feets of Pneumenia. Four of the five puppy seals that recently arrived at the New York aquarium are dead, says the New York Times, and the authorities there are trying to discover gome means to save the life of the has little fellow that remains. When the seals reached the aquartum they were apparently in the best of health. and so far as outward appearances went were about the liveliest est of little sea. does that New York's famous home for eastive ocean creatures ever possessed. They were quick to catch on to the varione tricks that seals are apt at learning. In less than ten days the little fellows know as well as anyone when feeding time came and the greeting that hey mave their keeper as he appeared at the mide of their tank with his buckedu. of sent fish was one of the sights of the

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CONSTITUTE The death of the last four little seals makes the death list of these smart animale in the aquarium a very long one. Mayeral years ago the big West Indian men! that was known far and wide as mig No. 1 was taken suddenly ill and mon afterward succumbed to what an autopey showed was bronchial pasumonia. The death of Big No. 1 left as The principal attraction in the aquartum Mellie, who in point of intellect and mopularity with the general public, esmedially the children, was easily the most loved seal that ever swam the big

TARKS. Nellie knew Mr. De Nyse and Mr. Spencer as well as those men's own families did and according to many of the attaches of the aquarium, there were at least a hundred little children. m New York all of whom she knew and miways recognized when they visited the equarium.

For several years Nellie lived. Then one winter day she began to sulk and no longer responded to the greeting of her Ettle friends. A week later she was dead and again an autopey proved that she, too, was a victim of the deadly bronchial pneumonia. Two little seals meon took Neille's place in the big tank. They lived a mouth or so and then they died and again it was the same discase that had killed their prodecessors. Since that time new seals have arrived from time to time, but the best efforts have

not availed to mave their lives. About two months ago five puppy seals arrived at the aquarium. They were all placed in a single big tank in the northwestern end of the aquarium. Moon they became, as all the other seals hefore them had been, the most popular estruction in the place. A month ago ime of the little pupples was taken ill. Mr. De Nyse knew at once what the mat-Her was and the little fellow was prompt-

> Ir removed to the aquarium hospital. haby seal was brought into the hospital and hardly had this second one passed hway when two of the three that were haft were placed in the sick tank. They Bred a week and then one day both of them died. The seal that still remains suppears to be in good health, but a close watch is kept over him all the time, for the authorities realize that, like his Brothers and sisters, he is likely at any moment to fall a victim to the malady "that killed off the others.

Seals require more attention on account of their susceptibility to disease than any other animals, but on account ad their popularity it is necessary that a number of them shall always if possible he kept on exhibition. Mr. De Nyse, who has charge of the sait-water animals, mid the other day:

"I have to admit that the problem is a mighty tough one. Some time ago we thought that if we secured young puppies they might become acclimated and escape the fate that seems to be destined for all grown seals in captivity. The ment of the experiment, however, has groved a failure. We have investigated the question and find that the fate of seals in captivity everywhere is practically the same. To find a preventive for this bronchial pneumonia is now our mak. And the task is a hard one, too."

The Squat of a Ship.

Bhip in motion in relatively shallow water have a greater draft than when at rest under the same conditions of hoding. This interesting and importhat fact has been developed by a recont investigation in New York har-Bor. It has long been recognised that the stern of a vessel in rapid motion has a tendency to settle, but it now appears that the entire ship takes "what is known as a "squat" under such conditions. The importance of the fact may be realized when it is stated that a ship supposed to be grawing 39 feet of water, passing over a bar where a depth of 30 feet exists. will almost inevitably strike bottom. even though her speed be relatively slow. The magnitude of the "equal" has in some cases been found to exseed four feet.—Irea Age.

An Idea of Heaven. "It was ridiculous of the minister to my those things were 'as widely removed as heaven and hell, " remarked the modern Pharisee.

But the things in question were very

widely removed." "Oh! that's all right but now could Beaven be beaven if it were so widely memoved from the other place that you

-maldn't see your enemies there?"-

Catholic Standard.

11. ETT ... 1.32.

Dreadful Thought. Miss Ascum-Your poems are beiginning to attract wide attention. mrem't they! I should think it would meare you.

Miss Passay-Scare me? Why? "Because if you get famous they'll He wanting a biographical sketch of you for some authology, and then you'll have to tell the year of your Mrth."-Philadelphia Press.

" ABOUT INDIAN SUMMER.

First Recorded Appearance of the Term Was in 1794-Season Well Defined,

Formerly the smokiness and the somewhat greater degree of warmth and other characteristics of "Indian summer" were thought to be caused by mountain fires or the burning of fallen leaves. Scientists have now proved, however, that the hase and increased warmth are due to the annual formation. of what has been called the "aerial guif stream." or "vapor plane." This high current, says the Chicago Daily Mew. generated in equatorial seas by ascending masses of vapor-charged air, flows northward through the upper atmosphere, oversweeps the southern and gulf states and descends toward the earth or ocean as it approaches New England and Canada on its journey toward the polar circle. In the afternoon and night, when the earth throws off the heat received during the day, especially: in the autumn weeks when the temperature is declining and the capacity of the air to receive and hold moisture is on the decrease, the presence of this mantle arrests radiation. Covering the remaining vegetation and harvest with a shield, it protracts the grain ripening period to meet the necessities of the higher latitudes.

It has been shown that the first recorded appearance of the term "Indian summer" was in 1794. It seems to have been well known and recognized at that time. In New England it was supposed that the term came from the prevalence of the southwest winds, which the In-Hans thought were sent as a mark of favor by their peculiar deity, Coutanowolt. However, in many parts of the United States it was the Indians' copecial hunting season. Among the In-Sians of the northwest it was the period between the gathering and storing of summer supplies and the selection of winter quarters in the haunts of the large game. Hence it was the period of migration. The term "Indian summer" has been adopted by English-speaking peoples throughout the whole world. The season is well defined in England. It is peculiar also to central Europe. In the old world as well as the new it is characterized by dev foca, a glowing sky, absence of heavy rain and mild

temperature. In England its early name was "All Hallow's summer." In Wales and Belgium it is known as "St. Michael's summer," in Germany as "St. Gali's summer" and the "summer of old women." in Bohemia as "St. Wenceslaus' summer," in Sweden as "St. Bridget's summer," and in Lombardy as "St. Thereea's summer." Indian summer is especially noticeable in the far northwest of this continent. In Vancouver and other portions of British America there is a secand growth of verdure lasting until after Christmas. From the northern states of the union it extends north to the

VAST COMMERCE OF EARTH.

International Trade for a Single Year Amounts to Eleven Bil-

lion Dollars.

The world's commerce, as noted in the annual report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, shows the total exports of all nations of the world to be, in the latest year available, \$10,515,000,-000, and the value of the total imports of all nations \$11,809,000,000. This would give the total value of the world's imports and exports combined as \$22,334,-\$00,000, but since all articles which were counted as exports became in turn imports when they entered the country of destination it would appear that the actual value of the articles entering into international commerce is, in round terms, \$11,000,000,000.

The value of these articles forming the internal commerce of the United States is estimated at \$22,000,000,000 ip a single year.

Thus, while it has been customery to speak of the internal commerce of the United States as equal to the entire international commerce of the United States as equal to the entire international commerce of the world, it appears from this statement that the actual value of the merchandise entering into the internal commerce of the United States is practically twice as great as that entering the international com-

merce of the world. Europe, of course, supplies a large proportion of the world's international commerce, both as to exports and imports. The exports of Europe amount to \$6,498,000,000, out of a total of \$10,515,-\$00,000 exports of all the countries of the world, and her imports are \$8,801,-900,000, oht of a total of \$11,809,000,000 of the total imports of all the countries of the world. Thus Europe's total international commerce, combining imports and exports, amounts to practically \$15,000,000,000, out of a total of \$22,000,000,000 of combined imports and

exports. Of the \$8,301,000,000 of imports into Europe, \$1,202,500,080, or 14.48 per cent., are from the United States and of the \$6,498,000,000 of exports, \$407,858,000, or 6.27 per cent., were sent to the United

His Gloomy Prospect. "Well, you got de mens you voted fer;

what you gwine do now?" "I gwine sit right here, 'twel de 'pub-

likine take care er me." "Rise up, my fr'en'.--I'll show you right whar de undertaker live at! "-Atlanta Constitution.

The Limit. He-I don't think your brother John

likes me. She-Oh, I'm sure he does. Why, he told me to-day you were a regular brick; he went further, in fact, and said you were a regular gold brick.-Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMEN BIGGEST EATERS.

Cherrations in a Restaurant Corroberate This Assertion of the Proprietor.

"Among other popular fallacies that are current about women," said the manager of a well-known restaurant, to a Chicago Inter Ocean man, "is the one about women's meals. A more man gever discusses the subject of women's lunches or dinners without bringing in the old loke about a glass of milk and a bun. As a matter of fact, women eat more than men.

"Proof? Well, suppose we watch here for a few moments, and notice the difference between the kind of lunches that a man orders and the kind that a woman orders."

The first person to come in was a man. He grasped the menu irritably, rapidly scanned the contents and ordered a piece of cake, a portion of fruit, and a small lemonade. Two women followed, both apparently employes of an adjoining commercial house.

"Kidney stew and potatoes, roll and butter, fruit pie and chocolate," was their order.

This funch cost the women 35 cents; the man paid 20 cents for his. Another man at the same table lunched for 15. It was almost the invariable rule that the men ordered delicate meals usually supposed to be eaten by women, and the latter partook of the more substantial repast.

"As women are taking more and more to men's occupations, their demands for substantial meals increase," said the proprietor. "Men are pecultarly the victims of numberiess food fads so prevalent, and nearly all of my male customers have some crank notions on the subject of lunch. Women are rarely so affected. They are the larger eaters now, without doubt. "Not only that," he went on. "Just notice what they wash their lunch down with. Lately men say that alcohol in any form in the middle of the day makes them sleepy, especially at

for work in the afternoon. "So they have mineral waters or temonade, with a dash of ale. This Bosen't seem to affect the ladies. They ean 'go' a large glass or small bottle of stout, or a quarter bottle of burgundy, with the utmost relish in the bottest weather. A grilled steak, peas, potatoes and a pint of stout is quite a typical lunch for my lady custom-

this season of the year, and disinclined

ers." "Who eats the most?" repeated an eminent food specialist. "Women, most certainly. It is one of the most remarkable changes of the time. Any restaurant proprietor would tell you that his best customers are ladies. The 'glass of milk and a bun' are gone. If she takes that, it is in the middle of the merning, when the man has noth-

"Women make hearty breakfasts, and take their other meals with sest. Most men have become the slaves of a fad, and feed along certain hard and fast lines. More men than women are vegetarians, and this diet is, of course,

"Then you think man is losing his appetite?

"Decidedly. He is losing the power to enjoy his meals. On the other hand, the increasing activity and interests of women are giving them a greater pleasure in their food, and consequently it may be safely asserted that in the present day women are the

largest eaters. That is even the case with wives and mothers, whose duties are entirely in the home. The wife has more meals, and eats more food than her husband. She takes a cup of tea and biscuits in her bedroom before rising. Then she comes down to breakfast. At about 11 o'clock she has a light lunch, and at one a substantial meat inncheon or dinner.

"Five o'clock to her is ten hour, and when the husband returns at seven there is another meat meal. In numbers of instances there is supper a couple of hours later. So, you see, the woman has three 'refreshers' daily more than the man. Meat is less called for at luncheons in the cafes than ever it was, while the cheap light 'snack' at the bar of some reputable cafe is increasingly popular. But when a downright old-fashioned dinner is ordered you can depend that it is for a lady."

Whaling Beviving.

In July, 1904, a sperm whale was killed off the east coast of Newfoundland, and from the cavity of the gigantic skull nearly \$400 worth of spermaceti was dipped. This, so far as the records show, is the fourth sperm whale ever caught in northern waters. Within the last four years whaling has surung to a foremost piace among the industries of Newfoundland. For unforeseen and inexplicable reasons these monster mammals of the deep have resumed their visits to the North Atlantic, and dozens of "whale factories" have been built and are now in profitable activity along the coast of the island. Every part of the whale is now utilised. Oil, bones, skin, entrails and flesh have piaces in the marketable products of the mighty creatures. Bologna sausages made from the flesh of the whale are one of the most profitable products and find ready sale in the West Indies and in the markets of Central and South America.--Kansas City Journal.

Tendency Toward Class-Making. Despite frequent assertion, there are as many opportunities for the industrious as ever. The trouble is with the new and bogue standard by which human endeavor and its results are weighed. The tendency of this is to make two classes, the very rich and the very poor, the elements between leaping or falling into one or the other according to the pressure of circumstances.-Washington Star.

SPECULIAR PHILIPPINE LILY.

Such a Disagrees ble Smelling Plant It Is Difficult to Examine Closely.

Two American teachers in the Philippines, while walking some time since in the fields in the vicinity of Nueva Caceres, in southern Luzon, came across a peculiar specimen of the lily family of plants which has not yet apparently been noticed by scientists. writes Herbert I. Priestley, in Scientific American.

It was while passing through a dense cluster of underbrush that the gentlemen noticed a remarkably strong odor of decaying fiesh which seemed to emanate from the ground close by. Suspecting the presence of some gracsome thing concealed im the bushes they commenced their mearch. They were assisted in this by the presence of numerous "blue-bott le" flies, which peemed to be busning about some object half concealed under the dense vegetation. This object proved to be a plant. The strong smell of rottenness given off by the plant attracted all manner of insects, which was not surprising, as the offer was so strong as

to almost repel all Lavestigation. The plant is called by the native Bicols "borne sa Mayo," that is, Mayslower. It blooms only during the month of May. It is no doubt a member of the order Lilacett, better commonly known as the lily or tulin family. It has the large bulb, the inconspicuous calyx, the pronounced stigma and the characteristic structure of lilies in general. The remarkable features of this particular variety of lilies are that it has such a pungent odor and that it has absolutely no leaves at the time of blossoming. These appear later, when the flower has died. The blossom rests immediately on the ground and is not more than eight or nine inches high. The calyx often

measures a foot in diameter. After the blossom has disappeared the leaves begin to aprout from the bulb. These often grow to the height of three or four feet. Their general shape is similar to that of the leaves of the calls lily, but they are divided into an irregular number of lobes-or frouds.

The corolla and the remarkably exaggerated stigms exude a clear viscous fluid which seems to be the cause of the offensive odfor. This fluid attracts the flies, thus insuring the transmission of the pollen from plant to

The large bulb, im fact all parts of the plant, have the peculiar acrid juice which is so poisonous, a trait commonto the lilaceous order. The acrid taste and the poisonous effect of the juice are lost upon cooking for several hours. During the period of frondescence there is no odor present. This plant ts not used for food by the natives where it is found, though there are several other species of the same order which are highly esteemed by them as

"GLASS TOMBS OF HAWAII."

Blow Holes in the Lava from Volcane Honeycomb the Surrounding Country.

The home of Opunui stood at the front of Olli. Twice he started and turned back, vaguely wondering why a path known since childhood should prove so confusing, says a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine. Again he started, and this time, kept on. The jungle waved, muttered and beckoned. The road became alive and undulated like the sea. Then came a blank till something tripped and threw him. He struggled to his feet and looked about. Opunui gasped, readizing his danger. The menace of the Hiawalian jungle at night is terrible and certain of fulfillment for miles about the great volcano, the whole country is honeycombed by blow holes--crevaces vast as council halls, or nawrow as the grave, some gaping open to the air, others hid under vines and leaves-traps for unwary feet, lying im wait for centuries perhaps, till at the appointed time another name is addled to the long list of "missing." Had Ounul been in his sober senses, he would have lain still till daylight came to his rescue. As it was, fear smote him with panic. Frantically he tore at the drooping creepers, fought his way through tangled growths, struggled as the intertwined roots caught and clung-on and on, madly, erying aboud for help on all the banished gods of his race.

Then the inevitable happened! There was a rending of motten branches, a crash, high and timkling, like breaking glass, as the thin lava crust beneath his feet! For an instant the merciless forest rang with his scream of terror-then all was still!

According to the Stars. . No Korean couple would think of marrying without consulting a sage, who fixes the happy clay for them. This he does by adding the bride's age to the bridegroom's, and after determining which star rules the destiny of their united ages, he decrees that the wedding shall take place upon the day sacred to that star.

Sugar in Philippines.

Up to ten years ago a sugar plantation in the Philippin-es was better than a gold mine. Antiquated methods and machinery have produced a great change, and now, in many cities, "the profits are on the wrong side of the ledger at the end of the crop."-"Par Eastern Review.

Philippine Population. Advance reports imdicate that the returns of the recent census of the Philippines, when tabulated, will show a population of 7,000,000 exclusive of the wild tribes of the mountains, which are estimated at less than a million.

PRISON TELEGRAPH CODE.

By Which Convicts Communicate Through the Thickest Walls of Stone.

Every prison has its secret "telegraph," for it was not to be expected that cunning offenders could be long confined together, even on the "separate cell" system, without discovering a method of secret communication, says the Chicago Chronicle. Prisoners "rap their messages" to each other, and experience has shown that an attentive our may receive and understand a communication thus made through the thickest prison wall.

The raps correspond regularly with the letters of the alphabet, which is arranged for the purpose into six rows, the first beginning with "a" and the last beginning and ending the series with "s." The first rapping indicates the row in which the letter is to be found, one for first, two for second. and so on; the subsequent raps, given after a slight pause, show the number of the letter in the row. At first the table must be kept in mind, but after a little practice the prisoner is enabled to dispense with all conscious reference to it, the measure being really received as in the Morse telegraphy, in the form of symbols standing in place of let-

In Russia the clew is not so much in the system itself as in the nihilistic method of manipulating language with a view to concealment. This is clearfrom what happened recently in one of the central prisons. Word has gone round to protest, not only against an excess of heavy work, but against the bad quality of food supplied to the prisoners, and the protest was to take the form of a refusal to perform the usual tasks on the men being called together after breakfast.

Somehow or other the governor obtained the message as it had been rapped through all the walls, but be too it Berally as a plot to break pris-on of the whole of the convicts, so he armed the whole of the warders to the teeth, taking effective measures to present the assembly on the morrow. This blunder had a highly beneficial effect upon the discipline of the prison, for the convicts obtained not only immediate immunity from the heavy tasks to which they had not been accustomed, but afterward enjoyed better food and more humane treatment.

MAN ROUTED DETACHMENT

Russian Spy's Encounter with Japanese Soldiers and its Remarkable Results.

An interesting story of the adventures of a Russian spy named Volkoff appeared in the newspapers, says a St. Petersburg dispatch to the London Chronicle. The man gives the following account of his experiences:

"After the battle of Wafangkow I was lying near Gen. Samsonoff's tent and heard him say to the commander of the regiment: 'We taust send out a scout to the Japanese who could spy out their positions and report to us.' I offered to go disguised to the Japanese position. I was given six rubles to bribe Chinamen. if necessary, and also a revolver. [shaved my hair in front like a Chinaman, fled on a pigtail and put on a Chi-

nese dress, with slippers and hat. "At dawn on July 20 I came to the town of Senuchen. There was nobody there. The Russians had left it and the Chinese had all run away. Suudenly a cavalry detachment of about 20 men, with an officer, came toward me. The officer rode out and asked in Chinese where the Russians were and what was their strength. I know a little-Chinese and answered him, but either I said something wrong or he noticed my revolver and money bulging out. At any rate, he became suspicious, and spoke some words to his men. Two of the latter thereupon dismounted and came toward me.

"I decided to sell my life dearly, for I knew it would be forfeited if I were captured. I pulled out my revolver and as the two soldiers approached I fired two shots at them. Both the men fell. Then I fired at the officer, bringing him to the ground, and afterward emptied the revolver at four other men. The soldiers lost their heads and gailoped away and as they did so I saw the four-men I had shot at fall severally from their saddles badly wounded.

"Then I jumped on one of the horses which had remained close by and galloped away for my life. Gen. Samsonoff promoted me to the rank of an under officer, gave me the horse and saddle and sent me to the commander-in-chief, who thanked and embraced me and conferred upon me a decoration. The horse was a brown one, well-groomed and shod. It had been taught to catch bread like a dog," concluded the man, "and all the Japanese horses seem to be like mine. When it is hungry it opens it mouth to beg for something."

-Changed His T.ne. "Your Uncle Ezekiel is crazy, isn't he?" asked Bobson of Dobson. "Not at ail; he's only eccentric," re-

plied the latter. "Why, he's worth half a million." It came to pass in process of time that Uncle Ezekiel died and was buried, and Bobson remarked to Dobson: "I see by the papers that your eccentric uncle left his entire fortune to charity."

"Eccentric?" repeated Dobson, disguetedly. "He was as crazy as a loon."---

Good Thing. She-Do you think there is anything

in palmistry? He-Yes; for some people.

"Who, for instance?"

"For the fellow that gets the money for looking at somebody else's hand!"-Detroit Free Press.

THE CZAR AND HIS MONEY Lussian Menarch Has an Income

That Overtops That of Bockefeller.

The fact that the cuar has just made a little contribution of \$100,000,000 from his private purse to the Russian war fund reminds us that Mr. Rockefeller is not the ealy rich man in the world. There are a few others, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, and there is hardly a doubt that the Russian monarch overtops the Standard Qil emperor, not only as the first of sutcerats, but as the first of plutocrats.

Most royalties are very small potatoes financially compared with any one of several American millionaires Mr. Rockefeller could put all the sovereigns of Europe, except the czar, on his payroli at their present wages without depriving himself of a single bowl of crackers and milk or ever lacking a quarter to drop into the contribution box on Sunday. He could pay the salary of King Edward or of the kalser for a year out of a month's income, and have something left for carfare.

But the Russian emperor is in a different class. In the imperial budget the allowance for his household is figured at the meager rate of about \$8,000,000 a year, but that is merely the beginning of his resources. He owns a great part of Russia as his private propertymines, forcets and illimitable stretches of arable lands. In European Russia alone the strictly private domains of the imperial family are as large as Indiana. The state owns 20 times as much more. and the czar is the state. In Siberia the imperial resources are still more opulent. Most of the rich mines of gold, platinum and precious stones are worked for the benefit of the coar and his fam-

But beyond all this, the emperor is the absolute master of the national treasury and all its varied sources of income. In England the king talks in the speeches of "my army." "my navy" and "my exchequer," but all this is understood to be a legal fiction. Everything is regulated by parliament, and the king cannot touch a penny that it not appropriated to his use. But in Russia the crar canspeak of "my army" and "my navy" in literal fact. He could disband the whole outfit if he chose, and pocket the money saved by the operation. His civil list ts simply the amount that he sees fit to dip out of the treasury. He could double or triple it without asking anybody's permission. The whole treasury is his and all the taxing power of the empire to the limit of the ability of his subjects to pay. Is it not clear that the diffident young Nicholas is the richest man in the world?

BREAKERS AND CANNIBALS.

At 11 o'clock at night, while the

Critical Situation of Ship's Crew Drifting Into the Clutches

captain and myself were engaged on deck in our usual game, the second officer, Mr. McFarland, came up excitedly, and said: "Capt. Mather, there are breakers ahead." The islands had teen visible for a day or so, and now were not far distant on either hand. We went to the bow, and looked and listened, writes Frank J. Mather, in Atlantic: The roar of the breakers was as audible as that of the surf on the south shore of Long Island. The right was clear, and the light of the moon and the stars was brilliant. The . wind had almost died away, the canvas was full spread; the sails hanging idiy, occasionally flapping. We soon found that a very strong current was setting us rapidly toward the breakers, and that the wind wholly failed to help us counter it. We at once equipped two large boats with studding sails and halyards for two lines, manned the boats with six oarsmen each, and lowered them from the davits. They instantly took hold of the ship, and the 12 oars were vigorously pulled With thountmost exertion of the carsmen for hours the ship only awung round, head on to the current, and the men could barely hold? the ship steady. With the aid of the glass we saw thousands of natives at points on the shores, evidently waiting for our approach, and expecting disaster. They were reputed to be cannibals, and our chances were discussed with considerable interest. The captain; then in reduced flesh, assured the chief officer, unusually plump and fleshy, that he (the chief officer) would be roasted and carved first, and that he (the captain) would be kept awhile at least till they could fatten him. We generously passed down, good Jamaica rum to the carsmen and encouraged every exertion. After several hours of toil and tension, a breeze -a blessed breeze-a favoring breeze eprang up, filled our sails, and enabled us to claw off, and slowly round! the southern islands of the graup.

Poor Russian Peasants.

The poverty of the Russian peasants is instanced by recent figures showing that, notwithstanding the long nights. the average use of the cheapest kind of crude petroleum is only four or five quarts per head in a year. Much time for work is thus wasted. Many peasants remain in bed from four in the afternoon. till eight in the morning.

Size of the Escurial. The magnitude of the Escuriat the great Spanish palace, may be interred from the fact that it would take four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being

reckoned at about 120 miles. Was a Bluecoat Boy.

Mr. John Pound, London's lord mayorelect, is an old "Bluecoat School" boy. He received his nomination to Christ's hospital from Mr. John Humphrey, who was lord mayor 42 years ago.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS