NAVIES THAT NEVER FIGHT.

Warships Used as Passenger Beats and Floris That Are Emtirely Uneless.

The state of the s While the great marktime powers are striving in the struggle for naval supremacy there are one or two important countries to whom a navy,, in the modern sense of the word, is unneces-

sary and useless, says Stray Stories. The most typical instance in this connection in that of Belgiums. The great powers mutually guarantice Belglum's integrity. The Belgiam fleet, however, comprises some 17 vessels, but the last thing they would be fit: for for anting.

The larger number are employed as mail packets, and any traveler who has tourneyed between England and Ortend In a packet flying the red, yellow and black tricolor has really made the trip on a Belgian man-of-war.

In view of the large extent of the sea-line of Mexico, the inhabitan is cannot complain of being ground down by taxation to support their navy, since it only comprises eight vessels, and four of these are weefully obsolete. The four largest and most recent were constructed in 1902-03, are of 1,2840 tons and 16 knots speed.

One Egyptian man-of-war, when not belching forth shot and shell, serves as the khedive's vacht; another as a transport; and several in the ca-pacity of coastguard steamers.

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Many of the South American setates, though immune from European a ggression, thanks to the Monroe doctrine. yet maintain navies just, as it were, "to keep their hand in," for quarrels between them are almost of everyday pccurrence.

Perhaps the smallest and most blmarre are those of Paraguay and San Balvador. The former has one gu nboat of 440 tone, carrying four three-pounder guns, and two smaller steamers: while the fatter power is still worse equipped, for her solltary gunbout is anly of 75 tons, and the armament consists of one small quick-firing gum.

It would be interesting to learn the salary which the admirals of the mayles of Liberia, Cambodia, Korea or Piersia receive in respect of their duties; and, furthermore, exactly what their diuties

comprise. The Libertan admiral has probably the easiest office. A year or two ago there were two vessels demanding his supervision, but one, unfortunately, foundered while at anchor. The remaining vessel, the Rocktown, a s-team schooner, is scarcely sufficiently seaworthy to venture beyond shallow waster, and the crew, it would appear, pass their time "potting" seaguils.

Of late the Korean mavy has f'aded into oblivion in comparison with the titanic forces at present in these: waters. But there are two vessels-the Chi Rong, of 700 tone, and Bankschef Henriksen, of 660 tons. What their spéed is would make an entertaining guessing competition.

Both warships, by the way, were progured from Norway, and so indifferent is the country to naval affairs that they have not yet troubled to change the same of the second wasel, which still retains its original Norwegian nomenclature. Another curious little nawy is that of Sarawak. The present representative of Rajah Brooke has gath ered together a motley fleet of three vessels -Lorna Doone and Aline, small screw steamers, each carrying two small gruns. and a small paddle boat.

Morocco boasts two sman vesisels. Though obsolete, they are more formidable than the Costa Rican men-of-war. or that of Johore.

DOGS AND DISHONEST MIEN One of the Animals That Possessed an Intuitive Enowledge of

Good and Bad. "Can a dog tell a thief from an honest man?" asked a man who, relates the livew

Orleans Times-Democrat, takes an Insterest in man's humblest friend. "Of course this question, in the very nature of man's limited knowledge of the deg's mental processes, one be answered only seductively. "I recall one dog in particular ghat impressed me with a very firm belief that he just knew intuitively an monest from a dishonest man. Under or-

dinary circumstances he was not at all slow in making friends with a stranger. In fact, he was inclined: to be friendly. During the time that :this particular dog was under my observa-Bon in three cases out of nine he absolutely refused to be at all friendby with men he came in contact with daily. He was on friendly and even playful terms with six of the men, would answer them when they called. would follow them, hunt with them and do other things to indicate that he was friendly, and had confidence, Toward three of the men his conduct, when not indifferent, was suiten and resentful. He would have nothing to so with them.

"Is it not a significant fact that nwo of these men turned out to be ex-convicts, and that one of them was afterward sent to the penitentiary for caltile stealing, while the other six out of the nine grew into good law-abiding citisens? This case is not conclusive, of course I only mention it because of the fact that it is the strangest mase that ever came under my observation."

Case in Point.

Mrs. Small - Your burband makes me laugh so Mrs Cassidy He is a Irrish in his speech.

Mrs. Casside Is he so, ma'am? "Yes, he has such a queer way of getting words twisted around out of

"Ah! yes, I noticed that very thing to-day. He told me ye were a binsy little body, meanin', i suppose, as everybody knows, that ye're wieff, what ye are, ma'am. -Philadelphia Prese.

OPIUM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In Manila the Traffic Is Principally in the Hands of Chiness Merchants.

The use of opium in the Philippines has attracted the attention of the war department. It was considered of enough importance that a commission was appointed, several months ago, to investigate the matter. Mai. Carter. Bishop Brent and Dr. Albert were appointed. Their visit included Japan. China and Java, as well as the Philippines. But it is in the latter place that

we are chiefly interested. It is found that in the city of Manila the opium traffic is mainly in the hands of Chinese merchants. These merchants keep their own secrets, and would tell the commission nothing whatever about the extent or the mature of the traffic.

Enough is known about it, however, to know that the use of opium as a narcotic, both in smoking and as a dope, is rapidly spreading in the Philippines. Optum will soon be doing to this peculiar people what it has done for China. The worst form of degradation will be the result, and the commission urges prompt action on the part of the government to

prevent it. To the oriental people, especially those who live in the tropical regions. the use of opium seems to have an irresistible fascination. As soon as they discover the effects of opium they will have it even if they are obliged to go without food to get it.

The masses in China have suffered greatly from this miserable scourge. which was instituted in a cold-blooded manner by the British traders. No greater crime was ever committed in the history of civilization than the crime that England has committed in introducing oplum into China, and continuing, even by the force of arms, to supply these unfortunate people with this dreadful narcotic. Millions and millions of the Chinese, who are an industrious and sober people, through their acquaintance with the British have been ruined, soul and body, by the use of opium. The Chinese government implored and protested, but to no avail. The English people were the stronger. and they continued to keep up the unholy traffic. They debauched India by cultivating popples from which the ium was made and then debauched Chinain creating a market for the opium. Thus this so-called Christian nation has. with eyes wide open, outraged these semi-civilized nations for purely commercial purposes.

The same thing is going to happen in the Philippines, unless some prompt ac-

tion is taken. The commission above referred to recommended several methods, but the one they gave special preference was a monopoly of the trade. They suggested that our government institute an absolute monopoly of the opium trade in the Philippines, allowing the colum to be sold under the direct supervision of the government officials.

This might work. We hope so. At least, it would be better than the British method. It seems a pity that something cannot be done to save the multitudes of human beings swarming the Philippine islands from the terrible fate of the opium habit. Nothing on earth so completely deranges and debauches a person as the habitual use of oplum. It destroys the body, benumbs the intellect, and deranges the moral faculties completely.

MISSIONARY OF HAWAII.

Kekela Was the Recipient of a Watch and Chain from Abraham Lincoln.

There died recently in Honolulu probably the most famous of the native missionaries of those islands, or in fact of the entire Pacific Islands. He was known to Abraham Lincoln and had been the recipient of a present of a watch and chain from the martyred president.

Rev. James K. Kelela was his name. and he was a native Hawalian and 80 years of age at the time of his death. He was one of the first converts to Christianity by the missionaries in the Hawaiian islands, and after being ordained a minister he went to the Marquesas islands in answer to a request from one of the chiefs to found a Christian mission.

After great difficulty the mission was established, but when in 1863 a pirate black-birding ship came to the island and abducted a number of the natives. including the chief's son, the chief swore to return to cannibalism as soon as he got the chance to set his teeth into a piece of white flesh. His opportunity came the following year, when an American vessel came to the island and the mate was made captive.

Kekela ransomed the mate, however, by presenting the chief with a fine whaleboat. Lincoln was then president and he sent to Kekela a gold watch inscribed with thanks for the service rendered by the native missionary and extending. In an autograph letter, an invitation to the old man to visit America. Many other presents were also sent to the mission. ary by President Lincoln. Keketa lived in the Marquesas islands for 50 years and then returned to Honoluly.

The Turkey's Real Name. The original name of the turkey was Occoocoo, by which it was known by the native Cherokee Indians. It is supposed that our Pilgren Fathers, roaming through the woods in search of game for their first Thanksgiving spread, heard the opcopooo calling in the familiar tones of our domesticated fowls, "Turk, turk, turk." These first Tankee huntsmen, mistaking this frightened cry of the bird for its real song, immediately labelled it "turkey," and turkey it is to this day. Much more beautiful and musical was the Indian name "Oo-coo-coo." the notes peculiar to the flock when sunning themselves in perfect content on the river beaches.—Sunset Magazine.

DISCOVERY OF NEW MOON.

Sixth Satellite of Jupiter May Cause a Revision of the Nebular Hypothesis.

Most of the matellites of the planets were discovered a century or more ago, and by foreigners, but the list is still growing, and American astronomers are having a creditable share in entarging it. The latest achievement is reported from the Lick observatory, which aiready had a similar one to its credit. Prior to 1892 Jupiter was supposed to have only four moons, all of them so distinctly visible that Galileo was able to observé them. About 12 years ago Barnard, then at the Lick observatory. detected a fifth, and now Mr. Perrine has found a sixth, his suspicions of its existence first having been excited by scrutiny of photographs of the sky covering the vicinity of the giant planet. A comparison of pictures taken on different nights showed that the object which had arrested his attention was moving, and also that its path had Jupiter for its center.

Half a dozen moons have now been discovered in this country, the tiny pair which circulate about Mars having been observed by Asaph Hall in 1877 at the naval observatory in Washington, and two of the nine companions of Satura having been found by Harvard astronomers. Bond reported one in 1848 and William H. Pickering another about six

Tears aro. What is probably the most important detail of Mr. Perrine's story is his belief that the sixth satellite of Jupiter moves in the opposite direction from the other five. Should this preliminary impression be confirmed, it will seem to have a bearing on the nebular hypothesia.

One of the chief reasons for thinking that the whole solar system was organized out of a whirling mass or sheet of matter is that the planets all revolve around the sun from west to east, and that nearly all of the moons of the various planets move in the same mannerabout their primaries. Seven exceptions to the rule have been noted. Uranus has four moons, and they are all said to have a "retrograde" motion.

The significance of this peculiarity is impaired by the fact that their orbits are almost at right angles to that of the planet, so that it is hard to say that is a forward or a backward movement. Neptune's sole attendant affords a more striking instance, and so do the ninth satellite of Saturn and the sixth of Jupiter. The oddity of this behavior is explicable on the assumption that they are adopted children of their parentswaifs picked up by the latter, just as certain comets have been attached to the solar system by the attraction of the large outer planets.

The supposition still rests on conjecture, but it assists in removing a contradition to Laplace. Hence, if Mr. Perrine's suspicion concerning the interestct which he has ju be verified, a discussion of the cause of the strange phenomenon and its meaning will undoubtedly ensue.

SWIFT SURGERY IN NEED.

St. Louis Surgeon Amputates Legs of Two Children in the Street the Same Day.

Much is expected of the surgeon's knife, and so it is not very astonishing to learn that serious operations are sometimes conducted in queer places.

A curious coincidence occurred a couple of months ago, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, when Ambulance Surgeon Joseph Samenfeld, of St. Catherine's hospital. Brooklyn, amoutated the legs of two children who had been caught under different trolley cars. The first case was that of little four-year-old Issac Willinski, who fell in front of a trolley car. Dr. Samenfeld arrived as the railroad employes were jacking the car up, but they said it would be 20 minutes before they could get the boy

On hearing this Dr. Samenfeld threw off his coat, and, crawling under the car, made an operating table of the street, and in a few minutes appeared with the unconscious boy, having amoutated the leg and left it still pinned to the rail by

The courageous surgeon was busily making out his report at the hospital when a similar call came saying that Bertha Signosse had been run over in almost the same manner as the Willinski boy. Dr. Samenfeld rushed off and cut off the child's leg, leaving the limb still under the wheel, and took the girl to the hospital. Both children recovered. Last July Oliver Holmes, while at work on the postal building in New

was crushed by a mass of steel failing from a derrick. When the surgeon arrived he saw at once that the only chance of saving the man's life was by a speedy operation. With the assistance of several workmen, who brought dishes of water, etc., Holmes' leg was quickly severed, and he was gently carried down to the street. put in an ambulance and driven to the

hospital. In this instance, however, the

operation did not save the man's life,

York, one of the modern skyscrapers.

as he died before the journey was over. Humane, But Green. Cook-Here's some eels, mum, that the bye has just brought. Pwat shall I

do wid 'em to kill 'em? Mistress futterly unpractical)-Oh, the poor things! Why, they must be alive! Tell Thomas to get a bucket of water and drown them. I've heard that drowning causes less suffering than any other way of killing.-Tit-Bits.

Keeping the Banisters Clean Mistress-Mary, these banisters always seem dusty. I was at Mrs. Johnson's to-day and hers are as bright and smooth as glass.

Mary-She has three small boys, mum.—Cassell's Journal.

EARRINGS IN ANCIENT DAYS

Worn by Men, Women and Children in Bible Times - Aid to the Sight.

The Mohammedans have a curious legend to account for the beginning of the custom of wearing earrings. They say that Sarah, being jealous of Hagar, vowed that she would not rest until she had imbrued her hands in the blood of her bondmaid. Abraham quickly pierced Hagar's ear and drew a ring through it, so that Sarah was able to fulfill her rash vow without danger to the bondmaid's life.

From that time, they say, it became customary for women to wear earrings. The story of Rebekah's earring is only one of many early Biblical alimions to the ornament. When Asron made the golden calf, it will be remembered, he called upon the Ieraelites to "break off the golden earrings, which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons and of your daughters, and bring them unto me." And out of these and other golden ornsments the calf was made. From this it is plain that earrings were worn by the Hebrews without regard to sex or age.

In Great Britain the familiar ornaments have been worn for many centuries and not by women only. Charles I., it is said, wore pearl earnings of considerable value, and the day before his execution took one from his ear and gave it to Bishop Juxon for transmission to his daughter, the princess royal. Rabelais says that it was in his day-the era of Henry IV of England-that men in France first began to wear earrings.

It is worth noting that at least one existing portrait of Shakespeare reprasents him wearing such an adornment. This is at Wentworth park, Yorkshire, and shows the poet with mustache and beard and an earring in his left ear. Lord Sherborne possesses at Sherborne house, near the old-world town of Northleach, a portrait of one Thomas Dutton. a sixteenth century worthy, who is represented, says his lordship, "in the prime of life and wearing a remarkably fine pearl in his left ear. The right ear is not shown, but presumably he wore a corresponding earring in it."

Nowadays few men wear them, save some sailors and fishermen and navvies. Among southern people their use by both sexes is more common and often boules at an early age. In Spain bables' ears are bored soon after birth. The family doctor performs the operation and inserts a gold ear wire. Boys wear there ear wires till they attain manhood. when the wires are removed. The idea is that the process has a most beneficial influence on the eyes.

A Spanish woman wries: "Ophthalmia and scrofula are rare in Spain and the natives maintain that freedom therefrom is owing to the ear piercing."

In Portugal and Italy and frequently in France, children usually have their ears pierced at an early age. Many men in the south retain their earrings after aching manhood. Cardinal Mezzofanti, famous for his powers as a linguist, is said by his blographer to have worn them from infancy as a preventive against an affection of the eyes to which he had been subject.

The popular notion that piercing the ear exercises a beneficial influence upon the optic nerves is widespread. An English traveler of little more than a century ago noticed that many men in Vienna wore earrings and was told they were worn a good deal for the eyes-"the hole in the ear and the weight of the earrings drawing any humor in the eyes to those parts"-which is hardly eclentific.

. Village folk in England believe to the good effect of ear-piercing on the eyes just as firmly as their like in Italy and elsewhere abroad. In fact, in some places ear-piercing is regarded by the rustics as a remedy for many troubles. At the other side of the world boys have their ears pierced from a different motive. A writer on Chinese superstitions says that John Chinaman pierces his fittle boy's ears and makes him wear earrings, for if an evil spirit happens to see him he will mistake him for a girl and will not take the trouble to carry him away.

Perkins and the Luncheon.

Senator Perkins, of California, never lunches with Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, although they are the best of friends. Perkins refuses all overtures because he wants to keep up a joke. Some time ago Elkins invited Perkins to luncheon, and quite an elaborate spread was ordered. In fact, West Virginia urged California to more than ordinary extravagance in the matter of food and other accessories. When the time came for settlement Elkins went through his pockets, but failed to turn up either pocketbook or

money. "Perkins," he said, "you see how I'm fixed. You'll have to pay for this luncheon."

It was only a short time ago that Elkins asked Perkins to Juncheon, and the latter and:

"No, no; I went to luncheon with you once. You can't eatch me that way again."—Buffalo Times. Tax on Women's Dresses.

To saise money for the French treasary the municipal council of La Cour-

tine gravely proposes that a tax should be levied on every dress a woman possesses over and above one for everyday wear and one for Sundays and fete

Household Hint. The Visitor-Your cook is perfection

itself. How do you manage her? The Hostess-Easily. We learn what dishes she likes best herself, and then we have those only.-Brooklyn

Language Test for Immigrants. In South Australia there exists a language test for intending immigrants. Unless a man can speak or write English he is not permitted to land.

TITBITS IN HUNTER'S FARE

Frozen Caribou Marrow, Moose Nose and Muskrat Stew Are Delicacies.

Have you ever eaten stewed muskrai? If you are a hunter or a fisherman and in the habit of leaving the catering of the carp to your Canadian guides, it is possible that you may have done so without ever knowing it, says the New York Sun.

You may, perhaps, recall an exceptionally rich mess of splendid pottage, such as the hunter loveth, with a gamey flavor all its own. It may have been rabbit, it may have been hare; it may have been neither. If it was simply stewed muskrat, and the season was early in the spring or fate in the autumn, it was better than either.

A far rarer and choicer tidbit than either roset or stewed muskrat is a caribou marrow bone. This can be enjoyed only in the far north and in the winter season. Never was marrow bone so prepared

by city chef as that of the caribon by the hand of nature. The hunter merely exposes the dainty morsel to the action of the frost and the frozen marrow is ready for the table One does not, necessarily, have to go

to the woods for venison, and it is a fact that mouse and carlbou steaks are far better for hanging for several days. But some of the choicest moracle of the moore and the caribou are unobtainable far from the woods where the animals are killed

The now, the liver and the kidneys. though highly esteemed by hunters, are never brought to market. Moose nose, in particular, is an exceptional delicacy.

What makes it all the carer is that it is not only necessary to kill a moose in order to produce the delicacy, but also to destroy that most beautiful and most highly prized trophy of the chase -a monee head. You cannot eat the nose and have the head, too.

Taking off the skin sufficiently to permit of the stuffing of the nose with the head removes the best part of the nose. To prepare the nose for table it is cut off the animal as soon as the latter is killed, and is then scalded and scraped to take off the hair. Then it is slightly smoked and hoiled.

The tail of the b aver is prepared a little differently It is first states heated in the fire, when the outer skin. peels off. Then it is either boiled or reasted

The whole carrass of the beaver makes excellent food. Its firsh is often the chief means of subsistence of the northern Indians for weeks at a

Prominent also among the hunter's woodland delicacies must be mentioned. rossted squirrel and porcupine, both of which are alike delicate and nutritious

A VANISHING QUANTITY.

Abroad Will Soon Be No Longer Felt.

The future influence of the American

woman, at home and abroad. At home, I hold it cannot change. What ver it has been so far, such it will be in the future. It rests on American imperialism: that is, on the very life principle of the American commonwealth, writes Emil Reich, in Success Magazine. The American woman cannot form that ultimate unit of the state which the French woman has long succeeded in building up, chiefly through her own exertions The sociological unit in France is the family—as in England it is the individual. In America this unit will as heretofore, continue to be of a commercia! or political character. The woman does not enter into its composition. Hence women in America will be neither the subjects nor the inspiration of great male poets or artists. On the other hand, the coming great American poet or artist will be a woman. Much as propheries are to be dreaded I do not hesitate to risk this prediction. It will be poetry of a new flavor. It will cause new shivers of poetic delight. It will be as original in poetry as Chopin was in music. It will be appreciated in Europe more than in America. But the main social institutions of America will suffer no change.

Lastly, the future influence of the American woman abroad is a vanishing quantity. Continental Europe is the very reverse of America, in that it is not, and never will be, imperialized. Conthental European women, therefore. being organic parts of their respective countries, firmly control the chief arteries of social life in Europe, and mere lady visitors from America can no more affect continental Europe than can Europeans visiting the orient alter oriental enstoms. In England, on the other hand, American women change first themselves, then their English hus-

Novel Use for Postage Stamps. The monks at the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have in their leisure moments decorated the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with color and full of life, formed entirely by means of the postage-stamps of all the nations of the world. Palaces, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterfleefiltaboutin the air, birds of heautiful plumage perch on branches, snakes and lizards glide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pletures are most artistic, in the style

stamps have been used. Valuable Work.

"Do you know," she said, "that your volume of poems has become quite indispensable in our house?"

of Chinese landscape gardening, and al-

ready hetween nine and ten millions of

"Indeed?" he responded with a pleased look "Yes. Mamma says she wouldn't be

without them. She threatens to read them whenever the children are naughty."-London Tit-Bits

NEW STRAW HAT IS COMING

Eastern Drummer Makes Announcement of Bovel Headgear for Use Next Season.

"There will be a new thing in straw hats next season," said M. F. Frankel, representative of a large eastern hat importing and exporting firm, to a Milwankee Sentinel man. "It is what we call a spiderweb straw, and it takes 22 of these hats to weigh a pound. They are made in Switzerland and are sallor shaped. They are made so that they cannot be injured by rain. In fact, when they get wet the arraw swells and the hat is even better than before. They will sell for about \$2. These new hats, or any other hat for that matter, will not cut any figure in the sale of Panames. A good Panama is always valuable and they will always be in demand. On acount of the big demand in the last two years the old supply that had accumulated in the countries where they are made is now exhausted and the hats are harder to get. The prices, however, will not be advanced any, as the retailers always have got a good big price for them. The fmpression that seems to have gutten about that the Panamas are made under water is merely a delusion. They are made during the early hours of the morning and the late hours of the evening, when the atmosphere is moust and there is a heavy dew. This is on account of the fact that the straw must be wet when handled, or at least damp, so that it will not break, and it is on this account that the bats are so valuable. The natives can only work on the hats about four hours a day, and for the life of you you can't hurry them."

MONKS IN SOLITUDE GO MAD

Queer Fortress Monastery of Mar Sabe on the Dead See-Women Positively Barred.

"The Prison of Ten Thousand" is the name given by the wandering Araba of the districts across Jordan to the fortress monastery of Mar Saba on the Dead sea. Not many years ago there were actually 10,000 monks living in this grim and mournful retreat, and even to-day there are more than 1,000 isft. The monsatery is one of the oldest in the world, having been founded some 1,300 years ago by Enthymtus. who lived there in a cave dug in the rocky wall of the Ketron ravine. The fair Empress Eudoxia formed a romantic attachment for this stern anchorite and built pear by a tower. which still exists, from which she might watch him at a distance, for, true to his vows, Buthymius utterly refused to see or speak to a women. Now the tower is inhabited by a watchman who keeps constant guard against the incursions of prowling Araba. Twice during the past century the place has been raided by hordes from the desert. The monks who live there to-day are the most religious of any in the Greek church. They pass their fives in everlasting penance, with no hope of pleasure and no cheerful incident. Many of them go mad from the horror and desolation of their surroundings. No woman is permitted to come within sight of Mar Saba.

KIWI THE OLDEST OF BIRDS

Devoid of Wings or Tail, But Possessed of Pour Toes-Inhabitant of New Zeniand.

In New Zealand is found the kiwt. a strange bird of the istrich family. Ostmenes have two tees, but the extinct moas had three toes, so also have the existing emus, caseowaries and rheas or South American ostriches. The kiwi, however, differs from the other struthious birds in having four toes. Further, the kiwi cannot be said to be quite ostrichlike, for in size it in not larger than an ordinary barn fowl. It has a small head, with a large and muscular neck and long, stender bill. with the distinguishing feature that the nostrils are placed close to its tip. The legs are short, but the muscles on the thighs are well developed and the feet are strong and powerful and prevaled with sharp claws. The kiwi is a bird devoid of any external trace of wings, and there as no trace of tall visible, while it is covered with long, narrow, hairlike feathers, and on the fore part of the head and sides of the face are straggling bairlike feeters.

Corset Balle of Ancienta. The correct has been the themse of

much denunciation from foctors, drass reformers and settlets. The last-memod have adopted the view that it is uncatural and martistle, destroying the fine lines of the figure. As a proof of this argument, reference has frequently been made to the Greek statues, and the corset has been branded as a modern atmoity. But is it so modern? As a hids writer points out, researches recently made in the raffled efties of Bouth America have brought to light a chrying of an Aster lady as tightly corasted as any women of to-day. So it would seem that however unhealthy the bornot may be, it has at least the sanction of mn Housty.

Ducks Bed by a Pigeon. one of the transport sights ever seen

by sportsmen was witnessed the other Iday on the dook pass owned by Uni Lamprey, of St. Phul, Minn. Mr. ham-prey and a freeze had been shooting for some time when they observed a shock of ducks outning along from the porth. The ducks were blue wroted loals and at their head was a white and. "There games," said Mr. Lamprey; "FR take the white bird and see oringing sown their bird. Upon examination to was found that the leader of the ducks was a tame white pigeon.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS