#### BADEN-POWELL'S SWORD.

Mue of the Finest Ever Made New Briangs to the Hera of Mafeking.

One of the finest swords ever made has recently been presented to Gen. Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, by the citizens of Port Elizabeth, in Bouth Africa. The hilt of the sword to of fine gold, and is surmounted by the head of a lion. The guard, also of Mne gold, is richly decorated, and has the monogram, "B. P." on one side and the arms of Port Elizabeth on the geverse. The scabbard is of scarlet welvet, richly adorned on the upper portion with the arms of Cape Colony, enameled in proper colors, and an African lion in fine gold. The cen-Wer band on the scabbard has the words, "Mafeking, 1899-1900," inclosed in victors' wreaths. The "shoe" is also composed of fine gold, and has a medallion on one side with the representation in the upper part of the colonel's well-known campaigning hat, rife, and emblems of literature, art and science. Below these are groups of cannon and palms, with the motter "Palmam qui meruit ferat." The blade is of fine steel, richly etched in elaborate style with a number of symbols illustrative of the life of the gallant general, and bears the following inscription: "Presented by the witizens of Port Elizabeth to Maj. Gen. Baden-Powell in con memoration of the gallant defense of Mafeking, 1909. M. Gumpert (mayor), W. P. Pinn (town clerk)." The whole work is exscuted in the best possible taste and ... a fine specimen of the goldsmith's ----art

#### ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT.

The Spot on Which Roub's Ark Rostof is Very Difficult to Reach.

The Ararat mountains in Armenia comprise two peaks situated seven Mismiles apart. They are known as Great and Little Ararat and are respectively 27,200 and 14,320 feet above the plain, mays the Scientific American. They martially belong to three countries.

Russia, Turkey and Persia. The mountains are covered on the tops with perpetual snow, ice and glaciera, The summit of Great Ararat was shed in 1860 by Prof. Parrot. and on September 2, 1900, a member of The Russian Geographical society named Peoggenpohl ascended the peak with a considerable party. The difficulties of the ascent are very great and his successful expedition will be welcome news in geographical circles. Ascents are rare, having been made in 1834, 1843, 1846, 1850 and 1856. Little Ararat is even more difficult to elimb, as its declivities are greater and steeper, its form being almost conical. It is believed to be the spot where the ark rested, but there is a tradition that Mount Judi, in southm Armenia. Was the spot. In tain is of volcanic origin and was in eguption in 1788, and in 1840 there was from the Mile and actions with earthquake shoo : the surrounding country. There is considerable literature depoted to the mountain.

### ECONOMY IN GUN TESTING.

Meavy Artillery Practice Would Be Too Coatly If Pull Charges ...Were Uned.

The method used in the United States navy for the economical training of the gunners is very interesting. It is a well-known fact, says the Washington Star, that the cost of Bring one of the large guns used in the navy is very great, amounting mometimes to \$1,000 or more. To save this expense a very simple method is employed. In the case of the large guns an ordinary Remington rifle is necured in the breech of the gun and Arectly in the center of the bore, so that when it is fired its builet takes the same direction as that of the regmlar projectile. The large gun is eighted in the usual manner. On secount of the lesser velocity of the small bullet the target is placed close to the ship and is made corresponddagly small.

The method used for the six-pounder or other small guns is slightly dif-Serent, as instead of the small rifle a wooden or dummy eartridge, the same 'hize as the regular cartridge, is employed. Through the center of this twooden cartridge runs a rifle barrel which is loaded with a 44-caliber car-

### TOPAZ IS MUCH FAVORED.

This Beautiful Gem Is Highly Prized by Pashionables at

Present.

"Not the least beautiful of the many memi-precious stones for which there Se always a large demand is the topes." maid a wholesale dealer in gerns to a Washington Star writer. "The name topaz suggests only a yellow stone, yet there are light blue, brown and green varieties which are frequently soid as aquamarines. The genuine aquamurine may, however, be easily dis-'tinguished from a topaz, as the former stone more closely resembles the color of green sea sait. Besides, the topas admits of a higher polish, and is extremely slippery to the touch. Strange to say, the yellow topos when slightly heated, becomes pink; heated further, the pink grows paler, and by long heatdag it is entirely expelled, leaving the green colorless. The sherry colored or brown topaz is bleacked in a very abort time by the rays of the sun or strong daylight, and all the white toposes Tound in nature have been colorized non this way. The toper is found in gran-Ste rocks in Siberia, Japan, Pera, Cey-Jan. Brazil and Maine and in volcania rocks in Colorado, Utah and New Mex-71 Am. "

#### HOW MASKS ARE MADE.

Interesting Particulars of a Thriving industry in founcherg. Germany.

Paper masks are made by doubling one sheet of a specially prepared paper, wetting it and molding it by hand over a face form; it is then dried by artificial heat. Openings are cut for eyes, mose and mouth, and it is painted and decorated by hand as desired, says the

Cincinnati Enquirer. The paper used by manufacturers at Sonneberg, Germany, where this is almost the only industry, is made in Oeslau and Schleusingen, and costs at present about 33 cents per 480 sheets. One sheet makes three of the common masks. The painting of cheap masks costs about 12 cents per gross, the molding of face costs about 4 cents per gross. Packing is figured at about three per cent., as the masks are rolled in brown paper, the ends being folded in to save string. The expenses are estimated at about 15 per cent, leaving the net profit 20 to 22 per cent., as the complete article sells at present at about 43 cents per gross. Last year the masks sold for about one-third of a cent each, and next year's price is expected to be 43 cents per gross.

The cost of raw paper next year, it is estimated, will be higher, and there will be an increase in the cost of painting. The hair used for mustaches, etc., cost last year 16 to 17 cents per pound, but this year 19 cents is paid. Manufacturers have no trouble in getting good prices, and are making handsome profits. These calculations are on the cheapest staple goods; on specialties the gain is more.

Wire masks are made by stamping a piece of wire netting about one foot square over a face mold in a large machine, inclosing the rough wire edges in a narrow strip of lead, and painting. The latter is done by hand in oil colors.

### RACE FOR CHINESE MARKET.

The Great Advantage to Shippers of Being Near the Principal Points.

It would be tedious to explain at length how it has come about that the British shipper finds it a positive disadvantage to be 2,000 miles nearer the Chinese market than his chief competitors, says John Foord, the secretary of the American Asiatic sesociation in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. It may suffice to say that the regulating influence of the Pacific routes has had something to do with this apparent anomaly. The distance from New York to Shanghai, by way of San Francisco is only 9,920 miles, or 2,440 miles less than that by way of Suez. It is needless to say that over the portion of this which is continental, there can be no effective competition with ocean rates of transportation. The full rate between New York and Shanghai, by way of Suez, would not be sufficient to carry freight overland from New York to San Francisco. But merchandise destined for China does not come to New York, unless for some suffielent reason, and when a great transcontinental system is ready to collect it at all points of production nearer the Pacific port and to make very moderate rates on it by pro-rating with Pacific steamship lines, the eastern route must meet the sut or lose the traffic. As a matter of actual experience, the ships traveling the eastern route find nodifficulty in underbidding their rivals on the Pacific, and unless where time is an important element, or the freight is especially valuable, very few goods manufactured on this side of the continent find their way to a Pacific port for shipment to China or Japan.

### MONTH OF ANNIVERSARIES.

September Has Been Pull of Monotonone Events for the People of Malta.

The month of September is full of anniversaries of great interest to the people of Malta. On September 8, 1565, the great siege of Malta was raised, when, the Turks being completely repulsed, Europe was saved from the common enemy. The third or fourth Sunday of the month is always made a fete in honor of Roger of Normandy, who liberated the slanders from the Saracens in 1090. History and the exigencies of an isolated position have accustomed Malta to invasion. Of all the enemies that have overrum the island time after time one horde only was dismissed once never to return, says a London paper.

It was just 100 years ago on the 4th of October that the garrison surrendered to the British after the famous blockade that lasted two years. Like Ireland, Malta has no vipera, and like the green isle, the flower of the world, as the Maltese call their home, owes its immunity to its patron saint. Malta is the island of St. Paul. The inhabitants delight in pointing out the spot where the saint landed. the grotto where he was imprisoned and the exact place where, shaking

the viper from his hand into the fire,

he took no hurt. He then cursed all

venomons animals out of the land. Indiana Rathing Wheat. The Crow Indians of Montana, who raise much wheat, have entered into a contract with the United States government to supply the Cheyenne Indians with flour. They are rich in farms, flocks and herds. This is the first time a government contract was ever let to an Indian-at least to a "blanket Indian" of the mountains.

Morecco Minus Wires. Owing to the stubborn resistance of the sultan the cities of the west coast of Morocco are still without telegraphic connection.

French Slaves in Madagascar, The French government has liberated in Madagascar during the last four years about 1,000,000 slaves.

#### CHAT OF STREET PAKIRS.

Two of Them Discuss Past and Present Conditions At Their Bastness,

"I wish it was this time last year," said the atreet fakir who had been selling woolly white mobits with a rubber tube attachment which makes them jump, relates a Mew York emchange.

"I don't see that you've any cause to complain," said the man who carried a tray of mechanical mice. "Your rabbits sell twice as good as these bloomin' mice. People don't want mice, even at a cent."

"But just think of the money we made last September and Uctober. It makes me sick to think of how we will probably never have another admiral who will come hybre as big a hero as Dewey was. Then the yacht races came at the samy time. I was selling Olympia hatping and the 'Hands Across the Sea Budges. They were a mint. I had a fylend who sold the Dewey whistle and made \$300 a month. It was a good whistle, too, a regular steamboat viren. After Dewey passed along we had that long run on the Shamrock and the Columbis novelties. You remember the wind was wanting, and the fight for the cup lasted for weeks. I'm Irish, and made a stake selling Shamrock badges, because I could throw a little

brogue in my 'talk.' "Of course, street tande in New York will always be good. There is not a better place in the country for fake things. The people know they are getting faked, but rather like it, and the worse the fake the better they

#### DUMMY BOOKS FOR LAWYERS.

A Bookseiler's Term for Pormidable Looking Volumes That Are Almost Worth | + + +,

As a blind phrace, "legal fillings" ought to be opaque enough. Even the Rochester publishing firm which advertises the goods leads the advertisement with the question, "Looks like a joke, doesn't it?" But it is not a joke, as the subject matter goes un to explain, says the Chicago Tribune.

"Legal fillings" refers \+ wcond-hand law books which have only a formidable show of sheepskin and with blurred titles. The firm goes on the business principle that a young lawyer opening an office has only a few backs, and that

be needs to "put up a frwat." "You have a few books or mean to buy them," reads the advertisement. "Books of any kind would add dignity to your office and catch the eye of a prospective client." Then it goes on to say that odds and ends of reports, statutea, digesta, and text works accumulate on the shelves of the house and must be disposed of. Further, that the house lumps these in late of 100 volumes, without duplicating, selling one grade at \$15 a bunch and the other at \$25. As indicating how much in demand are these sets and how satisfactorily they work on the prospective client the advertisement reads: "We

LAND DROPS OUT OF SIGHT.

have in ten years sold hundreds of

such lote and have yet to hear of a dis-

satisfied customer."

Two Handred Acres in the Borough of Northampton HARR Dis-

appeared.

It has just been discovered that the borough of Northampton has 209 acres less land than it has been supposed, mays a London exchange, "In "obtaining facts for the pending enlargement of the municipal borough the area of the town was carefully reculated and it was found that instead of being 1,520 acres it was only 1,311, This makes Northampton one of the amullest boroughs in England. The inhabitants numbering over \$8,000, this gives the densest population in the country, no less than 52 persons to the acre. The nearest known approaches are Liverpool, 48.7, and Bolton, 48.4 per acre, Included in the area of the borough are the public racecourse of 20 acres and the old commons of 53 Acres, both of which are in the possession of the corporation, and neither can be built upon, not even to the smallest extent. If these be excluded, the density of population stands at the extraordinarily high figure of 65.7 per acre. By the enlargement of the borough, which takes place on November 9 next, the area of Northampton will be typhled and the population increased to about 100,000.

### FISH TENACIOUS OF LIFE.

Cod and Lobster Live & Loug Time After Being Takes from the Watey,

Two instances showing how tenaclous of life lobsters and cod are are related in a bulletin of the United States fish commission In the fall of 1859 about 20 lobsters were left in a car in the "basin" at A fish commission wharf. Near the #nd of March, 1900, when the car was opened, all seemed to be in a perfratly healthy

condition, says the Chicago Chronicle. On the conclusion of the fishing for brood cod in the fall of 1899 14 cod weighing from four to six pounds, taken with hand lines Aff No Man's Land, or Nantucket, west inadvertently left in the well of the Grampus and not discovered until April, 1900. These fish were placed in the well not later than November 18, possibly some days before. During this time they had not been fed and had only such food as came through the holes in the well. When released in Gloucester harbor on April 16 they were found to be lively and strong although somewhat emaciated, and 15 Was noticed that their backs and siggs were much darker than normal, while the belly was unusually light-cowred.

#### STUDY PHRENOLOGY.

Students Come to America from All Parts of the World.

The Beience of Rending Character by Exploring the Surface of the Human Hend, and Ita Devotees.

Probably more than a thousand pernone have in New York studied phrenology. People have come here from all parts of the world to study it, From every part of the United States, England, the continent, and even from New Zealand and Australia have come young and middle-aged persons for the purpose of learning how to read character by exploring the surface of the human head. The expert phrenologist assumes to be able to estimate to a nicety the power of one's mental faculties, separately and together, and to clap his hand at a glance on the precise part of the head which shows if one can be a merchant, a lawyer or an Arctic explorer, says the New York

"How are your pupils taught to discover the different traits of character?" was asked by the Sun reporter of a veteran professional phrenologist in this city.

"An adequate reply to that question," said the professor, "would fill a book of a thousand pages; but, briefly, we teach that the brain is the center and source of all mentality. There is no thought, purpose or emotion that belongs to human life that does not originate in the brain.

"A moment's observation will show any person that heads differ in form and size. There are beads that are broad and heavy above and about the ears. Those belong to burly, hard, selfish, secretive, treacherous, animal people. Other heads are tall-that is, they rise at the top. Those carry with them the aspirations, the morality, the susceptibility, the sympathy, the enthusiasm and the invention of life. Still others are massive in the frontal section; from the opening of the ear forward the head is long and broad. Those belong to the thinkers, the persons of commanding talent, those that carry genius into the works and ways of life. They are the lead. ers, the creators, the master spirits, the pioneers of civilization, progress

and reform. "If one will look at the broad temples of Edison and his massive upper forehead he will see what lies at the foundation of all that genius' great inventions and successes. Then the head of Ericsson, who invented the Monitor and the propeller for steamers, indicates to the phrenologist the source of his power. Whoever looks at the portrait of William M. Evarts will see a wonderful development across the brows, which gather knowledge, and which remembers the knowledge. This always enabled Mr. Evants to make a paragraph two pages long full of

scuse and grammar. "In the phrenological school there are long rows of busts and skulls of murderers and other malefactors, with their low brows and their broad base of brain and their brutal physiognomies. Students are faught to classify the nationalities of mankind by the skull alone. All the races can be graded. The very dark races and the lighter-complexioned people can be assorted historically and accurately. The phrenological graduate will not make a mistake between the white man's skull and the Chinaman's, the American Indian's and the African's, and he will generally be able to designate a mulatto, half negro and half white by a dry and ghastly skull that is 50 years old. After about two months' study a student is sufficiently equipped with information to enable him to go into an audience, and, if confronted by a man who is half German, to recognize the German blood in him at once, and to do so blindfolded."

"Is it necessary to study the face in connection with the head, in order to judge of one's characteristics?"

asked the reporter. "We regard character reading as centralized in the brain, and whatever is shown by the form and expression of the face or by the form and movements of the body is simply an external manifestation of what the brain fixelf reveals. No motion of the body can take place that isn't instigated in the brain or in its ganglionic outposts. Students not only have busts and skulls as a source of information, but they have hundreds of portraits of historic characters, illustrating temperament, constitution and talent in every phase. In addition, they are trained in practical examinations of living heads and temperaments. The human brain is also dissected and explained to the class.

"At present courts of justice are being enlightened by phrenology concerning mental alienation, and mothers are studying phrenology and learning how to teach the young idea how to shoot, or rather how to avoid shooting. In England some of the best thinkers have been ardent workers in the phrenological field, notably George Combe and his brother, Dr. Andrew Combe, and Dr. Elliotson, of London. In the United States there are a number of clergymen whose sermons are molded on the model of phrenological thought. Though the terminology may not be used, one can see that they have read Gall and Spurzheim. In the famous Fleming case in this city a few years ago the jurors' faces were studied and published, and the idea aroused much favorable comment and discussion. Of course, some may say that phrenology is not mathematical; but at any rate it hits most of the facts it aims at."

#### STRUGGLING YOUNG AUTHOR.

He Plade That About Twenty to Can Is the Prevailing Ratio of Hamor and Windom.

"While I have not yet in any great measure succeeded in persuading publishers of the desirableness of my productions," said the struggling young author, according to the New York Sun, "I have, through my experiences with them, come to some conclusions regarding the marketability of literary matter.

"I should say, for instance, that the demand for humor exceeds that for wisdom by about twenty to one, which would make the value of a vein of humor in a man as compared with one of wisdom about as the value of gold is to that of silver, with something over- the mint value I mean. People desire not so much to be instructed as to be amused. "In fact, I think that most men

have wisdom enough of their own and' to spare, inborn or born of their experiences. There are, perhaps, few men who do not consider that they are capable of instructing the world themselves; and so wisdom becomes, as one might say, a drug in the market. And yet here have I been trying to make the market take wisdom from me! Futile effort, unless I have been able to put out some particularly hot and saw-toothed brand, which I do not appear to have been able to do. Which is to say that the wisdom I have been trying to force on an already overstocked market may not even have been up to the standard quality! Carrying coals to Newcastle, carrying wood to the forests!

"But now a have learned out of my experience sufficient of real wisdom so that I shall, at least, no longer try to force people to buy something that they don't want. In other words, I shall waste no more time in that direction. I shall open up some other

# HEALTHFUL ON MOUNTAINS.

-It is well known that the chemical

The Air of High Altitudes Contain No Microbes and la Sterile.

composition of the atmosphere differs but little, if at all, wherever the sample be taken; whether it be on the high Alps or at the surface of the sea, the relation of oxygen to nitrogen and other constituents is the same, says the London Lancet. The favorable effects. therefore, of a change of air are not to be explained by any difference in the proportion of its gaseous constituents. One important difference, however, is the bacteriological one. The air of high altitudes contains no microbes, and to in fact, sterile, while near the ground and some 160 feet above it microbes are abundant. In the air of towns and crowded places not only does the microbic impurity increase, but other impurities, such as the products of combustion of coal, accrue also Several investigators have found traces of hydrogen and certain hydrocarbons in the air, and especially in the air of pine, oak and birth forests. It is to these bodies, doubtless consisting of traces of essential oils, to which the curative effects of certain health resorts are ascribed. Thus the locality of a fir forest is said to give relief in diseases of the respiratory tract. But all the same, these traces of essential oils and aromatic products must be counted, strictly speaking, as impurities, since they are not apparently necessary constituents of the air. As recent analyses have shown, these bodies tend to disappear in the air as a higher altitude is reached, until they disappear altogether. It would seem, therefore, that microbes, hydrocarbons and entities other than oxygen and nitrogen, and perhaps we should add argon, are only incidental to the neighborhood of human industry, animal life, damp and vegetation.

### HAVE GONE OUT OF STYLE.

Porterhouse Steaks Are No Longer Craved by the New York Pachionables.

Porterhouse steaks have gone out of fashion, according to one of the uptown butchers who supplies meat to a lot of the families in the fashionable districts on Riverdale drive and West End avenue, says the New York Tribune. For years and years the porterhouse steak has been considered the hert cut of beef and has fetched the highest price. Now the demand is for the Delmonico steak, which is the porterhouse with the bit of the tenderloin cut out of it. A dislike for the tasteless bit of tenderloin seems to have developed unless the tenderloin is served separately, either as a roast or fixed up as one of the fancy steaks that the accomplished chef knows how to prepare. There is more flavor to the strioin, and the demand is either for the bone sirioin, as it is called, or the Delmonico steak, which follows it in the carving of a "critter." This famey has generally put out the butchers, who have now to find a new way to carre their-ments to an advantage. Even when the tenderloin is cut away from the hone, it is said by the dealers. to be the hardest piece of the beef to now dispose of to advantage.

### Servante in China.

In China a rich man gets as many servants as he wants, and yet he pays them no wages, while the common people have to pay them well. Even then they are hard to get, for the reason that the employe of the rich man can make more than triple the ordinary wages in perquisites.

China's Almanac.

The Chinese almanac is the monopoly of the emperor. No Chinaman deems his household complete without a copy of this unique document, on account of the wonderful information as to tucky and unlucky days which it contains.

#### WILD GRAPE HARVEST. ---

Conservient Parmhauses Pragrant with Jelly-Making from Them 

Late September is the season of the wild grape harvest. The crop is not so large us it was last year, but the fruit is plentful enough to make "graping" a pleasant diversion, writes a Connectient correspondent of the New York

The vines love the stone walls which they often cover, and the hedge rows over which they climb and so spread themselves that the sun cannot fail toripen their fruit. Some of them are very old, and were bearing grapes before their descendants, the present well-known table varieties, had come into being.

The wikl grapes are as highly prized as ever. They are not, as a rule, very good to eat out of hand, but in jellies and in preserves, such as the women of this sequestered neighborhood know how to make, they are unsurpassed. They have a piquancy of flavor that is not possessed by any tame fruit raised in New England.

The farmers know where the good vines are, and watch over them. When the fruit is ready to pick they take a few hours off and lay in enough for the winter's supply of "sass." Gathering the grapes is quite another thing to the novice. He will tramp many miles sometimes without finding a vine with good fruit. Some are entirely barren. and others bear grapes that are too small for use. The most valuable ones bear purple fruit, whose berries are larger than those of the Concord grape which they closely resemble. A variety highly prized is white when the berries first ripen, but turn a pale red

soon afterward. Whoever journeys through this part of Connecticut these days is pretty sure to meet the odor of cooking wild grapes whenever he nears a farmhouse. If marmalade is the product desired the grapes are stewed after they have been carefully stemmed and chaned. As they boil in the pot they assume all sorts of delicate tints resembling big round jewels more than anything else. They are next put through a sleve that takes out the seeds and skins, and are then boiled again, after which sugar is added. A final cooking is given to melt the sugar.

In making preserves the pulps are removed from the skin, stewed and sifted. The skins are added later, together with sugar, and the cooking process is

One of the most delectable productions from wild grapes is a jelly made from the green fruit. It requires a great deal of work, because each berry must be opened with a knife and the seeds extracted. The jelly is green in

color like the grapes.
A drink that is not any more potent than hard cider is made from the wild grapes. To each quart of juice three quarte of water are added along with three pounds of sugar. The mixture is put away in jars to ferment. It is drawn off and bottled at the proper time. Unless one is on very intimate terms with a North Stoningion family he is not likely to see any of this wine. But whoever has a drink of it is not. likely to forget the liquor.

None of the wild grapes are shipped out of North Stonington. Their manufacture is too expensive and difficult to make the business profitable, and besides the grapes are not plentiful enough to permit of the exportation of condiments so highly prized at home.

## THE ETHICS OF GAMBLING.

the Knew That It Was Not Right to Make a Bet on a Cer-

tainty.

"Woman," remarked Mr. Gooseling, of Georgetown, relates the Washington Star, "in Heaven's best gift to man, but whether it means a married woman or not, I am not so certain. Now, there's my wife; I've known a great many women in my time, and I don't think I'd be willing to change her for any woman I ever met, saw or heard of. We've been married 20 years, and in all that time we've never had a cross work that we didn't get disposed of somehow before we had many more. It's the only way to get along with a woman. I'd rather yield a dozen times a day than to eat the kind of a meal my wife can have brought on the table when she's a mind to. I'm willing to make as many concessions as the next man, but I really think there is a limit that any reasonable woman ought to observe. Not that my wife is not as reasonable as any other married woman, mind you, for she is. But there are times when she makes me doubt the strict accuracy of the time-honored maxim I have quoted. Now, for instance; the other day I was doing something or other around the house, like a man has a right to do on his own premises, and, just as men sometimes: do, I put my finger where I had no business to, and hit it a lick with the ham-" 'Well,' said I to myself, though my

wife was sewing by the window on the other side of the room, 'I'll bet I'm the biggest darn fool in ten states." 'All of which I had a perfect right to

say, but my wife looks up from her work, and says she: "'William,' says she, 'don't you know

enough about the ethics of gambling to know that you have no right to bet on a" certainty?

"That's what she said, and under the circumstances, what on earth could I say but nothing, and that's what I said. But I hit that nail a lick with the hammer that drove it clear in over its head and broke a pane of glass that cost a dollar to replace."

His Yearn. Seldum Fedd (perusing a scrap of newspaper)-I see dat old Russell Sage: says money is a drug in de market. Soiled Spooner Does he, hey? Well all I ask is to just git enough of dat. drug to commit suicide wid!-Puck.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS