully, for they knew the captain very well, relates the New York Times He had been in the South Amer-Scan trade to this port for a number of years, married a Brooklyn girl, and made money for the owners of his ship In spite of the number of steamers that hore down upon him. The mate received the guests at the gangway, and the cheerful captain and his wife did duty below. The captain displayed with pride a new plano presented by the owners, a beautiful piece of polished mahogany, with works of the best construction; a piano Ahat he said would not move from its bearings if the ship turned turtle.

The captain further explained that he put abourd a cheaper plano at the request of his wife when they were married. Sailors love music, and the good effects of it were so apparent on the crew that the owners had decided to put them on all their sailing vessels, beginning with his. It is nothing surprising these days to hear a piano on a good sailing ship, the said. "Why only the other day I heard the strains of a plane coming from an old canal boat over there."

When the musicale began the captain, his wife accompanying, sang in a round and pleasant voice Tosti's "Good-by." Then the mate, with the same accompanist, played melodies of South Amer-Ica that seemed to make the ship roll and bow to the waves under the southern moon. The effect of a combination like That in a Fifth avenue drawing room won'd be electric. A purser from a South American steamer anchored in the basin played a horn solo. The captain's wife sang songs of the Amazon women, as she shad pictured them in her voyages, and withen came a rousing glee by the crew.

"It is a rare thing now," said the captain, "to find a sailing ship without & piano, especially if she belongs to a good Bine. Ocean liners haven't any monopoly #n that business, by a good deal. How aften do you find a tramp or a freight line kteamer with a plano! Women in Dringen get New York songs sooner than many of our American towns do They here very quick to play by ear, and some of them copy from my wife's music and from that of the wives of other captains. When I got there on my last voyage I heard everybody singing: " 'The Good Old Summer Time. They caught the grantagion from a Liverpool vessel:

"I invite my men to come into the cabin when off watch and make use of the piano. All sailors on a long voyage have much spare time that they don't know what to do with. They loll in the fo'c'ste and play cards. They smoke more than is good for them. Some of any erew do that still, in spite of the piano, but the most of them are in the rabin whenever they can get there singing and playing. They organized the ziec chub. I didn't. We have a man who can play the concerting, and another who can do wonders with an old flute hat he bought in a South street junk shop 30 years ago

"Another thing-a sallor. like any man, is more careful in his personal appearance if he knows he is to appear with a lady. It is a wholesome thing, in my opinion, for a captain to take his wife

Costly Papal Gifts. Leo XIII re cived many costly pres-

ants while he was none, and at his Teath they did not become the properly of his heirs, but were placed in the papal treasury. The most notable of these gifts and their estimated value are as follows: A jeweled vase, premented by the prince of Monaco, \$30.-900: a large diamond, presented by Queen Victoria, \$100,000, a golden pross, presented by the czar, \$290,000; a ring and several rubies, which were a gift from the sultan, \$200,000; a triple crown, presented by the emperor of Germany, \$600,000; a rare copy of the Bible presented by the grand rabbi of Bermany, \$100,000, a statue of the Apostle John, which was a gift from the Knights of the Order of St. John, (\$600,000) a golden chalice, presented by the king of Greece, \$100,000; a tiara, pre-ented by the Catholics of Paris. \$200,000, an opal ring, which was given by the shah of Persia, \$50,000; * wross of gold and diamonds, presentrd by the Catholics of Brazil, \$600,000. - N. Y . Hetald.

Queer Graveyard, A steam-lip filled with bones arrives at New York. The hones were the skeletons of rattle gathered on The great plains of South America They are shipped here to be ground into fertilizers. The longshoremenfind in nearly every cargo a buman hone -al. that is left of some poor telhow who nied on the plains. They are personable for a queer little craveyard hear the fertilizing plant. The worden have street orders never to writed up a Luneau to not. It is taken sect to a fittle forwed graveyant and berled. Many of the graves are not Thus, two feet long, but they are a stalle commend as though they eo a nea entire sheletons N Y.

II Makes a Difference,

"Tenkin saya qireen dark " "What's be done now" -

"Why, last night he fretted and fumed, and finally slanged because his wife took three minutes to dress for a car ride out. In the park, and last week he sat in an open boat in the hot, broiling sun from two shook until six without getting a hite, and enjoyed it " Baltimore News. AN ERA OF IRRIGATION.

Advantages of a Comprehensive System for Every State in 'the tulom.

The following paper, written in August, by request, for the Rural Californian, is submitted at this time in view of the special interest in the subject. awakened by the recent meeting of the national irrigation congress at Ogden, as a contribution towards a complete understanding of its importance to the whole country:

"The full significance of the new era of irrigation on which the nation is now entering is but vaguely understood by the public at large, and is by no means realized even by those who are to receive its most direct and special benefits. It means the inauguration of intensive scientific agriculture on a national scale, and there is need of a comprehensive outline of it, with such details of its operation as will serve to impress the public mind with its utility and permanence, for it is well understood by the promoters and friends of this vast system of agriultural development that in the end it is to be in general use over at least onehalf of the national domain and will continue for all time. At present, however, the public discussion of the irrigation system is practically limited to the reclamation of arid lands, whereas a yet larger area of semi-arid regions, embracing large sections of the country in the so-called humid states having an uncertain rainfall, will ultimately share in the beneficence of this unfalling system of agriculture. Indeed, within the past year, experiments in irrigation have been made in such states as Wisconsin, Missouri, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Georgia, and the irrigated crops yielded more than double the value of like crops, which depended alone on the rainfall. Intensive cultivation inevitably follows irrigation: this leads to small, individual holdings, and these provide work and homes for families. Such homes are the nurseries of patriotism. and honest toil on the farm, with a due reward for the work done, always tends In the growth of the essential virtues; in a word, such a system of agriculture produces the highest type of citizenship, and as a matter of course, promotes the security, prowess and perpetuity of the nation. The wisest statesmanship will

development of this profitable, cortain and scientific tilling of the soll, and not only in the arid regions where irrigation is necessary in order to render them babitable, and moreover results in making them the most productive portions of our country, but also in every state of the union where it can be made available for largely increasing the value of crops to ordinary seasons, and in times of drought, which occur too frequently, will insure abundant crops in place of failure and inevitable distress, and this will no doubt be done just as soon as farmers in such states learn to appreciate its benefits, for the general welfare will demand it and the government will provide the means for its development."

LECTURING IN POLAND.

Exacting Consorable Renders the Working insafe and Inplemant.

Russian censorship in Poland is so exacting that not only is the writing of books ernelly crippled by its action, but a public lectures finds his work perplexingly difficult, says Youth's Compamoir: George Brandes, the Dane, says hat he could refer to certain facts only by stating them in a veiled language likely to be understood by the wakeful intelligence of the people, but blind

enough to escape the Russian censor. In commenting upon a famous poem, it was impossible to say directly: "The cruelty described here was actually perpetrated by Ivan the Terrible " He could

only beat about the bush in this fashion: When the principal character narrates how, with his sword, he bailed the foot of the old minstrel to the earth, and how the latter continued to deliver his message undisturbed, it recalls an anecdote of the court of Ivan the Terrible." In this form the lecture passed the cen-

Then there was another passage. poetical quotation, where the hero in de--pair complains to God of the indifference with which Heallows man to suffer. "Thou art not the father of the world," be cries. "but its tsar!"

Here again the speaker relied on the ignorance of the censor where Polish lit-

crature was concerned "As the savages of antiquity, when they were angry with their gods," beparaphrased, "discharged an arrow into the vault of heaven, so Courad flings this. tions out into the universe: Thou God! Thou are not the father of the world, but

In delivering this speech he made a hause of some seconds, during which a shudder ran through the hall. Then ame the word "'yrant," and the Poles. erea a long treath and looked at one

another. No one moved a hand-After so his passage a deathlike slenvisorrowails. In order that the speaker may not be compromised. Later, some innocent phrase may be wildly applaud-•d. or <u>it</u>. •! other will receive enthusiastic trib its at the close, which no sensor ould select the portions, which had alled forth such a storm of approval.

Instellerme Visitor. "Look here" snapped the buxom watew i doin't you tell me it was only a. matter of time when a dark man would visit me every day?"

"I think so," assented the fortens teller. Didn't he prove to be a favorable assistor?" "Suitor bothing". He proved to be the

Installment man " Chicago Daily News. The One Drawback, "Didn't you have a pleasant voyage?"

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Greatblood, "axcept for the vulgar trade winds we encountered. " Philade phia Ledger.

EARNING EDUCATION.

Lale Students Work Their Way Through College.

Serve as Walters, Drive Mith Wagons, Act no Pull Bearera and Do Other Things to Pay Their Espenses.

Avout 70 freshmen, or one-fifth of the class, in the academic department at Yale this year expect to earn all or part of the money required to pay the expense. of their first year in college. In the whole university. Prof. C. L. Krichel, of the ielf help bureau, reports, about 200 men will make the experiment of trying to support themselves this year for the first time. In the academic department the corporation has voted about \$30,000 this. year for scholarships for needy students. and this will be given out principally through the bureau of self help, reports the New York Sun.

When the students left for the long vacation last June about 300 applied for work for the summer, and Prof. Kitchel is just getting returns of the work done by the men. The long vacation is regarded the poor student's golden opporfunity, for the more he earns the less he will have to work for a livelihood during the college year.

One man has reported that he carned \$700 by tutoring a young man in Washington for ten weeks. Another has cared for three young children of a Yale professor during the summer months and has added considerable to his stock of

money. Several men have been driving milk wagons in the early morning hours and harvested hay between times. One student was head waiter at a hotel at Plymouth, Mass. A Yale graduate who is an invalid and resides near New Haven, has been traveling through Nova Scotia and has had with him a Yale man to act as nurse and guide.

A half dozen Yale men have been acting as pallbearers at funeral, during the season and have found the work so profitable that they will continue after college. opens. The Silver Bay religious conference at Lake George attracted a score or more of needy Yale men and all had a successful time there.

of face at a White Mountain resort all the season and he has been so successful that the leading Yale "joint" of the town has hired him for the coming year to make out all its menus.

All the summer resorts from Block Island to Kennebunkport have had small colonies of Yale men acting as waiters. cierks, cooks and general belpers.

It is estimated that the students of the arademic department have earned during the year just closed about \$40,000. Last year 37 sophomores earned \$10,002 and 24 seniors earned \$3,097. These figures include only those who made reports to the bureau of self help and not all who earned part of their tuition.

Besides the routine work furgished each year for needy students during term time, which includes waiting on table, caring for furnaces, lawns and horses. doing street car service, clerical work and reporting, there is a new field open this year in the line of chauffeurs and already several Yale men have qualified themselves in this canacity.

An increasing number of students this year have come back to regione with automobiles, and Prof Kitchel expects. that there will be an opportunity for sereral expert chauffeurs to care good money this fail in managing fractious machines and teaching the inovice to handle the rebicles.

MAN-OF-WAR MESSING.

System in Logue on Lucle Sant's Conhoats is beceaseful very Stringent.

The messing system on board a ble man-of-war is as complex and complete as the table service of a big botel. The modern warship, with its five or six buncred persons on board, must be a floating notel and storehouse in itself, writes Mrs George M. Stackhouse, in Gunton's Magazine. Every vessel of the navy is required by the regulations governing the navy to have a general messing system. The enlisted men on ship. are divided into squads of about 20 each. forming a mess. Chief petty officers and officers' servants are not included in this division. Every mess has one or two perty officers at its table, who fare like the men. Every mess has its special messman who brings the food from he galley and sorves it at the table. It is also the messman's duty to see that the messtable and messgear are clean and in order. The messes on board ship are under the direct supervision of the commissary department, which is under, the control of the pay officers

A Bottomless Con. It is into restring to recall to eday a curtbusiact about the America cup. Twentyseven inches high, and meastining two feet round the base and a yard round the middle, the cup, it was discovered years. after it had been in the possession of the Afterieses, had no proper bottom to it. On a festive occasion, in honor of an English guest at the New York Yacht. dub the end if was found would not hold the chambashe with which a steward was attempting to fill it. The hambague in fact as fast as it was poured in at the top ran out at the bottom a large hole having purp will or otherwise been left by the English

For giving confidence to visitors there is nothing so useful in an office. as a very solid-looking safe, and the working carpenter in South-East London who noted this fact has reason to bless his own acumen, for he does well by the sale of sham sales. There is a real demand for them at prices. running from about seven to twelve dollars, nearly all the customers being beginners in business.

WATER AUTOMOBILING.

High speed Launches Are Grawing Yery Popular of the Atinutic Count.

Following close on the cyclonic heels of the automobile comes the magic marvel of river, lake and sea -- the water automobile. The machine is so simple that a boy with false teeth and red hair can run it, says the New York Herald. Rapid transit by water has been revolutionized within a few years. With one of these water runabouts & man on the coast becomes independent of big steamers, bolting horses and belated trains. He no longer has to live near the station in some dusty town. He can sten shourd his water automobile almost anywhere, and reach his classic browed typewriter long shead

On the water automobile you are Your own master [t is your ideal republic. You are free from blackmailing town ordinances and agricultural holdups. You can travel where you please.

The interest now taken in the development of motor launches and automobile boats in this country makes every new type of vessel the object of apecial inquiry.

Steam requires engineers and too technical knowledge of machinery, but with the development of the automobile a great many men competent to run explosive motors are now to be found, and the gasoline engine is the favorite.

It is said that the launch business of the country runs into several millions of dollars annually. There are all kinds of motors, mostly using gasoline. The motor generally is not reversible, and a clutch or feathering screw is used, or the flywheel in smaller sizes is taken in the hand and started the other way.

The development of the racing automobile, with its attendant refining of weight in the construction of the motor, has provided a constantly improving motor for the driving of fast haunches. Instead of designing an engine to fit boats of peculiar construction and model, which is expansive, and means endless work for designer and builder, the modern automobile builder chooses a type that is satis-

required engine giving certain speed. Automobile boats are made as they should be instead of built to order. Mest of the parts are interchangeable and can be replaced by any competeht, chauffeur of an ordinary auto-

ALASKA'S TIN DISCOVERY.

An Important Addition to the Mineral Resources of the United States.

Is Alaska going to add to the number and the variety of the resources which she contributes to the country's wealth? It looks that way. According to report a rest of tin ore has just been discovered at Nome which promises to be as rich as any hitherto-found anywhere in the world. This is a metal in which the United States thus far has been rather deficient. It is found in this country in many places-South Dakota, West Virginla, California and other regions--but it is not produced in any really imporfant quantities in the United States

Naturally, a good deal of interest has have around by the report of the finding Alaska observes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The greater part of the world a product of tin comes from the straits settlements and islands in southern Asia. It is found also in England, Spain, Germany. Bohemia, Chili, Peru, Mexico and other countries. America, which now leads in the production of coal, gold, iron. and many other minerals and metals, has a chance to take a prominent part likewise in furnishing in As his is a decidedly important commodity, the discovery of tin ore here in quantities like those binted at in the story from our northerly regions would have an effect. which would teil quickly in our industries and in cheapening a large variety

of useful arricles. Alaska has contributed many millions of dollars in furs, fish, gold and other products. It will furnish vast sums in lumber, and will be a granary of the future, for it has been ascertained that wheat can be grown there over large tracts in great quantities. Alaska has many navigable streams, and the whole of the panhandle of that region is close to tidewater. The facilities, therefore, for cheap transportation from a large part of Alaska are good. The population of Alaska in 1900 was 62,000, and it almost doubled in the decade. The discovering of the gold fields of Nome and the working of the coal deposits in other parts of the locality have added greatly to the population of the province in the past three years. Railroads are being projected through a large part of the country, and an era of development is serring in which promises to make it one of the most important of United States possessions. That \$7.200,000 which we paid for Alaska a third of a century ago. was one of the country's most profitable territorial investments.

Makes Insusion Difficult.

Smokeless powder machine guns and quick-firing rifles tend to make the attalk it a of a mail states by powerful ones. more and more impossible. Successful attacks on countries like France, Germany. England on the United States are now quite out of the question. Formerly it was considered sufficient if the attacking party outnumbered their oppopents by two or three to one. In South Africa it was demonstrated that the proportion must be more than ten to one.

A Neighbor's Opinion.

"I haven't quite determined, 'said the Charles street father, whether to have my daughter's voice cultivated here or throad. What would you suggest?" "Oh." said the obliging neighbor,

abroad, by all means and that's where it all started - Ballimore News.

Edition habdo undainal \$3.00.

SKILLFUL MACHINES.

Electrical Devices That Act in an Intelligent Manner.

Tred in the Government Cenaus Office to Simplify the Work of Saumeration-Particulars of Operation.

The most striking application of machinery to the purposes of counting is in the electrical machines used in the census office, writes C. K. Wend, in St. Nicholas. Last summer tens of thousands of enumerators all over the country were busy writing down on large sheets of paper the names of all the people in the United States, their age, color, sex, place of birth, occupation, etc. If the only thing wanted were the number of people in the country, it would be enough to count the names on all these sheets and add them together. But the census experts wished to find out perhaps a thousand other things; as how many nativeborn white men there are aged 20, 25, etc.; how many foreign-born white men there are of those ages; similarly for women and colored people; then there are the questions of place of birth, occupation, etc., to be answered, as how many Texans were born in Ohio. Now imagine that all the people in the United States could march in a few months before a thousand officials, each one of whom counted only the people of one particular class or description, as white males, white females, white carpenters, Italian girls ten years old, negro farmers, etc.: then there would be obtained the various facts for which the census is taken.

The practical operation of the census gives the same results as this imaginary operation. It comes about in this way: For each one of the 77,000,000 people of the country a card a little larger than a postal card is prepared, containing all the information on the enumerator's sheets except the name, a number being used instead. This information is expressed by punching holes in certain places; thus a hole in one place means "white," another "male," another "35 years," another "blacksmith," and so on.

These millions of punched cards represent one by one the individuals of the nation, and they may be passed be-

officials each of whom, is to note a special facts. Going a step-farther in simplifying the work, instead of the official counters mechanical counters may be substituted, and instead of trying to use a thousand at once a smaller number may be used and the cards be gone over several times. The machine will pick out the facts it is told to pick out, and no others.

The apparent intelligence of the machine may be explained thus, when the card is put into the machine some 250 spring needles are brought down on it. wherever there is a hole one needle goes through and down into a drop c mercury, and so closes an electric circuit and causes the pointer on a counter to move forward one number Thus as many of the Items on the card can be counted at once as the operator. finds desirable; then another card is put in the machine and the same items. are counted if they are on it. Busides, this, the machine can be arranged to count several items in combination, as native-born white male ductors, and it is intelligent enough to ring a belt and refuse to count if the card is not put in properly, or is punched to read widower aged ten years woman am f 12, female blacksmith, or any other of a score of unprobabilities or impossibili-

ries AN EARLY BATTLEFIELD.

Monument Lately Airected on Field of tonfliet of tentury med a Half two.

At a grand public meeting of many thousand excursionists, including representatives of the patriotic societies of New York and New England the Society of Colonial Wars unveiled. September 8: a fine monument upon the fleid of the battle of Lake George, September 8, 1875 The governors of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut were present at the unveiling, and there were detachments from the regular army and the troops of the several states. Senator.

Chauncey Depew delivered the oration The bronze figures of the monument were designed by Albert W. Einert, the sculptor, and represent the Indian chieftain, King Hendrick, demonstrating to Gen. Johnson the futility of dividing his forces. The figures, which stand on a granite pedestal, are nine feet high. The monument stands in the center of Battle park overlooking the lake. On the east face is the following inscription:

, "1903 - The Society of the Coloniai Wars erected this monument to commemorate the victory of the Colonial forces under Gen. Johnson and the Mohawkaiiles undar Chief Hendrick over the French regulars, commanded by Baron Dieskau, with the Canadian and Indian allies."

On the south face it reads: "Defeat. would have opened the road to Albany to the French " On the north "Confidence, inspired by the victory, was of inestimable value to the American army in the War of the Revolution," and on the west face are the words. "Battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755 "

Ciant Graves at Bosan. Die Berliner Post publishes the following paragraph: "The cairns, or giant graves, at Bosau, near Eutin, are being excavated under the direction of Prof. Knorr, of the Kiel museum of antiquities. One grave has aiready been opened up, in which two urns and a gold bracelet, 12 centimeters in length, were found. A stone grave, three meters long and 170 centimeters wide, containing a skeleton supposed to be over 3,000 years old, was also laid hare. The work is to be continned, as it is supposed that an ancient cemetery or place of sacrifice existed there formerly."

FARM IMPLEMENT EXPORTS. Rapid Geomet of the Trade and Wide

Distribution of American Product.

Agricultural implements exported from the United States last year amounted to \$21,000,000 in value; in 1893 they amounted to only \$4,500,000 In value; in 1883, to less than \$4,000,-000; In 1873, to \$2,500,000, and in 1862 to less than half a million dollars.

Of this total of \$21,000,000 worth of agricultural implements exported last year, nearly \$5,000,000 in value went to France, and about an equal sum to Argentina, \$1,500,000 to the United Kingdom and about an equal sum to Germany: \$1,250,000 to Australia and over \$1,000,000 to Africa. These are the figures of 1963. In 1892 the value of agricultural implements sent to France was but about \$100,000, as against nearly \$3,000,000 in the year just ended. The value of these sent to Germany in 1892 was affour \$360,000, against about \$1,500,000 in the year just ended. To Argenting the value in 1993 was about \$1,259,000, against pearly \$3,000,000 in the year just ended.

These facts, presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its hureau of statistics, are especially interesting at the present moment, says a Washington paper, because of the publication now being made by that department and bureau of a series of reports from consuls in various parts of the world on the sales and opportunities for sales of agriculfural implements in the various sections of the world which they represent. These reports were called for hy, the department of state some months since at the request of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, and are to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of that association at its annual meeting.

Few articles show a more rapid growth in exportation than do agricultural implements or a wider disdribution. As already indicated, the total has grown from a little over half a million dollars in 1854 to over \$21 -000 000 in 1903, or nearly to times as much in 1963 as in 1864, while manufactures of iron and steel, in which the arowth has been looked upon as

an insect it enter of experience dollar In 1864. The distribution of American agricultural implements has also ex-\$tended to nearly all parts of the world 🔓 The bureau of statistics' export statement shows that reapers and mowers. were sent in 1902 to over 50 different countries, and plows and cuttivators. to even a larger list of countries and dependencies. The sound of the Amertran mower and reaper is heard in British French and Portuguese Africa, in Egypt, in European and Asiatic Turkey, in European and Asiatic Russia, in Japan, in India, in Australia and in practically all of the South Amer ican countries and all of the countries of Europe, while the American plow and cultivator go to practically every country in the world.

THROUGH RURAL CANADA.

The tonnies in Rich in Satural 4rtractions and Came is thundamt.

From St. John, a most delightful rive er sai grough quiet placed, beautiful morran Tales the traveler to Frederica on, or of the faires towns in Canada, ray a writer in the Chautauquan. It would be well to continue the fourney. combward up the river. The beauty of the wild regions about Grand Patis will Act, repay the expense and time. From Production a few bors side on the Canada Eastern railway through the Marmie in valley, a picturesque district fam. 6.1- for its trout streams and its mouse and its caribou grounds, brings the traveler to the intercolonial, lead-

ing northward to the St. Lawrence. From Chatham Junction the journey continues through a country poor in maperial wealth but rich in natural beauty It is not, however, until the Metapedia. valley is reached that the tourist becomes enchanted, "For miles the train winds along the narrow stream with its swift, smooth places and its leaping rapds, for miles the mountains rise on either hand to a height of 600 to 800 feet. It is a region of beauty. The soil is not fertile, the forests are not rich in heavy timber, but salmon and trout, the delight of the angler, play in the streams, while game birds are abundant, and moose and caribou can be found by any . of the lakes.

All day the rrain thunders through this beautiful region and the traveler is weary with much magnificence when his yes close at night. On the following morning he awakes to a contrast. He is in Montreal in a busy, bustling citya city of two peoples, a city of narrow. streets and towering buildings. But M atreal is rich in memories and of greater historical interest than any othor place in Canada save Queber :

Typical Missouri Town.

Altamont in one receest at least is a typical Missouri country town "A selated passenger train pulled into our own the other day," writes the Airamont correspondent of the Gallatin North Missourian, "and had stopped to take coal, when one of the passengers stock his head out of a whollow and asked a native how many population. the place had. The native answered very delefully. 'They're all here on the durform you can count them for yearself."

Drawing a Concinsion.

"Now, I saw the hopeful young author, as he finished his synopsis, "that's the plot of my novel except for the last chaper Can you tell me how the story's cons-

"No," replied the critic; "but I can tell how it isn't coming out."

"How do you mean?" "In book form." Philadelphia Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS