WHERE MEMORY FAILED.

- Man's Hobby Was Dates, Erementing Those on Which His Debta Fell Duc.

"B understand," said our friend to an old acquaintance whom The happened to meet the last time he in the city, "that you have a memory for dates," relates Lon-Man Tit-Bits.

"Ch, yes," said the man, quite flatshould by the remark, for dates were an habby with him. "I know the dates many important events."

Terhaps you could tell me when Minumender the Great was born?" said with a half-quizzical smile.

"Cartainly. He was born in the 356 B. C., and died 323." "And when did King Arthur of Eng-

Bound die?" -A. D. 532."

"Quite wonderful!" exclaimed Reilly. "Mand will you oblige me by giving the year of the massacre of St. Bartholoin Paris?"

78572. You may give in that I'm. and on dates. Do you know that the sters Vandyke and Velasquez were Thoma in the same year, 1599? Yes, and Commwell, too, was born that year, one mour before Charles I., whose head he and aff."

"What a head for dates you have!" med Reilly. "And John Milton, Corneille and

smbrandt were all three born in "When was Waterloo fought?" "Jame 18, 1815. I tell you, old fellow. william you stick me on dates, you will

mane to get up early in the morn-"M certainly looks that way," said "but there is one date that I smm a good deal puzzled about, perhaps good can clear it up."

"What is it about?" "In is about two years ago, when I tunes in town the last time, you bor-£2 from me, and promised to it to me in a letter. I don't member the exact date when I was met it, but I think you said 'Next would. Now, can you tell me what

distraction mext week will be?" The man of dates turned red as a **Institud** lobster, mumbled some words minut his poor memory of recent afand, giving Reilly another promto liquidate, he slunk away.

THE KITCHEN STOREROOM.

ald Be Fitted I'm with Shelves for the Various Kinds of Canned Goods.

me the larder is light and airy jam will wery well. If jam will not keep in special larder there is something mg and other foods will go bad in that where also. Jam is a fair test of a larder. and it molds the place is too damp for orfoods, none of which will keep max in it. If jam dries up and turns canthen the place is too warm and will, probably, have a southern aspect, says Ammerican Queen.

The jam shelf should be the highest. Mere should be found all the year's premorves, the jellies, fruit pastes, marma-Mades, that will have been made, each in die seseon.

There should be a shelf for pickles and macre where the duly labeled jars can stand and be found in their right places. There will be a shelf for home-made whenps, vinegars, and so forth. Another will store the sugar, currants, madeins and similar groceries, each kind sand apart in properly labeled jars. The Therge glass jars, such as confectioners for their sweets, are excellent keepof sugar, candled peels, fruits and Salmilar articles. They are lidded and practically air-tight.

A abelf should be devoted to the storof small tine containing ginger, meratard, spices, cocoss, coffee, tea and tike. Things always at hand, always the right place—such a system of Mardering saves a good deal of time in a

The larder dishes and basins should see of strong white delft and should be · mest entirely for storing food upon. The Booder plates will save much wear on the table services. These strong white ardes can go into the oven with impunwhen food needs warming, but no eliana one can.

The flour bin occupies one corner of Tarder. The bread pan, large, porous convenient, also has its allotted

When there are stone slabs, proper ment safes and gauze covers should be must on these, especially in summer. Ics In a larder necessity in warm weather. hot food should ever be placed on the Thereor shelves, but on the floor. Foods strong flavor will contaminate all ether foods near them. Butter will absmeh the odors of fish or cheese or

Good Cold Slaw. Shave the cabbage fine, throwing into Water as fast as shredded. Allow m to stand about two hours to crisp. when season to taste with salt, pepper a wee bit of mustard. For a allreading beat the yolks of two eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butther and beat again. Add a half teasympath of thick sour cream, two ta-Thespoonfuls of sugar and half a cupof vinegar. Beat them three or Four minutes, pour on the cabbage and

mark.--N Y Herald.

French Wintard. Rub together through a sleve three mblespoonfuls of mustard and one of granulated sugar, beat an egg slightly and work into the mustard and sugar unamooth; then work in slowly half a mint of vinegar, tarragon gives a finer Mayor than common older vinegar. Stir. and cook over hot water. Remove from the fire and when cool beat in a rablesemonful of olive oil .-- Washington Star.

... Chaffng Dieb Dieben. Anything that is beiled, stewed, fisted, steamed or sauted may be cooked Aim a chading dish.

SAVES HER OWN LIFE.

Denree Woman Coolly Sucked Polson Out of Her Hand After Being Bitten by a Tarantula.

To her presence of mind a Denver woman undoubtedly owes her life. Mrs. Salvador Martin, of Berkeley, in taking out of her closet a heavy jacket, put her hand in the sleeve. She at once felt a sharp sting, and drawing her hand out was horrified to find an immense spiderlike insect, as large as a silver dollar and of inky blackness, clinging thereto. She quickly brushed

the insect off and crushed it beneath

her feet, and then went on about her work. In about 15 minutes the hand began to swell, and in half an hour it had! swollen to twice its size. The fingers had stiffened and the hand was of a deep purple color. Mrs. Martin went at once to the telephone, but no Berkeley physician was within call. She then decided that she would come to Denver, but before she could get dressed

the pain was unbearable. Mrs. Martin then decided upon desperate measures. She examined her hand closely, but could find no abrasion of the skin through which the poison might be withdrawn. With a courage remarkable under the circumstances, Mrs. Martin tied a cord around her wrist to prevent the poison from spreading took a sharp razor and cut a gash in her hand near where she supposed the sting to be. She then sucked the poison out until the inflammation had receded and the fingers began to move. Hastily making a paste of baking soda and ammonia she swathed her hand in this and started for a physician. Upon locating one she was told that nothing further was necessary and that she owed her life to her quick thought. The next morning Mrs Martin's mouth was blistered, although she had been careful to wash it with witch hazel after abstracting

the poison. Mrs. Martin's husband is a cigar manufacturer, and it is supposed that the insect was a species of tarantula or scorpion which had been imported in the tobacco.

ROAST SWAN THE LATEST.

Table Delicacy-Peacock with " Truffies May Also Be Blad.

Roast swan is the latest innovation of the culinary art to tickle the palate of London gourmets. The Princess restaurant introduced young swan at a recent banquet at which Lord George Hamilton was a guest. The swan, about a year old, had been brought from Norwich, where it had been specially fattened with maize. It was served "a la broche," that is, roasted and basted on a spit in front of an open fire. No feathers were served with the bird, but by an ingenious device of the gracefulness of the live bird was reproduced by a stout wire supporting the head and neck in the natural curve.

The "Swan Song" from "Lohengrin" was played by an orchestra as the bird was carried triumphantly to the table. It is said that the flesh, which is dark, has much the appearance and taste of venison. Birds a year old are said to be the best for the table. When more mature they are apt to be tough. The manager of the Princess says he is prepared to supply swan at a banquet for \$20 each. He also will be able to provide roast peacock with truffles for

"SECOND" SIGHT AT 94-

Almost Blind, Aged Mrs. Pratt, of Derby, Conn., Suddenly Finds Nhe Can Read.

Mrs. Sally E. P. Pratt, of Derby, Conn., who for 25 years has been scarcely able to read with the strongest glasses, owing to her advanced age, has suddenly found her sight restored in her ninety-fourth year. She had become almost blind of late, being forced to abandon sewing and all reading but the coarsest print. She was preparing to end her years in blind-

A few days ago she picked up a newspaper to read the large headlines. Continuing down the column, she was surprised to notice that the fine print looked large and blurred. She removed her glasses, and to her joy found she could readily distinguish the type.

After several days' practice she can now read the newspapers and her fineprint Bible with ease, and has discarded her glasses. She also threads needles with the naked eye.

Doctors pronounce the case one of the rare instances of what is termed "second sight." They say it occurs only with persons whose age is close to the century mark.

PUFF EMPTY PIPE AND SLEEP.

Novel Remedy for Insomnia to Found by Accident, Says a Scientine Journal.

Among the recent discoveries accidentally made, says the Journal of Science, is the fact that insomnia may be cured if the person afflicted will but spend a few minutes before retiring each night puffing at an empty tobacco

A curved, wooden pipe is the best. The sufferer should lie perfectly flat on his back, discarding plilow rests, and puff steadily at an empty pipe until be feels thoroughly drowsy.

The desired result usually is achieved after from about 60 to 100 puffs have been made. The puffing should be done slowly, with a deep inhaling movement.

Han Weary Willie's Approval. That English scientist who says we are injuring our skins by using too much soap will have the hearty approval of the American wayside scientist.

WOMAN'S BRAVE DEED

Swims Through Boiling Suri to Rescue Wrecked Sailors.

Britishy Heroine with Marvelous Skill Steers Bont Past Many Dangerous Reefs to Safe Landing.

All Brittany is talking of the heroic exploit of Rose Here, the courageous Breton woman who saved the lives of the boatswain, Etienne Coursol, and 13 men of the steamer Vesper, which was wrecked on the dangerous coast of Ushant.

Rose Here is a fisherwoman and cultivator of the soil. One Monday morning about eight o'clock she was gathering shellfish on the rock near the pryamide du Runtou, when out of the fog, which was just beginning to lift, she heard deshelldesh on the rock near the Pryamide perceived a boat containing 14 men which was drifting wildly at the mercy of the strong currents among a mass of dangerous reefs. Every now and again It was buffeted by the surf, which threatened to dash the frail craft to pieces.

The occupants of the boat, halfnaked and afraid to throw themselves into the sea on account of the swift tide. plied their oars with the courage of despair and shouted at the top of their voices for assistance.

Rose at once signaled to them with her arms that she was coming to their aid. and the shipwrecked men, on perceiving her meaning, pulled with all their strength for the shore. Rose ran down to the foot of the cliffs, and, without losing a moment, plunged into the boiling surf dressed as she was and swam to the boat.

Climbing on board, she reassured the sáilors as best she could, for she speaks little French, and then, taking her place at the rudder, steered the boat with marvelous adroitness past a thousand dangerous reefs to Pen-ar-Roch, distant about two hours by rowing from the Pyramide du Runtou.

When the rescued men had landed Rose Here guided them to the village. where they met Captain Viel and the rest of the crew, who had all come to the conclusion that the 14 men in the boat thanked the heroic woman, whom he was unfortunately unable to recompense substantially, all his money having gone down in the Vesper.

He has, however, sent an account of her brave conduct to the owners of his ship, and requested them to send her a money reward. Further he has sent a report to the municipality of the island of Ushant, who, after investigation, will communicate it to the minister of

to her usual occupations. She states that she has saved many other shipwrecked men under similar circumstances. The British consul at Brest has sent

Her task finished, Rose Here returned

a sum of money to M. Malgorn, the mayor of Ushant, for the brave fisherwoman, who is in very poor circum-

AGED WOMAN FARMER.

At Four Score Years She Continues to Till Her Land Alone-Wearing Bloomers Her Fad.

My mission is sowing thought seeds regarding the basic laws of life," was the declaration of Miss Susan Fowler, Vineland, New Jersey's "bloomer" farmer, as she drove into the town the other morning sested on a load of sweet potatoes. Miss Fowler has tilled her farm for over 40 years and never would have a "man around."

She adopted bloomers in early life because of failing health and a desire to teach women the way to health and happiness. In her opinion the world to-day thinks too much of dress and too little of the real life. Although she has never married she seldom misses an opportunity to instruct mothers in the right way to bring up their daughters.

Miss Fowler, who is 80 years old, has written several books, and says she will "dle in the harness," with the hope that her principles may take root. She says the sins committed by men and women "make her shudder."

Miss Fowler is a Yankee by birth, and was educated in the eastern states. The only impediment to her happiness is that her advancing age will soon make it necessary to have a man around to do the farm work.

BEETLES MADE USEFUL.

Insects Are Used as Motive Power of Skeletons in Mexico on All Souls' Day.

Among the many fantastic toys with which All Souls' Day, or to use the Spanish form, the Day of the Dead, is commemorated in Mexico, is the skeleton, in various forms.

There are especially the little jointed skeltons made of wire and the larger ones of wood. The latter are dressed in black and are in constant motion. Naturally, the secret of their movements awakens a great deal of curiosity, especially among the children. One of these skeletons was taken

apart by an American visitor and Hs mechanism examined. It was found that a beetle, its hind legs scaled up in wax and its fore legs attached to the arms and legs of the skeleton by means of threads, was doing the work. Its efforts to escape kept the arms and legs of the figure in constant motion. and when the poor insect gave out the figure ceased moving.

Fatal Form of the Disease. Brain fag is rapidly becoming a fatal disease-when it is accompanied by delirium tremens.

MANDATES OF FASHION.

A Variety of Dress Details That Ave. Seen in the Season's Coat umea.

Drop ornaments of cotton ornament some of the new shirt walsts of heavy vesting.

The monotone costume idea is so universal that always glove and often shoes match the costume. The leading milliners are as usual

copying from old pictures, but are bringing their models up to modern requirements. For the throat, to wear with demitollet frocks at the theaters, are wisps

of tuile threaded through frames of gold and jewels, matched by fillets for the hair. The sharp-pointed turbans called torpedo hats are generally becoming to long faces, which are simply extinguished under picture hats and

broad brims. There torpedo hats are

effective when made of shirred and

quilted velvet or similar fabrics, and they require, as a rule, little trimming. A dress for indoor wear is of champagne satin cloth, the skirt flounced with three frills of taffetas in a slightly darker shade, while the deep frills which fall from the shoulders over the top part of the sleeves and the gauging round the yoke of silk broderie anglaise, picked out with

gold thread and lace medallions, are

also of silk. Rosettes and paste buttons give a quaint effect to many of the season's new frocks. A gray frock with narrow ruffles of white lace on the skirt and a fichu of white lace on the bodice has a picturesque ceinture of folded rose-colored panne with rosettes of lace down the front, as if to fasten it, and a sparkling paste ornament in the center of each rosette.

The back view of costs and pelerines is a very important one, for herein lies one of the chief changes in fashion. Nearly all are tight-fitting, but a few sack backs are seen. such as in a short loose coar of mole cloth, with appliques of brown velwet and a large broad shaped collar ending in a tassel behind and form-

ing revers in front. As for fabrics, there is no doubt that zibeline and the rough mixtures are far and away the best materials for street suits. The variety shown in these materials is almost endless. Zibelines come in so many colors and combinations that they furnish material for severe tailor suits, for dressy wraps and for elaborate costumes. Then the novelty zibelines are seen in spotted and "nub" effects. stripes, irregular figures and pepper

and sait patterns. The black bow for the hair bids fair to supplant ospreys and aigrettes this winter. It requires rather skillful manipulation to twist it just in its most elegant form and a discerning eye to place it when made precisely where it will enhance the beauty of its wearer. But when it is a sucress it is a complete one. A smart addition to a black bow worn after the manner of the women of Alsace is a huge jeweled dagger pierred through both the bow and the coffure. Some women wear a couple of crossed daggers, which heighten the conventionality of the bow's appearance, when it is worn in the center of the coiffure, where, indeed, it usually looks basi, standing high.

AMUSING SICK CHILDREN.

Suggestions Which May Be Helpful to Weary Mothers and

Those who have had the care of a sick child through long, weary weeks of a slow recovery will understand why most mothers are glad of suggestions which may help to pass the hours pleasantly and profitably, and yet not tax the little invalid beyond his strength, says Woman's Home Companion.

In many of the current magazines are well-printed reproductions of works of art: These may be utilized by an older child in making pretty ornaments for the walls of the nursery. A long strip of heavy paper with all sorts and kinds of animals is not only interesting, but instructive; or a yard of cats or dogs alone will make a surprising display. A margin around each picture adds much to the effectiveness. Cartridge-paper may be bought by the yard, and is especially pretty in red or green to use for a back-

ground. Whatever is given a child for amusement should require as little mental strain as possible, and the materials should be of light weight. If the child becomes tired of one occupation, try something different, and under no condition let him realize that you are trying to amuse him for the purpose of keeping him quiet; for if he finds out that the joy is not yours as well as bis, much of his pleasure will be lost.

Quick Bisenits.

To one quart of sifted pastry floar add five level teaspoons of baking powder and one level teaspoon of sait and sift again. Rub in two fevel tablespoons of butter and mix with one cup of milk, shape into biscuits and put into a buttered pan. Bake about 20 minutes. Make the biscuits very smail.-Detroit Free Press.

4 Sekeme. Mrs. Subbubs -- For goodness' sake! Why do you want to call on the Borems to-night?

Mr. Subbubs-Because if we don't they're certain to come over here. It will be more pleasant to go bome when we're tired of them than to ask them to go home.—Philadelphia Press.

Mineed Kidneys. Mince three small lambs' kidneys, after removing fat and fibrous portions, and fry in butter. Do not let them get shriveled up, but done just to a turn.-Boston Globe.

. A BATTLE WITH SLAVES.

Bunawaya Sesisted the Attempt of American Soldiers to Take Them from the British.

On August 24, 1816, just 87 years ago, occurred a unique and but little known battle, in which within the Spanish boundary, United States forces, with indian allies, after the conclusion of our war with Great Britain, which we call the war of 1812, fought against negroes using British ammunition and having. like us, Indian afiles, says the Chattanooga Times.

Col. Nichols, a British commander, had built on the east bank of the Apalachicola river (where Fort Gadaden afterward stood) a fort for a refuge for runaway negroes, that they, with Indians, might attack the frontier settlers. It was garrisoned with British and became an Indian rendezvous and fugitive negro slaves settled for some 50 miles along the river, defying the governments of Spain and of our country, but it does not appear that they ever-attacked the frontier.

After the war of 1812 closed the British withdrew their garrison, but left the fort in possession of the negroes. These had Indian allies, and a negro, Garcia, was their leader. The Chattahoochee and Plint form the Apalachicola at the Fiorida and Georgia boundary, and the fort commanded the Apalachicuta and Flint and was a refuge for runaway slaves and a menace to the border settiers. It was on a high bluff projecting into the river, a feen swamp in the rear. and a creek above and below. A parapet 15 feet high and 18 feet thick and nine pieces of artillery supplemented the natural advantages. There was plenty of ammunition in the two magazines and the British had left 3,000 stands of arms. But the result showed how feeble are such defenses in the hands of men who do not know how to use them:

Who were the aggressors may never be positively known. We have only our own side of the story. Col. Clinch, United States army, at Camp Crawford, above, on the Chattahoochee, was expecting provisions, stores and artillery from Apalachicola bay, and had instructions to reduce the fort in case it opposed their passage. He started downstream in boats with 116 men in two companies, under Maf. Muhlenburg and ·Capt Taylor, encountering on the way a slave-hunting party of Creek Indians under Mat McIntosh, on their way to capture the negroes for their owners. These were joined by another party. and the Indians agreed to cooperate with Clanch Information was received that Garcia and a Choctaw chief had been down the bay and claimed to have killed some Americans and captured a boat Clinch's force landed near the fort, the Indians were placed to prevent communication and an irregular fire kept up, to which the besieged replied ineffectively with artillery. It is said that some days before some Indian . hists had demanded the fort's surrender. and that the commander said he had been put in command by the British and intended to sink any American vessels trying to pass, and would blow up the fort when unable to hold it. after which he had holsted the red flag with the British jack above. This story may have been invented or enlarged, for Americans under the circumstances would be disappointed at lacking an ex-use for attack, and McIntosh was on a slave hunt.

The vessels below came up within four miles; a plany was chosen for a battery opposite the fort, the forces of Muhlenburg and Taylor were also placed on the west bank, McIntosh and the Indians with some Americans invested the rear and on the morning of the 24th two gunboats took position in front of the battery and fire was opened on them from a 32-pounder in the fort, the reply to which was so successful that speedily a hot shot exploded one of the fort's magazines, after which the defense was impracticable. The garrison of about 190 effectives included about 25 Choctays Of the women and children, over 200 in number, not more than 50 escaped the explosion. The besiegers suffered no loss. The affair reads like a fight

in the Philippines. A council of Indians condemned Garela and the Choctisw chief to death for the previous murder of the Americans. The Spanish negro fugitives were delivered to the Spanish agent, the American to Col. Clinch for their owners. A Seminole party coming down the river to help the fort heard of its fall and went home.

In Its Proper Place. Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, of the Worcester Polytechnic institute, while

traveling through Ohio several years ago, called at the district school which, as a boy, he had attended. They asked him, at the school, to make a few remarks. He assented and

began to talk to the children in a direct

farbion, trying to interest them from the "Did ary of you," he said, "ever seeun elephant's skin."

A boy held up his hand and wriggled PX: ited(Y. "Well," said Prof. Mendenhall to him.

"I have," said the boy,

"Where did you see it?" the professor "On an "elephant," was the reply .--Boston Post.

Led to Trouble.

Lawyer-What was the thing that led to your financial downfult. You secured to be doing a good business. Bankrupt-I was; but one day I started out to see if I could borrow some money. I found it so easy that I kept on borrowing.—Someville Jour-

The Cata' Well. In the south of Ireland, near Inchigeelah, is the "Cats' Well," the waters of which are supposed to exert marvelous remedial effects upon ailing tab-

PROTECTION OF MAIL CLERKS.

The Coaches is Which They Work Are Too Fragile for Bafety.

It is asserted, and proof of the truth of the assertion is not wanting, that measures for the protection of railway mail clerks from injury by collision and other forms of railway disaster have not kept pass with measures with which the great railroad systems have in recent years been busy for the protections of other classes of travelers. For example, says the Portland Oregonian, engines have increased in weight and strength of construction, and vestibule cars have been built that are almost proof against telescoping, whereas such changes as have been made in the mail car render it more likely than ever to be crushed between the heavy masses before and behind it in case of collision. In ghastly proof of this neglect is the large percentage of mail clerks who are killed or injured in the service. Congress will be asked terlook into the matter and enact a law compelling railroad companies to extend improvement imcar building to the mail cars that are a part—and a very material part—of their

rolling stock Car building has become a science, the details of which are worked out carefully in the interest of the eafety and comfort of the traveling public. The solidity and strength of the sleeping car are regarded as guarantees of safety for which many people pay the additional fee required for occupying them. A review of radiway accidents for the year shows that a very small percentage of those who suffered from them. were occupants of sleepers or chair cars, the principal reason being that these cars were heavy enough and strong enough to resist shocks that wrecked the ordinary passenger coaches and reduced to splinters the mail, express and baggage cars.

The modern engine is a machine of wonderful power and endurance; the vestibule system makes a compact and solid train, the resistant power of which reduces very largely the danger to passengers in case of wreck. Between these two extremes, drawn by the one and pushed, in case of sudden at oppage. by the other, are the mail, express and baggage cars that are constructed on im that have followed the road for

years, showing almost no improvement. . It follows that the workers on these cars are engaged in vocations of extraordinary hazard, and the government in behalf, of its faithful servitors, the rail-j way mail clerks, will be asked and urged to pass a law requiring mail care to be more substantially constructed.

A REMARKABLE VILLAGE.

Superior Community with Strange System and StrickSumminary.

law. Earon Kodama, the Japanese min of the interior, recently made a visit of inspection to a remarkable village in the Samby district of Chibs-Ken. The minister's curiosity had been aroused by reports regarding the communat system in the village, and he went there

to see for himself how the system worked, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The name of the village is Minamoto. It contains about 300 families, the total number of inhabitants being 1,600. It is to one man-the ex-headsman, Namikithat the credit of having brought the community to its present condition is almost wholly due. Namiki resigned his post last March after having di-

rected the village affairs for nine years. In educational matters Minamoto is ahead of even the most advanced of the Japanese cities. Every one of the 125 hoys who have reached school age is attending school. Of the 102 girls 88 attend school, while of the 14 others most are only residing temporartly in the community. The school has a permanent fund, amounting to about 12,000 yen (\$6,000), which yields an income more than sufficient to pay the whole school expenses, although not a cent is asked in the way of fees for the chil-

This system of financing the willage aducation is to be extended to other public affairs, and beginning this year the village office has begun the work of creating another permanent fund of monitor year, the interest of which is to be used to meet all the rates and taxes the villagers have to pay. When this fired is complete the villagers will be practically exempt from the payment of any public taxes.

To occidental eyes the most remarkable feature of the community is the sumptuary law, which is strictly enforced. No silk garment is tolerated, and the giving of banquets on the enrollment or disbandment of conscripts, customary throughout Japan, is disconraged. No pains are spared to inculcate habits of thrift and diligence among the villagers.

The members of the community are, all zealous Buddhists.

For Crippled Papils.

Londoners are becoming accustomed? to the sight of the comfortable carriages which convey crippled children between their homes and the schools, which, thanks largely to the energy of Mrs Humphrey Ward, now form part of the educational system of the London school board.

Vermetility.

Towns-I could scarcely refrain from laughing at Dumley's flancee when she remarked that he was "so versatile." Browne-Well, he is rather versatile.

"What? He's a regular idiot." "Yes, but he's so many different kinds of idiot."-Philadelphia Press.

Didn't His Him.

"You know, they say money talks," suggested the woman with the suchscription paper, cheerfully. "Well, I never was any hand for extravagant speeches, ' replied the close-

fisted millionaire.—Syracuse Herald.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS