Pelines Should Be Destroyed to Prevent Their Wholesale Slaughter of Birds.

It is with great pleasure that I see in different magazines and journals how TAIL BEST IN THE WAY OF THE PARTY THE birds, especially the bluebirds and wrens, says John Burroughs, in Outing. These two birds are among our best loved birds. Both need man's assistance, especially so the bluebirds. As the English sparrow pushes farther and farther into the country, occupying all the former nesting places of the bluebird, and as old trees are cut down and orchards are trimmed and pruned, it becomes harder every year for bluebirds to find nesting sites. The bluebird and wren are characteristic of the American home. Every effort to save them from extinction is most praiseworthy

A great deal of the work of bird lovers. game protectors, bird magazines, legis!ation, etc., is brought to naught by the multitude of catathat swarm in the country The other day a neighbor of mine said a friend of his in New York wanted to send him a dozen quail for stocking purposes. "I replied." continmed my friend, "that it was no use. At the next house they have seven cats, the next five, another two, another twentyodd, and so on." Here in the Hudson valley in winter one sees more cat tracks than anything else. Set a trap for mink along the loneliest brook, or for skunk in the farthest field, and you are more likely to catch a cat. The vary people who would have you arrested for shooting a day out of season and who speak of hunting as wanton slaughter, will re-Joice in the number of birds, squirrels. rabbita chipmunka quall, etc., there

It has been carefully estimated that the cats of New Hagiand alone kill 250,-600 birds a year. But recently a neighfor came to me rejoicing in the fact that their cat had just killed a wren. Another neighbor brags of their cat and how she brings in a rabbit nearly every day. A cat that could kill a hermit thrush should have a medal and a pension! The ladies of the Audubon eacteties that cry out against wearing feathers in hats will keep al-supply of cars that do more damage than all the mil-

thousands of city families go to the country to spend the summer that at once get a brood of kittens. All summer they make delightful pets, being fed or ream and caressed and kissed by the children of the family. In the fall These people return to the city, turning their pets adrift without a thought. It is eruel to the cate—those that escape starvation live on birds and same bringing up broods of wild cats the next

It is a rule here among the quall huntere to shoot all cats on sight. If all the hunters of the country would take this great good no doubt would result Dead falls, of the common "figure four" type set under bedges, etc., would exterminate many cats. Poisoning is danpercus and not to be thought of

EVADES DEBTS AND WORRY

Maine Man Takes Unique Vacation and Recapes Annoying Creditors.

Worried by financial difficulties brought about by speculation, a Rockiand (Me.) business man solved the problem of evading his troublesome creditors by taking an inexpensive vacation for two months, says an eastern

"Most men in my trouble," he said. "would have gone to Canada. I didn't have money enough to get so far away, so I changed my name from James Emorsen Smith to James Emerson borrowed a leaky yawi, packed in some clothing and a few standard articles of food, took my wife and two children out to Sheep island, and lived there quietly until the clouds rolled by and copper was shining once more.

"Unless you have tried it, you cannot imagine how cheaply a family can live on a wooded island in Penobscot hay. There are enough flat limestones lying loose on any of the islands to build a palace, and wood for fuel can be had from the growth which crowns the top of every island, though I got most of mine from the driftwood, which floated ashore at my doorstep. There are fat clams all along shore for the digging. cunners enough to last a family a week can be caught on a bent pin in half an bour's fishing; two marlin pots will supply all the lobsters you want; there are cod and hake and mackerel swimmong all around you and waiting to be caught: with a shotgun you can kill wild ducks and snipe and plover, and with free rent and no taxes and no company to entertain you can live for almost nothing.

"A neighbor of mine who built a stone cottage for his family on Monroe fisiand told me the actual money cost of beeping himself, wife and three children for a year was less than \$30 - 1 carnot say how much I put out for I Rest no account; but it was little -1 of more than \$40 for the two menths that was there "

Take War Names.

The Russian peasants are beginning to name their children after the ife. mentioned towns in the seat of war. The name Arthur was very rare up to the present year, now it is all the rage One chin was baptized Vladivo-tel amother Retvizan, and so on.

Toothsome Breakfast Dish.

Some stewed figs served on boiled rice with sugar and cream serve to make a delictously appetizing change in place of the customary breakfast cereals which one often gets tired of - Buston

Lemons.

Twenty-eight varieties of the lemon grow in Italy; in France, 11.-

COLLEGES CROWDED.

ENTRANCE TO WOMEN'S INSTI-TUTES VERY DIFFICULT.

Not Only Lack of Room But Strict-In Ropeled to Medica the Other Regulations Are

Barriers.

Getting into one of the women's colleges these fays is a serious undertaking. The most popular of them are so crowded that only a part of those who are prepared to enter can be admitted. This makes a situation exactly the reverse of that which prevails in men's colleges, says the New York Sun, where every student who can pass the examination and meet the perfunctory requirements

as to moral character is welcomed. Several of the women's colleges reguire that those who intend to matriculate in a particular year shall give notice to that effect three or four years beforehand. Thus it is pretty well known for several years in advance what are the prospects for students, and the colleges are able to maintain their standards of scholarship

Physical health also is more strictly insisted upon in the women's colleges than in the men's. Nearly all schools. at least of the higher grade, are now insisting as never before upon the health of pupils

A physician is often attached to the aymnasium, sometimes as general superintendent of physical culture, and upon his advice the pupils often cut down their school work or for a time aitogother give it up. At the women's colleace the relation of physical health to general education is felt to be so important that a very close watch is kept apon those who enter college and upon all students throughout their whole course

Every year the June examinations of those who have been for several years registered as prospective matriculates of the women's colleges result in thinning out the numbers, but the places of those who for physical reasons or for failure to reach the standard of scholarship are told to wait another year are taken by applicants who have not been registered so long

the race for the year or spenifia large part. of the summer in study for the autumn examinations, or in special exercises designed to improve their physical condition. The girl who is rejected on account of both physical ill health and lack of mental preparation stands small chance of making up her double de-

Those students who have been longest registered enjoy at some of the womens' colleges anecial advantages. Certain favorite dormitories are quickly filled up by the long registered students

In some cases there is room in the campus dormitories for only those who have applied for in advance and late comers have to lodge outside the college grounds. The fortunate occupants of favorite dormitories are much envied by the outsiders, and some parents consider it so important that their daughters shall actually live within the college group is that they prefer that the girls shall walt a year before entering. rather than have them exposed to the inconvenience and possible temptations of lodging outside.

It is even intimated that wealthy parenta amortimos pay handsomely to lucks or upants of the dormitories for in exchange of rooms. A few parents. on the other hand believing that the dormitories are distracting, and perhaps dangerous in their effect upon the nerves, prefer that their laughters shall live alsewhere.

The girl matriculate has one other trouble that the how escapes—the question of clothes. Most young men are content to go to college just a little better dressed than at home, but the girls and their mothers must pass many troubled hours in preparing the college trousseau.

At all the women's colleges there is a pretty wholesome spirit in the matter of dress, and the authorities systematically frown upon extravagance; but every freshman enters college with some termors as to her outward appearance, and there is a good deal of comment upon the attire of newcomers

Gold Nuggets in the Street. "The streets of some of the mining towns of California are paved with gold," said U. P. Koenig. "Yes, I mean just what I say. A great deal of the rock that is taken out of the mines contains such a small percentage of gold that it would not be profitable to take it out, so when a street needs paving this rock is crushed, and, being exceedingly hard, makes the finest sort of a pavement. After a rain one can see any number of people in the streets picking up pieces of gold ore. Some of these pieces contain \$40 worth of gold, but, of course, such valuable nuggets are rare finds "-Milwaukee Sentinel

Cabbages in Pledge. There is one pawnbroking establishment in connection with Covent Garden. market that is absolutely without a rival. This pawnbroking license enables. the holder to lend money on garden and other produce by special contracts that only hold good for 48 hours as the excreme Tim.t Many a good load of fruit. flowers or vegetables that may arrive late for one market or that may not be instantly sa cable is pledged. Next morning the stuff can either be redeemed or sold by the broker.-London

Little Boy Blue. Little Boy B us prepared to blow his

hor 14 "I don't care anything about the sheep in the meadow or the cows in the corn," he observed "but with an \$8,000 machine I simply cannot afford to run over any more children."

So saying, he turned off the spark.-Smart Sol

GOOD SPORT FOR WOMEN.

Woodchuck Shooting Recommended ____as a Beneficial Outdoor

Exercise.

It is acknowledged by all progressive men that as a means of self-protection conce money should be many placed bread in ling and shiesting air fle or mistel, as well as know how to swim, says a physician in Fishing and Shooting. She requires as much oxygen as the man. Yet, to see her run or throw a stone to construcing that she is not anatomically or physicalty made for foot or horse racing or mountain climbins

The wealths, athletic, un-to-data young woman has her goif, automobile, etc. She would do well to add bluck shooting to her amusements, but those who do are in the minority. We have the teacher stenographer, shop and factory girl closely confined many hours every day. As a physician of 50 years experience, I can but note their pale lips and atrophied muscles and long to advise them.

Instead of spending their vacation at Saratoga or some fashionable seaside or mountain resort, where they will see what is generally termed society, only to greturn to their duties unrefreshed, money gone and longing for the fleshpets of Egypt, let me advise our vacationist to expend a few dollars for a suit of stout material of unobtrusive rolor short skirt, a small soft fe't hat and tramping boots. Ten dollars will buy a rifle and ammunition, or five dollars a fishing outfit. A journey of a few hours will take her into the country, four of five dollars a week will procure aubstantial board. The rifle or rod will be an excuse or object for an early morning tramp If a 'chuck's tal! or fish is not added to her trophies, she has seen nature at its loveliest, its mounts and hills the groves and templed hills, and with the pure air has breathed in a deeper love for God and all His works. Like all true eportamen she will not wantonly kill or cause to suffer any harmless thing He has created. The birds and squirrels will go unharmed, but she will learn much of their home life, as she rests under a hickory tree and watches

their cambols. Do not let her think she is alone in her consideration for the little things Many of our best sportsmen are men of

of the ant as well as the habits of the grizzly. The wily 'churk will take himto the hills and fields and, after he has stalked them from early morn until dark, he will feel that he has had variety enough to call it game

It is true, many profer the horse and wacht, or the automobile and the coroner, while others the humble woodébuck

DATE AND FIG INDUSTRIES.

New Tropical Importations That Thrive and Prove Successful

If the good work that has been prosecuted in California and Arizona during the past few years in cultivating figs and dates continues, these now imported transcal fruits will became as chean and as common as the California prune and raisin. A ording to reliable authorities the California crop of Smyrna figs. during 1903 amounted to 139,900 pounds. Of course 65 tons of dried fruit is a mere bagarelle impared with the market in this existry, but it must be remombered that !! is only within the past five: years that the secret of the pollination of the fig. which fills the fruit with the characteristic minute seeds and develope its delicate flavor, was wrested from nature by the government's experts. The follination is accomplished by a ting indect, that had to be imported from the shores. of the Mediterranean, and, what is still more interesting, this insect is particulalarly fastidious and refuses to employ its talents for the benefit of man unless. fed on Capri or wild figs. Accordingly, wild figs which are worthless for table purposes, had to be imported, and now one of the expenses of fig cultivation is the distribution of the Capri fizs throughout the orchards for the benefit

of this exacting little insect Down in Arizona, where the experimentalists have been struggling with the date paim question for some years past, most gratifying success has been achieved. While a large number of the suckers, brought at great expense and trouble from Algiers and other African date districts, as well as from Arabia, have died, the station now has some 422 trees started, some 60 trees in blossom and at least four varieties in fruit. The thoroughness of the world search for promising varieties of dates wil be appreciated when it is stated that specimens of 68 varieties are now growing at the Arizona experiment station grounds.

New Cure for Consumption.

A povel cure for consumption has recently been discovered by Dr. Canu. 14. Rue Fontenelle Rouen France. The patient is first placed upon the gerating. table, where the usual salure solutions. are intected. Afterwards he is scared upon an insulated table and electricity. passed through him for some minutes. by attaching poles to metallic places. which had been fastened to his breast and back. During this time sparks can be drawn from any part of his body. This finished, the patient inserts the small end of a conical-shaped tube in his mouth. Into this tube is put a little broom previously dipped into the necessary medicants for the healing of the luffgs or whatever organism is attained, and through it the man's body, and an X-ray globe in the rear goes the electric current, carrying with it the medicinal "Irons" from the broom

What She Played, Merely. Bacon-What I did asy was that my daughter played the grand plano Egbert-Yes; that's what I under-

stood "Well, it's all right if you understood it. I was afraid perhaps you thought I said she played the piano grand."-Yonkers Statesman.

JINCONVENIENCE OF HATS.

Coming to Be Quite Generally Rocognized in This Country as Well as in Europe.

From an article hearing the above title, which appears in Cosmos, we tearn that the new fashion of going country. According to the writer, it has everything, hygienically, in its favor, and the arguments against it need only he stated to be refuted, says. the Literary Digest. He says:

"The mass of hair that covers the top of the head is a feature of the human race in both sexes, and appears to be one of its most stable physical characteristics. Nevertheless, long observation is unnecessary to prove that this characteristic is weakening, and that the vigor of the hair is decreasing in man Now a question presents itself: Is this due to a transformation of the species or must we attribute the fact to man's habits. This second solution appears to be correct, which is consoling, since it allows us to hope that the evil may be checked. This loss of hair that has become more striking from one generation to another by heredity, is due, according to some scientists, to the habit of covering the

"This habit must affect the hair injuriously in three ways: (1) By depriving it of the life-giving light of the sun, of free ventilation, and of the movement of the hairs by air-currents; (2) by pressure on the small arteries of the scalp, which bring hourishment to the hair; (3) finally, because all head-coverings are an excellent culture-medium for microbes, and facilitate their development. In fact, the hat, since it prevents the germicidal action of the sun's rays and the movement of the air, and retains on the head the heat and moisture of the en-closed aid, offers all the most favorable conditions for obtaining a culture of micro-organisms. Furthermore, it is well recognized that the chief causes of baldness are the microbian affections of the scalp, which destroy the sebarcous glands

We may then, suppose that it is the custom of covering the head that diminishes, little by little, the vigor of the halr. Although this is not abso-

and many case it was it was traffing to try a change in the present fashion. This change is absolute'v desirable, especially for men, for with women, besides the fact that their bats cover only part of the hair, they are generally lighter; the preservation of the hair for the species is due to, the women calone, the men counting for nothing in the matter

"The promoters of this reform are

meeting, at the outset, with certain objections: (1) To uncover the bead may bring on colds, neuralgia, and theumatism. They answer that colds, of microbian origin and can not come from the scalp [12] As for neuralgia and theumstiem, they are convinced that if the habit of leaving the head uncovered is adopted in youth, these troubles will not follow In fact, they say, the uncorrect parts of the head are not subject to them. any more than the covered part less perhaps (3) So dar as the incontestable danger of exposing the bare head in the sun is concerned, there are many ways of avoiding this without smothering the scalp | (4) The fear that sentic bodies may be dejunited on the uncovered parts, especially firedifficiences. tainly deserves consideration, but care in the tollet will enable us to-escape the consequences. (5) Fibally, the foar lest the hair should be inforced by sun. wind, or cold, has no serious basis. since unprotected parts of the head are covered with vigorous hair "

THE DOCTOR'S TROUBLES.

Rich Woman Patient Who Is Afraid She May Be Sick Is the Limit.

"Capt. John Rost, the physician who has proved that common sait is an excelent remedy for cancer, has a brusque, unexpected sort of wit," said a surgeon of New York, according to the Times.

"Capt Rost was for a time in private practice. He did well; he effected some remarkable cures; but he had no patience with the imaginary aliments of a certain type of rich person, and, to escape treating people who were not really sick, he turned to original re-

"A matron of wealth was one of Capt. Rost's early patients. She was never III, but eternally she feared that some creadful disease was about to attack ber

"One afternoon she sent for Rost posthaste. He found her in first-class health. She was only afraid that, on account of the dampness it might be unwise for her to go to the theater that

"'Go by all means. It won't hurt you," said Dr. Rest.

"Then he took his leave. But, as he was putting on his gioves in the hall a servant called him back. The woman wanted to see him again 'Oh, doctor,' she said on his return.

I wanted to ask you if I might eat some oysters after the theater ' "Yes, madam," he answered gravely, 'shells and all'

Otherwise Useless.

"We need a drawer or something to put these outs away in." said the foreman of the country weekly. "Haven't got any drawer now that's not in use," replied the editor

"But, hold on! Yes, we have Take the cash drawer." -- Philadelphia Ledger.

His Sixth Sense. "Biffler dines out a good deal, doesn't be?"

"I should say he did. Why, that man can tell an oyster fork from a game fork with his eyes blindfolded and his hands tied."-Cleveland Plain

ARE STILL FARMERS.

AS A NATION UNITED STATES IS MAINLY AGRICULTURAL.

Ten Million Tillers of the Soil to Beren Milion Pactory Workers -Interesting Showing

of Canaus.

in the preface of a ponderous volume of 850 pages crammed with statistics regarding the occupations of citizens of the United States the director of the twelfth census apologizes for the incompleteness of the figures presented. They are certainly full and complete enough to satisfy most readers, save the Chicago Chronicle. The reason assigned for the incompleteness "is that the act enabling the census to be taken was passed so short a time before the month

set for the event June 1900 " It has been the aim of the census takers to ascertain the occupation of every person in the United States more than ten years old. They were warmed by the director of the sensus to be complete in ascertaining this branch of their results. Persons working in a brewery, for instance, were not-necessarily to be classed as brewers. The men who work in the brewery cooperages, to cite a jucid instance, were to be called coopers and not brewers.

Similar distinctions were made in the case of the farming ladustries. Amy person working on a farm for wages alone, even though that person be the farmer's son himself, was to be classed as a farm laborer. It takes a working interest in the farm to be classed as the farmer. In such careful and definite ways as this have the occupation statistics of the twelfth census been compiled. It would seem that any apologies on the part of the director were extraneous

The book starts boidly by presenting a national table of classified occupations. From it is learned that the United States still is an agricultural nation. The farmer rules in numbers here, at least. Out of the 29,287,070 persons in the land of the free and the home of the brave who are earning their daily bread by the sweat of their brows m-408 219 were in the pleasant month of June, 1960, engaged in agricultural pur-Those were divided into many classif attens farmers, planters and

gardeners florists and purseryment stock raisers, herders, drovers, mood choppers and apiarists. Next to the farmer in aumerical errough stands the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. There are 7172 -304 persons actively engaged in these wonderfully varied occupations were tensive in all their camifications and classifications that a more last of these

overseers, dairymen and dairywomen.

Tangers through all the different forms ាំ ខាងសមុខែ៥មុខមុន Domestic and personal service comes next 5.693 778 persons being encelled as barbers and barrenders, watchmen policemen firemen and waiters all occutations open to the frequent reception of pourboires. In addition to these, under this classification, are gathered the soldiers sailors and marines of the

would enumerate more than 150 forms

of sailed and ordinary arricanship.

regular army 128 738 mm a L Fourth position in this great cank goes to trade and transportation, which Rathers within its incombers 4778.232 persons or about the present population of New York city. This includes an arms of steam and street railroad employee, that era, sailors and their officers and the like. Even the under-"nhere come within this classification.

A fine position in line is given to the men are. Fomen who are engaged in profesional service. There are comparatively few of these, 1,264,536 persons all rold. There professions strange. from actors and architects among the A's to teachers away cown among the

Once having divided its 29,287,070 workers into their varied occupations, the circular of the con-us proceeds along other lines. He finds that of these 29,-073,233 were engaged in sciplu. occupations in the continental United States. and that these comprise one-half of all persons ten vegre old and over in the country and nearly two-fiftle of the entire population. Of this number 23 -753,336 were males and 5,339,357 were females. The former constitute 50 perrent , or four-fifths, of the male normation of ten years or over, and \$1.2 per cent for more than three-fifths, of the total male population. The latter represented 199 per cent and 140 per ent, respectively, of the corresponding totals for females

The twelfth centus shows that there was an increased proportion of vainful workers for each sex in 1900, as compercel with 1380 and 1800. The percentage of the tetal population of continentat United States, ten years of age and min to expected way 5/2 periods tom-140, 492 per cent in 1896 and 472 per one in 1880. The fears of the people mists that the United States, like some of the decading continental nations of Europe is becoming a community of idless, do not seem to be verified by the bard facts set down in the census bu-

Improving the Stock.

American sporting rogs are descended from English stocky, but the dry climate. of extreme temperatures, the nature of the ground and game, and the methods of hunting in America cause the survival of the fittest to proceed in the direction of a faster, lighter, more enduring anlmal; one quicker in the redexes of judgment and action

Hot Weather Idea. A French collector of stamp duties, unable to bear the heat of Provence. immersed himself up to the throat in a large wine barrel filled with water which he had placed in his office, and from his tank transacted his official business. Aninspector was so scandalized at the spectacle that he suspended the collector at

SHOW RAPID GROWTH

INCREASE OF FRATERNAL SO-CIETIES IN AMERICA.

Patriotic Teachings as Much an Incantire as Any Prountage of Other Benefit Members

Receive.

One of the most remarkable facts that presents likelf to the student of modern American life is the growth of fraternalism. The deep-rooted and widespread hold fraternal teaching and practice has taken upon the American mind is one of the most remarkable facts in connection with the country's development, says the Los Angeles Herald. Within the last 20 years scores of societies have sprung into existence and so far as I am aware there is no record of any of them having failed. On the comtrary all have enjoyed great prosperity. The same is true of the more ancient sorieties. They have steadily added to their membership and wealth

Fraternities have existed since the dawn of history. Not in the precise form of the present, it is true, but they nevertheless inculcated the doctrines upon which the modern societies depend for stability and perpetuity. It is well known that Masonry, the oldest recognized secret society, claims that its first lodge was composed of the builders of

Solumon's temple. The modern growth of fraternal ideas In America is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the autional idea of liberty. Secret societies have never flourished in countries that were governed by despots. Even in the more liberal and enlightened monarchies of modern Europe they are regarded with auspicion as the ties is ever prevalent that their purposes may be of a political nature. In the United States conditions have been productly favorable to the development of these societies. The constitution bas guaranteed to the citizen the right to belong to any organization he pleases, provided only that that organization is not prejudicial to the true conception of the duries of American citizenship.

Another element of growth has been the law rather of the societies them selves The doctrines of all of them are much the sums and all are organized along broad in the sense understood by the church Such religious teaching as is given in confined to faith in the existence of a Supreme Being and belief in the immortainy of the soul of man. This liberality. has attracted to travernal orders a large class of persons who fefuse to be governed by the more explicit teachings of the church, and at the same time it is sufdirectly in harmon; with the tenets of religion that those who were members of the church were not deterred from al-

Blisting with the assisting the of the great developments of the fraternal idea that is purely modern is that called fraternal insurance. It was found that persons rould form themselves into a society for the purpose of natual prove that it case of death and the insurance be given to the member at absolute cost. The elimination of large tees and premiums made these societies. especially popular with people of moderate incomes, and the result has been a - i phenomenal growth along these lines. Another source of popularity is the fact that . Tot the societies are patri-

call aboth our teachings. So far as I have the state of the same of the fairly come. professive executives all of them. teach reversal a farity Star- and Stropes. and hold elevand lideas of the duties of ritteenship. As an instance of the obermostly of the ground of the recent change. main in the qualifications of candidates. for publishing to our of them may be District the di

All, or nearly all of the societies had Int objeted dealogger sparenous improvs This was not no rely on the ground that these men were so dally urfit but rather on the account that they were regarded. as very bayartiers ruses. In order to obthere their fifficulty the saloon menformed an order among themselves. The proper donrished and grew strong and it. was then proposed to broaden its scope. In order to admit all classes of citizens. This was done and it is said that the said I son men are now in the minority in the order they originated for themselves. time if the universal tenets of the soeleties is charity. Without exception this great virtue is installed by all of .. them and the result has been that the acope of operations of many of the orgar itations has become world wide.

This charity includes not merely the fra !ties common to all humanity, but it has induced a more kindly feeling toward those dwe lers in benighted parta of the world where the blessings of fraternity were heretofore unknown, and the r self is that folday the banners of ready sometime are floating in remote parts of the earth.

Snake Spring in Western Ohio. A South sider who returned from his renumer vacation a few days since nacrates an interesting story of a spring inwestern Ohio, known as the Snake string. The name is said to be due to the fact that it has proved a media for thousands of water stakes who readerwons in a shad pool within a rew feet of the spring stake spring is situated in the mids: of a comparatively princitive section of the Burkey estate, and is an rounded by a settlement of persons who are materially influenced by the superstitions of their torefathers, and consequently, are not disposed to disturb the leaves of simy creatures and their favored resort - Columbus Dispatch

Couldn't Stand for One. "Here!" shouled the suddenly rick man from the west to a waiter in the highest-priced hotel on the beact, "bring me another knife."

"Yes, sah " "Tinderstand, after this, that I never teat mashed potatões and boiled ea/uhape and, the same knife."-Detroit

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS