At the international engineering congress, recently held in St. Louis, some mnusual figures were given on the subject of the height and power of ocean waves, particularly as regards their offect upon harbor works. In the course of a paper dealing with the new Dover harbor it was reported, says the Scientific American, that since these works had been in progress no wave of a greator height than 15 feet had been recorded-a fact which will be surprising to those who have experienced the misseries of the Dover-Calais passage. The fact is the most remarkable because at the entrance to the Type waves from 25 to 40 feet high have been measured. sand the last named height has also been observed at Peterhead.

In dwelling upon the necessity for what are known as spending breaches and wave traps, for dissipating and controlling wave action, it was declared that the depth to which the latter extends is now known to be much greater than was once commonly supposed. Proof of this is shown by the fact that lobster pots placed in from 120 to 180 feet of water have been found to be Afted with sand and shingle after a heavy gaie; moreover, sand had been found deposited after a heavy gate in the gallery of the Bishop Rock lighthouse, the latter being 120 feet shove the water and the depth of the water at

that point 150 feet. That the water, even at considerable depth, must be moving during a gale with great momentum is shown by the fact that at the Peterhead breakwater blocks weighing 41 tons, and located over 36 feet below spring tide. low water, were displaced during a storm, while a section of the breakwater weighing 2,200 tone was moved bodily for a few inches without the brickwork being dislocated.

MEMORIAL OF GREAT BATTLE

- 3 4-4-

Monument in Course of Erection to Commemorate Mapoleon's Defeat at Leipsic.

One of the greatest battles in history occurred on October 18, 1813, at Leipsic. when Napoleon was defeated by the almaken lied European armies. During the past 'few years funds have been collected all over the German fatherland in order to provide for means for the erection of an immense monument in commemoration of this great battle, which laid the Soundation for a united German nation.

The gigantic monument, which will be the greatest in the world, is now under construction, and it will be finished to be unveiled on the day of the one hunstredth anniversary of the great battle, October 19, 1913.

Work on the monument was started Muring the spring of ers no less than 4,300 square meters, while the extreme height, when finished. will be 363 feet. The monument is built ion a hill in the neighborhood of the city of Leipsic, which rises to an altitude of about 175 feet above the ground level of the cfty, and, therefore, will be visible from a great distance. The steps leading to the first terrace are of German gran-Ito; a relief 210 feet in length and 52 feet high adorns the front of the structure. When completed the main figures of the monument will show the Archangel Michael, the patron saint of the Germans, standing on a gigantic war chariot; around lie the bodies of the soldiers who fought the battle of Leipsic. In Gothic letters the relief bears the inscription. "Gott Mit Bins" (God with us). The monument will cost several million marks, the entire amount having been "already collected. Prof. Bruno Schmitz a famous architect and sculptor, is in charge of the work.

DEAF ARE NEVER SEASICK.

Stomach Merves Are Controlled by Those of the Ear, Says Veteran Surgeon.

"Strange thing, but do you know that deaf persons never can getseasick?" said old surgeon in the employ of one gof the local trans-Atlantic lines recently, reports the Philadelphia Press, "This was found out," he said, "when a whole class of deaf mutes went abroad some years ago, and, despite a particularly rough passage, none of them wanted to lie on the deck and beg somebody to heave them overboard.

"That's the seasick feeling, you know. A little investigation proved that the stomach merves are mostly comtrolled by those of the ear, and that deaf persons are not mearly so liable to the names that comes from the rolling motion of a ship as are others.

"The experiment of acturating a ball of cotton with cocaine and thus dulling the hearing has been tried by ship surgeons since. It gives relief to those who dread any sort of a sea voyage, but, after all, the best way to do is to freeh the fishes,' and get over it."

Taken at Her Word.

A handsome English girl, recently returned from Spain, was recounting her experiences to a circle of friends. among whom was a Spaniard. "The thing that delighted me most," she said, was that charming practice they have in Spain of offering you instantly what you may chance to admire." "Do you approve of the custom?" asked the Spanish friend. "Oh, yes!" was the reply. "Senorita, you have very beautiful lips," exclaimed the impulsive Andalusian.-London Chronicle.

Queer Purmiture. "Yes," said the lecturer, "I'm dealing

In furniture these days." "How is that?" asked a listener. "Making one-night stands under a lecture bureau, with the beip of the

time-tables."—Baltimore American.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

ORIGIN OF THE CADET GRAY

It Was First Worn by Regulars Under General Scott in War of 1819.

"Cadet gray," the uniform worn by the cadets of the United States military academy at West Point, was suggested by the act of Gen. Winfield Scott in adopting it for a body of troops under his command.

While stationed at Buffalo, in the summer of 1814, Gen. Scott wrote to the quartermaster for a new supply of clothing for the regulars. Word came back that blue cloth, such as was used in the army, could not be obtained, owing to the stringency of the blockade and the lack of manufacturers in the country, but that there was sufficient gray clothnow known as "cadet gray"-in Philadelphia. Scott ordered it made up for his soldiers and in these new gray suits they marched down the Niagara river on the Canada side, in the direction of Chippewa. It was just before the battle known by that name, which occurred early in July.

Gen. Raill, the British commander, looked upon them with contempt when preparing for battle on the morning of the fifth, for the marquis of Tweedale, who, with the British advance, had skirmished with them all the day before, had reported that they were only a "Buffalo militia" and accounted for their fighting so well and driving him to his intrenchments north of the Chippewa river by the fact that it was the anniversary of American independence that stimulated

On account of the victory won at Chippowa that day, chiefly by these soldiers in gray, and in honor of Scott and his troops, that style of cloth was adopted at the military academy at West Point as the uniform of the cadeta.

ADMIRES AMERICAN WOMEN

English Woman Writer Says Those Who Do Not Go Abroad Are Miccet.

American women have made a favorable impression on Mrs. Helen Reaves (Helen Mathers), the English author who has been visiting in this country, reports the Chicago Daily News. "I'm going to write up American women and to tell everybody how much nicer young women are who stay at bome than those who come to us in England," said Mrs. Reaves. "American women who come to us are not fair samples of the best type of women here. They are of the idle, extravagant class, who make themselves conspicuous in Europe by their follies and recklessness. You may have their like among the rich leisure class, but I have not met them. Women I have met here are better bred, more domestic, than any I have seen abroad. You keep your best at home. As for American men, they are the finest fellows I have ever seen, far superior to their women and much better than Buglishmen. They are faithful to their wives. even when these wives are tiresome, stupid or old. They are loyal, respectful in their attitude toward women and much better than Englishmen. I wish some of them would come over and marry our English girls. I am sure they would make a greater hit than the American girls who have titled English husbands. It is believed at home that American girls come to England for husbands because the men here are so inferior, whereas Englishmen cannot compare to American men, either in morals or man-

HIS IDEA OF A GENTLEMAN Cardinal Newman's Estimate Is Well

Worthy the Attention of All.

Cardinal Newman's definition of a gentieman has probably never been surpassed. Here it is: "It is almost the definition of a gen-

tieman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant and merciful toward the abourd: he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions or topice which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation and never wearinome.

"He makes light of favors while he does them and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, pever defends himself by a more retort; he has no care for slander or goesip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments or insinuates evil which he dare not say out."

Bishop Peck's Great Weight. Bishop Peck, of the Methodist church, was a large man, weighing over 350 pounds. While on a tour and stopping at the residence of a presiding elder, the good bishop turned over

ta his bed, and the entire furniture

collapsed, dropping him to the floor with a tremendous thud. The presiding elder rushed upstairs, calling: "What is the matter, bishop? Is there anything I can do for you?" "Nothing is the matter," answered the bishop; "but if I don't enswer the call for breakfast tell your wife to look for me in the cellar."-Philadel-

phia Record. Too Long a Job. Cokeley-There's one unmistakable sign of the gentleman, and that is that he always keeps his hands clean. Jokeley-Oh! I know one very gentlemanly fellow who never washes his hands

"Impossibiel" "Yes, it is almost impossible. He employs 150 in his factory."-Philedelphia Press.

ALL HORSES HATE CAMELS.

Circus Man Tells About the Singular Antipathies of Certain Animala.

Smoking a clay pipe, the circus actor sat in the winter training quarters. Under his supervision a thin boy was learning to ride erect on a quiet horse with a broad, flat back, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"In some towns they won't let us show," said the man, "unless we have no camels with us. Camels are a serious drawback to shows. Horses are so much afraid of them that lots of towns won't let a camel enter their

"A horse won't go near a piece of ground a camel has stood on. The very smell of a camel in the air will make a horse tremble and sweat. And this fear isn't duly found occasionally in a horse here and there. It is found in every borse all over the world. Queer, isn't it? I often wonder why it in. Cattle hate dogs in the same way, and cats hate dogs so, too. Here, though, we can account for the batred. Dogs in primitive times fed on cattle, no doubt, and even to-day, here and there, they kill and feed on kittens.

"Horses love dogs. I'm sure I don't know why. Dogs fear no animals but pumas and leopards. You can take a dog up to a lion's or a tiger's cage and he will show no fear, but take him up to the case of a numa or a leopard and he will tremble and moan and slink away out of sight.

"All very pustling, ien't it?"

JAPAN'S CIVILIZATION. Formerly Called Barbarians, But the

People Have Won a Different Title.

When the war began, whatever was the opinion of travelers, and those specially informed, the world in general regarded the Japanese as oriental barbarians. The judgment was based on plausible reasoning, says the New York Globe. As the present year is only the thirty-seventh of the Meiji era, and as before Melji Japan, practically untouched by western influence, was as she had been for 1,000 years, it was impossible for Japanese regeneration to be genuine. However fair the semblance of civilization, it was only veneer, we were told; a mere aping, which should not deceive. In the stress of war, it was predicted the oriental would cast aside his assumed occidental garb and reveal himself in his true character—as cowardly and cruel, a torturer of prisoners, a murderer of women and children, and a mutilator of the dead. Whether the Japanese are to win the war or not. they have effectively exploded this theory in regard to themselves. If they are barbarians, many nations esteeming themselves civilized may profitably go to school to them.

PUT A KINK IN THE ASHMAN Mrs. Young Bride Gets on Her Dignity with the Coarse

Person.

Commuter's young bride knew little about housekeeping, consequently she was afraid of her butcher, baker and candlestick maker, for she was sure they knew just how ignorant she was of household matters, relates the New York Press. She only ordered such things as she was absolutely sure of. and always ended her interviews with the tradespeople as soon as possible.

She had gone along with few blunders and was priding herself that she had learned a great deal in one week's experience when the collector of ashes made his customary visit to the street. yelling: "Ash-ees! Ash-ees!" As he came nearer she grew more and more perpiexed, and she kept asking herself: "What is he saying?" At last he came to her back door and inquired in a husky guttural: "Ash-ees?"

She looked at him hesitatingly for a minute, and then drawing herself up to a dignified attitude, said coldly: "No, I don't think I care for any to-

The First Phonograph.

The first words reproduced and uttered by a phonograph are naturally a matter of historical interest. When Edison was at work on his first phonograph many weeks were consumed in experiment. It is said that when the talking machine was first discovered it was as much a surprise to its inventor as to the world. The Wizard was working on some telephone receivers, and was led to put a piece of tinfoil on a cylinder. It recorded sound, and Edison was convinced that the human voice could be recorded and produced. When the time came to make an actual test Edison, with his mind on mechanical details, absent-mindedly tested his contrivance with the familiar phrase: "Mary had a little lamb." The verse was the first record taken by the machine.

Safe Way. Jenkins-I gave it to that man straight. I can tell you, sir. He is twice as big as I am, too, but I told him exactly what I thought of him and of his conduct, right to his face. June-And dien't he try to hit you

Jenkins? "Nor, sir, he didn't. And when he tried to answer back I just hung up the telephone-receiver and walked away."-London Tit-Bits.

A Swell Chance. Mr. Litewait-So you refuse my offer of marriage? Miss Fussanfeather—I have to, Mr. Litewait. I would accept fou if you

were not so small. "Well, you know if you accept me it will swell out my chest and make me look larger!"-Yonkers Statesman.

VAST LOSS OF LIFE IN FIRE. *

More Than Five Hundred Secrificad Bach Month in Last Consus Year.

So remote do most of us regard the life hazard of fire that the following statistical excerpts and comparisons will come as a surprise, says the Fireproof Magazine. The calculations themsolves are based upo-a insurance year books, vital statistics; and the twelfth federal census. They are taken from the last general statistical period of 12 months covering life lices by this cause throughout the entire country.

During the last census year deaths resulting from fire reached the unprecedented total of 6,672, or over 500 lives sacrificed each and every month to the destroying element. The proportion of life loss averages durting the periodabout evenly a little under mise in 100,-000, but showing an imcrease from 5.5 in 1890 to that of 8.8 iin 1900 in 100,000 of population.

The figures for states and cities are respectively: [llinois, 315; Chicago, 136 of the total; Indiana, 173, Indianaplis 14 of the total; [ows. 91 reported: Michigan, 161, Detroit 25 of the total; Minnesota, 100, Minneapolis 14 of the total; St. Louis, 72; New Jersey, 188; New York state, 561; Greater New York, 342; Ohio, 289; Cleveland, 39; Cincinnati, 20; Pennsylvania., 641; Scranton. 24; Wilkesbarre, 15; Allegheny, 20; Philadelphia, 142; Pittisburg, 49; Virginia, 271; Wisconsin, 1128; Milwaukee.

One thousand more persons lost their lives through fire than the whole number of those drowned. The figures stand: Burned, fire. etc., 6,772; drowned, 5,387. Railroad accidents killed 6,930; fire, 6,772. Rheumatism claimed 5,067 victoms; fire, 6,772. Scarlet fever sacrificed, 6,333 lives; fire, 6,772. Smallpox. of which we hear so much, and which arouses the intensest administrative agitation, satisfied its death claim with 3,482; fire, 6,772.

WHAT MAKES SIKY BLUE?

Various Scientific Theories Are Advanced to Account for the Phenomenon.

The sky has long been a puzzle to physicists. There are two mysteries to explain about it-its reflection of light and its color, says the Success Magasine. The old view was that the blue of the sky was due simply to atmospheric oxygen. Oxygen has a faint blue tint, and the idea was that several miles of the gas, even when diluted, as it is in the air, would have a bright blue color. But this did not account for the intense illumination of the sky. and of recent years Tyndall's "dust theory." or some modification of it, has been generally accepted. This regards the blue color as an optical effect, like the color of very thin smoke, due to mir, which would also account for the large proportion of reflected light from the sky. Recent calculations by Prof. Spring, of Liege, Belgium, however, indicate that the dust in the air is not sufficient in amount, nor finely enough divided, to support this explanation, and he rejects it for this and other reasons. He has gone back to the old oxygen theory, and accounts for the general illumination of the sky on the hypothesis, first advanced by Hagenbach, that intermingled layers of different density, in the atmosphere, give it the power of reflecting light.

TENNESSEE TOWNS' NAMES

The Good Book Was Kept in Minds When They Were Given Out.

When it came to naming her towns. Tennessee did not forget the Good Book, save the Indianapolits Star. She put an Ark in Meigs county, a Noah in Coffee, a Genesis in Cumberland, a St. John and a St. Luke in Jack son, a Joshua here, and a Caleb there, here an Elitah and there a Samuel Ruth and Naomi were not forgotten, and two Ebenezers were raised up, one in Knox and one in Humphreys county.

But Tennessee did not Lay too much stress on Scriptural names. On the other hand, looking at the map, one may readily ascertain that in the naming of her towns Tennessee played no favorites. From mythology she obtained Juno, Venus, Vulcan, Becchus, Diana, Hercules, Neptune, Olympus and Delphi; from Shakespeare, Romeo and Othello; from the Greek alphabet, Alpha, Beta and Omega: from the church. Methodist. Baptist, Priest, Pope, Friar and Tabernacle; from the family hearth, Mamy, Bud, Aunt, Home and Family; from the poets, Dante, Milton and

The Queen of the Hisrem. Mrs. K. Daly, who has merved eight years as medical officer to the Afghan government and physician to the queen of the country, says, concerning life in the harem and the court, that next to the ameer himself the chief political factor in the country is the royal wife of the late amuser, who is known as the queen. She is about 40 years of age, of considerable beauty, and particularly intelligenit and wellinformed. She is virtually a prisoner in her palace, which is regarded with almost as much suspicion as the British agency owing to her pronounced British sympathies. The ameer's wives and other royal women do not live in the voluptuous and idle state usually associated with a hareen.-Detroit Free Press.

Time Wasted.

"Many a man," said Umcie Eben, "wastes time in dis life tryin' to push somebody to de rear when he ought to be tryin' to git ahead on litts own hocount."-Washington Star.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

Experience of American Soldiers Under Fire in Battle with Matives.

There are some graphic touches in the report of Lieut, Fred B. Young in which he tells of a battle in Mindanso last summer. "About 4:30 this morning," he writes, "the enemy attacked as from across the river at our camp, just below the outpost near the Moro camp. The command turned out promptly and drove them off in less than 15 minutes. As soon as the mea could obtain breakfast I took 30 across the river to follaw the trail, if possible. We left camp at 6:30 and arrived in front of the enomy at about 10:30. As we approached the enemy's position the trail opened into one more distinct in appearance, through a slough 800 feet from the enemy's position. This is the trail we were in during the fight which followed. We had gone some 750 yards on this trail, and were, I found later, within 59 yards of the river, when the guide stopped and held up his hand. Gampor, the Moro interpreter, who was with him, said to me: 'Mucho heinte.' I kept the command quiet and sent the interpreter forward to reconnoiter. Our position was on a small piece of ground on the edge of the civer, and I could not find more than 20 feet of firm ground to operate on. Although I had the high grass broken on either side of our line nothing but water was found. "We were cooped on this spot for 46

minutes, during which time we fired and were fired upon incessantly. So soon as the enemy returned our fire my men were ordered to lie down and I kept them down. It was a brave man who stood up, as the enemy knew our position and had firm ground up and down the river on their side. They had positions from behind which they fired, and they kept their cover well. Four of our men were wounded. The enemy's casualties were unknown. We fired over 1,500 rounds, and 50 of the enemy killed is considered a conservative estimate. The men of our side were hit trying to get good aim over the high grass, and had to rise behind cover to do it. They all deserve great credit for their work. They were hit at various times, and not until the surgeon urgently recommended that they needed prompt attention did the command

"I spent 30 minutes trying to find a place from which I could find the enemy, but found none; we could hardly get room to fire. The men were kneelfog in a mud hole, half under water; We seemed to be on the only firm ground on our side. When the order was finally given to retire we had silenced the enemy's fire, and the command was ordered to fire volleys. There seemed to be no way to cross the river, and as much as I desired to actually stand upon the enemy's ground, we had to console ourselves with a view from our position. Our return was alow We put the wounded on litters, and they carried well. The men used bolos through the jungle, and literally cut our way back to camp."

RIGHT THOUGHT BARS ACE There Is Longevity in Cheerfulness, Says a Writer-Porget

Trouble.

Bitter memories of a sinful life which has all gone wrong make premature furrows in the face take the brightness from the eyes, and the elasticity from the step, says a writer in Success, and make one's life sapless and uninteresting.

We grow old because we do not know enough to keep young, just as we become sick and diseased because we do not know enough to keep well. Sickness is a result of ignorance and wrong thinking. The time will come when a man will no more harbor thoughts that will make him sick or weak than he would think of putting his hands into fire. No man can be sick if he always has right thoughts and takes ordinary care of his body. If he will think only youthful thoughts he can maintain his youth far beyond the usual period.

If you would "be young when old," adopt the sun dial's motto-"I record none but hours of sunshine." Never mind the dark or shadowed hours. Forget the unpleasant, unhappy days. Remember only the days of rich experiences; let the other drop into oblivion.

It is said that "long livers are great hopers." If you keep your hope bright in spite of discouragements, and meet all difficulties with a cheerful face, it will be very difficult for age to trace its furrows on your brow. There is longevity in cherefulness.

Filipino Trading.

A traveler in the Philippines given this experience on the island of Negros. He had gone to the open-air market, where the native women sit squatting in a row. prepared for the long financial arguments that follow the customer's first mention of a price. "How much?" asked the visitor, pointing to some mangoes. "Three cents each," was the answer. There were six mangoes in the basket, and the traveler took them all and laid a 20-cent piece in the seller's lap. But she angrily snatched them back, and also returned the coin. "They are three cents, if you buy them separately," said she. "If you buy the lot, you will have to pay five cents, for I shall have none to sell to other people." -Youth's Companion.

Medical Tax in Switzerland. The city of Zurich, Switzerland, im-

poses a medical tax of about 87 cents a head on the whole population above the age of 16, which creates an annual revonue of \$100,000. This is divided among 40 doctors, who receive \$2,500 each. In return for this salary they will be compelled to give medical attendance to all citizens of Zurich who may claim their

FINE STITCHING IN SURGERY Work of Modern Surgeons Finds Scope

for Skillful Execution with Moodla.

The use of the needle and thread in closing wounds has come to be a fine art. In former days the surgeone were mere bunglers, and most wounds left hideous scars. But at the present day the manner in which arteries are ligatured. tendons spliced intestines sutured and wounds closed is the foundation of success, no skilled use of the scalpel taking its place, says the New York Herald. An English railroad hand recently walked into a cut where some laborers were blasting rocks. His approach was not noticed and a considerable portion of his body was conveyed several feet distant by the explosion. His left arm was virtually torn from the socket and a large part of his scalp had disappeared. altogether. The most serious wounds were in the trunk. The abdomen had been split open as if with a cleaver and the intestines fell out. An old army blanket was apread over him and one of the men was about to get a pine bes when the supposed dead man grouned. His mutilated body was carried to a hospital with the greatest speed.

A London surgeon was telegraphed for by the local doctor who had been summoned. The intestines, which were covered with dirt and small stones, were washed and warmed with tepid water. There were 12 distinct lacerations of the small intestines, which were carefully mended with small stitches. Past of the man's clothing was found embedded against the spine in the depth of the cavity. A small, silver watch case was found bent nearly double where it had been forced into the stomach. These foreign bodies were removed and the abdominal space was washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury. The man fully recovered and returned to work, but the imitation of "crazy quilting" on his hip, where the skin had been lacerated in a zigzag fashion, showed a design worked by the surgeon which would have been the despair of any decorative art worker.

Some of the knots which form the basis of surgical needlework are most ingenious. There is the square, or reef knot, which is in most common use. It is never used for tying arteries or any delicate work. The clove hisch is another knot which is found useful in surgery. It is never known to elip and is easy to make. Its chief object is to secure a catheter in the bladder. It is also used to fasten a scarf upon a limb in order to get a good purchase in reducing a diffecation or a deformity of a fracture.

Ligatures are used in many novel forms. The tying of bleeding arteries. bandages, tapes about limbs to control hemorrhages or to prevent the absorption of virus poisoning the blood, as from a reptile's sting, are the uses of ligaturing in surgery. Those used for tying arteries are unbleached thread. A very fine, ductile, metallic thread, generally of silver, has also been much used. When there is difficulty in securing a bleeding point, on account of the friable nature of the thousand or because the latter are too dense to be pinched by the forceps or ligature, the bemorrhage can be arrested by passing a suture deeply beneath the bleeding vessel and tying the thread so as to include it. It is thus that Horsley controls hemorrhage in operations on the

brain. "The Staffordshire knot," a method of applying ligatures, has been introduced by Prof Tait A small pedicle or an organ under operation may be transfixed with a single thread, tied around one-half, and the ends carried around the central pedicle and tied on the other side.

There are two forms of entures for drawing the edges of wounds together. They are the interrupted and continuous. The former is employed when only one or two stitches are used; the latter when the wound has to be regularly sewed, like a seam. By the continuous suture with each stitch, which is independently fastened, if the thread should break in one stitch the wound would be held. An irregularity of seam is often seen in the continuous suture owing to the fact that. although the needle has passed at right angles to the incision at each stitch, there is an oblique pull upon the lips of the wound when the suture is finished. This is avoided by passing the needle after each stitch through the loop of the preceding one, thus making a sort of continuous chain called the "Glover suture," and making each stitch partly independent of the rest.

Not Hopeful.

Mayor George B. McClellan, of Greater New York, walked down the steps of the city hall the other evening, and bought a paper from a newsboy. While waiting for his change, he said: "Well, my little man, how is business to-day?" The little merchant looked up and answered: "On de bum." The mayor thought for a moment, and finally said: 'Keep at it, my little man. You have a chance to become president some day." The little fellow answered immediately: "Dat might be so, but I'll sell me chances for a nickel right now."-Argonaut.

New Anosthetic.

Eucaine, the new local anesthetic, is adapted for many operations where chloroform cannot be used on account of heart weakness. It is injected under the skin at the point of incision. Cutting may begin in a few moments without pain, and more of the drug te dropped in at intervals of a few minutes. as new portions of tissues are exposed. A recent successful operation in London was continued an hour and a half.

British Sailing Ships Gone. With the withdrawal of the training ships Northampton and Cleopatra from the active list, the other day, the last shred of canvas disappeared from the British navy.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Ret très sinandus en Louislans et dans tous les Etats du Bud. Se publishé effre dons un commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abennement, ser Pauré : Belitiers Ouetidienne 212.0 Reitien bebdomadalmi Bs.00.