THE EAGLE AT HIS BEST.

Bounded Bird of Precion Gern this Lifting by the Methods of a Highwayman.

"If you wish to learn what good effeet a life in the woods has upon charmeter," said Amasa Clark, the oldest guide on the Allagash, according to the New York Sun, 'you should watch those white-headed eagles out there on the

"Most of you have seen what a domothing thing an eagle is by the seashore. He sits on a limb of a hig tree all day and never moves until he sees an industrious fish hawk dive down and make a capture, when the eagle shows semough life to put chase to the bawk and scare him until he drops the fish, when the eagle takes it away and eats It, as if hawks were built for nothing except to provide dinners for idle and exerbearing eagles.

"It's my private opinion, which I'm making public now for the first time, that if it were not for the fish hawk zevery eagle which lives along the ocean twould starve to death inside of a year.

"BL' move this same eagle 200 miles Inland and put him and his wife up on the side of a tall mountain where they can have a good chance to see what is: going on and the bird undergoes a great, change. He stops watching to find out what the fish hawks are going to do and gets right down to doing work on his own book. The change in his looks is as wonderful as in his habits of life.

"No sooner does he move inland than he pays more attention to his personal appearance, spending hours in cleaning up his feathers and preening himself to look smart and wide awake, the way all hig birds should do.

"Best of all, the inland eagle not only emptures his own food, but he displays much skill-not to call it reason-in selecting and taking what he wants to wat. Last week I saw a pair of eagles kill a deer on Mt. Heresy that gave me a Tesson in trailing and overtaking big MATTIC

"After the Allagash 'river sweeps mround the base of the mountain it widens out into a big swamp or lagoon, where the deer like to stay during warm weather, the water keeping them cool and warding off the flies, which are

> "Toward a ghr whom the brown mosamitnes come out in force, they drive The deer from the wet grounds to the windy hilltops, where they stay for hours at a time chewing their cuds and having a good time..

> "One evening just before sundown I saw this pair of eagles circling the peak where the deer were lying, as if they were trying to count how many there were in the herd.

"All at once the male eagle, who had the whiter head, made a swoop into the herd, which scattered the deer in all diproptions. Then I saw that the eagle had fixed his talons into the back of one hvely doe and was hanging on for all he was worth. As soon as the don-Aried to run in any direction except toward the cliff, the old she eagle would come in and head her off by pecking her exes, thus compelling the doe to run in the other disection.

"This game was kept-up for a quarter of an hour or longer, and though I could more see oil that was coing on. I am convinced that the temale eagle at last blinded the coe, for after running about without any purpose for a lew minrites she headed for the ledge and ran right off over the edge of the gliff, which is more than 300 feet high at that place. On the way down the male eaglerin- hooked his claws and let the doe come. plete the journey alone.

"Next day when I went to the side of the mountain, I found the eagles gorging themselves upon the ventson from a fat doe that had both of her eyes pecked out, and I was willing to bet my rifle against a plug of tobacco that it was the same doe which I saw driven over the big precipice.

"In all the pictures that are printed of eagles, the birds are drawn holding rabbits in their claws, which seems very funny to us who live up here in the woods, and who know that no rabbit ever comes out in the daytime. when eagles are abroad, for an eagle is as blind at night as a hen is, and goes to roost before it is dark

"If eagles cannot get any rabbits to eat they make up for the lack by catching every hedgehog they can find. The way the eagle does the jub is in-

"Finding a hedgehog browsing among The clover of the meadows he swoons down upon the animal, and, digging his Talons into the nose of the beast is natches it aloft in the air before any defense can De made

"Once removed from the ground, the Two r freezehog has no defense, for hangthis as it does, it cannot reach up to strace with its armed tail, so it just writer is along and any-box its teeth while the bird sail, higher and higher, until they come by a an exposed todge, when the easte lets so and the heigh-Bog drops to the hard rocks and is

"Then the eagle turns his prey over on its back, and, atta king the onderside with its frozenies, spines, the a Bearty medication to a feesp their peoples Perce of beast of prey bas the courage

Tongh Chinese Ponics. A ref to warraner was the bent mealer

10 16 JE 11

River in to the Chere'se book and show west data accounts are in an Phrope, Taist. February on a race from Transan to Preside Class discours on about 84 meder over had reeds in a storm of with and run 21 of them run, and the three arrived in 7 hours 11 non seas the Bast in 3 hours 7 minutes. The result in comparable to that of the Brussels. to estend race. The principal characterishe of this horse is to dever long distantes at moderate speeds -- London - ARMY RETIREMENT LAW.

First Passed by Congress in 1861, and Gon. Scott Was hirst on the List.

Officers of both the army and navy are recognized as honorable servants of the government, who, when they ask to be retired, ask for nothing more than a fuifillment of the contract under which they have served so many years. When the retired list was established. in the early part of the civil war, states the New York Tribune, it was for the express purpose of pensioning deserving officers of long service and those who should become incapacitated by reason of wounds or other exigencies of the service. It was also intended to relieve the highest grades of worthy but superannuated officers and to insure regular promotions. A retired list for every army and navy has been recognized as necessary in the interests of the govern-1 ment and of the individual-of the government, in order to secure the efficiency of its services; of the individual, to provide a place and provision for those unfit for duty in consequence of

long service and casualties. The first law authorizing the retirement of army officers was passed by congress in August, 1861. By this act officers of more than 40 years consecutive service could be retired by the president, and "officers incapable of performing the duties of their offices" were to be brought before a retiring board for examination. If found by this board "incapacitated for active service," they were to be fetired differently, according as the incapacity resulted from cause incident to the service or otherwise. The first retiring board was assembled on August 17, 1861, and officers of 40 years' service were invited to make application to be retired. The first officer announced in orders as retired was Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, he being retired upon his own application on November 1, 1861. On December 5, 1861, an order was published announcing as taking effect at various dates the retirement of 30 officers in addition to Gen Scott. It had been hoped that the provisions of the act of August, 1861, would have been suffieient to produce the desired end-namely, the filling of the highest ranks with officer-of bodily powers vigorous enough to perform every outy required from them in time of war. But this hope was a vain one.

In July, 1862, a second act was passed. which authorized the president to retire at his discretion any officer who had been on the army register 45 years... or who was of the age of 62. The effect of this law was prompt, and up to September 1, 1863, the president retired under it two generals, three colonels, three lieutenant colonels and four majors. In July: 1866, congress passed at act providing that officers retired for disability for wounds received in battle might be retired with the full rank held by them on the active list, whether in the regular, or, volunteer service, when wounded. About 69 of this class were retired before the flaw was repealed, in, 1872 In March, 1862, congress passed an act reducing and consolidating the army, and in July, 1870, additional legislat, in directed the marter out of all supernamerary officers. To prevent hardship failing upon Allofficers under this art, some of whom would be left unprovided for, congress authorized the retirement, upon their own application of officers who had been 30 years in the service. At the same time it fixed the total number of offers on the retired list not to exceed 3% at any time. In June 1878, congress, by a clause in the army appropriation bill, increased the retired list, and lim officto 400. In 1883. the retirement law was amended to change the compulsory limit from 62. years and to read "and when an officer is 64 years of age, he shall be retired from active service and be placed on the retired list." Other modifications have been made in the law from time to time respecting the limit of number, etc.

PATRICTS OF GREAT WEIGHT.

Officers of the Revolution Who Went Over the Two Bundred Mark on the Scales.

The biggest officer in the revolutionary war was Col. Swift, who weighed 310 pounds, says the New York Press. Gen. Washington, always in fine training and without an ounce of superfluous flesh, weighed 200 pounds during his campaigns. Gen Benjamin Lincoln, who surrendered Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton and afterward accented the sword of Gen Cornwallis at Yorktown, was of 224 pounds avoirdupois. Gen. Heary Knox, Washington's mouthpiece on many precisions, and he who said: "It is a rule in war never to leave a fort in your rear," we taked 230 pounds and was as hight on his feet as a kitten. Great bulks these! Gen Jedidiah But thegree weighed 182 pounds, Lieut, C 1 C 335 182 and Gen. Greaton 166. They were regarded as light weights. Co. Michael Jackson, who had five brothers and five sons in the war, and who at the battle of Bunker Hill billed. a British officer in a personal encounter, weighed 252 pounds. He brother, Gen-Henry Jackson, we glieve 208 pounds, Col. Hastingdon 212 at a Col. Humphr vs 221. Humphre, the post, was stay or its accordence in post-or Washington. The Whole Sectioned of these and Frathers," was the misst imposing of all the constructs soldiers of the nines treath pertury, preschiy of all centure the His was a more imposing presence. that Washington's He felt "off his weight" at less than 2:0

bour Evidence. "Mrs. Ripley is an intensely jealous."

Woman TO I gressed that the distribute I called before I even saw her - by the very ugly servant who opened the {

door to me "- Stray 8" rus. "

WOULD NOT ADVERTISE.

Englishman Found That the Call of Politeness Made It Impossible,

He was an Englishman, and although he had lived in New York for several years he clung to insular opinions with a tenacity that puzzled his friends. For one thing he disdained typewriting machines. But even though his aversion for that necessity of the modern age was well known, his acquaintances were hardly prepared for his latest exhibition of extreme punctiliousness in the matter of correspondence. That came out through his reply to a man who had advised him to advertise in the daily papers a certain commodity which he desired to sell, relates the New York Times.

"Oh, but I don't want to advertise," remonstrated the Englishman. "It is

too much trouble." His adviser combated the point. "T don't see how you make that out," he said. "All you have to do is to write out your 'ad' and pay for it, and afterward read the answers. I fail to see where the tremendous amount of trouble comes in."

"But you forget the most important point-the answering of all the letters I shall get," said the Englishman.

The man with advice to throw away looked curious, and the Englishman proceeded to explain.

"An advertisement in New York papers calls out so confoundedly many letters, you know," he said. "I have had occasion to advertise twice since coming to this country, once for a home with congenial people and again in regard to a fur muff I happened to find, and each time it took me-three days to clean up ensuing correspondence."

"But you don't mean to say," exclaimed the amazed adviser, "that you answered all the letters you received?" "I certainly did," returned the Englishman. "What else could a gentleman do? Those people had been kind enough to write to me, and even though most of the letters were worthless they represented time and labor and expense. and common courtesy demanded that I reply and tell the writer that I could not see my way clear to transact further business with him."

"Oh, of course," said the adviser, "if amenities I cannot ong you to mente-

tise very often." The Englishman shook his head sadly. "You do not seem to appreciate my point of view," he said. "You Ameriacans are so impolite in business af-

A GALLANT RESCUE.

Newfoundland Sailor's Beroic Self-Sacrifice in Saving a Drown-

ing Muse. Not long ago, during a gale on the Banks, Henry George, of the crew of the Newfoundland schooner Pigneer. was swept overboard by a wave. A comrade, Joseph Mooney, igrabbed a bair plank as a support and sprang after him, relates Leslie's Monthly Cumbered as he was with his oilclothes and sea boots. Mooney first worked off his foot-gear and then his coar and swam for his chum George was floating unconscious, on the surface of the water, having been thrown against the bulwark and hurt as he was thing over the side. After a long struggle Mooney read od him and gripped him by the collar with one hand white with the other he held the frail plank in position between them. In this perilogs that the two men remained for three hours, until the schooner was able to heat back to them. The sea was running mountain high and it was feared a dory would not live in it. To lessen the risk for the skiff and the men in the water, the schooner had to be run-down almost sheer upon the latter, and then a dory with two men in it was launched hodily by a mighty heave of the rest of the crew, and in the "lull" created unster the sheltered lea of the craft, the rescue was soon accomplished Mooney was at the last gasp. He had not only suffered the buffeting of the waves and the chill of the cold, but hesides the effort of keeping his comrade on the plank he found that the board could not support both their weights, and consequently he had to swim bimself most of the time. He fainted when he was dragged into the boat, but his grip was so fight on his companion's collar that his fingers had to be pried open with a marlinspike.

The Jewish Pale.

The Jewish Pales intraces Polar Land several western provinces of Lasia. Here are imprisoned all Jews born on . Russian soil who cannot afford to pay 1,000 rubles a year for the privilege of going business in Kuesia proper. But even those who have all their rives lived outside the Pale may any night aware to find their homes surrounced by selfdiers whose communication are to convert to the orthodox faith, or drive into ex-He all Jews found within that city. So have the Jews been driven from Moscow and other range chace of Russia within late years, and soon they must have Kny, the ancient capital of the Jewich kingdom on e estam shot in south ru-Russia. Gvery year the limits of the Pale are narrowed, and the lot of the Jewwithin made more unbearable. He can no longer own farm lamb, hor even it e in villages. Many teaters are forbidgenhim, add only five percent of the Jourish children within the Pale may burn to read and write. Yet, even so, the Russ. sian peasant looks with longing toward the one prosperous pertion of Russia. the Pale Rore the Jew has built factories in the cities, while in the agriculatural districts he drives from farm to farm, buying wheat from the peasants in open competition with his rivais.-

A CHEAP RACKET.

The Mrs. Thought it Was Golug to Be Commonplace, But She Woke tp.

"Let us," said Whittler, "now that the cook has left, go down town and get an inexpensive meal."

Mrs. Whittler yawned.

"I'd rather get a bite at home," she said. "I don't feel a bit hungry." "Well," said her husband, "neither do I, but the change will do us good. We'll get some-"

"All I want is some cold tongue and a cup of tea." And all I want is a sandwich and a

cup of coffee. How would it do for us to walk?" The Whittiers lived some 15 blocks from the restaurant district, and this proposal seemed to please Mrs Whit-

tler, writes Tom Masson, in New York Herald. "Just the thing," she replied. In a moment she had donned her pongee cost, and in the glimmer and gleam of the late afternoon they strolled off down

the principal avenue. "This idea," said Whittier, as he sniffed the air, "of blowing in all your good money on food I never could understand. I believe in having enough, of course, but New Yorkers-indeed, all

Americans-eat too much." "Yes, I suppose that's so," said Mrs. Whittler, contemplatively. "I think I'll change my mind about that tongue and have lobster salad"

"That hits me, too," said Whittler, as he swung his stick and walked briskly by her side. "I don't know but a little lobster salad and, say, a bottle of beer, would be a good idea "

"Beer or ale?" said Mrs. Whittier, insinuatingly. The fine, bracing air, even if it was city air, was doing her good. "Well, ale," said Whittler. "I always forl as though I was getting more for

my money when I order ale." "That's so." They walked on for several blocks in silence. Pretty soon they came to a fashionable restaurant—a couple of blocks above the one they were going to . In the window the people were sitting at the tables doing what the mafority of people like to do better than anything else except love making-

"I don't know," she said, that I'll change my mind about that salad. Perhaps-" Her husband turned and looked her

stuffing themselves. Mrs. Whittler took

sternly in the eye. "My dear." he said half savagely, "suppose you leave that part to me." They entered the restaurant they

were bound for. The head waiters ated them at a table. The walter deferentially placed the bill of fare in front of Whittler picked it up firmly and au-

thoritatively.

"Bring us," he said, "two little neck claus, green turn'e soup, broiled chicken, and asparagree, tomato and letture salad, ice ordam, gargonzola chiese and crackers, demirasse and a large cold quart of Bumm's champagne. and hurry it up. We are starved to death" And then it was that Mr-. Whitether leaned over and whi peredi-

"You angel!" HE WAS MISTAKEN.

Tale of the Young Woman Who Was Ordering Music ther the Telephone.

"The manager of one of Washington's large department stores was at his desk. deep in thought over some intricate business problem of the day, says the Star. Not far away stood the young woman who has charge of the sheet music department, carrying on an animated conversation over the tohoge.

When the manager came out of his reverse his attention was arrested by series of conversation from the small box-like arrangement that holds the telephone.

"I love you, dear, and only you-I'm wearing my heart away-can't live on love? - I never was hurt until then-I've a longing in my heart for you, and maybe when the harvest days are over I'll think of you-dreamy eyes -just kiss me good-bye--yes, a dream of the golden past-good-bye, forever."

Before he had recovered from his astonishment and wonder the young woman hung up the receiver and stepped out of the telephone box.

"Miss Jones, come here." he commanded, sternly. "It's strictly against the rules of this store for salespeople to use the 'phone for personal business. I must forbid you to do it any more. Hereafter, when you wish to make love to a coung man, don't do it over the telephone, where everyone can hear everything you have to tell him. Now go to

your department " "Why, Mr. Brown," she answered, "I was simply ordering some new sheet puste which we need from the pub-

He hasn't stopped apolos bring yet.

Somnilland Tollet.

A traveler in Some liand thus describes the toilet preparations of the natives: "These chiefly consist of rubling themselves over with a coaf of prease, and lumps of mutton fat from har night's feast had evidently been 'reserved for this purpose. These nomadic tribes are very Biblical in their Latits and one remembers the Jewish prophet whose face was shining with Gintment. Considering the scantiness of their costume, the Somalis are great dandies and give much care to their personal appearance. They are fond of dyeing-or, rather, bleaching their hair by plastering the head with a mixture of lime and water. This is left to dry on till the hair looks like the curls of a stone statue. After a day or two the dry lime is rubbed off and the hair cories out bleached to a kind of singerbread yellow, which is considered very becoming."-Chicago N c. s.

GEN. CLAY SURRENDERED.

The Old Kentuckian Acknowledged the Justice of a Correspondent's l'les.

As characteristic of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, a correspondent sends the following story:

Under an act of the legislature the remains of Loel T Hart, the famous Kentucky sculptor, were brought from Florence, Italy, where he died, and buried by the state in the cemetery at Frankfort. Gov. Proctor Knott invited Judge W. M. Beckner, of Winchester, to deliver an address on the occasion of the final interment. Judge Beckner wrote to Italy and to New York, Philadelphia and other places for information concerning

Mr. Hart and his work. Among others he addressed a letter to Gen. Clay, who had been Hart's Brit. patron as a sculptor, asking his recollections of the dead artist. He got an answer on a postal card, the substance of which was that the general had put all that he cared to say about Juel T. Hart. into his memoirs, which had been published, and were being sold at six dollars per volume. Judge Beckner immediately sat down and wrote him as fol-

, "I received your curt-advertisement of your book written on a postal card, and must say that I am surprised. If you had been spending as much time and energy to do honor to a dead friend of mine as I have to pay a public tribute to one who was as devoted to you as was Joel T. Hart, and I had written as good a book as they say you have, and you were as poor as I am, and I as rich as you are supposed to be, and you wrote me for facts about my friend, which I had put into print in my book, I would send you a copy, even if its price should be so enormous a sum as six dollars."

The next mail brought to Judge Beckner the following reply:

"White Hall, Ky . April 12, 1857 -Dear Judge: I have ordered the Memoirs to be sent you. If you plead all. your cases as well, you will be rich enough yet. Yours, 5 C. M CLAY The book was duly received, and the general attended the delivery of the oration.

Famous Band Leader Was Greatly Hampered in Movements by

SOUSA'S FIRST CONCERT

Horrowed Shirt. Persons with long memories inform

us that Mr. Demosthenes began his career as a stump speaker by throwing wards of verbosity at the sad sea waves. John Philip Sousa's beginning as a public performer was much more ludicrous than the beenning made by Mr. Demosthenes, says the New York Tel graph.

Sousa made his beginning as a violin soloist, and his first public appear ance was in a lunate asylum. Sousa tells of a series of a series provented him from making a howling success of his first appearance

On preparing for the affair, the musician, then il years old, found he was milities a white shirt. He sought his mestruct r and was some equipped with a warm ht several sizes for large for tum. Ineased in the ample tolds of the instructor - shirt, and with a start of Rin large and the of white polished lineaunder it. . . . n. Sousa (reppe cout on the

He hitted his how. Several posteds of shirt accompanied his arm, and when he becan to play the warment wabble to around his took in a mon in innoving monner. After a minute's polying the future bandmaser found himself to o small for the carment, and unable to manipulate both the violin and the shirt at the same time with any degree of penafert or grace, he that incon-

A luncheon was held after the operformance. V and Shusa was of course. Invited. His instructor said:

"This luncheon is given in your honor. The very bad performance given by you deprives you of the right to partake of food, "Kindly starvet".

Sousa feigned to vat. He says he was very hungry, but the eye of his' instructor was upon him, and he left the table with a ravenous appetite. Then he went home and wept

RADIUM AND THE HUMAN BODY

Small Particles Produce Most Paintal Blisters When Brought in Conthat with the Skin.

No one, not even Mme. Curie, the dis-

coverer, has yet seen radium in a pure

state. It has been possible to obtain it so far only in combination with other material. It is judged by the effect of its properties, which are truly remarkable, writer, Theodore Waters, in Everybody's Magazine. It is a product of pitchblende, which is found deep in the earth. The quantity already found is go such that the figurative price of a gram has been placed at \$10,000. It may be that there are large quantities of it stored under the surface somewhere. but the man who found a quantity of it in a state of anything like parity would probably not live to tell the tate. The particles which fly from it are charged with electricity, and at night it shines. forth with a obsemblerescence which has been shinn a since the beginning of all thines and waich will go on shining until the final extinction of all matter. A small quantity of it in the possession of M. Curie has caused the most painful blisters when brought is contact with the skin. A small particle of radium salt was sealed in a class tube. placed in a paste-board box and tied to Prof. Chris's sleeve for an hour and a half. It produced a suppurating sore, which did not heal for over three months. Prof. Curie thinks that a person entering a room containing a pound of radian would be blinded.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BOSSES.

of the Cleat Compleyer on the Business Enreers of houng Men.

"Some day," said a business man of New York, whose transactions go up anunally into the millions, reports the Sun, 'I hope to read a book or poem. in which shall be recorded the virines. of the merchants of the smaller cities and towns who have given training to many of the young business men now in New York.

"The home, the church, the college and so lety nave come their share of the work, but the business man who takes a raw young - hap and breaks him in and gives him has first lessons in commercial integra gane a work which is more endaring than brass.

"The first employer of a young man in business has a great responsibility. A good deal rests upon the young man bluself, but he has to be perity wellbuttressed if his first employer is a mean man, for his three ideas of business are very apt to shape his course in life.

"I know one merchant in the went Who took the same interest in his new help that he would take with one of his own boys. He was a manufa __er_ of many of the articles in his trade

"When a joung man went into his employ he sunted at the bottom. He rareiy allowed a day to pass in which he did not visit the workroom where his new help was employed.

in his own way he showed that he was interested in the welfare of his help outside of their business. He learned where his help lived, and how. If one sickened and had no home, the employer sent him to a hospital. If the employer was a man of family, the employer showed an interest in his domestic affairs:

"He made it a point to say goodmorning to every man who came to work, and he never failed to say goodnight to each as To went out If one of his employes after faithful service wished to start out for himself the employer gave him assistance of some

"I linew that man for nearly 50 years, and with very few exceptions every man who left his service did well. I know two of his young men in this

being the same line of business that, they learned under the heat employer. Another is the European buyer for a Rhiladelphia firm, and several others? are in other cities. All are conducting business successfully on the lines they

learned from the man who gave them? their first ideas of business. "These young men are entitled to eredit aside from the lessons they barned from their first employer. Maybe they would have succeeded anyway. A man must have some read staff a name or the dest lessons will be of no avail. But the young men of whom I shak have told me that they own their success to the leasures methods of their

in the rapid metric and but responday ad engelopera each objavelor digme. time and attention to their employes. as the manufacturer's f whom I speak? But their methods a program ought to the seath as is it with rathern their emep. 1840 so grant their employes may be n tool commental probay, I rethat as

The second Country State THE ART OF TRAVELING.

Like All Acts Requires Practice and . I in reiebligen ... y went fa

www. Isa Cases.

"Traveling is so eas novacage" is the true arremance of they course, and englightly of those who have learned to make of travel one of the fine arts. says the Charles Triburg But, the ail ar som requires practice and tamifiarity. with its laws. The difficulties man by the untraveled of or a little journey and their anticipation fears and terrors are with the frinter theme to the fory writer. But the days when ever-body traveled with his teames, bandibaxes and lunch baskets are elser over, and the good traveler of these times is known by the absence rather than the presence of haggage. Not only have people learned to travel swith ease, but they have discovered the necessary of amountains order and design to their plans of journeymes. "I'm going to see my own country first." is the commendable decision of the wise, prospective American traveler, who would be ashamed to look upon London. without having first seen Sac Francisco and would scorn to confession Venetian that he had never seen Boston. There, is on thingst least that travel will not do -it will not impart the gift of expression to the traveler or relieve him of that despoir of silered into which to many area planged. Charge of some may care the lover of his hard or bring pack the bluck of health to the worst out man of her has a burn in will not put freel, went, into the mouths of those who are suffering to repept what they have seen and who falls The opposits old complete the aritieweighted to the free words and bent that, we girle greet the accomplished traveler reserving order that be may rely open his contersation more than upon hit car era for the revelation of the secres of listracels.

Brickmaking in Cathedral Town. Pererheroush makes on a zh be, a en

the course of a year to put a zirolle four simes round the earth. It is essimated that the busy brick making yards, which have grown up in great number round the ancient city in the last 20 years, turn our 800,000,000 bricks annually. As the length of a brick is about eight inches, then, if Peterl crough's annual compar were laid out in a single line at would stretch over 100,000 miles. The brick industry has revolutionized the trade of Peterborough. Such is the wealth of clay and the profit to be drawn from it that one part of the brick making district has been fifly named "Klondyke."- - Westmanstar Gazette.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS