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## ABOUT THATCHER'S ISLAND

Details of the Melanchely Shipwreck Which Gave the Place Its Name.

The twin lights of Thatcher's ishad are familiar to many who go slows to the sea in ships and to many more who spend the summer months on the rocky headland of Cape Ann. but probably comparationly few are familiar with the details of the tragedy which gave the island its name, says the Boston Transcript.

It was on a long ago August-269 years ago, to be exact—that the Rev. Anthony Thatcher, his wife, four childress and several other persons left Inswich in a ressel for Marbiebead. where Mr. Thatcher was to take charge of the church. They set sail on the 12th, a fair summer day, but "with a bead wind and very little of it." They had a tedious time beating out of Incwich bay and at night on the 14th had not yet succeeded in doubling the cape. A sudden, furious August storm came on in the night and the luckloss craft was driven on the rocks, where she

soon went to pieces. Mr. Thatcher, after being buffeled about by the sea for a long time, was able to cling fast to a rock and climb on shore. Drenched and shivering, he walked about, vainly trying to see or hear comething of his late companions. How dreary must have been that lonely visil in the storm and darkness. while the insatiate sea thundered on the rocks about him and, like Paul under similar circumstances, he "wished for the day."

In the early dawn he saw his wife "getting herself forth from among the timber of the broken bark." He went to her assistance and she was soon safe beside him. All the others, 21 in number, perished. Among them were the Rev. John Avery, his wife and six children. The name of this unfortumate family is commemorated in "Avery's rock." a hidden reef shunned by mariners, not far from Thatcher's

At the time of this melancholy shipwreck there were not more than two or three families on Cape Ann and no help came for Mr. Thatcher and his wife on the first day or the second. Fortunately, some provisions washed on shore from the vessel and the weather cleared, so they could make themselves comfortable during the time of their enforced stay. They were finally taken off by a fishing vecsel and carried to Marbiehead. Some years later Mr. Thatcher went from Marblehead to Yarmouth, where he lived to a good old age.

Other children were born to him and his wife, by whom the name is perpetuated in various places to this day. It was more than a century later that the twin lighthouses were built. They were firs: lighted on December 21,

#### SWEDISH COPPER INDUSTRY Present Production Not Large, But Much Interest Is Man-Mested.

Among the economic phenomena at present arresting attention is the rise in the price of copper. Sweden is largely interested in the copper industry, though the present production of copper ore in the country is not large. A part of the combined Swedish copper sworks have based their production on foreign raw material. This is to be deplored all the more as Sweden is the only country in Europe (Norway, Portugal and Spain excepted) that has mines capable of a considerable copper output, although these mines are almost unworked. The import of copper ore for the past few years has manounted to 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 crowns (\$804,000 to \$1,072,000) anaually. .With the large increase in the price of copper that has taken place during the last week, the price being now £10 (\$48.66) a ton, the value of the import would be increased to mot less than 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 erowns (\$1,876,000 to \$2,144,000)

How are we to avoid this unnecessary payment to foreign countries? Is the increase in price momentary, or will the price of copper keep steady at a high level for some time? This is a question of the greatest importance for the Swedish copper industry. If the price of copper, on account of the small supply and the great demand. will keep high, the time may have some for us to work several of the particularly important copper mines of Sweden. The market prospects are at present very tavorable for the Swedish copper works. The rise in the price of the ore will probably not influence the consumption, but will be an increased tax on the countries which have to buy.

ROBERTS & BERG.

## Motor-Car Savings Bank,

A current newspaper paragraph tells of a "motor-car savings bank" which makes journeys in the north of France, stopping in villages on stated days to receive such sums as thrifty country people, having saved, may be desirous of depositing in a savings bank. The motor car, which is electrically driven, carries a small safe, a desk with folding shelves for the depositors, with accommodations for two clerks and a eashier and a seat for the driver.

## MARSHAL HALSTEAD

Pompelian Bread. Bread 2,000 years old has been discovered in the ruins of Pompell. That must be where some of our American restaurants get their supply.-Atlanta

More Man.

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Younghusband-I dreamed last night that your mother was dying. His Wife-Brute! I beard you laugh in your sleep.-N. Y. Times.

#### **WINTER DISTRESS REMEDIES**

Manner of Providing Against Want and Suffering in Leading German Cities.

In Colorne, se disewhere, the winter brings with it a dearth of work and consequent distress among the workers, but there a man is enabled to insure himself against falling out of emmovment. In a report which Mr. D. F. Schloss has presented to the board

of trade this system is fully described. The Cologne office deals with men, skilled and unskilled alike, of 18 years and over, who must have resided in the town for a year. Each insurer pays a weekly premium, which now stands at 31/d. (seven cents) a week for unskilled and (%d. (9% cents) a week for skilled workmen, and this premium must have been paid for 34 weeks. The Insurer is eligible for relief if he local his work through no fault of his own between December and March, but if work offers, at a rate of pay not less than that which he received previously he must take it. The relief is 2s. (49 cents) a day for the first 20 week days, and is. (24 cents) afterwards up to eight weeks sufficient, that is, to avert the worst consequences of unemployment, but not enough to make fraud

attractive. The number of men who insured themselves during 1904-5 was 1,634, of whom 1,105 drew the allowance for varying periods. Without a grant from the municipality and dutaide help the premiums said would have been insufficient to cover the amounts granted to insurers; still, of the total relief granted to men out of work the men themselves paid 43 per cent.

Germany is the home of sociological experiments and this report contains some interesting notes on labor colonies. That in Berlin in particular is noteworthy. A man here is debited with 5s. 3d. (\$1.28) a week for board and lodging, and this sum is deducted from his wages. In some cases a "colonist" has made more than a pound (\$4.86) a week.

Relief works in Germany are undertaken by towns; the labor provided is generally road making, navvies' work. street cleaning and the like, and the average wage per day is in the neighborhood of 2s. 3d. (65 cents). There are public registries, and their mission is to keep tally of the labor market, so that a vacancy and a man may never fall to come together.

#### E. THEOPHILUS LIEFIELD. ELECTRICITY AND BREAD.

Experiments in Paris to Device an Improved Method of Making.

The power of the electric current to decompose substances in a singular way has led to an important development of electro-chemistry, In this co nection experiments have recently been made in Paris, seeking an improvement in bread making.

Laboring under the mistaken impression that the whiteness of wheat bread determines its quality-that the whiter the bread the better-the Paristan public has for years been growing more and more exacting on this score, consequently the fineness of grain flour has been gradually approaching a limit. The public has, as a consequence, received a less nutritive food, it being a known fact that the core of the wheat grain, which is the chief constituent of bread, while producing the whitest flour, at the same time contains the smallest amount of albumen and is thus least nutritious.

There has recently been raised the hope of obtaining a whiter bread by aid of electricity, for which purpose the flour was brought in contact with electrified air, whose ozone possesses efficacious bleaching properties. A report to the Academy of Sciences at Paris on the result of an experiment with flour treated in both the ordinary way and by electricity, under similar conditions, explains that the flour subjected to electric influence was much whiter in color, but that its taste and odor were far inferior to those of flour treated by the ordinary method. The amount of phosphorous was the same in both, but the quantities of fatty and acid substances varied largely. Thus, in flour treated by electricity the fatty substances proved rancid, giutinous, and of a less yellowish color, and instead of retaining their usual aromatic. yellow state, became oxidized and partly converted into white sebacic acid, which could be dissolved in alcohol. The giutinous substances were discol-

ored and changed. The bread made from this flour was whiter than usual, but of inferior taste, and the experiment serves to demonstrate that electric treatment, while successfully turning flour whiter, injures it.

B. M. BARTLEMAN.

Decline of British Agriculture. Several causes have been assigned for the decline of British agriculture and the depopulating of the farms. One which is potent in some localities has not been mentioned. In the fee districts of Lincolnshire roads are few. Large and productive farms are practically without them, and the producer often misses rising markets and is forced into falling ones because transport is impossible. Laborers will not accept good situations in such districts, because they are shut off from the outer world at certain times of the winter, or because their children cannot reach the schools for lack of passable ways, or for other ailled reasons. This "rural remoteness' explains to some extent the decline of farm valwee and the drift from land to town. New and shorter roads are demanded. and the authorities seem to be awak-

ening to their necessity. FRANK W. MAHIN.

#### HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPEREL

Budget of Domestie Lore Frem Which Something of Use May Be Gleaned.

Pillows wear out just like anything else, says a housekeeping authority, even though one may change the tilck covering from time to time; the feath-ers become impregnated with dust and dirt and lose the life that is in all good feathers at first. Then, too, years mge feathers were not prepared, nor pillows made according to the scientific methods that now obtain. A pair of feather pillows bought to-day of a reliable firm, are not at all like the feather pillows of our grandmother's day, as one soice finds, and it would be wise for many a housewife to so through her had chasmbers and place new pillows on every bed, renovating the feathers in the old pillows, perhaps, but using them flor filing sofa pillows, for which purpose they do very well, but not for affording comfortable rest and sleep at night.

Half a lemon placed in the water in which dish towels and kitchen cloths are soaked is said to sweeten them womdectully.

The following recipe is highly recommended for its efficacy in cleaneing fallsrice without injuring the texture me "starting" the color, however delicate: Grate two potatoes of ordinary size into a bowl containing one pint of clean, cold water. Strain carefully through a slevie. allowing the liquid to fall into another vessel containing an additional pint of cold water. Let it settle and then pour off the water and bottle it for use. It may be put into a clean fruit iar. Rub the soiled garment softly with a sponge dipped in the potato water, after which wash it in clean water. Dry carefully im the shade and then from it. Use the sediiment left after pouring off the water for cleaning heavy clothes, rugs and car-

Try a poultice of tea leaves as a cure for burns and scalds. Pour boiling water over the tea, and as soon as the leavess are soft, and after they have cooled off a little, form a poultice of them over the burn and cover with cotton. The pain.

It is said, will stop immediately. It is said that thin silk stockings, if worn under ordinary cotton stockings. will prevent chilblains as well as keeps the feet warm.

The various brushes used about the household and for toilet purposes canbe made stiff and fresh by a thorough washing in good soap and cold water, and then drying, bristles downward. For the finer hairbrushes use borax instead of soap. When brushes are hung up let them hang with their backs to the wall.

A good old-time housewife offers the following rule for starch: Mix one tablespoonful of starch with four tablespoonfuls of cold water and pour on this three quarts of boiling water. Boil for 20 minutes. Then add one teaspoonful I sait and a piece of paramine way half the size of a nutmeg. Stir until the wax is dissolved, then cool and strain through cheesecioth. To add lustre, soak the articles in this preparation for aix hours.

That salt possesses tonic qualities is well known, but it has remained for a woman suffering from nervous prostration to use a dry sea salt rub with beneficial results. She soaks a coarse wash cloth in a strong solution of the sea salt. then dries it. After her cold bath each morning she wipes off the moisture with a towel, then rubs with the salty cloth till her skin is in a glow. She says she has found this to be far more invigorating than the usual bath in sait water.

The persistent use of borax will destroy cockroaches. Once a week cover the pantry shelves with powdered borax. Sprinkle it plentifully in the closets and about the kitchen, especially about the sink and all pipes. When renewing, sweep up the old, systematically clean every nook and cranny, dry thoroughly, then sprinkle fresh borax over the shelves and line with clean paper. Persist in this, and the bugs will go.

## SOMETHING UNIQUE IN FOGS

The London Kind That Sometimes Is Audible as Well as Visible.

A young married friend of mine has recently had staying with him his wife's mother, a very dear old conutry woman, to whom the ways of London are as a sealed book, relates a writer in London Tit-Bita.

The bedroom which the old dame occupled looks out upon the railway, and as London was enveloped in for for two or three days during her visit she experienced a good deal of annoyance from that apparently necessary nuisance, the fog signal.

On the first morning of the fog, coming down after a somewhat restless night, she inquired the cause of the banging which she had frequently heard. Her son-in-law told her that it was due to the fog, and as the old lady did not ask any further questions the matter dropped.

On her return to the country, however, she was full of the wonderful things she had seen in London.

"Did ye see a Lonnon fog, granny?" said one of her listeners one evening. when London was again the all-absorbing topic. "Aye, that I did!" replied granny;

"and heard un, too!" "Heard un, granny?" inquired another interested listener. "How didst you hear a fog?"

"Why," answered the old lady, perfectly in earnest, "Lonnon fog bain't like ours; every now and then it goes off wi' a rare bang!"

The Time to Learn. Pat-Phwat do Moike call his new

wolfe? Terrence—Begorra! an' how shud Of know? Of ve niver bin there whin they've bin quarrelin'.-Judge.

#### BROOCHES ORNAMENT HATS FASTRANGE CHARACTER DEAD New Patterns of Jewelry That Are at

Present in Favor with the Fashionables,

Women of fashion now adorn their hats with splendid jewels, namely, brooches, earliched with pearls, diemonds or turquoises, says the Jewelers' Circular Weekly. In the same line, long black clasps, destined to fix the hat on the head, are very effective in dealers. The newest effects are of chased matt gold, adorned with rich motifs repreconting birds or exquisite floral decorations. Some of them are simply descrated with a large turqueise or emerals framed with brilliants.

in the way of necklaces many new and testy patterns are to be seen. Those composed of several rows of pearls are still to the fore. The rows of pearls are gathered together with superb designs representing fine floral decorations in brilliants. In this taking line to noticed an original and beautiful necklace consisting of two snakes of chased mast gold with entwined tails, while their heads are facing each other and seem to be biting a dainty pink pearl. The ton of the heads is adorned with a large dismond, and rubies serve as eyes.

Back or side combs, hatrpine and the like are extensively shown. In this order let me mention a magnificent diadem representing a spray of flowers. Some of the flowers are of opal, while others are thickly studded with brilliants. The effect of this superb diadem is particularly striking.

An endless variety of hatpins is shown. Flowers and foliage, treated in the new art style, are the prevailing motifs heading these charming articles. Among the most favored designs are iris flowers of chased matt gold, engmeted in the proper colors. Others, very popular also, consist of a large baroque pear) surrounded with thistle leaves dellcately wrought. An exquisite and original pattern is of light tortoize shell. while the head is adorned with an owi's head of chased matt gold, whose eyes are rubles.

Marquise rings are still fachionable. Besides those consisting of a fusiform opal framed with brilliants, there are new and effective patterns, the bezels of which are rectangular in shape and thickly studded with brilliants. These bezels are adorned at their center with a large square cut ruby.

Hand-painted fans are much in vogue. The floral decorations and the landscapes adorning these charming fans are enhanced with figures of women in the most graceful attitudes.

Long chains retain their high popularity. The latest creations in this line consist of links of chased matt gold alternating with small beads of opal. To the long chains are still attached various breloques, charms and meals.

#### ABOUT WASHING THE HAIR. Severe Eubbing or Scratching of the Scalp Should Always Be

Avoided.

There is a right way and a wrong way to wash the hair, says an authority, and one of the wrong ways is to apply the cake of soap directly to the head. I suppose nine out of ten people do this; but it is wrong, nevertheless. When the cake of soap is rubbed on the hair it crusts there and often cannot be rinsed out with the most elaborate applications of water.

To wash the hair properly, so as to cleanse the head thoroughly, and at the same time leave the hair in good condition, a lather should be made from soap in somewhat the same general way as for shaving, and this lather then applied to the hair. Hot water should be used in making the lather, while a little b .ax and just a drop or two of ammonia added will do much toward preserving the natural softness of the hair. Hot water ought also to be used for the rinsing, save toward the set of the operation, when cooler water may be employed, to prevent any possibility of taking cold when the hair is drying. The rinsing should be most carefully done, for the smallest quantity of soap clinging to the hair will prove a veritable catch-all for dust and germs, and perhaps lead eventually to a discussed condition of the hair and scalp.

One thing that people should avoid in cleansing the hair is rubbing too hard. Men especially are prome to use their finger nails on the scalp, and the habit is found to some extent among women also. The scalp is not rendered any cleaner by doing this than it would be by drying gently, and the hard scrubbing will have a tendency to inflame the roots of the hair and cause it to fall out.

## Good Chicken Dish.

The chicken that has been boiled 'to rags" in making soup may be transformed into a tasty dish. Separate the meat from the skin, bones and gristle. Chop fine with the liver and gizzard. Simmer two cups of the soup down to half that quantity, strain and add onefourth of a pound of bread crumbs. When well soaked add the yolk of a raw egg and season with celery salt and pepper. Stir In the mest and form into small cakes. Fry brown in hot fat.-Good Housekeeping.

## Boiled Rice for Curries.

It must be washed thoroughly and thrown into plenty of bolling water containing one teaspoonful of sait to each quart, and a few drops of lemon juice; boil for 20 minutes, or until the grains will break between the thumb and finger; drain on a sieve, pour a little cold water over and dry thoroughly, keeping the grains quite separate.-Philadelphia Press.

At Mrs. Astorbilt's Ball. Mrs. Noodles-John, dear-please do not follow me about so. Remember, dear, now that we are married, it will cause talk if we are seen too much together.—Puck.

#### Massachusetts Man Gave Away Houses, But Kept \$2,000 Till the End.

New Bedford, Mass.-Clark Ridley, often derided as a miser, who startled his acquaintances last summer by giving away several houses and other property to his tenants, Charles G. Allen, Catherine M. Ashley, Mrs. Laura Tripp, his homekeeper, and others, is dead, aged SE YEARS

Ridley's action at the time caused widespread comment, and hundreds of lutters poured into the Ridler home, berging for gifts of houses, money, anything Mr. Ridley had to give away.

But outside of his gift of houses, Ridley held on to his remaining property until very recently, when he disposed of all his real estate, except his own homestead, which was the worst looking house he owned.

For 25 years Ridley had been letting his tenements, and had accumulated property till he owned ten houses. He collected his own rents. He had been a common laborer all his life, and had saved his earnings. He never had any "good times," as he stated recently in an interview, and gave up chewing and smoking when 30 years old because the habit was expensive. Up to the time when he was taken sick, Ridley kept house for himself

Mr. Ridley was determined to give away all his property before his death. and up to a few days ago had given away all but some \$2,000 in cash and his bomestead, but his relatives didn't figure in the deeds of gift. This \$2,000 Ridley. kept in his bed till he died, unable to make up his mind what to do with it.

#### BLIND MAN'S NOBLE WORK.

Hinman L. Hall, Recently Deceased, Toiled for Years in Caring for the Sightless.

Philadelphia.--Himman L. Hall, president and founder of the Pennsy vania Working Home for Blind Men, the second largest broom factory in the country, died recently at his home here. He had been in poor health for many months

Afflicted with blindness when a young man, as the result of his servles with the union army during the civil war, Mr. Hall turned his attention to the condition of bind men He became a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind and became impressed

with the need of an institution to supply the needy blind with work. He founded the home at Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue in 1878, the first institution of its kind in the world. There the inmates are taught the manufacture of brooms and re-

ceive the profits of their labor Since its beginning Mr. Hall devoted all his time to making the instinction a success. He has also been in trumental in establishing similar institutions in other states of the union. He founded the American Printing House for the Blind and the Fociety for Providing Religious Literature for the Blind, both of which furnish literature printed in raised type to thousands of blind persons throughout the

# SETTLED AFTER 43 YEARS.

Ohio Supreme Court Disposes of Novel Case Begun During Civil War.

Bucyrus, O.-After 43 years of iltigation a supreme court decision was made in an unusually interesting Crawford county case. In 1862 Bathsheba Braddock, of this county, died, and an executor was appointed. Kerr and Carhart were bondsmen for the executor: The executor absconded and Carhart was appointed administrator de bonis non. He sued his fellow bondsman, Kerr, for one-half of the bond which was forfeited by the flight of the executor. Kerr had to pay his half of the bond and interest. Fifteen years ago Carhart died and

Kerr, who survived him, was appointed administrator de bonis non of the Braddock estate to succeed Carhart. Mra. Carhart was administratrix of her husband's estate, and as such Kerr sued her for an accounting in the Braddock matter. The order was granted in the probate court, austained in the common pleas, dismissed in the circuit court, and finally, after all these years, has been sustained in the supreme court. Mrs. Carbart has in the meantime removed to California

## FAVORS BOXING IN SCHOOL

New York State Senator Frames Bill for Public Teaching of the Fistic Science

New York .- State Senator Luke A. Keenan, representing President Roosevelt's home district at Albany, has caught the boxing fever. It is understood that he contracted the malady when he read the press reports about what President Recesevelt and his boys had done recently to Prof. Mike Dono-

Senator Keenan thinks that boxing should be added to the public school curriculum in New York. He has drawn up a bill to put his notion into effect and has arranged to meet leading educators for the purpose of obtaining their views on jabs and upper-

Mr. Keesan believes that the cost of teaching boxing lessons in public schools will not be excessive. He allows two fistic swatters for each 1,000 young hopefula.

Nothing Wonderful Ingenious inventors have devised a way of "turning a buggy into an automobile." An awkward driver, however, says a Chicago exchange, can do the same thing much more expeditiously.

## COOD EMERGENCY LESSON.

Practical Instructions Siven Small Children by a Sensible Mother.

As old-fashioned, practical mother of my acquaintance thed to have in her home twice a week what she laughtedly termed "emergency days," when the children, entering heartily into the fun, were drilled in all kinds of "emergency duties," says Americas Motherhood. The kitchen stove door, for example, was epened, and a few coals allowed to fail out. Three-year-old Teddy, tustend of howling in distress at the sight, was taught to run quickly with a melie tim pail of water and pour it carefully over the blase. Dollie's finger received an awful gash from the careless and forbidden handling of a sharp knife; whereupon nine-year-old Mollie was shown how to bind up the supposedly wounded member, while the other children gathered around watching the demonstration with interest. Fred would have an imaginary choking fit, an attack of croup, or a convulsion; whereupon mother would show the children what to do in case baby prother should be attacked in like manner.

May, supposed to have her gingham apron in fames, was quickly rolled in an aighan hastily snatched from the couch, or a rug from the feor, or in one of the boys' jackets, and drenched with water. The drenching performed a double duty, too, for instantly May would become a drowned mariner to be resuscitated by the whole group. One day was devoted to sunstroke, fainting spells, dizziness, etc.; another to sprains, burns, scales, bruises, and so on. Each leanon was taught very carefully, only one or two simple remedies to remember, and everything plainly understood before another subject was undertaken.

#### FOUND HER MISSING BUNDLE

This Woman Held Up a Train Until She Remembered Having Eaton It.

When the passengers alighted from an express train in the Grand Contral station one afternoon recently one of them as old woman from upstate, remained searching for a packare A brakeman came in to help her, and to him she explained that when she boarded the train she had five bundles. Now only four could be found, relates the New York Sun.

Bvery nook and cranny of the car was searched, but the package couldn't be found. Then the conductor appeared

He had to give the signal to back the train into the yards in a few minutes. be declared, and there couldn't be much more delay. If the woman would leave her address, the package would be sent to her if it was found, he said:

But she wouldn't agree to that bundle was in the car, and she meant to have it Minutes were passing. The con-

ductor fumed So did the brakeman. The woman still hunted Ah of a audden her face showed that her memory had come to her assistance. "I'm sorry to have caused you all

this trouble," she said, sweetly, "I did have five bundles when I came on the train, but one of them was my lunch, and I've eaten that. But I'm sure you don't mind."

The brakeman belond her off melitely. Then he hunted up the conductor again. "Well, I'll be blowed," they declared in chorus, and the train backed out of the station.

## NEW NECK AND HAT SETS

Beautiful Creations for the Threat That Are in Keeping with the Head Covering.

With every hat there must go something for the neck these days, and the most beautiful creations are planned to go around the throat and to fasten in front, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

There are lovely art nouveau boas made of ermine and decorated with art nouveau buttons, which are set on about six inches apart. And there are dressy things in peacock feathers to match handsome breast ornaments for the hat. It can be taken as a settled thing that neck trimmings must match hat trimmings and that they must be alike not only in one way, but in all ways. The colors, the materials and the general style must match.

There are tallor made things for the neck and there are finfly, dressy things for those who like some other style, Neck trimmings come for day and evening.

Perhaps the best hat and neck effects can be obtained with crushed volvet. A hat can be trimmed with a band of the velvet and the very same material can be used for a four-im-hand necktle. It must be about five inches wide and finished up precisely as though it were made of fur. Its ends are trimmed with fringe or with talls.

Handsome fuffy neck ruffles are made to match hats and there are ruffles that are in the most attractive shades of green to go with Charlotte Corday hate that are made of green velvet with flutings of green muslin and green chiffon.

Qualized. Ponce de Leon had at last discovered

the fountain of eternal youth. "Are you sure that you'll live forever?" earnestly inquired the populace. "Sure, Mike," declared Ponce de

"Then we want you to superintend the construction of the Panama canal." -Lousiville Cour.er-Journal.

Frequent Spanking. Bobby-How much footwear do you wear out in a month, Tommy? Tommy—Two pairs of shoes and & pair of my mother's slippers.—Chicago Daily News.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS