A LITTLE NONSENSE.

"I hear you were on jury duty all Test week." "Yes " "Tedious, wasn't 2.7" "It esciamly was trying."- Philadelphia Record.

Different .- Action-"I would marry that girl but for one thing." Chester - "Atraid to pop the question?" Arthur "No. Afraid to question the pop." - Town and Country.

Great Learning. Kind Lady (horrised)- "My child, I hope you don't swear!" Small Boy-"Naw, not much; but I'm learnin'. Say, youse ofter hear my paw!" -Ohio State Journal.

Mrs. Henpeck—"Darling, what would bu do if some horrid man should steal ame and hold me for a ransom?" Henpeck-"Don't make me laugh. I've got a headache." -Detroit Free Press. "What do you think of a man who would whip his wife?" "Well," said Mr. Meekton, absent-mindedly, "I should say that he was a mighty mean man and a pretty nervy fighter."— Washington Star.

"A man's poor relations worry the "Mile out of him!" exclaimed Bimphson. "I don't know about that," replied Jimphson. "The way my rich relatives hang onto existence is my chief worry."-Baltimore News.

"A Darwinian, are you?" said Slopay, argumentatively. "Then you don't believe we were made of dust?" "I don't believe you were," replied his tailor. "Dust settles occasionally, you know."--Philadelphia Press.

Native Pride .- "I suppose," said the easterner, sareastically, "you never Zave a single cyclone in your coun-"Right you are," replied the Eangan, boastfully, "we never have manything less than a bi-cyclone or a try-cyclone here."—Catholic Standard und Times.

THE HEBREW PEOPLE.

Bornel Zangwill Asks What They Mave Accomplished and Then Gives Rather Pessimistic Answer.

Even if the Jews succeed as indiwiduals, they fail miserably as a people. Eleven millions of human atoms scattered incoherently throughout the world, devoid of any common territory er common power; unable to concenthrate their force in any desired direcmion: devoid of a national art, and alimpost destitute of a contemporary literature; even their ancient unity of religion broken into a dozen fragments; half their number crowded into the pale in Russia, congested in towns, and forbidden even the fields of the pale itself; while hundreds of Mousands of others are almost denied. in Roumania, the ordinary rights of animals; liable, even when they are perospering under nominal equality, as im France and Germany, and also, now, Im England, to perpetual backwashes anti-Semitism; excluded in free America from the general social life; the serfs of the world, fighting, at one time, on the Boer side, at another times on the English side, next for the French, and then for the Germans-> the Jews present anything but a picture of a successful people. As Max Nordau pointed out in his great speech at the last Zionist congress, even the Eskimos are better off in their huts axomid the snow

Their very religion-at once the easuse and the compensation of their isolation—is lost to the Jews by the Empossiblity of reconciling its obmervances, especially the observance of the Sabbath, with the necessities of a Sercely competitive civilization. If observed, it tends not only to render the struggle for life still severer, but also to shut them out from many forms of industrial activity, and thus cramps the whole people by confining them to comparatively few occupations.

But, leaving on one side the people as a whole, the idea that the Jews sucweed as individuals is equally illusory. ... As already stated, half the Jews of the world live in Russia, and, according To the most recent statistics, the value of the average possessions of a Russian Jew is under five dollars. The : average Roumanian Jew has not even come dollar; in Persia, Morocco, Algeria and the east generally, there is nothling but a mass of swarming poverty. waried, as in Palestine, by perpetual mendicity. In the sweat-shops of London and New York, the Jews, as a rule, are the victims.

Whence, then, comes the singular il-Busion that the Jew does succeed? It dates from those dark ages when every Jew was shut out from the arts and exafts by his inability to take the Christian oaths of the guilds which - united and restricted them, and was Sorced, moreover, by more direct legis-Bation, into a few sordid occupations. Bis sole status was in the money he . sould acquire. Having no defensive army, he owed his existence to the hare sinews of war. He was thus nec-- essarily driven into the important role of the world's financier and friend of the money-lender and spendthrift.

Angling Extraordinary.

At Winchester it is quite a common thing to see men fishing through the street gratings. Under High street where flow several streams which ultimately discharge into the River Itchen, a noted frout stream. These streams receive the storm and surface water from the street by means of the ordimary street grating. The line is dropped through and fastened to the gend of a stick small enough to go through the grate. When the fish is Booked the line and stick are dropped sthrough the grating, and the fisherman sushes to the point where the stream emerges from under the street, and is there able to recover his line and Land his fish. - Pastime Review.

The Touch in There, *I suppose you keep in touch with wour nephew while he's away at col-3ezc," said Dr. Choker to Mr. Munn. Towell, he keeps touching me, if that's what you mean," replied the macle.-Detroit Free Press.

AMERICAN TRADE IN CHINA.

Markets There Provide Almost Limitless Field for Smaller Manmiacturers.

"American goods have an established reputation in China and are preferred to all other foreign articles," is a statement in an extract from commercial relations of the United States for 1901, given out by Frederic Emory.

The Japanese it is stated, are fully alive to the situation with regard to American goods and put many cheap and inferior imitations of American products on the market in China. Novelties of all kinds find ready sale, and phonographs, magic lanterns, music boxes, cameras and other articles are popular. Of American flour last year 600 per cent. more was sold than two years previously. Pumps not too expensive would appeal to the practical sense of the Chinese.

American capital is being invested in various enterprises in China. An American company has applied for permission to run a line of passenger and freight steamers between Canton, Heng Chow and Hong-Kong. Concessions for mining gold, silver, copper and antimony ores have been granted by the board of mines to American, French and German par-

Enough money, it is stated, has been expended in China during the last 40 years in introducing various western enterprises to have made them a great success, if they had been left under the management of foreigners.

MUSOLINO TURNS AUTHOR.

The Noted Italian Bandit Is Engaged in Writing the Thrilling Story of His Life.

The brigand Musolino is occupying his time in prison at Rome writing his memoirs. Several publishers are competing for the honor of giving the book to the world, knowing that there is money in it. This Musolino also knows, and demands 100,000 lire, with 20 per cent royalty.

The Italian continues to worship at the shrine of Musolino. Committees of women have been formed in Florence, Lucca, Aquilla, and other towns for the purpose of obtaining signatures for their petition to the queen demanding the brigand's pardon. The police have just seized a manifesto signed by a number of women, which set forth that Italy is tired of brawnless men and wants to see at the head of the government real men like Musolino. The manifesto concludes with these words: "After Garibaldi, the noblest son of Italy is Musolino."

Prof. Lombroso, the psychologist, when asked to explain this feminine enthusiasm for a vulgar murderer, said: "Great crimes always exercise a fascination for women, especially if the crimes have an apparent ronmintic or chivalrous aspect. Threefourths of the women live in the middle ages, and Musolino is a figure of the middle ages."

It has transpired that during the first ten days of his trial Musolino received 3,900 letters from women.

BUY STEEL IN EUROPE.

New York Builders Secure Their Structural Material in England and Germany,

New York builders are now importing structural iron from England and Germany for buildings to be erected in this city. They were compelled to go abroad because the demand at home was so much greater than the supply that they found it impossible to get beams and girders here unless they were willing to submit to a delay of from six to eight months in delivery. While the amount of beams and girders' which are imported is not large in comparison with the amount manufactured in this country, the quantity, nevertheless, has been sufficient to call the attention of the builders to the tariff barrier of from \$8 to \$12 a ton, and to lead to some agitation for the removal of this duty.

"The only present object of the tariff on structural iron," said Jacob A. Zimmerman, a prominent contractor and builder, the other day, "is to benefit the German and English manufacturers at the expense of those who are carrying on building operations in this country.

This statement was indorsed by Francis D. Jackson, of the Hecla Iron company. Mr. Jackson said that he had been importing structural iron from Germany and England in considerable quantities for months. Many other firms, he said, had been obliged to go abroad for their beams and girders.

To Explore Wilds of Labrador. An expedition for the exploration of the wilds of Labrador will be conducted this summer by Col. Willard Glazier, accompanied by a party of scientific men. Col. Glazier has devoted many years to exploration work and has written much on the result of his labors in this field. The expedition, which will. start as soon as the season will permit, is expected to give to science much knowledge of a large tract in the interior of Labrador, about which practically nothing is now known.

Steam Farm Machinery, In no locality has modern steam farming machinery been applied with, such effectiveness as upon the grain ranches in southern California. On one ranch the engine used to draw the machinery is of 50 horsepower, and has drive wheels eight feet high. It consumes 12 barrels of oil every day, and its operation requires the services of seven men. In plowing, 55 furrows are turned over at once, covering a breadth;

KEEPS AT THE HEAD.

United States Leads the World as an Exporting Nation.

This in Spite of the Temporary Reduction in the Value of Exports Due to the Shortage in Corn Available for Export.

The United States maintains its position at the head of the world's exporting nations, despite the temporary reduction in the value of exports due to the shortage in corn available for exportation. The export figures for the nine months ending with March, as shown by the report of the treasury bureau of statistics, indicate a drop of \$58,681,957 in the total value of exports. When it is considered, however, that the value of corn experted fell, owing to the shortage in the corn supply, \$52,-000,000 below that for the corresponding period of last year, and that cotton, owing solely to a decrease in price, fell \$12,000,000 below the exports of the same period of last year, the entire decrease is more than accounted for. Corn exports fell from 146,000,000 bushels in the nine months of the fiscal year 1901 to 24.000,000 bushels in the nine months of 1902. Cotton exports increased 344,000,000 pounds, but owing to reduced prices, fell 12,000,000 in the total value exported. Thes two items -due in the case of corr to the shortage at home caused b. the drouth of last year, and in cotton to the reduced prices in the markets of the worldmore than account for the reduction of millions in the total exports.

Notwithstanding the reduction of 59,000,0 in exports, the grand total of domestic exports from the United States exceeds that of any other country. The figures of domestic exports for the nine months ending with March are: from the United States, \$1,062,-432,158; United Kingdom, \$1,019,466,-

The following table shows the average monthly imports and exports of the principal countries of the world during that part of the fiscal year for which figures have been received by the bureau of statistics:

.	Average	monthly
Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	\$75,410,891	·\$118,048,018
United Kingdom	212,208,056	*113,274,043
Germany	112,584,769	92,760,421
France	75,602,250	66,736,023
Netherlands	65, 922, 642	56,790,923
British India	22,433,972	31,790,036
Russia (Europe)	22,457,583	31,310,500
Beigium	35, 236, \$46	28.566.753
Austria-Hungary	28,853,158	28,517,390
Italy	28,080,802	21.653.575
Canada	15,463,905	16,900 028
Brazil	7.214.116	13.835.945
Argentina	9,164,263	13,487,170
Bwitzerland	17,651,468	13,453,048
Unina	16,411,195	10.377.338
spain	12.913,456	10,167,924
Japan	10,538,691	9.754.509
LEKYPT	5,679,401	8,859,327
oweden	11.933.538	8.739.792
Mexico	4.615.254	5,457,624
Cuba	5.517.491	
Cnm	3,309,702	5,449,376
Cape of Good Hope	9.067.554	5,100,104
Roumania		4.466,735
 Domestic exports. 	3,489,85 6	4.503,340

PLAN TIGER HUNTS.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and His Wife Accept Invitation of Sultan of Johore.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York, are about to go to India to hunt tigers in the jungles in response to the invitation of the sultan of Johore. The sultan, with a party of Americans, occupied a table next to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt at Paillard's fashionable restaurant after the theater lately. Mutual friends introduced the sultan to the Vanderbilts, and the acquaintance proved exceedingly pleasant to both sides.

The next day young Mr. Vanderbilt took the sultan out riding in his famous automobile, and they afterward dined together on the island in the Bois de Bologne lake. The sultan then invited Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt to make a long stay in India, promising extraordinary elephant and tiger hunts. Mrs. Vanderbilt accepted the invitation enthusiastically, and her husband said his father undoubtedly would lend his steam yacht Valiant to convey the party to Bombay. No date has been fixed for the visit

OBJECTS TO BIBLE FOR SEAT.

Teacher Bows to Protest of Pupil Against Use of Book to Increase Height of Stool.

Miss Gertrude MacIntyre, a teacher in the Belview school at Twentysixth and Cumberland streets, Philadelphia, sat on a Bible one day last week and thereby started a row. It was after morning prayers, when the children join in musical exercises. The teacher sat at the piano, but found the stool too low. She placed a Bible on it and sat down again. Ella Steinmetz, one of the pupils, protested, saying she had always been taught to respect the Bible. Miss MacIntyre removed the book, explaining that she thought it was a dictionary. Subsequently she reprimanded the child for rudeness before the school and requested an apology. When the girl told her parents the trouble broke out. The school directors investigated the matter. The affair was finally dropped after the teacher had made a full explanation.

Will Be Shrine for Sobles. Next winter the most aristocratic house in Paris will be the mansion at the corner of the Avenue Hoche and the Rue de Courcelles, which has been bought recently by Dowager Duchess d'Uzes. It will have for inhabitants four duchesses and three dukesnamely, the dowager and her sons, Due d'Uzes and his wife, the downger's son-in-law, Duc and Duchess de Impres, and the dowager's second sonin-law and her daughter, Due and Duchess de Brissac. It will be a veritable social shrine.

THE PAINTED DESERT.

Some of the Terrors of a Waste District on Northwestern Arlsons. Graphically Described.

A typical desert of the worst kind is the so-called Painted desert of northeastern Arizona. Imagine an endless waste of sand, glaring yellow in the ever-shining sun, level as a billiard table, and bearing not a sign of vegetation anywhere, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. The dust of the plain is so finely powdered that one's feet sink into it two or three inches at each step, while, to relieve the eye, there is nothing but a hill here and there, shaped invariably like an inverted pot, with its sides scooped out by the action of the elements so as to expose strata of cliffs gleaming in brilliant hues of red, yellow, purple, brown and blue, which gives to this waste its name.

On the tops of these hills are great quantities of fossil wood, supposed to have been floated there when the desert was an inland sea long ages ago. Much of this wood is transformed into agate, exhibiting the most beautiful colors.

The temperature during the day is commonly 140 degrees in the shade of the cliffs, and it is only at night that any symptoms of animal life are discoverable. When the barrens swarm with scorpions, centipedes of dangerous bite, and great spiders innumera-

Now and then, while on the march, the thirsty traveler sees objects like enormous giants moving across the waste swiftly. They are sand-spouts, resembling waterspouts in their formation, 200 or 300 feet in diameter, perhaps, and many hundreds of feet in height. At all times during the day these wondrous pillars of moving sand are to be seen dancing this way and that over the desert plain. They are not formed by wind, but are sucked up by hot air ascending. Sometimes half a dozen of them will be in sight at once, all whirling in different directions and threatening death with their approach.

Then there are sandstorms, tremendous and suffocating, which sweep over the desert. If the wayfarer encounters one of them there is nothing for him to do but to lie down as flat as possible on the ground, with a blanket over his head. These are varied in places by sand-blasts, which are very different, inasmuch as they are stationary, whereas the sandstorms are in mo-

Sandblasts occur along the bases of the cliffs, sweeping before them great bodies of loose sand, that bite into the very rocks, filling them with what look like auger-holes. The heat of the sun is so intense that a thermometer exposed to it breaks almost immediately. So rapid is the evaporation that the juices of the body dry up.

FIRES SERIOUS IN RUSSIA.

Where They Have No Alarm System, But Depend Upon a Watchman in a Tower.

When a fire occurs in St. Petersburg, the nearest citizen doesn't step to a red box and ring in an alarm for the engines by electricity. They haven't advanced so far yet. The Russian system of spreading news of a fire is the most primitive in Europe, says the New York Sun.

They don't send out any fire alarm at all in St. Petersburg until the fire has blazed out fierce and strong. In fact the fire department doesn't know it. One fireman comprises in himself the St. Petersburg alarm system.

At all times a fireman is on duty in the tower of the city hall. He watches the city and when the fire burns up he notices it; or is expected to do so. If it is in the daytime he runs up a number of black balls on the out-

side of the tower. If it is in the night he uses red lanterns instead of the balls. The number of the balls or lanterns indicates the district in which Naturally this method is not pro-

ductive of great speed in reaching the fire. From 20 minutes to half an hour is good time, unless the fire occurs quite near an engine company's quar-The result is that the citizens of St.

Petersburg try to do most of the fire extinguishing themselves, and as there is no order and no discipline the wildest confusion usually prevails. At every hint of a fire no matter how slight the neighbors begin at once to strip their homes of everything of value. The police make no attempt to establish fire lines, so the mob hampers the firemen rather than helps them.

But all this is nothing beside the excitement of the progress of the engine or engines-there are 74 pieces of apparatus and 1,027 firemen in the city -to the fire. In snowtime the engines travel on runners instead of wheels. Beside the driver sits a man ringing a big bell to warn other vehicles to keep out of the way.

After the engine five tenders follow. one after the other. One carries the hose, another a water tank. Then comes three more all filled with firemen.

In the last century Russia has lost property to the amount of \$15,000,000,-000 by fire. The loss averages \$150,000,-000 a year.

Most Important.

"I thought you said this was a lifeor-death case?" growled the sleepy druggist, who had been awakened at three a. m. by a man who wanted a twocent stamp.

"So it is," declared the man; "so it is. I've got to mail this letter to my wife at once, that she may get it in time to postpone her return home long enough for me to have a new mirror put in the parlor and the hall repapered. Some of the boys spent the evening with me tonight."-Judge.

IS A FOE TO GERMS.

Powerful Electric Apparatus to Be Used in New York Hospital.

The Actinolite, Which Produces Chemical Rays of Violet-Colored Light, Having Distinctive Curative Properties.

In one of the apartments of the Flower hospital at New York there has just been installed an expensive electrical apparatus which resembles as powerful searchlight of a man of war. It is known as an actinolite and is said to be the first complete instrument of the kind permanently set up in an American hospital. Its operation, it is hoped to make a practical and thorough test of theory now widely accepted by scientists that that powerfully concentrated chemical of actinic rays of violet colored light possesses distinctly curative properties in cases of cancer, tuberculosis and other diseases having their supposed origin in bacteriological germs or parasites. W. B. Kunhardt, one of the trustees of the hospital, is the donor of the apparatus and has paid the entire cost of its installation.

To test the newly installed apparatus a private demonstration was made in the hospital. The first subject selected for a test was a boy suffering from what appeared to be a hopeless case of tuberculosis of the hip. During the exposure to the chemical rays of light the subject reclined upon a sort of divan not unlike an operating table and the diseased tissues were exposed to the rays directly focused upon them and concentrated by means of a powerful

It is of course, too early to predict results in the case.

In Vienna, Paris, Copenhagen and other cities of Europe, treatment by means of the actinic rays has been systematically carried on for some months with results which its advocates believe are highly encouraging.

A GIRL'S DISCOVERY.

Former Chicago Student Finds the Scientific Reason for Rigor Mortis,

Some important discoveries in reference to the muscles, which probably will be used later by practising physicians, have been made by research workers studying the effects of salts under the direction of Dr. Jacques Loeb, investigetor in physiological chemistry at the University of Chicago. Announcement of these discoveries is made in an official journal just received at the university.

The cause of the stiffening of the muscles in death is one of the discoveries. This was made by Miss Anne Moore, Ph. D., now a teacher at San Diego, Cal. The unwonted presence of certain salts in the tissue, lowering the temperature and coagulating the matter in the muscles, is her explanation of "rigor As the result of a summer's study

of the effects of salts on a frog's

museles, Dr. Ralph Lillie announces

that for normal muscular activity there must be present in the tissues several of the salts in certain proportions which are definite. This applies to men as well as to frogs. Dr. E. P. Lyon, in studying for Dr. Loeb the question: Is oxygen equally essential at all stages of development in life?" has discovered that lack of oxygen is absolutely fatal to the growth of sea urchins immediately after each division of the original cell and also for 10 or 15 minutes after fertilization.

THE SHROUD OF CHRIST.

Scientific Explanation of Outline of Human Form on Sheet Said to Have Covered Christ.

New York has received a copy of the book of Paul Vignon, containing an elaborate scientific treatise on the famous "Shroud of Christ," now preserved at Turin. He expresses the opinion that the shroud in question is the real winding sheet wherein the Saviour's body rested during the period between the descent from the cross and the resurrection. He insists that what has been considered by some as a fraud, by others as a miracle—the outline of a human figure on the shroud-is merely an extraordinary accident fully explainable by science. In his opinion a human body through its exhalations in the thoes of death and subsequent decomposition may liberate gases which act upon the cloth prepared as the Hebrews prepared their winding sheets in the same way as the photographic processes act upon a sensitized plate.

His arguments are supported by Profs. Delage and Colson, of Paris, and have been accepted by even so conservative a medical authority as the London Lancet. Other scientists. reject his conclusions. Theologians adso are divided in their opinions,

Stara Kiss and Muke Up. Melba and Nordica, the grand opera

stars, have buried the hatchet finally, thanks to the latter's husband, Mr. Dohme, who pleaded alternately with the rival songbirds for several days, until they consented to meet. Perhaps the most astonishing part of the ceremony was the presence of Jean De Reszke, Nordica's former pet aversion. as the fourth person at the luacheon at Paris, at which the American and Australian prima donas exchanged the historical kiss of peace. Melba went to London immediately afterward,

HISTORIC PAPERS TURN UP.

Documents Relating to the Case of the Man Who Shot at Guiteas Found in War Department.

The war department is going over its mass of old douments, which are no longer of any use. Each bureau has an accumulation of these valueless papers, some of them running way back to 1812. It is proposed to destroy these, but under the law nothing in the way of records can be disposed of without congressional authority

The bulkiest set of papers amounts to seven cubic feet, and is made up of petitions, letters, postal cards, and, other papers sent to the war department in 1882 in behalf of Sergeant John A. Mason, of the Second artillery, who was tried in that year for attempting to kill Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garffeld.

Mason was an enlisted man of the army, who was on guard outside the jail where Guiteau was confined. He was so wrought up over the assassination that one day he fired into the cell for the purpose of killing Guiteau.

No other damage was done than the flattening of the bullet against? the stone wall and frightening Suiteau nearly to death. Mason was tried shortly afterward and then page doned and set at liberty. The petitions in his behalf, however, have remained on the files of the judge advocate general's office, where they are deemed to be no more than an accumulated nuisance.

QUEEN TO BECOME A NUN.

Margherita, Widow of the Late King Mumbert of Italy Decides to Ester a Convent.

Rumors are current among usually well-informed circles in Rome that Dowager Queen Margherita has decided to take the veil and enter a convent. Since the assassination of her husband, King Humbert, July 29, 1901, by the assassin Bresci, the queen has been a prey to the most profound melancholy. Queen Margherita and King Humbert were married at Turin on April 21, 1868, and their married life was such an unusually happy one as to form a remarkable exception to the generality of European royal alliances. The queen has always been famous for her beauty, but, in addition to the gifts of good looks, she is noted as one of the most accomplished of women. Her intimate knowledge of foreign languages enables her to converse with the several members of the corps diplomatique fo their respective tongues. With German and French literatures she has quite & profound acquaintance, and she personally superintended the Italian translation of the works of Alexander Dumas the younger. She was the daughter of the duke of Genoa, Victor Emmanuel's brother, and was born at Turin in 1851.

AUTO TRIP THROUGH SEWER.

Mayor of New York Planning to In-

The mayor of Greater New York will, on May 17, make the first underground trip in an automobile that has ever been made by an official of the city. He is scheduled to go at the head of a procession of seven automobiles, the passengers in which will be members of the board of estimate and department officials of Brooklyn, through the large 15-foot sewer that is now being built to drain the entire Bay Ridge section of

The officials will have the novel experience of traveling for a mile or more through a subterranean passage 70 feet or more below the surface of the streets. The Brooklyn officials desire to show the mayor the many places in their home borough where large sums of money are needed to begin or to carry forward improvements already under way. One of these improvements is the Bay Ridge sewer. This sewer is one of the largest ever built and when it is completed it will drain a territory covering the greater part of that section of Kings county south of Prospect park.

"PING-PONG ANKLE."

Bew Disease Which Has Made Rs Apa pearance Among the Ardrat Pallowers of the Games

"Ping-pong ankle" is the latest: companion to "tennis elbow." The, medical name is tenosynovitis, and it hurts much. An account of a caseof "ping-pong ankle" is given prominence in the British Medical Journal. The patient had considerable swelling of the left leg, above the ankle. The swelling subsided after a day passed in bed. An examination showed acute inflammation of the sheathe of the tendons connects ed with the muscles round the shin, The attendant physician ascertained that the sufferer was an ardent pingpong player, and he wrote to the Medical Journal warning players that the game involves a great strain on the shinbone muscles, and that until a costume and footgear appropriate to the popular sport is evolved the disease is likely to frequently occrir.

Chicago Women Vindiented.

Frank B. King, a Chicago shoe man, says that his sales indicate that Kansas City women have larger feet than the women of any other city.

.e. Cost of a Befeat,

Methuen's defeat, it is reckoned, means about \$10,000,000 loss to Eng-

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