Duited States Leads the World in Increase of Population.

More Rapid Growth in Western States. Thus in the East, But All Sections Are Making Good Progress.

The United States beats the world in arrowth of population, according to a stincussion of the increase as snown by the figures of the last census. This discussion is published, as a bulletin, by the scensus bureau. A general summary of the principal results of the study set forth in the bulletin shows the following facts:

The increase in the population of continental United States; that is, the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the recent insular accessions, was 13,—26,861, or 20.7 per cent. Only one country, Araintina, has shown, by the most present figures, a more rapid rate of growth

The present rate of growth in continuental United States is estimated as aboute the average rate of Europe. It is rearly double that of Canada, and exceeds by one-sixth that of Mexico and By one-tenth that of Australia.

The rates of increase on the two sides of the northern Atlantic differ much best than they did a generation ago. Among the five main divisions of continental United States the highest rate of increase is found in the western division, and the lowest in the north central. Among the 14 minor divisions the Broky mountain group of states, closely followed by the western south central; the lowest in the northern South Atlantic, closely followed by the western morth central.

In the decade 1890 to 1900, for the first time in the national history, the samthern states increased faster than the northern. East of the Mississippi siver however, the northern states have grown somewhat more rapidly than the southern; but west of that river the mouthern states have increased almost two and one-half times as rapidly as the

the prowth of the could as a when ca-

In the North Atlantic division, the mate of increase has riser steadily since the civil war a notable contrast to the fittend in the country as a whole. The prepion west of the Mississ of river is satisfy moreosing faster than east of it. That the difference between the rates of growth in the two regions 1890 to 1900 was little more than one-fifth of what

The region east of the Mississippi Inpressed more rapidly from 1890 to 1990. Than from 1880 to 1890, while that westent the Mississippi increased in the later weade not much more than half as fastms at did in the earlier. The conclusion be crawn that the increased growth of the cast and the decreased growth of the most may both be connected with a probmable decline in the current of west, and

The ration The ratio of forcease in the porth and the south during the last 24 years were gractically the same. But in the characteristic of this growth the two rations differ widely, there being a relatively untitional, it means the whole south, equal, if he a hutan c in the court hereween a lower rate of arban growth.

Extensive but sparsely settled areas in the western parts of Knessas N. lease. The and South spakers show a decline of propulation, in the last ten years a fact which, it is said, may be connected with the iterease of population in many semigrational constitute of towa. Hitmes and adjoining states, 1890 to 1989, after lossing population during the proceding ten means

Retween 1890 and 1990 the per one of moreose in the population of all cities having at least 2,500 intobtions was conly about two-thirds of what it was between 1880 and 1896. The increase in the accrease population living onfoide of such cities was approximately the exame for the two decades.

The most noteworthy result of the enthre a scussion, it is stated as the cumutative evidence of the rapid upproach to equality in the rates of increase of warious parts of the United States. This appears whether the north be compared with the south, east with west, or city with country.

Automobile Preight frains. The first road in the world conwhrusted aspecially for autemobile Treight traffic is neurius completion in the heart of Atron. It will run over mountain and plant for 210 miles, from Tango Indo, on the Congo sastriga, in Popolabada, on the Ruango. The Britthe poveraging is beliang the root. much the work of being date by hundreds of ratives under the 3 rection of seven army officers, The roll intended as # fecus to the melous of All paint as same to to the beginning and a splinish for and the or have been and rest by the singlescriment. Each appear is expended to warr, a mad of two tons, and to make make at the same case that wager trains would make Where the roud aran mover plains in is to be not construct a fill for t wice, but in the manufacts their, Bu Edit 15 form with incoming Scholings.

The an welliches to the N Y World. The probability of all pringers of the partie were one on, for the photos con of their to as to be the an equipment which this court switched on a the state break and case degree the commer season. The war of a witterwe statema the more proportional of the second of the anosquito in bases, line assequer, dithat as few prospurious to be there of pur-Time a terroise or legitimes of the of their edition " The property are needs as to free against how the twine's with frish man water it haven. In a oth even that and quittee do not becable in water manuels is frequently a newed that only in-

· wagnant water.

Oross Between Horse and Zehra, Nastive of Africa, Proves to be a Superior Assumbl.

German papers say the mule will probably be replaced in the twentieth century by a more elected animal, as it has been demonstrated that the mule, the cross between horse and donkey, is interior to the cross between horse and zebra, says Consul General Richard Guenther, in a report to the state department from Frankfort, reports the New York Times.

Formerly the opinion prevailed that the zebra was almost extinct. The opening up of Africa, particularly the eastern part, reveals those fine animals in large numbers.

Compared with horses and cattle, they possess peculiar advantages; as they are immune against the very dangerous horse disease of Africa and also against the deathly "tsetse" dy. The question was therefore raised whether the zebra could not take the place of the mule commonly used in the tropics. The greatest credit with reservace to the solution of this problem is due to Prof. Cossar Ewart, who has been trying since 1995 to produce crosses between horses and zebras, with a view to developing an animal superior in every respect to the

Three species of zebras still exist in Africa, the so-called "Grevy" zebra, on the high plateaus of Schoa; the common or mountain zebra, formerly found everywhere in South Afric, and the "Burchell" zebra, still frequently found.

Prof. Ewart produces crosses from mares of different breeds and zebra staltions of the Burcheil kind. The offspring is called zebrula, and on account
of its form and general bodily condition—especially the hardness of the hoofs—
is specially adapted for all transport
work heretofore performed by mules.
The zebrula is much livelier than the
mule and at least as intelligent.

The Indian government has already experimented with zebrulas for transporting mountain artiflery at Quetta.

In Germany much interest in this animal is manifested. The well-known Hagenbeck is experimenting in this direction, and intends to introduce the terms.

orda into Germany and America. The mological garden at Berlin possesses some very fine specimens. The zebra stripes are often well preserved, while the undertone of the skin is generally that of the mother. A full-grown zebrula is 14 hands high and the girdle circumference, about 160 centimeters (63 inches).

The experiments so far have been so successful that it is predicted that the zebrula during the present century will completely supersede the mule.

WUMAN SWIMMER'S EXPLOIT.

Makes Lorge Wager That She Will Swith to Europe and Geta the Money.

One of the board women swimmers at one of the restern seashore resorts this year was a well-known randoutle actress, hardsome and brown, besides possessing the quarry of nerve that is so necessary to species. About a month ago she was a min of the queriest wagers ever much, and an eastern exchange. She was down at B manhorst with a purey of the stand of the beschinder buthing dress at fisher shed to a well-known theorical manager who was in the

paury: "I'm off for Europe—hore goest"

The manager lengther.
"I will wiser for \$1 000," said the vaud@ville a tress sensets!, "that after I stroll also the suffice, three minutes from now, I shall be ream set foot on American 300 and I live visited. Fin-

10h, he me give you \$2,000 to your \$1,000 on that," said the manager, hashinging

"You ment that?" said the actress. "Assured's," replies the manager, continuing to lendth

"Well, a ins." said the actress, and she raced into the water and swam straight for a white steam yacht that was anchored about three-quarters of a nile from the shore. She had already made her plans to go abroad in that yacht and a', of her clothing and other barginge was already, aboard of the yacht. She reached the yacht, climbed over the gangwiy, the sanchor was hasted up, the funnel began to belok smoke and out of the harbor the yacht moved. Ten days later the manager received a cablegram from the actress direct London, as follows.

"Web, here Cam. I shall draw on you for the \$2000"

The minimum cabled her that she could express the \$2000 from his London as at without mading any death, and noted to be cablegraps.

"Nice long swim sister "What did you live on Aying fish?"

on on Tyling usb. Chluese Church Choir,

Su Cru Chinese choir. It is a church short coupt to in all its parts and composed of young Chinese. No access who are a remainfed on the organ by a Chinese organist. It sings to a parely Chanese contropation composed of men, women and children. It was in 1856 that a Chinese branch of the Prestaters in church was formed in San-Francisco di was to indextremely hard. to branche mena; i women together for worse, b. There was a religious and so. cia, chasti, taat the in r shrunk from erossing Brd codes stons were made and the women were allowed to worship bethind wire us and curtain. Projudices were less as time were on and in 1887. contains at discreeps began to be fowered and figurely to disappear. But the men theps to one side of the church and the women to the other But the choir marks. one of the most positive advances, for in it young men and young women stand side by side and their voices bond sweetis rhythmically and devorionally in hymneol came on Y Tribune.

ZEBRULAS TO REPLACE MULES GROWN COLLEGE MEN

Gray Heads Not Uncommon Among Freshmen These Days.

Some with Families Enter with the Determination of Getting a Full College Education—A Pathetic Instance.

"It is remarkable," said a man going back to college as a senior, according to the New York Sun, "how many full-grown men there are in the colleges to-

I have compared notes with fellows from other colleges, and find that it is quite common to see a freshman with gray hair, who will never see his thirty-fifth and possibly his fortieth birthday again. They are chaps for the most part who wish to take a special course or two, or if they start out with the idea of getting a degree they usually give if up and either disappear or devote themselves to one or two branches.

"In the technical schools you will find full-grown men boning upon one or two lines, men who are doing well in their business, but feel the lack of college training and have the idea that they can do much better after a year or so of study. Of course hundreds of men feel this way, but only a small percentage of them have the grit to go to college among men so much younger and sit side by side with them in the class room. Then again, it is not every man who can afford to leave his business for such a purpose.

"It is very strange to see these men at work, to note their struggles to master the day's lessons. It has surprised me many times to see men who have done well in their business struggling over a lesson which came, as easy as ple to us youngsters. It is one of the hest illustrations of the wonderful difference between youth and even early middle life that I expect ever to have presented to me

"I know one man who entered college when over 30 and brought with him his wife and two small children. He had no money to speak of and he was determined to get a full college education.

woman and she was right iter at his elbow at every stage of the game.

"This was in a small New Brigland college. The man's wife open dian eating club and the man looked after the business end of it. How that women looked after the two babies and ran that club I don't know, but she didy. She was a wonderful cook, and soon the club had a reputation all through the town, and the other eating club folks began to say unkind things of this man and his wife. But they lived it all down.

"The man had a fierce time of it keeping in the class for the first year. Half a
dozen professors advised him to quit,
but he hung on and won out. By the
end of sophomore year he hadn't a condition, and he graduated with his class.
He wasn't at the bettern of the list,
either. He got his college clue ation and
supported his wife and two children
while he was doing it.

"When I was a freshman a certain man came to college with his son. The boy took full academic and the father was a special. The father was a bustling business man, and I have often wondered how they ever let him come even as a special.

"He would make the function of threaks in recitation. Fortunately for the boy, he and his father were in different classes. The father was a good follow, though, and when he realized what the buil was that he had made he would laugh as loud as anyone.

"He had any amount of rocks, but was as simple and as unaffected as a child over it. He seemed to enjoy nothing so much as being in a room full of the roughly good fellows, although he never lost his dignity, and he never went anywhere near the carousing gans. He only stayed a year and within a year after that he died. When they opened his will they found he'd left two or three hundred dollars to the college."

London Tailors and Credit. Few people have any idea of the amount of money a west end London tallor has on his books, remarks the Tailor and Cutter, an Euglish organ of the trade. Gentlemen will run up a bill of \$1,500 gr \$2,000 and pay off perhans \$250 and increase their indebtedness by a like amount; while, in addition to these, there is the positive loss by intentional swindlers, who manage, somehow, to get introduced, run up a heavy bill, and will not pay. Taker's case in point: A foreigner called on a well-known firm with a letter of introduction from one of the firm's customers. He ordered some goods and paid for them. He then ordered some more, and introduced ten other gentlemen. The firm in question has not received a penny for any of the goods supplied on the second order, or for those supplied to the ten others.

At His Own Ustimate.

He was slender in proportion
But he was protel: O, so proud!
He stood erect and with folded arms, near the rail of the steamer, and cazed upon the lake in stern, majestic sitence.
Presently the captain approached him and touched his arm
"What is it, my cood fellow?" he said.

furning his head slowly and ejing him from head to toot "Would you mind stepping over this way a little?" asked the captain touch-

ing his hat
"What for, my good fellow?"
"To trim the ship. You are giving it
a decided list to port" "Chicago Trib.

Afraid of Englishmen.

The Moscow Clarette warns the government against allowing Englishmen to settle in the off district of the Cancasus, as the situation may become the same as that in the Transman before the war.

THE JOYS OF SUNBURN.

A fingury of Summer That Is Highly Valued and Enjoyed by Many People.

Among the horses of the sun is Erythreos. He is the "red producer." All of them, according to the Greek and Latin myth, "breathe fire from their nostrils," but it is this one that must be credited with those peach-bloom tints common to late spring and the summer. A half hour out in the open will convince one that the "red producer" is tainting the sunshine with his flery breath, says the Baltimore American. Hail, Erythreos!

Sunburn to the city youth, and age as well, is one of the luxuries of the summer. It is becoming to some; some it makes hideous; along with it may come freckles galore; there may be days and nights of discomfort and cold-cream poultieing, but none of these possibilities rob the sunbeam of its charm. It serves an outward and visible sign of a good time somewhere.

"Where did you get it?" addressed

"Where did you get it?" addressed to the wearer of a newly borrowed visage will, nine times out of ten, bring out the story of a day, or days, spent away from the town, and there will be a touch of pride in the tone of the narrator. He will talk of tennis, golf, boating, bathing and the like until you're sorry you got him going. There are those who will bewail the fare that browned them. Nine out of ten are unwittingly or mailclously prevaricating.

Sunburn, when all is said pro and con, is a distinctive joy of the summer. It speaks of the big outdoor world. It is the seal and a gn of avo atlons which may not be pursued by most for eight months of the year, and those avocations fill out the census of the chief recreative doings of both sexes and all ages. Sunburn is eloquent of fresh air, for the sunshine is the bouquet to the breeze. It is synonymous with energy, and the energy is the telltale of life. The dead bleach, the living breathe tod burn, dogma to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sunburn burns. The first day's outing is apt to cook the back of the neck, the check of the neck, the check of the neck, the check of the neck, and arms, and the hor breath of Erytheos reaches every exposed square inch. But there are scores of cooling salves and lotions, with cold cream and witch hazel high on the list, to make sadness and sighing endure but for a night

and sighing endure but for a night. Everybody knows what a day, even in a nice, sizzling sunshine, means in this respect; but, safe to say, there will be no fewer outing seekers for this fact. Sunburn and love have many things in common, but, at any rate, both are a sweet pain, both know no cure but time.

three but time.

The season for this is here. Erythrees is surely snorting. Those who have been following golf balls on recent days, who have been at tennis or have chased the basebull about the lot know it, perhaps too well. Lay on, Erythrees!

IN THE FAR FROZEN NORTH. Telp Through Maken Wilderness Described by a Department

Official.

Under the direction of the war department in 1898 A. W. Gamner was the ginde and surveyor of the all-American route from Valdez to Eagle City. Alaska, when the country was an unatown widerness, where no wrate man had ever set foot.

"Our party," said Mr Gumaer, according to a Washington report, "was out of touch with civilization from February to November, durin, which time the Spanish-American war was fought. We knew nothing of the condict until we reached Forty-Miler, yer, 60 miles below Dawson City.

Dawson City.

"Our party consisted of five men—Lieut, P. G. Lowe, T. S. A. Stephen Buch, surveyor; two army packers, myself, 11 pack horses and three burros, which we took as an experiment. They only lasted 100 miles, when they were abandoned. The Montana pack pomes were the only ones that could stand the strain even in the summer time. In winter only reindeer and dogs can endure

the cold.

"Our expedition had to-cross the Valdez glacier, an extremely hazardous undertaking on account of the numerous crevasses and fissures of from four to ten feet in width. To get over them we used snow bridges, roped together; as they do in Switzerland. Many people have since lost their lives in following this perilous trail, but since then a route has been found by Capt. Abercrombte around the glacier, and no more lives need be sacrificed.

need he sacrificed.

"Within two years a railroad will pentrate the new gold fields at Tanana, that are just now causing a sensation among baniers of the precious metal. Vaidez with the most beautiful harbor in the world, and surrounded with mountains 5,000 feet Ligh, will be the future capital of Alaska. The territory has a future splendid beyond the imagination of its mest enthusiastic citizens, and in dollars and cents will give greater returns than any territory ever owned or ever to be possessed by the United

Antiquity of America.

America is elder than the old world. and its aborigines are remnants of races of men that inhabited the earth before the present old world races rose to prominence. The land distribution was different in those days. There was communication between what are now the north of America and the north of Asia. and the climate was much warmer in these regions - Evidences of these facts are being found every day in both continents. The latest evidence is that collected by the Jessup expedition into the unexplored heart of Siberia, which recently returned to New York after a wo years' expioration. Boston Bud

AIRSHIPLEGISLATION

Will Be Needed When Flying Machines Become a Success.

Important Additions to International Law Will Be Called For—Grave Subject for Future Lawmakers.

"I wonder if the inventors who are

worrying their brains over the solution of the problem of actial navigation ever give the legal side of the subject a thought?" said an afterney, according to the New York Tribune. "Probably not, and probably few lawyers have ever thought of their profession in sonnection with flying through the air; and yet, if we assume that the means of losomotion through the air are equally perfect with those on land and water, it becomes evident at once that there will have to be considerable new legislation to protect both, the public and those who engage in the business of transporting passengers and freight through the air. One of the first questions to be settled will be the right of way. Would an arrial line passing over a definite cour. o, at whatever a'titude, be a huisance to an owner of subjacent land, and therefore entitle him to damager, for the injury or to compensation for the taking of his property? If not, then at what proximity would traffic begin to infringe on his rights? These are important questions and would have to be settled by the lawmakers before a chartered company could run an air line between any two

points.

"It might be that the aerial navigators could be sued for trespass, as common law looks upon the ownership of land as extending to the sky. Consequently a statutory law would have to be passed abrogating the right of the property holder under the common law. Then, too, there is the danger of something falling from the airship, or sky train; and if any loss of life should ensue, or there should be any damage to property, the law must be so framed that the property holder could recover adequate damages of a suel an accident

tory perigence

"Should the flying machine become a common carrier it would call for some important additions to international law. Would traffic in air craft over the high seas be governed by admirally and maritime jurisprudence? Would the air craft be subject to the same laws as govern ships upon the high seas? / In time of war would the three-mile limit be preserved or extended? Would property captured in midair by the enemy be treated as lawful 'booty,' as if taken on land, or would it be regarded. as a 'prize' to be condemned by the sentence of a competent tribunai" Would an aerial buccaneer be rewarded. as a pirate? Would letters of garyte be given to air craft in time of war, and would the law of nations exempt them from pureshment as common pirates? Would tire federal courts have are fireflow over such cases, as they have jusrisduction in fall, admirably at a marttime cases? "The subject is one that maner he.

lightly discussed. It its a army a reasponsibility that the lawmakers of the fact ti for Bains of the material at material and with necessary to prove the temporary form striction of all air erait. Force we a the real less he retail to we find that search through the empareth, prist asto-day the automobilists pain want tonly through city stricts and aforth d combers rouds, and, of course, there will haveno ne nervi policemen to posto il cui chape and bring them to a mit office. court, where they may be fine a or onprisoner, as the judge ma, decide, Tree as air is a common expression, or when a rial machines become the one mon as troff years and automobil sthe phrase will not mean much, and those who sail through space, either for proffor pleasure, will find them leaves, reistricted as moreh in the clouds as if they were on carth. And all this will mean more work for the law; er."

Brnin Keeps Watch

A bear as a watendog a a nare ching. but one is kept on only at the tome of Gordob Wuest, in Lelperville, near Chester, Pal, and bruin proves a lerror to strange faces that may appear if the gate. Tramps are numerous in the Leiperville section but many a nomad goes beyond the pale of Whestle yard. for when the bear gets an eye upon him there is a loud grow and a top at the chair, with which the animae is kept within bounds, just outside a little frame, how e which has been well for him. Not to those familiar to him bronn. is as tame as a kitten. Buris as he is for a two-year-old, he has figured in many a vandeship performance, having been traited to do the bearing asfinancy by his owner, Albert Green, Mr. Wheel's profiler a low of is presposed that he half star is seasons to come and with this end in slow his master is pirting aim thiongh a cour. of sprouts, - N. Y. Sun

Railroad to Galilee. Reports have been received stating

that the Ottoman government has bought the English concession for a ralifoad from Haifa to Damascus. This railroad, a narrow gauge line, will extend through Galilee to Mzerib by way of Beisan, connecting at Mzerib with the Damascus-Mecca line. At the begineing of April last five German civil engineers, employed by the Turkish government, arrived at Haifa and a manument was unveiled in commemoration of the start of the operations. Inthe middle of April the Damascus-Mecca line had reached a point east of the Dead sea and the consul believed that instead of going to the Hejjaz, including Medina and Mecca, it would take a southwesterly direction to the gulf of Alaba in the Red sear-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

RESURRECTED LOVE-LETTER.

One That Made Great Promises Which Never Wore Piven Partly

"My dear," said Mrs. Popperman to her husband, one evening, "I was looking over a bundle of old letters to-day, and found this one which you wrute to me before we were married, when you

were young and sentimental. "What does it say ?" "Til read it: Secret idol of my lonely heart: At thou will place thy hand in mine, and say, "Dear love, I'll be thy bride," we'll fly to sunny frally, and there, 'neath roft er tulean skies, we'll bask, and sing and or am of ranght but love. Rich and costly paintings by the old masters shall adorn the walls of the castle I'll give you. Thy bath shall be of milk. A how at the opera rhall be at thy command, and regalty shall be thy daily visitor. Sweet strains of music shall full threast eventide, and warbling hirds shall wake thre from thy morning slumber Dost thou accept? Yes, yes

-oh, fly with me?
"And I flow?" said Mrs. Popperman.
"But if I had been as fly as I am now I wouldn't have down.".

Why? Has root fore as you prometed in that lytter? When we gree married, did we fly to sunny link and bask neath soft corulean skies? Didn't we to to Southend and spend two weeks fishing for cels at the end of that mile and a quarter oter?"

"And how about the pictures? You know very will that every rich and costly painting in this house is a chromofrom the grocer's."

""Thy bath shall be of milk." Do E bathe in milk, or isn't it like pulling teeth every morning to get a copper out of you to buy milk for the baby?"
"Kinder"

"Kinder"
"Royalty shall be thy daily visitor."
The only daily visitor. I have are the tally man and howevers.

"Thint my fault."
"'Sweet strains of music shall luft
thee at eventide.' Oh yes. The only
chance I have to listen to the sweet
strains of music is when you and I go

key and a hand one a round the stress."

"Oh! I sam so electry "...

"I'd don't care if you are. Where are

the washing birds you promised me? I hear Mrs Manianis' crowing mosters next door every norming. Perhaps they are what you meant?"
"Well never pind."
"But I will mind. I was to have a hex.

"But I wall mind. I was to have a hora at the opera. Where is it? The only time I go to the orders is when you get billhost rai tuniors for two to the pit."
"It's too had."
"It's too had. Ark! "I'm you said."

If is too had. Aid they now hald wold talk and dram of mapper but love. Since I married way writes talked and dreamed of ranch but not a Country by, sir I and materially it does the may be reported out the max and impediate bed for the state and impediate bed for the warded and in terfor to expense and to back his short account to back his short account to back his short account to back his stopper to be the first of and

GIRLS LEARNING TO BOX.

It is the first Normalays to Indulasin the Manes Accord

A Carlot de Prattinea fromia to mewoliship and tact that many of the policy of the policy of the compound work we ent a land of the section are seen seed to be a sectional processing the companies of the companies of the frat as each of his a girl to himm to the first interior become a selection of the selection compared to the fire of both comes to join an ever ma many to more a tessons, and Commence of the normal of the profit country Box+ the is far a in its fill to a woman than ស៊ី ស សា ឃុំស្នាស់ស្រី ការស្នេះ ស្រីសុខ សា ស្រាការ ស៊ីថា ស្រាស់ seem to thut to build how so includenchare who give i risule becouse to women, ingly to an interpretation of the woman can dearn all that she wants to they about boting in a five solitor course. The only think then to practice and to remember. what she has be a taight; when an a proception of a paragraph

The new on or on it for boxing simply for the x-raise. There is forthing between a form a limit on their feet and for room on this hop the choulders, between this box. Women notes be taught differently incompaten. They can reach and combine work. But they can be taught to but hard and just where to land an effective blow when me is most needed.

needed "You will notice that the council wemen who have got fito prin faiely for
Ancelling down mashers how just how
to use their fits. We teach work offictive blow for fist such exprendices.
It is not reflectly to sim for the point of
a problem in The elementarists to
be a color and word the openation to be
the color and word the openation to be
the color of a property such to be if
the color of openation. Then any wocome went row the How can brock him

Postors Repeating Tree!.

"That, we so could not to wear
the exchanged shoes. They will

mach cours on counter

Triby an year know, narama.

Thy experience I used to wear them when I was a girl.

Did grandma sen you they would

make corns on your feet it you wers them?" "Yes" "How did sheknow"

"How did she know""

"She found out by experience, just as
I did."

"Hodo't she any mamma to wan bee

"Hadn't she any mamma to warn her anamst wearing them?"
"Oh, yes.
"But she wore them, just the same?"

"To be sure."
"And you did, too""
"Yes, that is what I was telling you "
"Well if I ever have any daughters.
I'll be obse to wive them, a warning

against high-heoled shoes from my bwa expenses, won't I' (Pu's them on) schicago Tribuna.