A LEGAL PROBLEM.

Difficulties of Brooklyn Widow, Who Desires to Adopt Intended Husband of Dead Daughter.

Mrs. Mary Augustus Mott, a Brooklyn widow, with a fortune of \$500,000, has petitioned the supreme court to legally sanction her adoption of Charles H. Crane. Mr. Crane is 26 years old, wealthy, and a member of a family prominent in the social affairs of Brooklyn. While the adoption of minors is a common legal proceeding, there is no provision in the statutes for the adoption of an adult, and Mrs. Mott is not altogether confident that her petition will be granted. In the event of the supreme court's refusal to sanction the adoption an effort will be made to have the legislature pass a special enabling measure.

Mrs. Mott, who is 50 years old, lives in a handsome house at 137 Bainbridge street. She has no living children and no near kindred.

A romance lies behind the legal proceedings. Mr. Crane was engaged to marry Mrs. Mott's only daughter. Three years ago, just before the time set for the wedding, the young girl died. The loss of her daughter affect-

ed Mrs. Mott deeply. It had been arranged that after the wedding Mr. Crane and his bride were to live with her mother. Mrs. Mott became much attached to the young man, who has never ceased grieving over the loss of his affianced. Mutual grief was the basis of the attachment existing between the mother and the young man.

After her daughter's death Mrs. Mott urged Mr. Crane to make her home his home, and he has lived at her

The wording of the petition for adoption filed with the Brooklyn supreme court by Mrs. Mott's attorney is peculiar, in view of the fact that Mr. ·Crane is a grown man, a banker at 30 Broad street, where he is associated with his father's firm, Crane & David-

BABY BAPTIZED WITH BEER.

A Wisconsin Man and Father Advoeates a Novel Preventive of Intemperance.

Baptism with beer as a preventive of intemperance is advocated in a curious document on file in the office of the registrar of deeds in Manitowoc, Wis. Following is a copy of the document, in which the original spelling is given, but names are omitted:

"In accordance with the laws of the state of Wisconsin, and upon a request of the midwife, Mrs. M-, I make the following statement:

"On the 21st day of July, 9 o'clock p. m., in the year of our Lord, 1885, my wife, Victoria, born ----, has, under the manistance of said Mrs. ---, a male child born, whose weight was about the same as what the weight of a full-grown old-country hair is. I have baptised the child, and have given him the names \overline{G} — \overline{F} —. This baptizing been done in the same way and manner as I have already baptized 13 babies of my wife and myself before; that is, the baby receives by the proclamation of his name, a good smell of a pure glass of lager bier. By my experience I can recommend this cere-mony of baptizing, the result is, without exception, that such a boy so baptized will never become a drunkard nor will he vote, when he gets of age. for prohibition of intoxicating liquors, high license, or for any other humbug

of temperance fanatisism. "M ____, Wis., July 25, 1885. "R K....."

TO BUILD TOKIO TRAMWAY.

Band of Fifty American Laborers and . Mechanics to Lay Tracks for Surince Road in Inpanese City.

New Yorkers who visit Japan a few weeks from now will see a familia? sight—a band of 50 American laborers and mechanics ripping up the principal streets of Tokio and laying tracks for a surface road. American steel rails will be laid through 20 miles of streets, and, as soon as they can be completed in the shops at Providence, R. I., 40 air-power cars will be shipped to the Japanese capital.

The Tokio Tramway company has contracted for this much already, the amount involved being \$40,000. The contract is made with the International Air Power company, of which Joseph H. Hoadley is president and Richard Croker and Joseph Leiter are stockholders.

The cars are to be completed in eight months' time. At the company's shops in Providence 2,000 men have been set to work on the contract. If the new line and cars prove satisfactory in Tokio other Japanese cities will take them. Tokio alone has \$1,500,000 to spend for street transit as soon as it can make up its mind what is the best

FOR HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

Ming Oscar Orders Von Post's Princ Pumphlet on Tuberculosis Circulated in Factories.

R. A. von Post's prize pamphlet on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, of which 200,000 copies have already been distributed by the Swedish government to school boards, district officials, physicians, etc., is now, by order of King Osear, to be sent out to the number of 200,000 copies to factories throughout the country for distribution among employes. The pamphlet, which is called "How Can We Combat Tuberculosis?" tells in a clear, simple way how the disease takes root. how its dangers may be leasened, and points out simple sanitary measures.

"Hebrews in Italy. It is estimated that the population of Italy includes about 50,000 Hebrews. materially to the soft of the news.

DISCOVERS A NEW PROCESS.

A Swins Scientist Produces Oxygen from the Air by a Secret Method. of His Own Invention.

At a dinner given by Henry B. Mo-Dowell at the Players' Club, New York. to Raoul Pictet, a Swiss scientist, oxvgen was produced from air by a secret process, used for the first time in this country. The demonstration was made in the presence of M. Bruwnert, the French consul general; John Brooks, a Boston capitalist; Edward A. Sumner, who represented Sir Thomas Lipton, and Maj. Gardenshire, a lawyer connected with the General Liquid Air company. According to Mr. Me-Dowell it was a perfect success.

For the experiment a simple apparatus, consisting mainly of copper tubes, was used. Atmospheric air was taken in at one end and at the other oxygen was shown by the production of a calclum light from the ignition of the gas. Liquid air was employed in the

process. M. Pictet asserts that with a 500horse power plant he can produce daily 500,000 cubic feet of oxygen, 1,000,008 cubic feet of nitrogen and 1,600,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas. The last named product will, it is said, pay for the cost of the entire production and the oxygen and nitrogen will rep resent the net profit. As 2,000 cubic feet of oxygen is estimated to be equal in heating power to a ton of coal, the process is considered to be of great value from a commercial standpoint.

GIFT FROM ELLEN TERRY.

Presents Bas-Relief of Herself to the Section for the Blind in the Library of Congress.

Miss Ellen Terry has sent to Miss Griffin, librarian for the blind in the library of congress, a beautiful basrelief of herself cut in Parisian marble from one of her most famous portraits, that her blind friends of the capital may feel how she looks.

This tribute will be better understood when it is known she visited the pavilion where the blind read and play, and where an entertainment is given by the philanthropic women and men of the city every afternoon. During the visit she met and talked to the blind and became so enthused with the work done for them she presented each of the blind ones with a ticket for one of her performances. They

were wild with enthusiasm. Miss Terry was so touched by their emotion she sent word to have them brought behind the scenes to talk with her and Sir Henry Irving. Then Miss Terry laughingly described herself and let them pass their hands over her head. As the ordinary picture was of no benefit to them in recalling one who had so endeared herself to them, she promised something better. This was fulfilled when the bas-relief came.

DEATHS EXCEED BIRTHS.

During the Last Ten Years Cuba Had - 40,509 Births and 101,932 Deaths.

Maj. John G. Davis, surgeon of United States volunteers and chief sanitary officer of Havana, Cuba, has forwarded to the war department some statistics in regard to births, deaths, marriages and immigration. These statistics cover the last ten years ended December 31 last and show that during that decade there were 40,509 births, 9,596 marriages and 101,932 deaths, an apparent excess of 61,423 deaths over births. The death rate was heaviest during 1898, 1897 and 1896, in the order named. Of the total number of deaths during the decade 5,413 were from yellow fever and 96,-519 from other causes.

Of the 40,509 births during the ten years covered by the report 34,498 were whites, 2,248 negroes and 3,763 mulat-

AFRAID OF A CAMERA.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, Runs Away When the Attempt in Made to Take His Picture.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who is not the handsomest man in the world, and who is the counterpart of a backwoods farmer, has a natural aversion for a camera. It is almost impossible to get him to stand before one of these instruments long enough to have his photograph taken. When the Milwaukee boomers lined up at the Raleigh hotel, Washington, the other day for the purpose of having their photographs taken the Missouri senator was invited to be one of the party. "Not on your life," said the senator, as he beat a hasty retreat and made a bee line for home.

WED BY DEAD MAN'S VOICE.

The Marriage Service Was Recited in a Phonograph by the Bride's Father.

Although the father of Miss Edith L. Smith, of New York, who was married at Binghamton, N. Y., the other day to Frank T. Mercereau, has been dead for several weeks it was his voice that pronounced the marriage ceremony. Rev. Mr. Smith was taken suddenly ill while the bride was in the south and died before her return. Before his death he recited the marriage

service into the phonograph used. The bride and bridegroom answered the questions that came like a spirit voice from the machine and the spectators were strangely affected.

An Expensive Habit. The English fashion of hyphenating aristocratic names increases the cable tolls on war messages almost as much as the other fashion of including the aristocratic titles, while, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, neither fashion adds materially to the interest or imper-

AN OBLIGING LANDLORD.

An Alabama Boniface Keeps Ferreta to Clear Out the Rata When They Annoy Guests.

"Recently I had an experience with rats that I will not soon forget," said

D. B. Purks, of Fredericksburg, Pa. "It happened in this way: I was traveling through Alabama, and landed in a small town, worn out after a day's overland travel in a broken-down buggy, and sought the only tavern the town boasted. After I had been in bed about 15 minutes I was startled to hear strange and curious noises—the most unnatural in sound I had ever heard. I immediately proceeded to investigate the cause of this midnight disturbance, and lit the candle, the only illuminant procurable, and to my surprise beheld ten of the largest rats, in my opinion, ever seen. They ranged in size from an average squirrel to an ordinary dog. Not the least fear was manifested by these rats. They deliberately surveyed me, and continued the work of eating my shoes. One large fellow, evidently master of ceremonies, was bold enough to attempt to bite me. This affront was more than I could stand. Jumping back into bed, I screamed for the landlord. who, after being awakened from a drunken sleep, slowly shuffled up to this chamber of horrors, dignified as as room, and contemptuously inquired the cause of the racket. After stating the nature of the trouble, he 'allowed' he would settle it in short order. In about ten minutes rats poured into the room in droves to the number of about 150, all sizes and conditions, large and small, lean and fat, and squeaking and apparently frightened. I thought something unusual must have transpired, when my suspicions were confirmed by the arrival of several ferrets whose eyes sparkled with glee at the slaughter they proceeded to institute.

"As soon as I collected myself after the execution I hastened out of the room, and made myself as comfortable as possible in a chair, waiting for day to break, that I could shake the town. Although I made my escape in carpet slippers, it was one of the happiest incidents of my life. The landlord evidently thought nothing of the occurrence. He said it happened very often, and he always kept a supply of ferrets to clean the rats out when they became unmanageable and too annoying to his guests."—Washington

SHARPSHOOTERS' MARKS.

How the Philippine Insurgents Found the Range by Certain-Objects in the Field.

The killing of Gen. Lawton by the bullet of some unknown Filipino sharpshooter recalls an interesting lit-tle story which was fold in the corridor of the Grunewald by one of the officers of the Tennessee regiment when it pussed through the city recently on its way home from service in

the far east. "In the first advance which we made north of Manila," he said, "we discovered that the native sharpshooters were exceedingly fond of locating range-marks on ground they thought we would be apt to traverse. They would know the exact elevation necessary to drop a bullet at some bush, stump, or pile of stones, and if a soldier approached the spot he was pretty certain to get it. Sometimes several men would be killed or wounded before the deadly indicator would be observed, and when any sharp-shooting was going on our boys learned eventually to avoid all conspicuous objects that looked as if they might have been selected as range marks. Otherwise the Filipinos were not re-

markable as shots." A very similar story was told by soldiers who participated in the fighting before Santiago. They say that almost every Spanish rifleman hidden away in a tree-top had a scale of distances carefully noted by marks at various points, and some of the rangefinders acquired sinister fame. Some little distance from the first emergency hospital was the wreck of a heavy two-wheeled native wagon, with a pole sticking straight up into the air. It was on the edge of a path to the nearest creek, which was frequently traversed, and three soldiers were shot near the heap of rubbish before it became evident that a hidden sharpshooter was using it to sight by. A couple of days later there was a systematic raid on the men in the tree-tons and most of them were swept out by the machine guns, but in the meantime the old wagon and other objects that appeared to have been located as distance-marks were scrupulously shunned. It was very possible that the gallant Lawton chanced to get in line with some such indicator at the moment he received his death wound .-- N. O. Times-Dem-

Bibles for Packing. Bibles are often made use of in the gold-leaf trade; the gold-leaf being packed in books made of paper leaves cut from the Bible. There is no intention on the part of the dealers to be irreverent in thus using the pages of the Bible, but it has become a universal practice in the trade. Most of the gold-leaf goes to shops where artists' materials are sold, and it is packed between printed sheets because the slight indentations in the paper made by the printing serve to hold the delicate film of gold in place. The reason for using the Bible sheets is that the Bible is usually printed in small type and is always very evenly set, and the impression of the type on the paper is very slight, but quite enough to hold the gold-leaf in place without injuring it. Small type editions of the prayer book are used for similar reane ... Cincing eti Enquirer

HOODOOS ON RAILWAY TRAIN.

A Whistling Passenger and the One with "Ear Heaters" Brought on a Severe Storm.

The conductor of a railway train that pulled out from Jersey City was taking up tickets. One of his passengers was whistling as he hauled out his. The conductor handed it back unpunched. When the conductor returned from the rear coach he hesitated at the seat of the whistling man and then passed on. When he made the second trip though the car, after the train had left Trenton, he again took the ticket of the jubilant passenger and returned it without the usual performance. After this had been repeated a bald-headed passenger in a starboard seat apologized to the conductor and asked him why he didn't punch the whistler's

"I am not superstitious," was the reply, "but I am afraid if that fellow doesn't stop whistling we shall run into a blizzard, or off the track, or have a collision."

The bald-head said that was cheerful information coming from a con-

"Well, you asked me, and I have told you. I never knew it to fail. I know whistling is considered by some as an evidence of good nature, but when it is done in a railway coach it is in line with the crow of a hen. What on earth a man wants to whistle for when he is in a car I don't know. But that is neither here nor there. It is bad luck, especially if the conductor punches the ticket while the man is whistling."

"Why don't you ask him a question and punch his ticket while he is answering?"

"That would do no good. He must not have his lips puckered when I take the ticket. Besides, I don't know what to ask him without appearing impertinent. I can't think of anything to ask."

"Is that a notion common to conductors?"

"I can't say how general it is, but I have had it many years, and I know others who think the same. A locomotive engineer doesn't like to have anybody whistle in his pilot."

"But you will have to take up that ticket before he leaves the car?" "Certainly. But he may stop whistling. If he doesn't I shall have to take it up just the same, but the damage will be done then."

"What damage? "Why, the hoodoo will be running the train by that time. I know what I am talking about."

"Philadelphia; all out for Philadelphia!" shouted the porter.

The whistling passenger seized his satchel and started for the door. The conductor overtook him and said: "This is not your station."

"I am going to stop over here one train." "Give me that ticket, quick!" cut in

the conductor, "so that I can fix it, or it won't be good for a stopover." The passenger complied, as he resumed his whistling. The conductor usually turns his train over to another at Philadelphia, but this time the same conductor continued to Baltimore. When the train was under headway again the bald-headed pas-

senger congratulated the conductor. He smiled and made no reply. Just after the train left Wilmington it came to a stop in the open and stood there for an hour. The locomotive had got the kinks. When it started again it was at fitful speed. When it finally reached Baltimore a snowstorm had overtaken it, or it had run into one. The conductor left the train

"It might have been all right," he explained to the bald-headed passenger, "but a man got on at Wilmington who wore ear muffs, and I knew then we were in for it. It may be wrong about whistling men, but when a man gets on my train wearing heaters on his ears then I know there is trouble coming. I am not superstitious, but

there are things you can't get round." The train was three hours late at its destination. The storm was at its height. The street cars had stopped. Cabs were three dollars spiece.—N. Y.

Arranging Table for Formal Dinner. The plates, which should be placed at even distances apart, usually 21/2 feet, should be as handsome as one can afford, and the silver is arranged with two dinner-forks, a fish and an oyster fork at the left of each plate. At the right are two dinner-knives and a soupspoon. Fish-knives are no longer used. the fork being considered sufficient to cut the fish. A cut-glass or Bohemian glass goblet for water should be placed at the right. The goblet is now deemed more elegant than the tumbler. The ice-water is not placed upon the table nowadays, but is left on the sideboard in glass pitchers, from which it is served by the servant when needed. The floral decorations vary according to individual taste. A centerpiece should never be too large, and should never extend within a foot of the plates, nor be so high that the guests cannot look over it.—Frances De Forest, in Wom-

A Healthy Locality. To all appearance Ardnamurchan, on the west coast of Scotland, is a great place for longevity. Whether it. is because of the soft and salubrious

an's Home Companion.

climate or the remoteness of the place from the centers and the sins of population, or something indigenous to the Ardnamurshan nature, it would be rash to say; but certain it is that an Ardnamurchanite seems to have a good chance of becoming a patriarch. Within 30 years many of the inhabitants have been cut off at varying ripe ages between 100 and 112.—Scottish

MUTILATED BILLS.

The Treasury Never Redeems Thom When They Have Been Purposely injured.

I am told at the treasury department that it is not possible for a person to defraud the government by what they call "piercing"-that is, by clipping off small slices of several bank notes and fitting them together to resemble a complete note. Such offenses have been committed and the guilty persons sent to the penitentiary, but the treasury never redeems the bills and the loss falls upon the persons who send them in for redemption. There are several ways of committing frauds of this nature, and they are done so skillfully as to escape detection except by experts. There is now a \$500 note on exhibition at the treasury which was made up of 16 different slices of other notes so skillfully fitted together as to escape the notice of a number of banks and many people who handled it.

Another process is called "splitting." For example, the swindler takes a tendollar and a one-dollar note, splits them, and pastes the back of the "ten" on the front of the "one" and the front of the "ten" on the back of the "one," and passes the two bills over the counter to his victim with the "ten" side up of both of them. Another scheme is to cut off the corner of a ten-dollar note containing the numerals and paste it upon the corner of a one-dollar and passing it to the victim folded so that only the "ten" will show; but it takes a great deal of skill to commit these frauds.

"Raising" money, as it is called, is done with great accuracy. To make a ten-dollar bill, a two-dollar bill containing the head of McPherson is usually chosen because of the close resemblance. Wherever the figure or the word "two" appears it is erosed and the figure or the word "ten" substituted. Of course an expert would discover the fraud instantly, because the tendollar bills do not carry the head of McPherson.

The treasury officials have been endeavoring to reduce the number of designs on our paper money so that people might become more accustomed to them, for those who are unaccustomed to handling money are the more easily defrauded by "raised" bills.

The government loses nothing by these fraudulent practices because they are always detected when the bills are sent in for redemption, and defective money is returned to the bank or the merchant from which it came. On the contrary, the government gains the value of every note that is mutilated or lost or destroyed. This amounts to millions of dollars every year as the result of fires, floods, shipwrecks, and other causes. The treasury will redeem portions of mutilated bills for their actual value, provided they have not been tampered with. That is to say, if you take one-half of a ten-dollar bill to the redemption bureau, you can get a five-dollar note for it, and if the other half ever comes in that will be redeemed in a similar manner, but pieces smaller than two-fifths of a whole note will not be redeemed. Three-fifths or more of a note is redeemed at its full value.

A woman in New England placed \$48 in bank bills in the oven of the kitchen stove in order to hide it from her husband. She forgot to take it out, and in the morning he kindled a hot fire and reduced the money to a crise before his wife remembered where it was. She picked up the ashes, enough to half fill a wine glass, put them in a little box and sent them down to Washington to be redeemed. The experts, by the use of magnifying glasses, identified the bills to the amount of \$36.3and sent her that money, but it cost her \$12 to fool her husband, and she will probably not try it again. Chicago

ONE CONUNDRUM.

That Was All the Club Was Able to Handle Before It Succumbed to the Inevitable.

They had started a conundrum club, and everyone was expected to come prepared with a number of good ones.

"I've got one," Anderson said. "What is it?" queried the rest. When is an apple pie?" He stopped, and every one looked at him,

but said nothing.
"Well," asked a man across the room, "go on. What did you stop there for?" "Go on? Where? What for?" he

asked. "Why, go on with your conundrum. When is an apple pie what?" "That's what I said." he replied.

"Well, we know; but what is the convedrum.
"When is an apple pie?"
"There isn't any sense in that." but in another fellow. "What's the

rest of it?" "There isn't any rest." persisted Anderson. "When is an apple pie?" "When is an apple pie what?" yelled the others.

"Who said an appe pie what?" "You did." "I didn't. I didn't say anything about an apple pie."

"You did." "I didn't." "You did."

"I didn't." And then the whole assembly sat on Anderson, and when the police came in and rescued him it took half an hour to explain that an apple was pie when it was closed up with sugar and crust and things, like the pastry. Is smashed up the club, though, and the conundrum's usefulness is that far established.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Would Not bny So Much. If some people would tell what they know instead of what they believe they wouldn't have so much to say:-Chicago FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Nearly all of the ice consumed in Great Britain comes from Norway. In Belgium penalties are imposed on persons who have the right to vote, but

do not avail themselves of it. Since the Tyrol first offered a. bounty on poisonous snakes, in 1896, it has been paid on 3,17? snakes.

Mexicans are not noted for their cleanliness, yet nearly every town in. Mexico has a public bathhouse. The crust of the earth under Japan

must be comparatively thin, judging by the number of earthquake shocks in that country. They average 500 a. Between Madagascar and the coast of India there are about 16,000 islands,

only 600 of which are inhabited, but most of which are capable of supporting a population. Mme. Loubet, wife of the president of France, is an expert milliner and a good! chess player. She has a large circle of girl friends who are advised by her to ?

cultivate themselves above "showy talents." An elephant in the Paris zoo had the toothache so much that he became melancholy, and a surgeon found one of his teeth so far gone it had to be either filled or pulled. It was decided ? to fill it. No anaesthetic was given the big animal, who seemed to understand the surgeon was working for its good,

NATIONAL POSTAL REVENUE

and filling.

and it patiently stood the hammering

A Source of Large Profit to Many Nations, But Only a Convenience in the United States.

According to recent treasury bulletins the revenue from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes. and postal cards in the United States. during the quarter ending January 1, 1900, was \$24,300,000, indicating a revenue for the whole fiscal year of nearly \$100,000,000. For the last fiscal year ending July 1 the postal receipts were \$95,000,000. The year before that they were \$89,000,000 and the year before that they were \$82,000,000. They have been increasing yearly from \$14,000,-000 at the close of the civil war to \$33,000,000 in 1880 and \$60,000,000 in

Unlike the practice in most other countries, the postal business of the United States is operated not as a means of profit-making, but as a public convenience, and the custom of the government is, whenever, as sometimes happens, the postal revenues exceed the expenditures, to make a reduction in the postal charges or an increase in the number of deliveries or an enlargement of the districts served by carriers in order that the post office should be, as nearly as practicable, about self-supporting, with, perhaps, a small loss on the government side. In other countries, however, no such rule prevails and the postal business is regarded as a legitimate source of public revenue as are taxes on certain specified monopolies which go to the enrichment of the government. Indeed, the United States is the only important country in the world which does not make and apparently does not seek to make profit on its post office business. The Argentine republic, Bulgaria, Uruguay, Bosnia and Siam run their postal business at a loss for the reason, perhaps, that losses are unavoidable. Great Britain, for instance, takes in from its post offices £12,000,000 a year, the equivalent of \$60,000,000, and expends £8,000,000 a year, showing a net profit of \$20,000,000. It should be said, perhaps, in part explanation of this that the distances in Great Britain compared with those in the United States are very short; that few letters or packages are delivered at a loss; that the means of communication are more generally uniform, that the number of newspapers distributed by the English post office is materially less than the number in the United States, and that letter postage is the most profitable branch of the business. In the United States the rate of postage is the same from New York to Brooklyn as it is from New York to San Francisco, and in many parts of the west and south the delivery of a single letter, for which the government receives two cents, costs 50.

England is not, however, the only country in which there is a large profit in the postal business, France making in a year from this source of public revenue \$10,000,000 and Germany \$8,-000,000. What is more curious, perhaps, is the fact that Spain, in which thrift is not the universal government rule, makes \$2,500,000 on its post office department, the ordinary letter rate in Spain being five cents. Hungary makes a profit of \$2,000,000 on its postal system, British India and Belgium \$1,800,000 each, Austria \$1,000,000. Japan \$1,000,000, Holland \$750,000, Turkey \$600,000, Switzerland \$500,000, Portugal \$350,000, New Zealand \$350,000, Sweden \$250,000, Denmark \$100,000 and Greece \$25,000. It is inferred by some persons that in view of the length and complexity of Greek names the charges for extra postage in that country must account for the profit of \$25,000, as communication between Greeks by letter is very rare.—N. Y. Sun.

And Yet So Far.

She was talking to her husband over the long-distance line. He was in Duluth working. She and the little daughter were in St. Paul visiting. The daughter of the house was standing near the 'phone.

Something hubby said must have been exasperating, for the wife exclaimed, with emphasis:

"I wish I had you where I could get hold of you."

"Why don't you reach your hand in, mamma?" exclaimed Eleanor, whowas having her first observation of the long-distance variety of speaking device.—St. Paul Globe.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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