DANGER IN SCHOOL DIPPERS

Begiment in Drinking Con In ealed Into Pig Kills Anima: - Milk Supply is Safer.

Chicago - Public drinking cups are pangerous They are excellent meatums for transmitting the germs of disease. Especially is this true in public and parochial schools, where harse number of children are compelied to use the same cups, according the health bureau

Statistics show about one person out of sixty has tuberculosis, and among school children these always are those who have some of the communicable diseases in light form, and these unsoubtedly are communicated by the use of the common cup.

So fully is this understood that several states have passed laws abole sahing the public drinking cup, and compelling railroads and public cargiers to supply individual once. The plan also has been advocated in schools, but the better and safer plan to be the installation of what are known as "bubbling" cups, with the time.

A cup used in a high school for several months without having been washed was found to be lined inside with a thick brownish deposit. Under the microscope this deposit proved to be composed of particles of mud, thousands of bits of dead skin, and miltions of bacteria. Some of this sediment was injected under the skip of a healthy guines pig, and 40 hours later the pig died. Examination afterward showed that pneumonia germs had caused death. A second guipes pig was inoculated with some of the sediment from the same cup and developed tuberculosis. Careful inquiry show-ed that several pupils in this school from which the oup was taken were then suffering from consumption. An agitation is urged asking the

school board to install the "bubbling" cups in all schools. Early in the year the department of health announced the plan to strictly enforce the provisions of the milk ordinance which requires that milk sold

in Chicago must come from tubercu-

hin tested cows or he pasteurized.

Some 144 dealers persisted in ignoring the notices served upon them, Their licenses to sell milk were re-Toked. Of the 56 stores and 86 depots thus deprived of licenses since Jung 1, 29 of the former and 76 of the latter have since come into the fold of saw abiding milk handlers and their licenses to sell have been restored. The remaining 17 stores and 13 depots which have not yet complied will sell no milk in this city until they do comply. Chicago's milk supply now is

safer than at any time in the past. From reports it is evident that dipletheria in about twice as prevalent as at this time last year, there being 86 cases reported during the week, ag against 48 the corresponding week last year. This indicates that neglect of "simple sore throats" and disregard tol quarantine regulations continue.

TO AID AERIAL NAVIGATION

Captain von Frankenberg of Imperial Aero Club Outlines Scheme to Holp Acronauts.

Bertin.—In airship navigation the question of direction is as important as in navigation de the sec. The sero-mant who deed not know where he is in in a meet difficult position.

He can drift ent to see, can cross the frontier or drift among mountains or swamps unless he specials in and ing out his exact position. How difficult this is every practical according

On level ground where there are no railways or rively is give the hearings, where the noise of the incommenders it impossible to hear any shouting from below, or where the air ship is above once forcet in which is that can be seen in an opensional inventor's house, the acronaut is help-less. Once he has been his annex of less. Once he has lest his space of latrection for may length of time it is impossible to recover it.

iknows.

Captain von Frankenberg of the Im-Captain von Frankenberg of the Imperial Acco Chub hea jest Northed out a system for giving neroments their hosition. Book privince of Garmany a given a jertipolog sign and each fown a letter and each village a number. With the help of the pignal book the actuant cap she out in five minutes where he is.

WINSTED FISH YARN IS GOOD

Anglery Hasi is Pinny Thief and Rec-egnize Tooks R Stille Pive Years Age.

Wingted, Conn.—Money G. Butley of West Cornwall, while fighing in Grants. Hill lake, five years also, rested his rod across the new of the body to light his pipe. A large figh select the baif and the pole disappeared.

John Patterson, W. D. Bester, R. D. Dartwright and W. H. Tully were finding on the same lake pagently when

ing on the same lake recently when fir. Patierson had a bits. After half an hour the bees, which weighed six and one-half pounds, was landed.

A book was found instead through the roof of the field worth, attached is a second line. The line vise drawn in and at the and was reight, recognized as the red which better had lost five rears ago.

IJ. S. Pinto Salidas Stor of Torio.
Tatta.—Presse J. Lambie, Ameripus construe J. G. S. Salidas Ameripus Ladautria Salidas S. Salidas S.
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MUSIC BY WIRELESS

Operators Enabled to Send Tunes by Radio-Telegraphy.

Messages Can Be Sent, No Matter What the interference of Big and Powerful Plants Which May Be Near.

London.—Remarkable experiments with a variety of wireless telegraphy; perfected by Baron von Lepel have been conducted between Slough, Paris and Brussels. They included the transmission of messages and of the melody of the national anthem.

In a low-lying meadow at Slough, within sight of Windsor castle, is a wooden hut flanked by a tall mast and a tangle of wires. A man who used to be a yeoman signaller in the royal navy sits in that hut tapping wireless messages to Paris, Brussels and Brungwick, North Germany. Occasionally, when his instrument is not tuned exactly to its own proper pitch, he hears something like a brass band roaring in his ears, which means that the British Admiralty is sending secret code. messages to battleships cruising in the North sea or the Atlantic; or he may receive a request from Paris to tune his instrument to another note because the great station at the top of the Eiffel tower is drowning all the messages in its vicinity.

The yeoman signaller turns a handle, depresses another piano key, and continues undisturbed his whispered musical conversation with Paris or Brussels. The new system is that of the Anglo-German Wireless syndicate. of which a young German, Baron von Lepel, is the moving spirit.

The claims made for it are that it calls for much less power than the ordinary systems of radio-telegraphy; that it is, therefore, a very cheap installation, and that by applying variable musical notes to its tune it can talk in quietness for long distances, however great be the disturbances in the ether created by more powerful in-

struments. A message was sent to Brussels, who replied almost at once, adding that Paris, with which he was in wire, less touch at the moment, had a mes sage. Inquiries were then dispatched across the English channel and the north of France to Paris, producing the response that the message had been received and understood, but requesting a clear course for an experimental message (in English) received as follows:

"I am sending this message by the Lepel system of radio-telegraphy, which may further facilitate means of communication between London and

"Owing to the rise in the price of wine and general provisions Paris' restauranteurs have materially increased their charges.

"Great interest is being manifested by the airmin competing in the Circult de l'Est."

"Today the weather has been charm-

Messages can be sent on eight notes set to a true octave, and in case of interruption the operator can change his note, and the receiver, by a few turns of a simple regulating screw, soon finds the new note. The national anthem was played on the keys at Blough. It elicited a cordial response from Brussels of "Vive l'entente cor-

Considering the shortness of the "aerial," which was only 180 feet long." and the small amount of power used, which was only two kilowatts, the resuits were good for long distance transmission.

Baron von Lopel, a fair-haired German enthusiast, is 18 years old. He served for five years as a lieutement in the Ninth Lancers of Prussia. He took to electric lighting work at 6, cents an hour, in Britain. He became, proficient in wireless telegraphy, and he was aboard the Russian warship Orel during the Dogger bank affair. He worked at Aldershot with the Royal engineers, and for the last eightcon months he has been experimenting with his new system of chesp radiotelegraphy.

THIS HEN SHOWS HER NERVE

Sticks to Her Nest in Threshing Ma-. whine While Latter is Going . Full Tit.

Stoux Falls, S. D.—Perhaps the nerviest ben whereof there is any record is one belonging to a South Dako ta man. This hen's title to bravery was recently tested and she came out of the test with flying colors.

A threshing machine had been taken out of a shed for the first time and a small field of grain was threshed to see that the machine was in good running order. When the job was finished the machine was returned to the shed, and to the amasement of all, there in the corner of the coparator sat the streamous heal Under her was a nest of eggs that she was endeavoring to batch. She had heen on the pest when the machine was taken out. She was there when the belts and pulleys began to whis. when the fan began to sing and when the riddiers began to shake and rattle. The wind from the fan ruffled her feathers and almost took her breath, but like the immortal boy of the burning deck, she stayed at her post. When found she was uninjured. There was dust in her mouth and a somewhat frightened look in her eye, but she was on her neet. Of the eggs, all were safe save obe.

FLAT MAKES SMALL BOY BAD

Prof. Allan Hoben Blames Diminutive Apartment and Explains Importance of Pockets.

Chicago.-A bad boy and a small flat always are chums. If Johnny is worse than ever these days, blame the diminutive apartment. It is all because he hasn't sufficient room to empty his pockets.

Prof. Allan Hoben, of the homiletic department of the University of Chicago, explained the importance of John's pockets in a lecture on "The Boy and the Modern City" at Mande? hall at the university. The only wonder is that flat dwelling children are not all refractory, said the professor.

The scientific exposition of Professor Hoben's theory is based on the fact that boys carry in their pockets a remarkable assortment of articles, including pieces of string, bits of brick, small stones, sticks of chalk, gum, fishhooks, souvenir buttons, penknives, bird eggs, metal slugs, whistles and mouth organs. If the possessor has no chance to unload these objects a detrimental effect upon his system en-

Bues. "A boy collects almost everything, following the instinct of proprietorship and an idea that he will use the things for purposes of construction," said Professor Hoben, "The small flat usually has no provision for these things, and thus the boy has no chance to exercise his instincts in these directions. Many flats are so small that, understand, the little dogs have learned to was their tails up and down instead of sidewise.

"Nervous deterioration from overstimulation as the result of many sights and experiences is another evil of city life for the boy. The city boy may have greater swiftness and sophistication, but he lacks the ability to apply himself to a problem for any length of time. His health flies out through the nerves.

"The schools and churches of the city are also at fault. There must be places where the boy, during his education, can come into contact with thoroughly virile men, as it is doubtful if any woman can enter into the chaotic condition of mind of a boy from 12 to 14 years of age. The pastor is worse than useless if he is only to be a policeman to usurp the privileges of boybood."

NEW TEST FOR PRUSSIC ACID

English Scientist Gives Additional Partioulars of His Latest Chemical Discovery.

London.-Dr. A. D. Waller, F. R. S., professor of physiology at the South Kensington laboratory of the London university, has given additional perready announced to the Society of Arts, by which the presence of prussic acid can be detected, even in the most minute quantities, not only in human bodies, but in any other sub-

The discovery is likely to have a great effect upon medico-legal jurisprudence. Hitherto, as expiained by Dr. Waller, analysts have relied chiefly upon their sense of smell to detect the presence of prussic said. But the new method is one hundred times as acute as any of the old methods, and so microscopical a portion as one sixty-five hundredth of a grain can be discerned by it. The article to be analyzed-perhaps a part of a human body—is distilled in a solution of pierio of sods. This has the effect of turning the article red, and the degree of redness determines the amount of the poison present.

Dr. Waller anticipates that the new test will be highly appreciated by commercial analysts.

INSANE AFFECTED BY MOON

It Causes Spirit of Unrest Among Patients in Asylum and Attempts to Escape.

Danville, Pa.—To the full moon is assigned the spirit of unrest that seems to have seized the patients at the Danville hospital for the insane, as no less than three escapes were attempted and two of them were successful.

The first escape occurred when an Italian, who was assisting in carrying clothes to the warehouse, took advantage of the confidence reposed in him and finding himself momentarily alone ran away. He is still at large.

The most sensational escape occurred when a patient scaled a high wall and by hard running managed to elude the attendants, a large number. of whom set out in pursuit. The patient's home is in the vicinity of Haselton, and when last seen he was going toward the hills west of Cata-

Another patient succeeded in getting out of the building in an ingenious manner, walking out with some visitors who were being shown through the buildings. He was soon ocught.

Little Girl le Linguist. San Francisco.-Winifred Stoner, eight years old, converses fluently in English, French, Spanish, Latin and Reperanto. She can make herself unretood in German, Russian, Polish, Italian and Japanese. The girl lives at Palo Aito. Her father is Col. J. B. Stoner of the Marine Hospital service.

Saves Two Cents at Cost of \$15.50. London.....For refusing to pay a two-cent fare in a tramway of Richard Hawkins of Fortune Gate read, Harleaden, was at Willesden fined \$12.50,

FETE SNAKE KILLERS

Secretary Birds From South Africa Do Tricks at Zoo.

Reptiles Destroyed With Neatness and Despatch by Feathered Flying Animal-The Keepers Are Astonished.

New York.-Two official snake killers, who have been added to the collection at the Bronx Zoological garden, gave an exhibition of how serpents can be slain with neatness and despatch. The snake killers are known to ornithologists as secretary birds. They hall from South Africa. These two got here on Saturday. They are the first ever acquired by the zoo management.

The zoo keepers had read a lot about the way in which the secretary birds kill snakes, but they had never seen the birds in action. Keeper Riley, of the monkey house, was a little skeptical about their exploits.

"Well," keeper Charlie Snyder told him, "there are several no-account snakes lying around loose in the storeroom back of the reptile house. Let's give the secretaries a chance to show ua."

They did. Snyder sathered up a small bundle of snakes, put them is a bag, and a call was made on the new comers.

Snyder opened the bag and pulled out a three-foot water snake. The moment it touched the floor the snake darted toward the closed window, and both secretary birds made a dash for the snake. The male reached the reptile first. Down came the foot of the secretary bird on the snake's back just behind the head, and in an instant about two feet of tail was twisting around the bird's legs. There was a severe peck or two, and little was left of the water snake's head.

The tail slowly unwound itself, and both the male and female began to make a meal of the dead reptile.

"That's about the quickest work I ever saw," said Snyder, and Riley admitted that his doubts had been removed.

- When the birds had finished their. meal another snake was released, and the performance was about the same. Two more reptiles met with the same fate, and then the secretary birds had eaten their fill.

After their probationary period of quarantine is over they will be put on exhibition in the ostrich house. They will have a runway alongside the ostrich corral, so that they can get all the air they want in summer. The birds have very long legs and necks. a long tuft of feathers, which gives them the appearance of having a quill

pen stuck at the sides of their heads. With them in the same shipment from South Africa came a pair of hyrax, a small animal somewhat resembling a woodchuck. The hyrax, says Director Hornaday, is really the coney referred to so often in the Scriptures. It is carnivorous. Both specimens arrived in excellent condition, and will be placed on exhibition

In the collection were also an African porcupine, two sorillas, small skunk-like animals, with white stripes along their sides, a springhass, which is described by Colonel Rossevelt in his last story in Scribner's as looking like a big jackrabbit, except for a long tail, and two small monkeys, one a Diana, the other known as a velved monkey. These last are very susceptible to cold, and will be hard to keep here.

USES AIRSHIP ON HIS FARM

New Jersey Agriculturist Utilizes Modern Asrenautics to Sprinkie Vegetables.

New York.—George T. Hulsiser of Livingston, N. J., has applied successfully the science of aviation to agriculture in a manner that may be adopted by other grangers in this section to offset the effect of the annual dry spell. Hulsiser has two acres of land under cultivation planted with late vegetables.

The plants suffered during the recent drought. Sulsiner, who is something of an inventive genius, rigged up a biplane "glider," the dimensions of which about equaled an old style Wright machine. To this he attached a 100-gallon boiler and equipped it with a sprinkler.

At the end of a rope attached to a windless it rose from the force of the wind in the air and when it had reach! ed the right position over the farm the sprinkler was opened by pulling & ch ble. The water descended in a refreshing shower on the plants, and the field was sprinkled by simply drawing in or unwinding the rope on the wind;

Hulsiser's crops have flourished while his less enterprising neighbors have lagged.

Wreck Clue in Deed Whale, Philadelphia,—A seven-year-old mystery of the sea may be solved through a mishap to the German steamship Pallansa, which struck a whale at sea nearly outting the mammal in two and disclosing a harpoon believed to have been used by the little whaler James T. Duncan, sailing out of Halifax,

which was lost in 1908. The monster was firmly impaled on the prow of the steamer and die-atter a terrific struggle. Nine members of the crew were let down to

TEXAN PAST CENTURY MARK

Youngblood Attributes Longevity to Name-Is in Splendid Physical Preservation.

Baltillo, Texas.-J. E. Youngblood of this place believes that his name has prolonged his years far beyond the usual allotment of life. He recently celebrated the 106th anniversary of his birth, and he is said to be the oldest active bricklayer in the world. His very name is suggestive of long life and he has never let his thoughts dwell upon old age. Youngblood in name and young blood in his physical and mental activities have guided him along life's pathway. He has never contemplated himself in any other light than a man full of wholesome and untiring energy. His blood is still

young, he says. Mr. Youngblood believes in hard work. He has done his full share of physical labor during his long life and expects to do a lot more before he is called to his final reward. Recently there was a shortage of bricklayers on the new library building that is under construction at Sulphur Springs, and Mr. Youngblood was sent for and pressed into service. He is said to have performed the work of laying the bricks as well as the young. er men who were employed upon the job. In addition to following his trades as bricklayer and stone mason Mr. Youngblood finds time to cultivate a farm which he owns near Saltillo. He works every day in the field when there is no bricklaying job on hand. This season he has done all the culti-

vation of a crop of corn himself. This remarkable man is in a splendid state of physical and mental preservation. He reads without glasses and has all of his teeth but one. He takes as much interest in the affairs of the community as a young man.

Mr. Youngblood was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1804. He moved to Morgan, Ala., when a boy and there learned the stone mason and bricklayer's trades. He worked at these trades all over the South and moved to Marshall, Texas, in 1849. A few years later he moved to Sulphur Springs and thence to Saltillo. He says that he always made it a rule in his younger days to follow his trades five days of the week and teach singing schools on Saturdays and Sundays. He still has a good voice and leads the singing in Church.

MODERN FRAME HIVES MOVED

Bees, to the Number of 80,000, Are Transferred at New Jersey Grange Demonstration.

Taneytown, N. J.-With Ohler's Grove filled to its boundaries by a crowd that continued to increase as the day wore along, the thirtieth anhual picuic of the Taneytown grange accommodated 10,000 people.

The bee demonstration was particularly interesting, over \$0,000 of Rockford Nusbaum's bees being transferred from one hive to modern frame hives, while Professor Surface lectured on the proper method of handling. Mr. Nusbaum handled his inseats without the slightest fear of being stung, and not one of the honeymakers did it. At one time he had a tin dishpan filled with the bees, and with little trouble he induced them to move to their new home.

Professor Surface explained that to avoid being stung bees must see that you are not afraid of them, which they are quick to perceive. He said that in transferring them the thing to do is to shake them up until they are so scared that they think an earthquake has arrived. They will then, just like human beings, load themselves down with their honey, which constitutes their wealth, and are then unable to inflict damage to the hu-

RETURNS RICH TO PARENTS

Man Who Left New Jereey Farm Fifteen Years Ago Comes Back With Much Wealth.

New Market, N. J .-- William Steinfeldt, a youth of 20, was dissatisfied with life on the parental farm and without consulting his parents he took a quiet leave and struck out for the West 15 years ago. During all these years no tidings came from him and at the age of \$6 he has returned to his home-for a visit only-declaring that he has made enough to support his aged parents in comfort for the rest of their lives. Besides being the owner of an Idaho ranch, on which grase 40,000 sheep, Steinfeldt has accumulated nearly \$100,000, which is invested in stocks and bonds, and has a farm of 500 acres under cultivation.

With the dream of his routh realist ed Steinfeldt has risen like one from the grave only to astonish his parents whom he will take west with him and make the balances of their lives one of ease and comfort. Ask why he had remained silent for so many years, Bteinfeldt declared that he did not want anyone to know what he was do Ing nor where he was until he could declare himself an independent man

Sneke-Skin Gowne Next. Paris.-During the fall an attempt is to be made to bring snake skin into use as a fashion fabric. Society wom; en on the lookout for novelty will be sure to welcome the innovation.

Marvels can be achieved by the python's skin in the hands of a clevel designer, for this skin never pulls of gives. It is both waterproof and nike able, and it can, by skillful manipulation of its wonderful scale marking bring into prominence a pretty point ior hide a defect.

SMALL COIN DOOMED

Proposed New Half-Cent Piece Would Be of No Aid.

Chicago Bankers and Business Men Deprecate Proposed Plan of New Yorker to Ald Americans-

See No Advantage. Chicago.—The American people do not have "half cent" tastes. They couldn't be educated to use anything smaller than a cent.

country. All articles are sold on a cent basis, and people cannot lose something

The dollar has spoiled the sense of

proportion of the people of this

they never had. These are some of the answers of Chicago bankers and business men to a statement given out in New York by William H. Short, a banker of that city, in which he urged the coinage of a two and a half cent piece by the United States government.

"The use of such a coin," asserted he, "would mean a saving of \$39,000,-000 yearly by the consumers.

"The absence of such a coin," con, Unued the New York banker, "hag resulted in the universal custom of sellers taking the half cent whenever a transaction does not result in even money.

He said he thought the public lost yearly from this cause "the approxi-mate sum of \$39,000,000."

Here's what Chicago things of this financial question: George E. Roberts, director of the

government mint before he became president of the recently merged Commercial National bank, thought the American people too extravagant to appreciate a two and a half cent pleod if they secured it. "We have a one cent piece, and judg-

ing from the freedom with which the American people spend monex I don't think they could be educated to use a coin that would give them a smaller unit of exchange," said Mr. Roberts. "In this country all our units are

higher than they are in Europe. Our wages are better; our standard of living is different. I can't see that we need a two and a half cent piece, because we have coins enough, and I don't think the proposed coin would be an advantage in trading." Len Small, recently appointed United States subtreasurer at Chi-

telephone from his home in Kankaked that he had never given thought to what would happen if we had a two and a half cent coin. "But off hand," said he, "I would say that our present money takes care

cago, declared over the long distance

the situation pretty well. I don't think such a coin would effect much of a saving." Henry H. Hart, Chicago merchant, said he would have to give the matter consideration before expressing an opinion, but believed the smaller retailer would profit more under the present coinage system than does the

larger store. "I can see no advantage of such &

coin," he added. "The mere coinage of a two and a half cent piece, or a twelve and a half cent piece, will not remedy the trouble," averred B. M. Chattell of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. "It

is deeper seated than that. "In America we have become accustomed to 'two for a quarter,' 'three for a quarter and three for a half, and our manufacturers have governed themselves accordingly. No cigar maker in the United States would think of selling signre for four, five, six, seven or eight cents, and yet that is what is done in European countries. on a corresponding scale of their

"The trouble is, the people of this country, starting in a primitive way, became accustomed to the larger value of coins. If, instead of having a dollar, we had something akin to the German mark or the French franc we would accustom our people to a more economical manner of living."

WAITED 15 YEARS FOR BREAD

Weman, Who Sent Husband for Leaf Years Ago, Finally Tires of Walting for Him.

St. Louis.-After waiting more than orteen years for her husband to reinto years for her sushed to re-thin from a procesy in the adelihors and of their boths with a loaf of their for their evening meal, Mrs. (who was married to East St. Louis, who was married to Edward Smith thiry five years ago, the other day filed suit for diverce. Mrs. Smith save she was married

Mrs. Smith says she was married to Edward Smith Oct. 10, 1878. The lived happily together for twenty repres. In February, 1898, Smith well of of the house to go to the grosery the bread, saying he would return Hight sway.

Smith did not return and Mrs. Smith waited patiently for fifteen years, be-lieving that an accident had betalling her husband or that he soon would return with a satisfactory account of

Mysterious Manuscript le Fqund. Caleutta.—The Asiatio society of Bengal has received three leaves of manuscript lately discovered by the sapanese traveler, Tachibana, in comtral Asia. They are on brownish paper and are paged, showing they are part of an extensive work. They contain passages written in an unknown tongue, to the translation of which no clue has yet been found.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS