WIT AND WISDOM.

Wise is the man who makes all he can, paves all he can and gives all he can .--Chicago Daily News.

"She thinks she sings like an angel." *But I notice that it is the listeners who fly."-Philadelphia Bulletin. Nellie-"Charlie says I grow more

beautiful every time he sees me." Maude-"If that's the case you ought to have him call twice a day."-The King.

At a fashionable ball a lady said to her partner: "Do you know that ugly gentleman sitting opposite to us? That is my brother, madam." "Ah, I beg your pardon; I had not noticed the resemblance."-Le Gaulois.

Witch No. 1 .- "It corves her right." Witch No. 2 Gerves who right?" Witch No. 1-"The witch of Endor. She Miscarded her broom for an automobile last night, and was stranded ten miles from home."-Bultimore American.

Little Dick-"Papa, didn't you tell mamma that we must economise?" Paps-"I did, my son." Little Dick-Well, I was thinking that p'r'aps if you'd get me a peny I shouldn't wear out so many pairs of boots."-Cincinmati Commercial Tribune.

"The fact that you were disguised makes the case against you very dark," said the magistrate to the prisoner. "Your honor," replied the prisoner, courteously, "you do me an injustice. I was not in disguise. I was merely

triveling incog. Pittsburgh Chron-bockin line you going out with the can winty thine is a while; why not That's saler." Bider No, it isn't. I mand to think so, but the last time the minister called the haby toddled into the parlor sarrying two 'empties.' "---Pidledelphia Record o

The Minister-"I hope this rumor that I hear going about, that you are contemplating getting married for the fourth time, is not true, William?"
William "Weel, I don't see that you've any cause tae objec'; ye sye get the job o' marrylan' an' berrian' o' them; an' 63"it's no every man in parish pits as franckis business in yer way,"-Moon-U shine.

'A HORSE'S FOOD AND WORK.

mariant Colobiations as to 19 Labor and Shitimpins on Food Vatues.

Horses have recently been the subject of some interesting experiments in France, and it is found that one of these animals when trotting performs four and a half times so much work as when walking. It does one and threequarter times as gauch work in cantering se in trotting, and two and a half simes as much when on a full gallop as OR & Canter.

It is found that a horse trotting at gaven feet a second for seven hours & meday, and bearing a weight of 160 pounds (that of an ordinary rider), performs work equal to carrying 8,870,-000 pounds a distance of one yard. The Prussian cavalry horse in winter time does work equivalent to carrying \$,000,000 pounds one yard, and in summer, when preparing for the military maneuvers, this is increased to 4,000,-000 pounds, says the Saturday Evening Post.

A special effort has been made to necertain something definite about the alleged "stimulating principle" contained in oats, which has long been supposed to "make the mare go." Owners of race-horses have great faith in it, and on this account will not admit that any other grain is as good feed for their purposes. Nevertheless, all atmtance, called "avenin," have resulted in failure, and the conclusion drawn is that it is purely imaginary.

43 kg 4

The value of oats as food for horses seems to have been overestimated. Kernels of that grain are enveloped in tough hull which resembles straw in ecomposition and is very indigestible. In fact, only about two-thirds of the 6 detal weight of oats exten is digosted by the horse.

It appears that, about 1870, the two great cab companies of Paris began to There is feed their borses on Indian corn, and ince that time one of them has almost receased to use outs. The other comra-and corn, saving in this way from \$800,-1 900 to \$300,000 a year. In view of these facts the opponents of corn have been forced to admit that maize is a suitable diet for draft horses. They have insisted, however, that, inamuch as it Set Moes not contain the alleged stimulating principle, "aventa," 4t ought not to be used for race horses.

.Corn and oats are quite similar in composition, but whereas oats contain from 25 to 30 per cent. of indigestible hull, the skin or hull of maize amounts to practically nothing. This shows why horses thrive better, and are more apt to retain their weight, on corn than

Barley is a staple feeding stuff for horses in Italy, Algeria, Spain and other countries where outs caunot be At the profitably raised. In England, young with the same of t largely on beans, and it is said to be always possible to recognize in the hunting field, by their great endurance, the horses that are fed on these legumes.

"I hear that you have been shoot-

sing with old Mulligrube," said Collingwood to Winebiddle. "It's true."

"Will anything?" "Yes: killed my chances of marrying Mulligrub's daughter by putting load of shot into his favorite

> Calculated to Please, "Dolly, is your new young man in-

* ************** "Well, pa, he's just about right; he 200 doesn't understand politics any better then I de."-Indianapolia Journal.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Gerhart Hauptmann, the German dramatist, who is hailed as "the new Goethe," has the stature and diffidence of a boy, with the face of a dreamer. W. E. B. Du Bois, the negro writer on

economic subjects, is a native of Massachusetts. He was educated at Harvard, and is now professor of economics and history at that university. The up-to-date magazine is a magasine of pictures. We can gain some idea of the magnitude of this feature when we learn that the Ladies' Home Jour-

nal alone published over 1,600 illustra-

tions in the 12 issues of 1900. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, slways prepares his speeches most carefully, and although he often appears to have no notes, yet what he says has generally been determined upon even to the slightest word at least a day in

Gov. Sayers, of Texas, is said to have contributed to the Galvesion relief fund more money in proportion to his private means than any other person interested, but what he gave was very quietly given and not publicly acknowledged.

The Vermont house has evidenced its admiration for the distinguished services of Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Lisoum, a native of Vermont, by adopting a resolution authorizing the governor to have Gen. Liscum's portrait painted at the expense of the state and hung in the statebouse

Mr. Burnham, the American acout, who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, recently received a letter from the British commander testifying that, in his oponion, no other man could have performed the services rendered by Mr. Burnham, "services requiring such peculiar training, skill, courage and andurance."

CLASSICAL STUDY AT ROME.

The American School There and the Work It Mas Accomplished in a Few Years.

Unexpected progress was made last year by the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. The school is now entering on its sixth year of active work. Last year there were 14 studente in attendance, including several college instructors and men and women who had taken their first degree. The west and middle west were particularly well represented, although the sollege affiliations were thoroughly national, including representatives from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Leland Stanford Junior, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Washington university (St. Louis), Wellesley and Barnard. The object of the school is to promote the study of elassical literature in its bearing on bistory and antiquities; of classical, Etruscan and Italic art and archaeoiogy, including topography, graphy and epigraphy; and of the art and archaeology of the early Christian, the medieval and the renaissance periods within the boundaries of Italy.

Owing to the prevailing policy of the Italian government, no excavation has been carried on by the school since its first year, when some attempt was made on the site of the old Letin town of Norba, not far from Rome. However, the school encourages and assists original research and exploration, and sims to cooperate so for as practicable with the American school of classical studies at Athens.

Richard Newton will direct the work at Rome during the coming year. He has been on the field for several years and takes as his specialty the work on the sites and museum lectures. The other instructor will be Prof: Francie A. Kelsey, well known for his translation of Dr. Man's new book on Pompeli. As he is scheduled to publish a handbook on Roman architecture some time in the near future, Prof. Kelsey's lectures to the students on this subject will have added interest. More than 20 students have stready enrolled for this year's work

The effect of the school is already felt in this country, where colleges ake Dartmouth-to eite a recent example-have catablished chairs in Romen archaeology. Others are encouraging atudents to avail themselves of the results of archaeology, like Wellooley, which this year effers several courses with special equipment for this field. This state of things bids fair to keep the stream of well-prepared American students turned toward Rome, and to lend to the Latin instruction in our American colleges some of the life which seems to have been added to the Greek since the

foundation of the school of Athens. Two fellowships are offered annually for competitive examination in March, so that every American student who is properly equipped for the work can fuel that he need not necessarily be deterred from going abroad from money considerations alone.

Wext Century Will Bring Longer Life. The American will be taller by from one to two inches in the next hundred years. His increase of stature will result from better health, due to vast reforms in medicine, sanitation, food and athletics. He will live 50 years instead of 35, as at present-for he will reside in the suburbs. The city house will practically be no more. Building in blocks will be illegal. The trip from suburban home to office will require a few minutes only. A penny will pay the fare.-Ladies' Home Journal.

How to Pay Bent. House Owner-You didn't pay the rent last mouth.

House Tenant-No? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement. "Agreement-what agreement?" "Why, when I rented you said I must pay in advance or not at all."-

Ohio State Journal.

CHICKEN SOUPS.

Jome Points About Making Thom Which May Be of Use to the Housewife.

Chicken soups should always be made of yearling poultry. By this term we generally mean a bird between a year and two years old, Yough, old poultry is of no use in the soup kettle or anywhere else in the cook's domain. It will give a soup the unpleasant flavor of the henhouse. Chickens under a year old have not snough richness and aubstance to be need in soup, says the New York

Tribune. As a rule, a clear, white veal stock he used to make chicken soups. A soup s la reine, or queen's soup, is made entirely of chicken. Boil a large fowl, laying it on its breast in about three quarts of clear, cold water. The water should merely bubble. Let the fowl lie in the water in which it was cooked until the next day, when every particle of fat should be skimmed off the broth and the chicken lifted out on a platter. Add a teacupful of rice, two thin slices of carrot, a small onion, a small white stalk of celery and a spray of parsley to the chicken broth. Add also a tablespoonful of butter stirred into a tablespoonful of flour and beaten into the soup to thicken it. Let the soup simmer slowly for two hours. At the end of this time it will have a smooth, velvety texture. Strain it through a sleve and return it to the soup kettle. Chop and pound fine the breast of the fowl and rub it into the soup through the sieve. Add also half a pint of cream and let the soup just come to the boiling point, after seasoning with salt and white pepper. Add a cupful of whipped cream to it when it is poured into the tureen. This is an excellent noup. The portion of the chicken not used in the soup can be chopped fine and used in chicken croquettes or for a saind of this darker meet mixed with an equal amount of veal sweetbreads blanched and boiled until ten-

der. A simple chicken soup made with veal stock is prepared as follows: Take a quarter of a good-sized chacken. Cut the flesh into dice and fry the dice for ten minutes, with a slice-of white onion, in butter. Put the dice of chicken, a quarter of a cupful of rice, a small white stalk of colery, a spray of parsley, a bay leaf and a clove into three pints of white veal stock and let it simmer for half an hour. At the end of this time remove the bay leaf. paraley, celery and clove, which should be tied together for the purpose, and serve the soup with tiny inch squares of brown toast floating in it.

This soup may be made into a chicken gumbo by adding 12 okras, sliced fine, and half a cupful of tomatoes, stewed and strained, when the soup is set over to boil. When beans and green corn are to be found on the table use a tablespoonful of cooked beans or two tablespoonfuls of corn in the soup. A tablespoonful of curry powder mixed to a paste with a little of the soup and stirred in will convert it into a chicken curry soup, which is, however, more suitable for summer weather than for the fall

ALL HAVE FAITH IN OMENS.

Camblers Are the Most Superstitions Class of Men on Earth-Some Instances.

"Speaking of the superstitions that hang around poker playing," said ex-Mayor James J. Jones, of Kansas City, according to the Brooklyn Standard-Union, "out our way the mere throwing of a match stump or a half-burned paper cigar lighter under a player's chair is supposed to be a hoodoo of a deadly type. An exjudge of the supreme court told me once that no man had ever been known to fill a bob-tailed flush while seated over a charred match. 'I don't pretend to account for it, sir,' he said; It is simply one of those mysterious laws of nature that are beyond human ken. The way to remove the hoodoo, according to experts, is to pick up the partially consumed fragment, burn it completely and rub the ashes on the head of the individual who deposited it under the chair. This ceremony generally requires an assistant to hold the other fellow."

Exactly what locality was comprehended in Jones' phrase "out our way" was not at the moment plain, for after having been district judge and then mayor of Kansas City he left law, politics and municipal government to make his home in Indianapolis and to accept a smooth, inside appointment in asphalt-a sort of offpouring, peace-making position, with some of the biggest contractors. He explained, however, that with him. "out our way" would always mean

Missouri. Then Mayor Gray, of Minneapolis, also of the party, chipped in this bit of poker philosophy: "Cats and dogs eut a large figure in poker auperstition, but opinions vary so wide that no rule can be laid down. Some hold; for instance, that the appearance of a cat is a sure omen of good luck, while others believe the exact reverse.

"One night last spring he was playing a little game of draw at a mountain resort in Tonnessee, when a portly German strolled into the room and took a seat in one corner. Directly afterward the doctor was beaten twice in succession on good hands. The second time he lost he wheeled around abruptly and glared at the stranger. What is your name, sir?" he demanded, flercely. 'Katz!' repiled the astonished German. 'I knew it!" exclaimed the doctor, and stalked get of the room."

Thorns. There are no thornless roses, but there are lots of roseless thorns.-Chicago Daily News.

CASEINE INDUSTRY.

New Use for Buttermilk Has Been Lately Discovered.

Transformed into Buttons and Gine-A Branch of Business That Is of Great Benefit to the Farmer,

In theinst ten years the caseine industry of this country has developed into one of the best investments for both the farmer and the manufacturer. It is not so long ago that buttermilk was such a drug on the market that it was regarded as a food for pigs or as a waste substance to be thrown away. This has been changed, and, where formerly the dairymen obtained nothing for the liquid, he now converts it into ceaseine, either in his own dairy or in a factory owned by the caseine trust. Caseine is an albumenose substance, best known to the average citizenu in the form of cheese. It contains as much nitrogen as mest, more than eggs, and much more than fish. Its food value is therefore very high. Thus far this feature has not been utilized in the United States, all our own caseine being used for other industries, but vast quantities go to France and Germany, where they are transferred into artificial foods. The manufacture is now up in the millions of pounds, and is increasing annually. Some is converted into buttons. This is done by mixing the caseine with fine clay and other inorganie materiale made into a paste, rolled, stamped and baked. It makes a light, glossy and handsome button, and is much stronger than the one made of chinaware alone. In the matter of amail buttons and studs, it can be made iridescent or colored to suit the public fancy, says the New York Post.

Thus far in our own land cassine has been put to low utilitarian purposes. By chemical treatment, it is changed into a very strong gine, which is used in making veneers. Several great cooperages out west now make barrel-bands of these veneers, and mave one or two pounds of weight, and at the same time get a stronger and handsomer barret head. These venears are also employed for chair-seate, car-seats, soundingboards, and plano-cases. A second use is as a constituent of water pulp. Camine is snow whote, and, when mixed with wood pulp, straw pulp, and similar bodies gives a whiter and clearer product, and also one that is less brittle and more durable. This mixed pulp is made into paper for newspapers, writing-paper, wall-paper, and paper boxes. The white boxes which the more enterprising shoe dealers and department stores now affect are the results of this industry.

Caseine mingled with lime makes a liquid covering, intermediate between maint which po a handsome gloss, and is very much changer than the latter. The lime reacts upon it and makes it both waterproof and, to a certain extent, fireproof. As a finish for fine leather goods, it is now employed in at least 50 of the leading works of the country. It is particularly adapted for fine kids, goat-skins, dog-skins, calf and sheepskins. It is also used as a finish for the outside of lead pentils, penholders and other wooden wares.

-RAISIN SEEDING.

New Occupation for New York Women and How the Work te Dene.

The public belief that raisin seeds produce appendicitis has created an ununually large demand for seeded raisins. Nearly every grocer now carries a large stock, and several houses make this their exclusive business. Outside of the houses the work is done on an extensive scale by poor women of the Bast side. Most of them receive the raisins from grocers, seed and return them, receiving a small amount per pound. Those who can afford it use the ingenious little mechanisms which have been invented for the purpose, while the others rely upon a sharp knife, a steel fork, and their own muscular fingers. A few intelligent toilers employ clumsy inventions of their own, a favorite one being a screen of wires through which they force the seeds, says the New York Post.

The work is done in tenement-houses, and very often in the cellars. Nothing is allowed to go to waste; the seeds and the little pulp which is lost with the latter is put aside until the amount is five or ten pounds in weight. They are then placed in barrels, covered with water, and fermented. The fermentstion changes the fluid into the popular raisin wine so common on the East side. This time of the year is the harvest season of the trade. The demand is but moderate in October, is large in November, and attains the maximum just before and during the Christmas holidays. The raisins themselves are usually classified according to their size, quality, and the purpose for which they are intended. The best go to the table, where they form a descert dainty. The second quality is used for wedding-cakes, Christmas and New Year's cakes, and the macedolness popular among our foreign citizens. The third and poorest class is used for pies, puddings, cheap cakes, poultry stuffing and the making of sauces.

Bagpipes on Sheep Ranches. "A new use for happipes has been found by a Scottish Highlander who owns a sheep form in a mountainous district of California, and is in the babit almost saily of playing his pipes all over the ground. The skirling has had the happy effect of searing engine out of the locality, in which birds of prey had formerly done considerable damage by carrying off lambs, and had even attacked grown sheep. - N. Y.

USES FOR BROKEN CHINA.

Micely Bladed Makes Protty Wait Deceration or Shelf Orna-

ment. Very handsome are some of the libraries and sitting-rooms of the old

English housen inhabited for generations by lovers of beautiful porcelains and potteries. Many china treasures have in the course of time accumulated in old families. Old specimens of Delft, oriental wares and the handicraft of the great Josiah Wedgwood are too beautiful to hide in the gloomy factness of china closets. Instead they are brought, out, prized heirlooms, to decorate drawing-room shelves and cabinets. Persons who find the mere thought of ostentation of fortune and social position abhorrent consider themselves blessed above the many in the culture and refinement indicated by the century-old collections of valuable china and works of art, says the Washington Star.

Now, while many persons find it impossible to possess choice collections of real Wedgwood, Royal Worcester, Chelsen, Sevres, Chinese or Japanese porcelains, almost anyone may have a collection of china. It may be only a specimen of graceful biscuit warethe red, porous metal of which ordinary flower pots are made. Until one begins to collect vases and jugs of this material it is rare to find an appreciation of its novel forms, ranging from those resembling Greek amphora to the simplest of jugs and vases. Collections of gray and brown stonewars are interesting, as also are those consisting of the beer mugs, so fancifully decorated by the German manufacturers.

These mugs make a suitable decorstion for the over-mantel shelf in a dining-room or for the shelf over the door. The variety of shapes and the ornateness are wonderful. The muge may be bought in Germany for much less than in this country, and the collectors frequently commission traveling friends to bring several from abroad.

Old plates and old cups and saucers of various varieties, too, afford outlets for the enthusiasm of the china

Very handsome bits of fine china may sometimes be bought in the shops for a mere triffe. These are usually of nominally damaged ware, of which every dealer has more or less, which he is glad to dispose of at almost any price. With cement the broken pieces may be mended so that, unless examined very closely, the article will appear to be unfractured. On a frieze shelf running around part of the room the mended articles, even where repairs have been very decided ones, may be safely displayed.

Prepared cements may be bought at almost any pharmacy, but in case they prove unsatisfactory, here are some recipes which are recommended by a collector of china:

Mix half a pint of vinegar with a half pint of milk, and when a curd has formed remove the whey. Add to the whey the whites of five eggs and beat the mixture together for ten minutes. Into this stir some finely powdered quicklime enough to form a thick paste. Put the mixture into a jar and seal it tight. China mended with this cement, it is said, will resist the action of water.

Silicate of liquid potassa spread over the broken surface with a brush is also highly recommended. After the broken edges are adjusted they should be tied firmly in place by a tape or ribbon band passed around and around the outside of the dish. After being left in this position for several days, until the cement has hardened, the adhesion will be perfect and will not be affected by water, fire or cold.

GOOD MANNERS AT HOME.

Some of the Little Things That Go to Make Life Sweeter and Setter.

Practical jokes are rarely indulged in by persons of nice perceptions, and tensing passes the bounds of good taste when it ceases to be a matter of pure fun on all sides. Inquisitiveness is always bad form? "Whom is your letter from?" "What makes your eyes so red?" are interferences wish one's rightful privacy. A closed door abould be respected and give assurance of seclusion, says Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in Ladies' Home Journal.

One who is so disloyal as to repeat to any outsider, however intimate, anything to the discredit of the family deserves to forfeit all family rights and privileges.

There are no terms strong enough to condemn the vanity of parents who will allow a daughter's charms, prospects and advantages to be advertised in the public prints. Society requires that whatever their private relations, husband and wife

face the world as a unit, harmonious and with interests identical. One thing good form superlatively demands—that by no mischance, no loss of self-control, shall family discords be revealed to strangers, chil-

dren or servants. An uncontrolled vice is always unmannerly and undignified. A readiness to give up in little things is the most tactful appeal possible for a return of courtesy at other times when the matter may be of importance

to we.

Mgg Salad. Have a skillet half full of hissing hot fat, break very fresh eggs carefully into it, and fry very brown on both rides. Take them out with a skimmer so as not to break them, remove, the whites, and lay each of the yolks unbroken upon half-bleached lettuce leaves, pour over them a French dressing made with lime juice in place of vinegar, and serve with graham crackers, or very thin buttered brownbread .- St. Louis Republic.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

A London Journal Regarding Our Late Census Returns.

17 ... Our Great Growth During the Last Beende Uncurposed by That of Any Other Nation-Some Complimentary Remarks.

Statistics are frequently merely dull and repellent hoats of figures; occasionally they strike home upon the imagination, and leave a vivid impression upon the mind. No thoughtful person can fail to realize something at least of all that is signified by the census returns of the United States, says the London Telegraph. That mighty nation has been numbered and it is found that her population now stands at 75,250,000. In the short space of ten years there has been an inorease of nearly 12,250,000, which is equivalent to almost 21 per cent, for the decade, or rather more than 2 per cent. per annum. When we remember that 200 years ago the population of the states was under 300,000-or rather more than the present population of Bradfordand that 100 years ago it was but lit-tle over 5,000,000, it will be seen with what amazing rapidity the young glast among the nations has built up his strength. The first census was taken in 1790. From that year down to 1860 the increase per cent. per annum was about 3.50.

From 1960 to 1870 it fell to 2.36; is

the next ten years it rose to 3.1; from 1880 to 1890 it dropped to 2.49, and now, as we have seen, it stands at 2.1. This is a slight decrease in ratio, but, after all, the important fact is that there are 13,000,000 more people owning allegiance to the American constitution than there were ten years ago. And the growth of population is the infallible test of national prosperity and advancement. No nation has ever yet risen to greatness with a dwindling population, and probably none ever will. Declining numbers have been the invariable concomitant of national stagnation and decadence. The growth of the power of Great Britain, Germany and Russia bears witness to the truth of this sweeping generalization, and there is nothing which gives French publicista more serious grounds for disquietude as to the future of their country than the evidence of stagnation tion shown in their census returns. Americans, therefore, may be well con-tent with the progress they haze made in the last decade. These figures afford them ample reason for pride and jubilation. The only great power of the present day which can vie with them in numbers in Russia, and in wealth, in energy, in adaptability, for education and in that cunning industrial skill which is the foundation of material prosperity, they far outstrip the subjects of the exar.

What the future has in store for the United States only the future can disclose, but that it is something great, something vast and magnificent far beyoud anything hitherto witnessed im history, no one can doubt, and there are few Englishmen who do not weicome the prospect with hearty gratification, owing to the community of race, ideas and language which links. both the heart and brain of the United States with the heart and brain of the British empire. Full details of this. latest census have not yet been published, and a close analysis is at present impossible. Yet it is to be observed that the increase of population has taken place chiefly in the eastern states. In New York state alone the numbers have risen by 1.250,000; Penmsylvania and Illinois show similarly striking results. As in England the urban and manufacturing centers grow much more rapidly than the rural. No one will be surprised to find that the Indians are steadily dying out of the land. There are now but 134,000 descendants of the red man, who case roamed in undisturbed possession of the soil. But for the reservations on which they drag out a foriorn and hopeless existence, they would soon become as extinct as the bison. Civilization has utterly failed to preserve the red man. Whether it is civilian-e; tion's fault is another matter. In part, doubtless, it is; in part, and probably in greater part, it is not.

There is no room for the named in the modern scheme of life. He has refused to adapt himself to altered conditions, and though the result may be deplored, the law is inexorable. Probably, however, the question which will most interest the Americans is the rel-+ ative numbers of the white and colored population. The theory used to be very widely held that the colored races in America increased faster than the white. Statistics, however, prove that the inference was not warranted by the actual figures. In 1880 there were 6,-500,000 free colored people in the states; in 1890 there were nearly 7,-500,000. The proportion in the former year was about two in thirteen; im the latter it was two in fifteen. What it is at the present time the published returns do not disclose, but hitherto, except between 1840 and 1860, the white American has increased rather more rapidly than the colored. The racial problem in the states is one of such farreaching importance that all will hope the advantage will continue to rest with the whites.

A New Cure. .

In the vicinity of Odessa are what are called "limane"-vast sheets of water, which were originally connected with the sea, but through gradual sifting up of sand have been isolated and are now extensive salt-water lakes. By means of evaporation the waters in these lakes have become concentrated, and have been proved to be of somuch medicinal value that the "Ifmam eure," as it is called, is rapidly growing into popular favor.-Little Chronicle.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS