A GENTLENAN TRAMP.

He Was So Thoonghly Cultivated He Had No Trouble in Getting What ie Wanted.

"John, there was a tramp here to-

day.' "That's nothing new, Maria."

"But this was a gentleman tramp." "How do you know?" "Recause le said 'I presume' and "good aftersoon' instead of 'good even-

"Bosh! Was he after a meal, Maria?" "No, a shave. A further proof that he

was a gentleman." "A shave? Did he take this for a bar-

ber shop? "I think not. He merely wished to borrow the price of a shave. Said when he reached his home in San Francisco he would return the dime with a note of thanks. He was indeed a gentle-

man. "Did you give him the dime, Maria?" "No.

"Well, it ought to be marked down

In blue." "Listen! When I looked in my pocketbook I found the milkman had taken my last penny. I was disappointed and so was the poor man. Said he hated to travel beside wealth with scrubby cheeks. Who but a gentleman would have thought of that?"

"Wonder you hadn't sent him down to my office."

"No, I did better. I thought of your

"My razor? I hope-" "And in a minute I had taken it from the shelf and placed it in the poor man's hand."

"Did vou-" "He examined the make, said something about 'hollow ground' and tested the edge on his boot. Then he said-"

"He--"Then he said it was an excellent piece of steel, but needed honing."

"Said my razor-" "I confessed my ignorance of the word 'honing' and he enlightened me. Said the proper way to hone a razor was to hold the back of the blade against a grinding stone until the friction softened the edge. Then he said there was a grinding stone in the next block and asked permission to take the blade around and put it in order. A gentleman always asks permission, John." "I hope you-"

"Yes, I granted the request. To-morrow he will have your azor here before taking the train.'

"Not a word, John! You will get your razor to-morrow in first-class condition. No need of paying 50 cents to have it 'honed' by a professional honer. I only did what nine women out of ten would have done. Besides, you must remember, he was a gentleman tramp." -Chicago Evening News.

THE JAMESON RAID.

According to This Account It Was Promptly Condemned by the British.

On December 26, 1895, a manifesto was issued by the Transvaal National union in which the demands of the outlanders were stated. The principal demands were, the establishment of the republic as a true republic; a constitution framed by the representatives of the whole people, which should be safeguarded against hasty alteration; an equitable franchise law; and the independence of the courts of justice. If these demands were not granted, it was decided to attempt the over-hrow of the government by force of arms. Owing to misunderstanding, Dr. Jameson, of the British South Africa company, who with a body of men was on the frontier ready to give aid if fighting were resorted to, entered the Transwaal with his force before the time appointed, and thus entirely destroyed the plans of the National union. The story of the Jameson raid is too long to enter into; but it may be remarked that every effort was made by the high commissioner and by Cecil Rhodes to recall Jameson before he met the Boers, that the raid was promptly condemned by the British authorities, and that Dr. Jameson and his officers were subsequently tried, convicted and imprisoned by a British court of justice for violation of the foreign enlistments act. The most important fact to be noted in connection with the proposed Johannesburg rising and the raid is that they were only planned and subscribed to after the most solemn assurances had been given that there was to be no attempt to bring the Transvaal under the British flag, and that if the plan succeeded a true republic should be formed.

The four Johannesburg leaders of the National union were sentenced to death, but this was subsequently altered to 15 years' imprisonment, and finally to a fine of \$100,000. Fifty-nine of the men who formed the reform committee were imprisoned for some months, and had to pay a fine of \$10,000 each.—Alleyne Ireland, in Atlantic.

Products of the Soudan.

There is already talk in England of developing the natural resources of the Soudan through scientific exploration. Immense forests line the banks of the Blue Nile along its upper reaches, extending to the Abyssinian frontier. The ebony tree is met with along that river and also near the Sobat. On the White Nile the india rubber creeper, a valuable source of rubber, abounds. There are large forests in the Bahr-el-Ghazel province. Gold was once mined in some of the mountains of the Soudan. Search will be made for coal.—Youth's Companion.

Genuine Proof. Ida-They pretend to be blue bloods, but I bet their father is a retired sa-

loon keeper. May-What makes you think so? "Because the family uses the side foor so much."-Chicago Evening

THE SUPPLY OF GINGER.

Ranks Second Among Spices According to the Import Tables-

Main Sources.

Ginger is the root of a kind of reed, grown both in the East and West Indies and China, also largely in Malabar, and to a certain extent in nearly all tropical countries; it is also to be found, though of poor quality, in most of our gulf states. The stem or reed is an annual, and grows directly from the root every spring to the height of about three feet, with long blades or lanceolate leaves, resembling very much in style and color our American maize or corn. This reed or stalk terminates in an oblong scaly spike, and from each of the scales grows a little blue and white flower. This plant is now dultivated in very great quantities in the West Indies, especially in the Island of Jamaica, from which place the finest and most esteemed is imported.

Jamaica ginger is not only cultivated to very great perfection, but the selecting, scraping, drying and all the necessary details in its preparation are observed with the utmost care and nicety. Ginger is imported into this country either in the form of the dried roots or as a preserve in sirup comes from Cochin China, Africa and the east West Indies. The preserved ginger from the West Indies is much esteemed and commands a very high price. The ginger roof grows in knotty branched pieces, in low, fenny or marshy soils, and has a pleasant, aromatic odor and biting taste. There are two kinds of ginger, viz.: the black and the white. Black ginger consists of the inferior roots, which have been steeped in boiling water previous to being dried in the sun. The color of the darkest kinds, however, is not black, but more of a dirty brown or stone color. White ginger consists of the roundest and finest roots scraped clean and then dried carefully without being scalded. It is firmer, less fibrous and more pungent than the black, and from the fact that the finest and soundest roots are always selected, white ginger is, independent of the manner of its preparation, superior to black, and always realizes a much higher price in the market; but the difference of color depends wholly upon the manner of curing or preparing. For both of these kinds the tubes or roots are allowed to ripen; that is, they are not dug up until the annual stalks are allowed to wither.

The principal varieties of ginger

known in commerce are, white ginger -Jamaica, Cochin China, Africa: Last Indian or Bengal and Tellicherry; black or dark ginger-Jamaica and Malabar. Gingers imported into Europe are subjected to various modes of treatment, which tends greatly to improve and preserve them, for the finer its quality the more susceptible is ginger to the ravages of the fly or ginger worm. These various modes of treatment are washing, brightening and bleaching, and the gingers are consequently known in the trade as "originals," viz., the ginger as imported; "washed," that which has been cleaned in water slightly acidified; "bright." the ginger which has undergone the preparatory course of bleaching, and "bleached," that which has received a latter modes of treatment of ginger until recently were carried on exclusively by experts in Europe, and it is only within the last few years that the art has been introduced into this country. When a preserved ginger is required the roots are taken up in the sap, the stalks not being more than a few inches long; the young roots are scalded, then washed in cold water and afterward carefully peeled. This process lasts for several days, during which time the water is often changed. When the cleansing is complete the tubers are put into jars and covered with a weak sirup of sugar. After a day or two this weak sirup is removed and replaced by a stronger one, and this shifting is two or three time's repeated, increasing the strength of the sirup each time. The preserve thus formed is one of the finest that is made. The removed sirups are not lost, but fermented into a pleasant and agreeable beverage, known as "cool drink," used very much in tropical countries. Preserved ginger as manufactured here and in Europe is dark and fibrous, but when prepared in the East or West Indies or China, the West Indies especially, from the young roots, it is almost transparent. It is imported in jars, and should be of a bright yellow color. Ginger is imported from Jamaica in barrels of about 100 bounds each, with actual tare allowance; from Cochin China and Malabar in cases of about 200 pounds each, also with actual tare allowance. African and East Indian ginger comes in bags of 100 pounds each, with tare of two

pounds each bag. Ginger is one of the most important members of the spice family. The import tables show that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 pounds of the dried root are used annually in this country, about the same quantity as is taken of cassia. Between 250,000 and 500,000 pounds of preserved ginger is imported annually, the average import price for the preserved article and the root being about four cents a pound in each case.

In order of importance, as shown by the import tables, ginger ranks with cassia next to pepper, which is twice as popular as any other spice, and cloves are a good third.-Merchants'

Review. The Other Ingredient. Master-How do the dogs like the new food, John?

John-They don't take kindly to it, "How do you account for that,

"Well, you see, sir, it says on the packet that 'dogs will eat it with avidity,' and they never sent none of that; but I'll try 'em again as soon as I gets the other packet to mix with it!"-Answers.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Russians never eat rabbits, as they. say they nest with rats, nor will they touch snails or turtles, which are found in great numbers all over the country.

Japanese consider salted whale a delicacy. The whales are caught off the coast of Corea, the fish and blubber cut up and sent to Japan for sale as food.

The western part of Persia is inhabited by a species of camel which is the pigmy of its kind. It is snow white, and is on that account almost worshiped by the people.

Cremation is popular in Japan. In 1898, it is estimated, about 43 per cent. of the bodies of those who died in Tokio were burned. There are now seven crematories in that city, each of which has 22 furnaces

It is one of the traditions connected with the American embassy in England that the ambassador shall deliver a speech on English literature whenever one is wanted. Mr. Russell Lowell, Mr. Phelps, Col. John Hay and others in their time kept up this kindly custom.

More than 25,000 persons were killed by wild animals and anakes in India last year. Nearly a thousand deaths are ascribed to tigers and a large number to man-eating wolves. Lord Curzon has directed that special measures be taken to exterminate these particular pests.

French scientists have discovered a method of making false eyebrows. With a needle threaded with hair the doctor will now sew on anybody's bald eyelids the most beautiful long and languorous lashes, which in time take root and grow to have the appearance of the real article.

In the savannahs of South America there grows a tree called by the natives chaparro, which not only is not injured but actually benefited by prairie fires. The thick bark resists the action of the flames, and the hard seeds are supplied with a kind of wings, owing to which they are scattered broadcast by the strong wind which accompanies

DRESSING PARISIAN DOGS.

One Hardly Knows Whether to Feel Pity or Disgust at the Silly Custom.

There seem to be some 5,000 or 6,000 persons in Paris who are determined to make the canine race go to the dogs as speedily as unreasonable pampering can send them there. This number of so-called lovers of dogs is inseribed on the books of the Parisian dog tailors. One of the tailors took the writer of the article in his confidence, saying:

"For the most part our clients belong to the higher classes of societypeople who can afford to pay high prices and who pay ready cash. The business is, therefore, a very profitable one, because the materials used do not cost very much and we sell them at a large profit. For instance, I recently had a very remunerative order from the daughter of a diplomat in Paris. She was about to be married, and I made a set of gala clothes for her dogs to match the liveries of the lackeys in her father's household. As the bride entered the residence after the cere mony her three dogs were awaiting her at the top of the grand staircase dressed in these costumes with bouquets of orange blossoms attached to their collars and held in a silken leash by one of the footmen. The effect was marvelous! Then, again, the daughter of a rich banker, recently married, had another ides. I made, to measure, for each of her door-she had half a dozen-regular bridesmaids' costumes of white faille embroidered with lace and garlanded with orange blossoms, while on their feet they wore small sfippers of white satin, also specially made to measure!"

One does not quite know whether pity for the dogs thus tortured or contempt for the owners who bend their minds to such doings is the predominant feeling aroused at these facts.

The waterproof for rainy days, the dust cloak for journeys, the mantle for cold weather and the gray linen suit for seaside wear are all articles with which a French society dog has long become familiar. But this year, Mr. Waller tells us, the poor creatures' owners "have gone one step further in rendering the sublime handiwork of the Creator ridiculous by providing their pets with sets of fine linen. No society dog which really respects itself would think of possessing less than a dozen undergarments of lawn if it be in good health, or of silk or surah if it should be subject to colds or nervous complaints! Then if the 'poor darling' should be troubled with watery eves a dozen embroidered cambric handkerchiefs become an absolute necessity. And this is not all. His delicate little feet must be kept dry by boots, made to measure, of leather or india rubber, to suit his particular temperament." This, together with bracelets and tie pins, with perfumes and fancy soaps, with ivory combs and brushes and a good many other things, makes up the dog's toilet necessaries, and if the Parisian pet dog could speak he would certainly explain that his "friends" lead him the life of a dog, in the worst interpretation of that saying. - Good Words.

A Shepherd Bird.

The yakamik, a bird of the crane family, is used by the natives of Venezuela in place of a shepherd dog for guarding and herding their flocks. It is said that, however far the yakamik may wander with the flocks, it never fails to find its way home at night, driving before it all the creatures intrusted to its care.-N. Y. Herald.

Slippery. The smooth roads of life are often the most slippery.-Chicago Dispatch.

THE ERA OF BIG THINGS.

In These Progressive Times Size is an Important Factor in Achieving Success.

The multitudinous changes of farreaching importante which are now occurring in the industrial and commercial worlds demonstrate that we are entering on an era of "hig things." Whether we look at the merchant, the manufacturer or the discoverer of new processes and new inventions, we perceive that success comes to the man of large ideas. Indeed, some of the most remarkable achievements of recent times have been due entirely to enlarged methods of transacting business.

In the last week of October for example, there were recorded the largest orders for steel rails, locomotives and cars ever known in a similar period. One million and a half tons of steel rails, 30,000 cars and 500 locomotives were actually ordered within six days. In the same week there was published a description of the most powerful locomotive ever constructed, built by the Brooks locomotive works for the Illinois Central Railroad company. The total weight of this engine, without the tender, is 232,200 pounds, and the weight of the engine and tender, loaded, is 364,000 pounds. The locomotive is designed to haul trains parrying 2,000 tons.

A few weeks ago the largest steamwhin in the world arrived in New York after a successful maiden voyage, and it is now stated that the Great Northern railway has afreedy contracted in England for two steel steamships which will, be 16 feet longer than the new Oceanic of the White Star line. It is furthermore reported that these two are but the forerunners of a large fleet of equally gigartic steel steamships for the trans-Pacific trade between Seattle and Japan.

When the Baidwin locomotive works installed two giant electric traveling cranes, having & lifting espacity of 100 tons each, in their erecting shops a few years ago these labor-saving appliances were the cause of much wondering comment among engineers and others, but more recently the Carnegie Steel company caused to be built (for its Homestead plant) an electric traveling crane having a lifting dapacity of 150 tons, and it is eadd that no more difficulty is experienced in the operation of this monstrous mechanism than in the case of the smaller crapes. The Railway World (November 4) mentions casually in its notes of the work the following:

"That was a remarkable demonstration of what a mogul can do which occurred on the New York Central the other day, when engine No. 948, one of the new mognis, hauled out train No. 11, the Southwestern limited, made up of two mail cars, five passenger conches and nine Wagner cars, 16 in all. The total weight of the train was 1,532,000 pounds, or 916 tons, and the length of the train, including the engine, was 1,212 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile. This engine, it is said, made the runming time of the train between New York and Albany, 143 miles, in three hours and 15 minutes."

Whether we consider the actual accomplishments of the present day or those under contemplation for the near future, we cannot fall to be impressed by the fact that "bigness" is the keynote of every important undertaking. Indeed, many of the great trade combinations which have been formed within the last year or so are merely necessary preliminaries toward the reorganization of manufacturing industries in accordance with the enlarged methods of conducting business which are demanded in these times of industrial expansion. There is a wide difference between the utilization of modern methods for economizing the mighty forces brought into play, whether of nature or of human effort, for the purpose of enlarging production and the formstion of illegal combinations of powerful interests for the purpose of enhancing prices. The one is the natural evolution of the science of industrial economics; the other is simply a species of wholesale robbery, for the punish-ment of which both federal and state laws have been enacted.

The special genius for organization is coming to be regarded as an American trait, to which much of the success of modern industry is indebted. In-stances could be hamed where the single touch of this genius of organization has converted unprofitable, because disjointed or disunited, efforts into highly successful achievements, without resort to the petarious methods of the promoters of so-called trusts. Large ideals may not always be capable of full and complete realization, but the practical man scon learns to segregate or separate the attainable from the unattainable, and it is this power to seize that which is valuable and appropriate it to his needs which distinguishes the man of affairs from the dreamer or the dilettante.-Philadelphia Record.

Electric Line Makes Trees Bloom. An extraordinary phenomenon has been noticed with regard to the chestnut trees in the Avelue Louise, Brussels, since the installation of the electrical trams. Their foliage begins to turn brown and drop early in August, to bud and even to blossom again in October. The trees on the opposite side to the tramways behave like ordig nary trees, for they lose their foliage in the late autumn and do not put forth fresh blossoms until the spring. Bot anists are inclined to believe that the cause of this singular state of thing is due to the electrical current which passes under ground acting upon the roots of the trees, which are otherwise quite healthy.-London Chronistes ga

Economy. "What is economy?" "Why, it's saving money on useful things and spending it on pretty ones." -Indianapolis Jourtal.

SEEING THE OCEAN.

A Spectacle That Is Engerly Sought by People Born and Raised Inland.

Some people go to Coney Island for beer and frankfurters, some go there for general recreation and some for sea bathing. Some go to view the ocean in its grandeur and among these last are sure to be people from the interior, who, it may be, have never seen the ocean before, and who do notfail to come to its shores, when they get anywhere near to it, as, for instance, here in this city. One of the objects of the trip to a seaport is frequently a sight of the sea. Its fascination for the inland visitor is sometimes shown in peculiar ways.

A man who has lived all his life within easy reach of Coney Island beach said he had known men who had been there from the interior to grease their boots and then walk about in them in the sand on the beach, so that the sand would stick to them, to be carried inland thus, as visible proof of their walking on the seashore. Sometimes men fill a bottle with water from the ocean, to carry away with them. This might be with various purposes, and sometimes indeed this water might be carried away by men who had seen greater seas. In one case, for instance, a man who filled a bottle on Coney Island beach, from the waters of the Atlantic, was going to empty it into the Pacific, from whose shores he came. One man was going to empty the bottle that he had filled into the giant river, Mississippi; but doubtless the greater number who fill bottles thus take them to keep, it may be at a home on some boundless prairie, as a memento of their visit to the borders of the boundless deep.

And it is not alone those who live far inland and away from any great stream or a great body of water that are thus impressed by the ocean. A man whose home was on the shores of one of the Great lakes, stood on the beach at Coney Island and looked out over the sea and was as much impressed by it as anybody. From where he lived, he looked over broad waters, and, as far as the eye could reach, there was no land in sight, but he knew it was there, and only fifty or a hundred miles, or whatever it was, more or less away, while here on the ses one could traverse thousands of miles, and still no land. The lake was great, but this was greater far.

The man from the interior who is inclined to dwell upon the wonders of nature is mightily impressed by the ocean, but so, it might be said, is the man who lives upon its shores, when he stops to give it thought .- N. Y. Sun.

FRANCE'S SAVING SYSTEM.

It Is That Which Tends to Form liabits of Thrift in the People.

The government report on the operations of the savings banks of France in 1897 shows that the thrifty habits of the French people in the matter of small savings are well maintained. at the end of the year was \$361,329,740, an increase of about \$4,000,000 over the preceding year. The number of bank books in use was 6,772,382, representing one depositor for every five and a half persons in the country. Under the law of 1895 the maximum deposit is now 1,500 francs, or \$289,50, and the

average deposit less than \$98. In the number of depositors and in the amount of savings France is, however, in proportion to population, far behind those states in this country in which the savings bank system is established. New York, with 1,506,550 accounts and \$766,684,986 of deposits, and Massachusetts, with 1,384,289 accounts and \$473,919,094 of deposits, lead the list, but in all the New England states and in New Jersey, Maryland and California the per capita deposits are far beyond those of any country of Europe.

Comparisons based on these figures, however, would be unfair, as the limit of the individual deposit is much higher in this country. In France the savings bank is strictly what the name implies-not a bank of deposit for capital, but a convenience for the accumulation of petty savings too small to be taken care of in any other way. Accounts are opened for sums as small as one cent per month, and children's deposits are encouraged. Of the total depositors in 1897 the number of minors was 95,588 boys and 92,800

girls. - It is the care of these savings and of those of the wage-workers which is the special function of the French savings bank system. The system tends to form the habit of prudence and thrift in the young-an excellent thing too much neglected in this land of the free and the happy-go-lucky .-N. Y. World.

A Mountain of Alum.

In China, 121/2 miles from the village of Liou-Chek, there is a mountain of alum, which, in addition to being a natural curiosity, is a source of wealth for the inhabitants of the country, who dig from it yearly tons of alum. The mountain is not less than ten miles in circumference at its base and has a height of 1.940 feet. The alum is obtained by quarrying large blocks of stone, which are fl.st heated in great furnaces and then in vats filled with boiling water. The alum crystallizes out and forms a layer about six inches in thickness. This laver is subsequently broken up into blocks weighing about ten pounds each.—N. Y. Post.

Aluminum Gains Ground. Lithographic stone is in France giving way to the lighter and cheaper aluminum, which is also supplanting zine in color printing, for which it is superior because free from oxidization. SILENT CONVERSATION.

Amusing Incident in a Street Car That Caused a Nervous Man Embarrassment.

"Seated opposite me in a St. Charles

avenue street car the other day," said a gentleman who lives in the neighborhood of Tulane university to a Times-Democrat man, "was a middleaged woman and a chubby-faced man of perhaps 27 or 28. They were neatly but rather poorly dressed and were holding several large bundles. Presently I heard the man making a queer chuckling sound, and, glaneing up, I saw that he was convulsed with laughter. The woman was evidently amused. too, and was trying in vain to keep her face straight. She had prim, severe features, and her thin lips were twisted so strangely that I couldn't help staring at her. Then I looked around to see what the deuce they were laughing at, but I failed to discern anything especially funny in the car, and finally gave it up. In a few moments I glanced across again, just in time to catch the queer couple in another paroxysm of silent mirth, They seemed a little confused under my scrutiny, and that suggested the uncomfortable idea that they were laughing at me. I took off my hat, looked at my clothes and couldn't discover anything unusual about my appearance, but at the same time the thing began to get on my nerves, and when it was repeated five or six times I became as nervous as a cat in a strange garret. During all that while the counte had not exchanged a single word. They simply sat there, alternately staring into space and shaking with laughter. It was a most uncanny performance, and I was immensely relieved when they got off. . That evening I was narrating my expenence to a neighbor, and he immediately solved the mystery. I know those people well,' he said. 'They are deaf mutes and cousins. Whenever they are together they hold hands and gossip away to beat the band, all by the motion of their fingers. You didn't notice it, but they undoubtedly had hold of one another's hands on the car. They were merely exchanging neighborhood small talk, and probably telling a few funny stories."-N. O. Times-Demonsat.

FIRESIDE IN ALASKA

The Home Circle in the Evening Presents a Picture of Domestic Enjoyment.

An Alaskan but is not the worst place in the world-far from it. Its interior consists of a square floor of earthflanked on all sides by two wide ledges rising one above the other like a terrace. On the lower one rest the cooking, weaving and fishing utensils, the knives and needles, pots and pags. On the upper ledge, with much display of wonderfully woven blankets, are the beds. In the center of the room glove the fire, the smoke groping its way

out of a bole in the roof. After the day's work is done and the 'stomachs of both people and dogs are full, the family gather around the fire. Facing the door sits 'Te father, next to him the mother: of one hard the sons. and on the other the daughters, even to the third and fourth generation, it may be. Beyond these are the servants or slaves. Each has his place, and takes it as a matter of course. Without, in the darkness, the dogs clutter about the door and howl.

When the family sirgs in strange, I maken yet rhythmical measures, the dogs howl louder than before, and the women sway their squat bodies back and forth unceasingly, keeping their hands occupied meanwhile at their, tasks of weaving or braidle g. The mencarve their spoons or cut curious ures from the black slate. The st for the hand of one of the daught. enters slyly and takes a seat with the sons. No protest is made. The fa acand mother go on with the doll to tasks; the young girls girgle after fashion of girls the world over- it the suitor, thus unrepulsed, contin's

himself, thinking his case w ... The oldest among them chants some old folksong and the father rises. It is the signal for good nights. The ushes are spread over the fire, and by the light of a few fishes' tails, died for the lighting, the family goes to bed, forgetful of crashing bergs, of the mysterious aurora, of the mountains where the snow lies forever and alway. So is home made anywhere, where the spirit of home exists. - Self-Culture.

How Missourians Were Made. Tennessee mountaineers to 4 advantage of the more level lands of Missouri to fill that state in an incredibly short space of time after the treaty with the Osages, and in the state's rich and abundant soil and water they might have made one of the largest and createst of the American commonwealths nearly half a century ago had not the vicinity been so tempting to the confederacy and so important to the morth. In the terrific contest that waged over the freeing of the slaves the young menand the adventurous of the community found it easier to migrate than to remain at home, easier even at the cost of facing the unexplored regions of Kanans, New Mexico and Arizona. The enduring, ones tarried, suffered the emotions of war, posted the sacrifice of \$40,- ... 000,000 to be free of serfdoin, and stamped upon Missouri the characteristics of combative endurance .-- Ains- / i lie's Magazine.

Dress Reform in Kansas. "Thet's right. One o' them eastern women critters in what they call a rainy day costoom went a-cavortin' by our place yestiddy, an' you never sees sich a outlandish rig."

"Kind o' short an' resky, wuz it?"

"It

"You bet it wuz. Derned ef it didr actially shock th' corn!"-Clevelate Plain Dealer.

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