REFLECTIONS OF AN ARTIST.

Wetures of a Poor Quality Are Often the Nucleus to a Fine Collection.

Many a nucleus to a fine art collection has been laid in a few pictures of poor quality," said a well-known art connoisseur to a Washington Star reporter. "Whenever a man comes to my studio, looks over the pictures and buys the canvas that really pleases him," he continued, "I am fairly well satisfied that he is destined to make a notable collection if he has the necessary means, no matter what had taste or Bock of taste he shows in his first selections. It is only the man who has no. confidence in his own judgment, and who buys only what others tell him are good, for whom I have no hope. The tet is a picture is an educator and the man or woman who buys one and studles it is sure, sooner or later, to disenver its faults and its fine points, no matter how blind they were to them at first and no matter what flimsy trick

of the artist they were attracted by. Try it yourself if you doubt the truth of this assertion. You may know mothing of art. Buy a picture that pleases you, hang it where you can see at daily and look at it frequently. You will need no instruction to learn whether it has merit or is filled with defects. Many an art collector has been educated in this way. By and by the daub teplaced by a better picture, and the movice instinctively becomes a competent judge of what is meritorious or bad

EXHIBIT BY THE NEGRO.

Mt Will Have a Place in the United States Sociological Department at Paris.

Under the auspices of the United States government, the American negro he to have a distinctive exhibit at the Paris exposition. Thomas J. Calloway, of Washington, a prominent colored man, has been appointed to prepare this exhibit

A limited space has been set aside in the United States exhibit in sociology for this feature. It is aimed to show that "the people of African descent in America are civilized, Christianized, possessors of vast educational privileges. They are owners of perhaps half a billion dollars' worth of property. They are engaged in every industry and pursuit common to white Americans, and universally accredited with rapid progress. America can therefore furnish Europe with much ewidence of the negro's value as a laborer, a producer and a citizen, that the statecraft of the old world will be wiser in the shaping of its African pol-

The leading colored intercolonial institutions of the United States are arranging for creditable exhibits.

There are more than a dozen other features of the negro exhibit under

Every New England state will be called upon to contribute toward the exhibit.

OFFICIAL BATHTUBS.

From This Account We Learn How the Legislators Indulge in Their Ablutions.

Away down in the basement of the expitol, in the midst of the winding and mysterious passages of this subverranean section, are located the congressional bathrooms, where the statesmen cleanse their cuticles at the expense of Uncle Sam. There are about 15 tubs on the house side, and when congress is in session they are patronized at all hours of the day. The representatives who take their periodic tubbings in the capitol bathrooms are not bound by any particular hour or rule of bathing. They start in at any hour of the day (or night, if the house sats late), and are scrubbed and rubbed down by strong-armed attendants at government expense. The fact that the tubs are almost constantly occupied indicates the extent to which the privilege of a free bath is appreciated. In many of the hotels of the city patronmed by congressmen a charge is made for the use of the bath, and the thrifty representative can get around this expense by making his ablutions at the enpitol, says the Washington Star.

In both the senate and house wings of the capitol there are barber shops, where statesmen are shaved, and hair tonics, perfumes and soaps furnished by the government, so that if one has a mind to, the usual expenses of the barber shop can be avoided.

The Bieycle Among the Hindus. In an article, "A Hindu Home," in the December number of the Nineteenth Century, Hon. J. D. Rees tells how "at the sixth mile we meet the raja mounted, not on an elephant, but on a bieyele, and, but that an attendant with a broad gold sash over his shoulder runs in front and another behind, you might almost take him for common elay on a bike." Arrived at the palace, he finds that the rani is, from a domestic point of view, monarch of all be surveys, and her Brahmin husband bears the same relation to her that the late prince consort bore to Queen Victoria. The rani tells Mr. Rees that after breakfast "you can ride my son's bicycle in the courtyard, and my litthe boy, aged five, will ride his tricycle, and when I get a bicycle for my big daughter the party will be complete."

Armored Trains.

Armored trains, which are taking such an important part in the present campaign, usually consist of a powerthat engine, three iron tracks, a water tank and a passenger car. The sides are raised six feet, with three quarterlach boiler plates, and perforated with borizontal slits for the accommodation of rifles and Maxims. Each vehicle is empable of holding 50 or 60 men easily. WAS DOING SO AND SO.

Quick Retort of a Level-Headed Youngster to a Rather Pertinent Question.

Frank is a boy of less than five years. sturdy, round-headed and thick in the calves. He is always restless and ever hungry. For one so young he commands an amount of language, correctly pronounced, that is remarkable. He is a busy boy, with many queer schemes running through his head. But he shines when playing a knife and fork, for here is he truly great, says the Chicago Chronicle.

It was at a family reunion that he was asked and replied to a question of a personal nature. His retort silenced his inquisitive and would-be jocular uncle, while the remainder of the family-Frank excepted-roared with laughter. The party was too big to have all seated at the extension table, so the children-four in numberwere placed at a smaller table, where they were able to do as much damage as could have happened had they been with their elders.

Frank was served badly, for he has a fine appetite, and is not bothered with bashfulness. He bore down on a drumstick with vigor and filled his fat face with the meat. He was earnest in endeavor and suspended all conversation. One of his uncles glanced at the boy as he munched, and said:

"What are you doing, Frank?" The boy was employed on a large mouthful at the time, and, like a skillful general, he attended to the matter in mouth first. He carefully masticated the cud, swallowed with an air of satisfaction and then turning his head over his left shoulder replied as follows:

"Oh, I'm doing so and so." He immediately resumed operations on the drumstick.

WHERE ICE WAS SCARCE.

Amusing Experience of a Prima Donna in a One-Horse Southern Hotel,

Miss Dorothy Morton, prima donna. tells of an amusing experience which befell her several years ago when she was playing "one night stands" through the south. It was in a small town of Virginia, noted, even in that state, for its wretched hotels. Returning to the hotel after the night's performance Miss Morton desired some ice water, and after repeated calls an old darky struggled upstairs to take her order. The darky went as he came, and it seemed to Miss Morton that he never would come back.

Another call was made. Up he came again, saying: "Yas, missus, I'll bring it directly." Directly might have meant to-morrow or the next day as far as the waiter was concerned, for he didn't come back until summoned. His answer was always the same. Finally Miss Morton became thoroughly aroused, and asked him if there wasn't some way that the order could be com-

plied with. The old darky moved over to her with an air of secrecy, and in the greatest confidence said: "You see, missus, we've run out of ice to-night on account of you theatrical people. Der's only one piece left, and de man in de next room has that. Jest as soon as he goes to sleep I'll get his piece for you." Whereupon the thirsty opera star collapsed and said she'd have her water without frappe.

WRONG SIDE OF THE COW.

An Artistic Blemish That Was Overlooked by Many in a Detroit Painting.

"It has always seemed to me," says a writer in the Detroit Free Press, "that the pictorial artist should pay just a littleattention to truth and nature. Now there is a picture in a certain Detroit art store before which for some time past a little crowd has lingered to admire. The subject matter is excellent. There is a barnyard, with the usual accompaniment of hens and ducks. A dog sits on the step of the corncrib, and in the immediate foreground stands a pretty speckled bossy.

"A pictorial dairy maid is milking bossy. She is a charming creature, the dairy maid. Her hands are not big and coarse; her knuckles are not swollen, and her fingers do not resemble dill pickles. She is just a daisy dairy maid -but, saints alive! she's on the wrong side of the cow.

"Nonchalantly she sits on the left of the animal and milks, milks, milks. She looks, the while, around the landscape and smiles at the hens. Now, if the truth be known, that dairy maid wouldn't be on the left side of that meek-looking bossy longer than two minutes. Her head would be kicked

The Coming of Man. In his article on "Secrets of the Earth's Crust," in Knowledge, Prof. Cole says we have already advanced since Zittel wrote, in 1895: "The problem, where man first appeared on the earth and from what form he sprang, has, in spite of all efforts of modern geology and anthropology, up till now found no solution." Dr. Dubois has recently published his discovery of the remains of a man-like animal in Java, styled by him Pithecanthropus erectus, associated with extinct Pliocene mammals. These Javan remains would seem to indicate an anthropoid of exceptional zoological position, and probably of exceptional faculties. Dubois' discovery is, however, as yet a single step, founded upon a single skeleton. To some thinkers this step provides a field of vision surpassing all that went before; to others, the coming of man remains, to this day, one of the pro-

Cuban Postal Clerks. Of the 600 clerks employed in Cubs by the post office department fully 500

foundest secrets of the earth's crust.

ATTENDING THE WOUNDED.

Modern Provisions for Treatment of Sufferers on the Field of Battle,

Never have the arrangements for dealing with the wounded been in so thoroughly satisfactory a condition as they are to-day, says the Church Family Newspaper. During an engagement, and as the troops advance, the wounded are sought out as quickly as may be possible, their wounds temporarily dressed, fractures temporarily splinted and any other "first aid" given that may be necessary. Each soldier carries with him a small "first aid" equipment in his tunic, so that he may bandage himself or temporarily arrest bleeding, or give such help to a wounded comrade. After "first aid" is rendered the wounded are borne on comfortable litters to the "dressing places," which are sheltered spots a short distance behind the line of battle-usually in the rear of the artillery. Here they are examined by the surgeons; hemorrhage is securely arrested; bullets which can be easily and quickly removed are taken away; foreign bodies and splinters of bone or shell, if loose, are removed; limbs so secured as to render transport to the field hospital easy and comfortable, and anything else done which can be done with ease and rapidity. No big operation is done at these spots except in the case of limbs so shattered as to require immediate amputation. The surgeons at the "dressing places" do only what is absolutely necessary, and then the wounded are made comfortable in specially constructed ambulance wagons and transported to the field hospital.

RAILROADS BUILT IN 1899.

About 4,500 Miles of Track Laid in the Year-Best Record Since 1800.

The Railway Age has made a canvass of the country in regard to the building of new railroads during the past year, and finds that about 4,500 miles have been added in that fime. This is the greatest amount of new railroad that has been built in any one year since 1890, when 5,670 miles were completed. Scarcity of labor and the great increase in prices for rails and other supplies is believed to have had a material effect in keeping down the new mileage, and the coming year will without doubt see continuation of building.

Iowa stands at the head of the list of states in its figures for new mileage with 585 miles to its credit, although the previous ten years had seen little or no additions made to its railroads. A notable fact about the railroad building of the year is that there has been comparatively little building by new companies, while a number of the older roads have made important extensions. As examples, the Chicago & Northwestern has built 35714 miles; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 98 miles; the Northern Pacific, 95 miles in the United States and 29 miles in Canada; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 82 miles; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 160 miles; the Illinois Central, 190 miles; the Burlington system, 80 miles; the Louisville & Nashville, 74 miles; the Seaboard Air Line, over 100 miles; the Great Northern, 74 miles, and the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, 162 miles. During 1899 Massachusetts had the lowest record of new trackage, the number of miles being only 4.20.

VALUE OF ORATORY.

Elequent Flights Are Not of as Much Use Before Juries as Plain Fluency.

In an address before the Irish Literary society on "John Philpot Curran," Lord Russell of Killowen, the chief justice, declared the value of oratory to a lawyer is overrated. He asserted that it is an important vehicle for argument and for the enunciation and enforcement of great principles. "But," he said, "there is a tendency to run to seed in this regard, and to look upon fluency of speech as if it were oratory." Gifts of speech could never attain to their real momentum and power until founded upon a substratum of carefully acquired knowledge and upon solid argument. The opinion of the lord chief justice is that of most men who have considered the subject. The art of oratorical flights is less practiced, not so much because men are less able to make such speeches, but because they have lost their value. They are of slight use before juries and of no use with judges. There is a popular disposition to distrust the man, who makes too great a display of his gifts of speech when he makes an address. The public, being more enlightened, has come to weigh arguments more carefully. When the orator is able to appeal to the passion of the moment he is sometimes influential, but there his power ends. This is why the leaders of the bar to-day are not great orators, but rather men with the carefully acquired knowledge which they are able to present logically to the judge or jury they would convince.

Crime Upon Crime. In sentencing a prisoner to be hanged for the murder of a soldier Lord Eskgrove dilated upon the crime as follows: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propel the lethal weapon through the bellyband of his regimental breeches, which were his majesty's!"

Tomb of the Csars. It is not generally known that the remains of all the czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neval All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble, without MODERN MEANING OF GUN.

The Word In More Often Applied to the Great Engines of Death.

"The evolution of the word 'gun' forms an interesting study in up-todate etymology," remarked one of a party of newspaper men, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "A dozen or so years ago we all understood gun to mean a fowling piece—a shotgun as distinguished from a rifle or a musket. Heavy and light ordnance, in fact all pieces of artillery, without regard to size, were known as cannon. That, of course, was where people made an effort to speak English. Out in the frontier the word gun was applied exclusively to pistols.

"Nowadays the nomenclature has curiously changed. By degrees the good old word gun has become monopolized by the long slim, murderous machines that constitute our modern artillery. We speak of quick-fire guns, eight-inch, ten-inch, twelve-inch guns, and the word seems singularly apropos. They are not cannon. 'Cannon' immediately suggests the big, lumbering, black-throated, smooth-hores of the past. The word conjures up all sorts of curious antique pictures - swabbers naked to the waist, motionless men holding lighted matches, frigates lashed together and firing into each other's ports, Sepoys bound to the muzzle, neat geometric pyramids of round shot in neat geometric forts, the charge of the Light Brigade, and lots of other things too numerous to men-

MANY DIFFERENT COCKTAILS.

The Bartender Says There Is No Limit to the Varieties That Can De Made.

"How many kinds of cocktails are there, do you suppose?" said the bartender. One man said six, another ten, while an Englishman hazarded a thousand, but no one paid any attention to him. Finally they all gave it up, and the bartender had the chance he had been waiting for, says the New York

"How many, then?" they asked. "I don't know," said the bartender. "I have only been in the business ten years, but there are very many. Some years ago when I was in 'Frisco, a man told men I could i't make one dozen different cocktails. I told him I could make four times as many. Finally we made a bet. He used to come in every morning, and I guaranteed that I would make him a different cocktail every morning for 40 days. If I failed I was to foot the bill, otherwise he was to pay. I got through all right. For 40 days I made a different cocktail for him every morning, and finally I threw in eight more just as a flourish.

"There was not, of course, much difference between them, but quite enough for an experienced man to be able to distinguish them, and so I won. The truth is there is no limit to the varieties of cocktail, and I should not be surprised to see an experienced man reach the hundred mark

FOR SWELLS ONLY.

Rigs Are Not Allowed in Hyde Park, London, Except They Are i=Livery.

Americans visiting London for the first time are more than likely to hail a hansom the day they arrive and start promptly to see the Row, says a New York exchange. Half the books, stories, newspaper articles, etc., treating of English life make prominent mention of this, the smartest driveway in the world. Lordon society circles largely about Hyde Park, and naturally enough tourists regard it as a good starting place from which to study British manners and peoples. Imagine, then, the indignation and the disgust of a pair of pretty g rls, accustomed to traverse home drives in any fashion they like, to be warned back from Hyde Park entrance by a six-foot arm of the law. No tips, no remonstrances, no pleading has the slightest effect upon stern "bobby," who simply orders cabby to depart, and tell his fares to get a more correct equipage if they desire to take part in the Row parade. It is livery or nothing, and if the visitor continues to long for a glimpse of the Hyde Park show, she must have boots and breeches to drive per, thereby having at least the semblance of a private establishment. No admittance is the standing exile for the ostensible cab.

WARRING IN THE CHOIR.

Inn Maclaren Says Choristers Quarrel Almost as Readily as Irish Patriots.

Rumors reach or e's ears that the power of quarreling within certain. church choirs can only be exceeded by the high spirit of a body of Irish patriots, and that there is almost nothing so trivial and invisible but that it will set a choir by the ears, writes Ian Maclaren, in Ladies' Home Journal. It may be the place in the stall, or the singing of a particular part, or a correction of the choirmaster, or a word of approval to another chorister, or a remark dropped by one of the choir-so tender are the feelings of a choristeranything, or for that matter, nothing, will hurt. He will sulk, or make urpleasant remarks, or resign, or drive some other persons out, and then on some great occasion all the menthers of the choir will resign and take themselves so seriously that the event will be considered equal in interest to a war. Upon the whole, the choir rather enjoys a crisis of this kind, for it gives stimulus to the artistic temperament. But there are some who do not enter wholly into the enjoyment.

Australia's Gold. Australia's gold production in the last half century has amounted to considerably more than £400,000,000.

CATS CAN SWIM.

An Old Fisherman Relates a Reliable Story in Hinstration of That Fact.

"Can cats swim?" was asked of an old fisherman, according to a New York exchange.

"Why, certainly," was the reply,"and that reminds me of a cat that I once tried to drown that swam ashore. Surely there must have been hundreds or thousands of people who have drowned cats in the same way, but nevertheless this was an experience of my own. We had a cat that we wanted to get rid of, and as humane a way as any to kill it was by drowning. So I put a couple of bricks in the bottom of an old grain sack, and put in the cat, and tied the bag up carefully and securely and walked down to the end of a big wharf and stood there and swung the bag with the cat and the bricks in it round like a sling until I could give it a good momentum and then let it go, and slung it out to fall and sink in the water, I should say 20 feet away.

"I supposed, of course, that that was the last of the cat, but the next morning the first thing I saw when I went out of the house was the cat sitting on

the veranda. "I suppose the bag had a weak spot in it somewhere, the bricks were heavy and sharp-cornered and swinging the bag round that way started it more, and the cat was desperate; and with the bag that way it scratched and tore its way out and got to the wharf and clawed its way up and came ashore. "Can a cat swim? Why, sure!"

YOUR PROPER WEIGHT.

Prof. Huxley Tells How the Normal Man's Avoirdupois Should Be Distributed.

Prof. Huxley gave the following table of what a full-grown man should weigh, and how his weight should be

divided: Weight, 154 pounds, made up thus: Muscles and their appurtenances, 68 pounds; skeletor, 24 pounds; skin, 101/2 pounds; fat, 28 pounds; brain, 3 pounds; thoracic viscera, 31/2 pounds;

blood which would drain from body, 7 pounds. This man ought to consume per diem: Lean beefsteak, 5,000 grains; bread, 6,000 grains; milk 7,000 grains; potatoes, 3,000 grains; butter, 600 grains; water, 22,9 0 grains.

His heart should beat 75 times a minute, and he should breathe 15 times a minute. In 24 hours he would vitiate 1,750 cubic feet of pure air to the extent of 1 per cent.; a man, therefore, of the weight mentioned ought to have 800 feet of well ventilated space.

He would throw off by the skin 18 ounces of water, 3 m grains of solid matter, and 4 0 grains of earbonic acid every 24 hours, and his total loss during the 24 hours would be six pour ds of water, and a little over two pounds of other matter.

THE BIBLE FOR STYLE

Author of "Cruise of the Cachelot" Tells Where He Learned to Write,

Frank T. Bullet, whose stories of the sea have won him great fame, never had proper education. He was a poor boy, and his youth was spent in toil. Asked to what source he owed his power of writing, he arswered: source of my 'style,' as you are pleased to term it, is the Pible. I began reading that earlier than I can remember; I am 43 years of age, 15 years of which I spent at sea, climbing up from cabin boy to chief mate, and I have read the Bible through from cover to cover 25 times. You cannot quote me the first half of any verse but what I will be able to give you the second half. Nothing has taken hold of my beart and soul like the Bible. I used to preach in the open air, and sometimes, when I felt I had no words of my own, I would recite a whole chapter by memory from Isaiah or Job or one of the Gospels, The Bible and John Bunyor have really formed my style. But then there's the ir spiration of the sea! What colors in sky and water! Dip your pen in those, and you can't fail to be picturesque and interesting."

A Typical Australian Tribe. Prof. Hadden read a paper on the customs and characteristics of a fairly typical tribe of Australia, the Yarikanna, of Cape York, North Queensland. Among the peculiar customs noted was that children must take the "land" or "country" of their mother. that a wife must be taken from another country, and that all who belong to the same place are regarded as brothers and sisters. Six Yarikanna men were measured, with average height five feet four inches. A lad was initiated by the men of the clan into which he must subsequently marry. He was anointed with "bush medicine" in the groin, chest and temples to make him grow.

Drying Linen in Ballooms. A Paris laundry has started a novelty in the drying and purifying of linen, and has succeeded in convincing most of its customers that the notion is a good one. The air about 100 feet above the house tops is particularly good for linen, say the proprietors, and they accordingly send for shirts and collars for a balloon trip. Bamboo frames are attached to a captive balloon, and the linen, "rough dry," is fixed to the frames and sails away in the air. The balloon makes six ascents daily, and an extra charge is made for each article that undergoes the treatment.

Largest Army Ever Used. The total force sent out to South Africa is the largest number of British troops ever put into the field at one time. At Waterloo Wellington was in command of 67,000 soldiers, while in the Crimean war only 25,000 were engaged in any single battle.

A GRAVEYARD PROMOTER.

An Enterprising Missourian Who Has Become a Plutocrat in the Business.

"You eastern people are not the only enterprising inhabitants of the globe," said an enthusiastic man in a New York business house, according to the Sun of that city. "I have a neighbor' in Pemiscot county, my state, Missouri, who is a sort of plutocrat in graveyards. Some years ago he opened a tombstone factory in his part of the state, and as he marked down the price, he had quite a boom in his business. In a short time there was a monument or headstone at every grave in the cemetery, and as live people do not buy tombstones, this man's business was hit by what your Wall street folks call a flurry. What does he do but go to another town not far away and buy a graveyard of his own, and put down the price of lots. This caused quite a cemetery boom until all the lots were disposed of. As soon as some of the people began to die the enterprising tombstone dealer was again in the whirl, or, as my old friend Wilbur F. Storey was wont to say of his paper, on the top crest of the advancing wave. In a year or so he had every grave in the cemetery marked with his goods, and another thud hit his business. But he rallied, went to another town, invested in another graveyard site, and manipulated this scheme as he had the others, and with like results.

"That makes three cemeteries he has started, filled and marked, and the last time I saw him he told me he was looking for another. He is now known as a graveyard promoter."

NIGHTKEYS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Why a Brooklyn Man and Wife Reocived Them from Their Next-Door Neighbors.

A Brooklyn man and wife have had two peculiar experiences which have caused them to be talked about in their neighborhood. A few months ago they went out for the evening and forgot to take a nightkey. The servant was out the same night. When the man and his wife returned and failed to get a response to their ring, the husband smashed one of the windows and crawled in. In this way he opened the door and admitted his wife, says the New York Sun.

One experience of this character is sufficient to make an impression, but it left no warning on the mind of this man. Not long after the incident he and his wife again went out and forgot a night key. Failing to get in on their return the man sent his wife to a neighbor's while he went over to a hotel nearby to borrow a jimmy, as he had decidtd to get in with that and save the expense of a window glass. Armed with the implement he returned, and after considerable effort he forded the door, walked upstairs and found his neigh, bors and his wife enjoying themselves. He had forced the doors of his neighbors' house, adjoining his own and architecturally a counterpart of it. Then his wife made the discovery that she had the key of her house.

Among the Christmas offerings received by the man and wife was a bunch of night keys.

ODD CALENDARS

There Is One Used in Russia That Is Twelve Days Ahend of Everything Else.

The most out-of-date almanae is that possessed by Russia, while the palm for the "largest circulation" goes to that issued from Peking. Incredible though it may sound, it is nevertheless a fact! that the land of the Great White Tsar still cherishes a calendar which is 12 days ahead of everybody else, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is true that our own dalerdar was 11 days out until 1751. Then our English forefathers put it straight by dropping these spare days out of the reckoning, much to the dismay of the uneducated. The public state of mird at that time may best be realized from the fact that it held riotous mass meetings, to protest against the "robbery," with bands and banners, from the latter of which blazed forth its grievance: "Give us our 11 days!" Indeed, it was not until several heads had been broken. by the swords of the military that those which still remained intact cooled sufficiently to appreciate the fact that the change was inevitable, and not merely the outcome of a government dodge to fleece the workingman out of 11 days' pay.

The Scots and Davarians,

In a paper on "Recent Ethnographical Work in Scotland," read before the British association, Mr. Gray described his observations on the color of the hair and eyes of the schoolchildren of East Aberdeenshire. The pigmentation of the Scotch children was shown in a table and compared with the continental districts, whence, according to tradition and history, the lowland Scots derived a large element of their population-viz.: Schleswig-Holstein, Lueneberg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the reputed original seats of the Angles and Saxons. The tables showed that the three north German districts were more blonde than East Aberdeenshire. Germany got more brunette and less ! blonde from north to south and we must go as far as upper Bavaria to get a district approximating in pigmentation to East Aberdeenshire.

Was Thoroughly Sonked.

At Wichita in the early days a spiritualistic seance was held, which a cowboy attended, who, after trying other i notables, asked for "any man who was drowned in Noah's flood." A shadowy individual appeared and after a groan ! or two induced the cowboy to ask: "1 ! suppose you're burning all the time?" "Burning?" whispered the ghostly visitant in reply. "I should say not. I ain't dried out yet."

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très révandue en Louisi ne et dans tous les Etats du Sud. L'Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne. \$12.00 Edition hebdomadaire, \$3.00.