but ne disbends. open we ows comes the old se

utine rule, that long have dor-['m a child again, one far beyond my bough

d my brow,
d trees of old games ctes in their whispered red now! Bre 80 8-4

ing o'er the worn docethrong, ft v held so dear, scorned, Estily dran rom learning's crysta

Bay at evoir
But 7 good-by.
The pa is dead,
Love nnot die.

The voice ra yout clear and sweet

the cool ever ng air. It was not a

litrated voic but the natural

cetness seen: I to blend harmon-

and came fi m one of the boat-

shore in the village of Harbor-

a heart, of the only girl I ever real-

l loved? Is is his voice? Bah! My

on is more refined and it has had the

is aefit of instruction. Why, why?

makes my blood boil to think that

s ommon sailor should take her from

is coast for a long six months to

one, and if I co not play my cards

· Il whi he is away my name is not

a id the voice died out, but another,

Li Harborville Lved Margaret Hurst

The waves deshed up against the

gocks below, meaning as if they had

secrets of the deep, and were vainly

and walked close to the edge of

apped nearer to him and her hand

monthed his. "It is just a year ago to-night since

wou rame," she said, in a low voice.
How well I remember it. It was

ray first day in a new world, and now"

tear glistened in her eye-"you are

roing to leave se. And this for the

"But this is to be my last voyage.

hen I return I will seek employ-ment on land, I am capable and will-

ing and will redily secure it in some

irm or other. He told her his

clans. To return and work for her,

He took her a his arms and kissed

A daybreak he was on the shore

wave him a is t farewell as the ship

the was not the only person who

at to the shee to see Philip War-

anfely out o Harborville. Ernest

ton was on and and as the vessel

disappearing from sight he ap-

Good mora ng, Margaret," he

hed.

they walked together toward

At the loor she turned and font her hand to him. As he

it he look d into her eyes, and

months h d passed. The fol-

day the loodwill was expect-

night as that other when the

said fare ell. This night, as

one, two figures were together

pak to me, Margaret," said

for it was he, in a pleading

It's depends on your an-

Do not drive me to despair.

is in every way your in-

ice he added: "You do not

He is not a match for you."

eve five me up for a common

sould not m: take his meaning.

At the loor she turned and

ached and at ke to her.

odwill sailed out of the harbor.

ea, the treacherous sea."

In her mother's cottage on the cliff

h girl's, echoed the song.

m of understanding first ir hearts enc mother of us all tile school, !! returns ...
1 evening shadows fail, s that threaten and apall, when

cried. TO LIVE AND A LOVE.

"Then you must be my wife." He seized her arm and kissed her passion-"Promise that you will marry

Yes," and fainted in his arms.

A storm rose in the night and the with the still night. The morning found the waves dashing madly upon the shore. The sky was ises near the ife-saving station on black and threatening and the wind blew fiercely. Old seadogs said that the Goodwill could scarcely ride into passer-by paused and listened.
"It is his voice," said Ernest Benthe harbor in safety. A small crowd had gathered on the shore near the "Often it rings out on the life-saving station, where the men tht and ofter I have listened and were in readiness to lend aid to any intly cursed he singer. What is tre about him that he should be on the deep that morning, Margaret was there and Ernest was by her side. re favored in the mind, yes, and

An hour passed. Suddenly a signal of distress was sighted off the coast. Boats were launched and old Capt. Williams, who stood with his glass to his eye, cried: "It is the Goodwill." Margaret clung closer to her

Well, this is his last night on Still another hour passed. The lifeboat was returning. Closer and closer she came, and as she drew up on the shore and the rescued men sprang lienton.' The speaker passed on

"If he has been left behind he is lost. We cannot risk the lives of several to rescue one," said the capwith an old servent for her only comtain of the crew.

springing from the steps where she had been standing. "Will you stand idly by while a brother is drowning? Will no one volunteer?" No answer

for tongues, but they fell into the wee sma' hours two fig-"Then who will go with me? You, sat together on the little porch Ernest Benton. I ask you to go."
"It is folly. It is madness!" he blocking the sea. Finally they

cried, springing to her side. She waved him aside. dark water. The full red moon reflected in the sea below. She

"You are no better than the rest!" The half-mad, daring girl sprang into one of the lighter boats, and as she struggled with the oars, old Capt Williams sprang to her side and took his seat and an oar. The crowd on the shore breathlessly watched them as they struggled on. The minutes passed. At last they had reached the tossing vessel's side. They were hand had the oar. But the strength of twenty was not enough to stand against those waves. Philip soon became exhausted and the spectators on the shore saw the boat bounding madly unmanaged on the sea, and they knew that all hope was gone.

id some day whive apart from the set of the west on a little farm of That night, when the storm had eir own A, as he talked, how subsided and the sea was calm again, ight the future seemed.
"And you will come with me? You wo bodies, tightly locked in each other's arms, were washed up on the Il be my wife, Margaret?" Whata wild of joy best in her breast as she swered: "Ye-"

good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A welltold story is welcome at all times. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to are for your ills and sorrows. Learn from either of these. to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether in the Rhode Island senator's comin a cheery tone. "Up with the Unusual, is it not?" And he you have the earache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The | timated his fish at nine pounds. Mr. good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted any-

where, and is a nuisance as well.

In England about 1 in 21 of the population have an account in a savings bank; in Wales, 1 in 40; in Scotland, 1 in 12; and in Ireland, l in 100. The average amount owing to English depositors is £1 11s. 4d.; to the Welsh, 18s.; to the Scotch, £1 17s. 5d.; and to the Irish, 7s. 10d.

-Morning headaches may frequently be avoided by having the bed-

MEtop! You must curb that longue of yours. Whether I love him or not, and I scarcely know, I have pledged myself to him and I will keep

"Will you sacrifice yourself for him? No, I will not permit it. Do you think that I will stand calmly by and see him take you? No." "Would you dare to interfere?"

"I would dare do anything for you. But first tell me one thing. Am I right when I read in your eyes that you have learned to love me?"

"I must not answer you. I do not know myself," she cried, as she buried her face in her hands. "You confuse me. My brain is in a whirl. If you love me, as you say you do, leave me. Please leave me."

"Not until you answer me. Speak." He paused. "Look. You see those waves dashing madly against the base of the cliff? If you do not answer me they will soon sweep to and fro over my dead body." She quickly seized his arm.

"Oh, no; not that! not that!" she "Yes, yes, I do love-Oh, what have I done, what have I done? she moaned.

Again and again he threatened to throw himself from the cliff, until at last, with a faint gasp, she answered:

companion.

out, some one cried: "Where is our young mate, Warren?"

"Are you men?" cried Margaret, came.

cliff and stood looking over into

Things to Do and Not to Do.

An exchange says: Learn to laugh.

Savings Bank Depositors.

coms properly and thoroughly ven-

-It is a great annoyance to anyone putting it into the oven.

ATE MOTORS Advantages of New Method of Price pelling Street Cars.

The railroad commissioners of the state of New York, of which board Ashley W. Cole is chairman, have made their second inspection of the air-power cars now in operation on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York city, and they recommend this power as very superior in every respect. These cars have 28,444 miles and carrying 160,279 passengers. The report of the commissioners is confirmed by almost every railroad mechanical man in this country who has given this mater a thorough investigation, and also engineers who have been sent from London, Liverpool, Berlin and 15 feet high. Denmark. As further evidence of the desirability of this motive power, may be said that a canvass of the merchants and residents along the ine of the road where these cars have been running showed that the people were universally in favor of them. on account of the cars being perfectly nbiseless. They can be stopped instantly and reversed in case of any obstruction. This makes them really a life and property-saving device, hose economies will be appreciated The following clipping gives the views of Sir A. B. Forwood, a large owner in the Liverpool (England) ramway system, before the city acquired the plant, who made an investigation by direction of the Liverpool authorities for the purpose of report the working of the Hardie air mo-

"Looking at the system from a me hanical point of view, there appears be no doubt of its efficiency. The letails connected with the service which we examined have been verv carefully wrought out and constructed, and the machinery appears to ave sustained no wear and tear of ny moment after continuous service of about eight months. The arrangepent of the machinery in the car is working parts are of good, strong ection and design, and should last for a long time with a very little upkeep, and we have no hesitation in tating that a plant fitted upon this stem, with the arrangements and details carried out properly to begin ith, would work with as great or reater efficiency and more economy than any other system which we are equainted. -Railway World.

SALT WATER IN BOILERS.

xperiment Proves Fallacy of a Popular Idea.

For some time past experiments ave been made by engineering exerts at Poplar, England, to ascertain he effect of feeding one of the wellype of water-tube boilers now beng introduced for battleships and large cruisers. It has been considered, it seems, that the smaller tubes of the express boiler would be quickly stopped up in case salt water should gain access to them through a leaky condenser or other contingencies returning, and another and stronger which must be provided against. Now, the important point of information has been gained by these experiments which disproves such a theory; that s, the successful running of a boiler of this description for some time, using only sea water with a greater density—that is, a larger proportion of salt and other mineral constituents -than would have been considered suitable even with the ordinary shell boilers. In other similar experiments shore at Harborville.—Boston Post. | favorable results are reported; the boiler was continuously blown off, the adjustment being such as to maintain the water in the boiler at a density of 3.32, or three times the density of sea water. The difficulty anticipated in using such water was not only from incrustation of tubes, but from priming; no difficulty, however, arose

Caffery's Witty Retort.

The other day the heavy downpour and the closeness of the atmosphere mittee-room, says the Washington Post, evolved some marvelous tales well enough in novels, but they are about trout. Senator Caffery spoke of a superlative catch in which he es-Aldrich went him one better by putting a certain catch of his down at 41 inches long. "Where did you catchhim?" inquired Senator Caffery, dubiously. "In Rhode Island." "Hm!" said Senator Caffery; "there isn't a river in the state long enough to produce such a fish."

-Chambis skin makes a soft, durable duster. It can be kept clean by washing. It must be dried in the shade and rubbed soft. It will hold little dampness, if desired, which is satisfactory quality in a duster. Imitation chamois may be used.

-To have a custard pie of an even, nice brown when baked, sprinkle a little sugar over the top just before THIS AND THAT.

The Western Union company uses over a hundred million envelopes every year.

-Uncle Sam's official account of the rebellion is nearly finished. It will fill 120 large volumes, and it has taken nearly 20 years to prepare it. Its total cost will be \$2,500,000.

The first of April and the first of July in any year, and in leap year the been running now regularly every first of Jaunary, fall on the same day of the week. The first of September 28,444 miles and carrying 160,272 and the first of December in any year fall on the same week day.

-Immense as the value of gold taken from the California mines since the discovery of the precious metal there, it could all be contained in a room 40 feet long, 20 feet wide and +Of the entire number of Eng-

lish peerages only five go back as far as the thirteenth century. Of the 538 temporal peers 350 have been created during the present century, 126 during the past century, and only 62 trace their titles beyond the year 1700.

-It is reproted that commercial oils are to have another addition. In China it is stated that a successful extraction of tea-seed oil has been obtained. It is said to be slightly pungent but edible, and also of a consistency which makes it a valuable lubricator for fine machinery.

-An English paper which has been taking a ballot on the subject of favorite names for boys and girls received 4,000 replies. A list of 31 boys' and 33 girls' names was submitted, and the voting showed Harold and Dorothy to be the two most popular appellations.

ANIMAL FOODS AND HEALTH. The Argument Advanced by the Vegetarian School.

There are various reasons for the almost universal use of animal foods as an article of diet. They are particularly rich in one of the food elements which is essential for the nourhat of a plain, simple engine, the ishment of the body. They have in them stimulating properties which leave upon many who eat them for the time being an invigorating effect.

Again, many cooks have become quite skillful in preparing flesh foods in a variety of ways, while they are unable from fruits, grains and vegetables to prepare palatable and appetizing dishes. While it is no doubt pared are less harmful to the system than some of the foods of the vegetable world, prepared in an indigestible manner, yet there are many reasons why meat forms an improper article

It is the fibers of the meat which and of real food value. In the interstiles; between these fibers, there is known Yarrow boilers with salt water, law as more or less blood, waste mat-ter and various salts. When the aniays the New York Sun. This boiler, inal is killed the blood leaves the as is familiar to all engineers, is of the express of small-tube type, having a sponge when it is lifted put of the ubes about 1s inch diameter, as com-pared to the 4s or 5-inch tubes of the of moisture, so the flesh food contains

much blood. Dr. Paulson, writing in the Pacific Health Journal, says that this can be readily demonstrated by taking. piece of meat and putting, it under current of running water for a few hours, when we shall find the white, tringy fibers from whence the blood has been all washed away; but if this should now be eaten it would form an insipid and tasteless food, thus showing what really gives the flavor to meat is the products lodged between its fibers and which can be washed away in the manner above

mentioned. As the blood of the animal always contains a large proportion of poisons as the result of tissue breakdown, it must be clear at once that the indivillual who subsists upon flesh food must be continually taking into his system poisons which would have been eliminated by the animal if it had lived. This has been demonstrated practically frequently. If a person who has been subsisting entirely upon a natural food allows flesh to enter largely into his diet, the kidneys at once eliminate several times as much of poisonous substances as

they did before. It is for this reason that all intelligent physicians advise the discontinuance of meat during fever, which is a condition in which the body is already over-saturated with poison; also in kidney diseases, when those organs are not able to carry off even he waste which is made by the body itself.—N. Y. Ledger.

The Smallest Cemetery.

Scotland claims the credit of having the smallest burial ground in the world. It is situated in the town of Galashiels, between Bridge street and High street. It measures only 221 feet by 141 feet, and is surrounded by a rickety wall about 7 feet high. It many years.

A Test

APPETITE AND REQUIREMENT

This Learned Doctor Says We Est Rise Too Much. An error to be noted, and one which there is reason to fear is very common among our people and certainly serious in its consequences, consists in the excessive quantity of food consumed. To the lay mind nothing seems to augur so strongly in favor of robust health as a hearty appetite. Furthermore, there would seem to be a strong conviction in the public mind, sanctified by tradition from time almost immemorial, that the more a man eats the better he is. The quantity of food that many people naturally eat is very large as compared with their actual physiological requirements; add to this the many tempting forms in which food is presented to the palate by our modern culinary arts, the sharpening of the appetite by the ante-prandial cocktail, the stimulus afforded the appetite by a bottle of good wine, and the result is often the consumption of an | time braids, but it revived with the amount of food that simply overwhelms the assimilative organs. Such indulgence, if unrestricted and habitual, taxes both the assimilative and the excretory organs to their highest capacity, especially when coupled with sedentary life, and moreover it lends an additional impetus to the | in the shape of a sugar-loaf, and made evils springing from the use of improper quality of food, which have already been considered. The human elaborating and excretory mechanism was evidently adjusted for ordinary wear and tear to an average limited period of about 70 years. Under 40 per cent. of extra work we must naturally expect impairment or breakdown of the mechanism much earlier. It should, therefore, excite no special surprise that so large a proportion of our well-to-do people die from Bright's disease, and allied diseases at 50 or 55, who should, and under properly regulated lives and habits would have attained the natural ages of the decline in the trade will be esof 70 or over. Paradoxical though it may seem, such people usually spring from exceptionally healthy stock, and straw goods was over 28,000,000 lire; often point with pride to the fact that their immediate ancestors lived to advanced ages of 80 years or more. This | seven years it has fluctuated between paradox, however, is more apparent than real, for investigation will usually reveal the fact that, for the most part, the parents in such cases were people of more simple habits, such as corresponded with New England life 75 or 100 years ago. The truth is that the well-to-do man of to-day lives in a faster age than that of his Bolgian and Swiss straw plaiters, father and grandfather; he meets with greater opportunities and possibilities and therefore greater stimulus to all his energies; he more easily

sity more quickly wear out.-Charles W. Purdy, M. D., in North American QUANTITY IF NOT QUALITY.

acquires pecuniary resources, and in

larger amounts, and therefore he pos-

sesses greater luxuries of domestic

life. With these come greater temp-

tations to excess. While he has often

inherited a splendid constitution

from his ancestors, unlike them he has

run his physical mechanism at a

breakdown rate, and it must of neces-

The Voluminous Work of Hans Sachs,

Shoemaker and Poet. Hans Sachs, born in Nuremburg in 1494, was a shoemaker by trade. He duration of the cold season. was, however, no less proficient in yerse making than in cobbling—a singular, though not unprecedented combination. All through his long life, therefore, he continued to make slogans and brogans, plays and pumps, books and boots, until he reached the 77th year of his-age. Then it occurred to him to take an inventory of his practical stock in trade, and he found, according to his own account | the shaft at the Courrieres mines, toof the matter, that his works filled 30 | gether with formulas enabling the folio volumes, all written with his safe thickness of frozen wall to be own hand. This manuscript library | computed for round or square shafts comprised 4,200 "manuscript songs," 208 comedies, tragedies and farces (some of which were extended to seven acts), 1,700 fables, tales, and sinking of the shafts for the cylinder miscellaneous poems, and 73 devotional odes, love songs, and war lyrics—a grand total of 6,048 pieces, great and small.

Out of this mighty collection he culled for the printer enough to fill three massy folios, published about the year 1560. Strange to say, a second edition was soon called for. Our literary cobbler, who was not the man to disappoint his customers, promptly made the most of his opportunity by largely augmenting his already formidable work. This seems to have satisfied—perhaps it terrified—his public, patient though it was. At all events, we hear of him no more; and in the course of nature he must have ceased both his pegging and his penning soon after.

Artificial Ears.

The making of artificial ears seems to have reached scientific perfection has been closed as a burial ground for within the last decade. Made of a specially prepared rubber, flesh-colored in the rough, they are painted by hand in exact imitation of the re-"You needn't say woman has no maining ear of the unfortunate customer, and as carefully "touched" and marked over as an artist's picLEGHORN HATS.

and Fall of the Straw Hat Industry of Tuscany.

An interesting report of the strawahat industry of Tuscany by Mr. Linard, of the British consulate general at Florence, has recently been publish by the foreign office, says the London Times. The industry is of considerable antiquity, and was of some importance at the close of the sixteenth century, when it was carried on at Signa, a village near Florence, the straw being imported. In 1718 attempts were first made to grow the wheat in a particular way, so as to procure a fine white straw suitable for planting. These were successful, and, the fashion for wearing the so-called Leghorn hats extending, the industry became highly prosperous, and in 1822 gave employment to 80,000 perosns. In 1826 it suffered greatly by the introduction in England of the manufacture of a particular style of hat with Florendiscovery of the system of 11 straw braids by which 11 straws or ends were joined together so as to form an extended sheet of plaited work. Various other improvements led to the invention of the once-famous cappotte, or Leghorn hat in 13 braids, of 125 or 300 strips of braid. These hats, when in fashion, sometimes cost from £16 to £33 each. In 1870 the industry reached its zenith, and of late years, owing to competition from China and Japan, it has declined, and is now in a very depressed state. The report describes the methods of growing the best straw and preparing it for plaiting, as well as the different kinds of plaits and the processes of bleaching and dyeing. The total number of hands employed in the industry in the province of Florence is 84,558, of whom over 80,000 are females. The magnitude timated from the following figures: In 1880 the total Italian export of in the two succeeding years it was over 30,000,000; during the past 6,000,000 and 12,000,000. "The outlook to-day of the Italian straw hat and plaiting industry is very black. Inconstant fashion may, however, favor again the Leghorn hat, in which case there would be a revival in its manufacture; otherwise, the Italian, like the English, must accept the inevitable and give place to the cheaper material and labor of the east."

SIBERIAN MINING. Freezing Processes Used by Engi-

neers for Excavation. In mining for gold in Siberia the ground is kept clear of snow, so as to permit the cold to penetrate as deeply as possible, after which the surface is thawed by fires until a shallow layer of earth can be removed. The treezing is then allowed to proceed, and the thawing operation repeated, and this is continued as long as the cold weather lasts. In this way, through the long Siberian winters, open excavations are made to the gold-bearing rocks, the depth attained being from 25 to 75 feet, according to the

Artificial cold for purposes of excavation was used first by Poetsch in 1883; by this well-known process of the circulation of cold brine through a series of buried pipes the most difficult quicksand may be made hard enough to be excavated like rock. In the article under consideration are given general illustrations and details of the apparatus used in sinking of any given dimensions.

Among the important applications of the freezing process are noted the of the hydraulic elevator for the canal lift of a Les Fountinettes, and the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm The latter work was executed entirely by the introduction of cold air into the working chamber at the head of the tunnel, the cold preventing the infiltration of water until the beton lining was built, and the work of excavating and lining being carried on at temperatures ranging between zero and 25 degrees F.—Engineering Magazine.

Daniel in the Lion's Den.

While making a post-prandial speech in Chicago the other night, Col. Watterson lamented that he was unable to summon to his assistance the comfort which Daniel was able to summon when he found himself in the lions' den. Casting about him and ascertaining that there was no possible means of escape, the prophet folded his arms and turned upon the ferocious beast who was licking his chops preparatory to devouring him, and said: "There is one comfort, anyhow. After this meal there won't be any speech-making."

-All housekeepers should know

## Nouvelle-Orléans

QUOTIDIEN,

-AVEC UNB-

EDITION HEBDOMADAIRE

WARAISSAN'S

SAMEDI MATIN

## L'ABEILLE

Public tous les jours, en outre des matières politiques, littéraires et locales:

Des Dépêches Télégraphiques complètes de tous les points des Etats-Unis et de l'Etran-

Un Bulletin Maritimer

Ine Liste des Navires en partance dans les ports étrangers et américains pour la Nouvelle-

Une Liste des Navires dans le port de la Nouvelle-Orléans;

Un Bulletin Financier;

In Bulletin Commercial: les heures de départ et d'arrivée

des trains de chemins de fer;

Les jours de départ des bateaux

Bureaux et Ateliers

## **ABONNEMENTS:**

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE

SIX MOIS..... Trois Mois UN MOIS..... 1 00

IDITION HERDOMABAIRE

On s'abonne à la semaine avec

les porteurs et les marchanda de journaux.



TRES EFFICACE cont **CHLOROSE** ANÉMIE FAIBLESSE ENRICHIT LE SANG RÉTABLIT LES FORCES

DONNE APPÉTIT PARIS, 28, rue Bergère Nue Caudans : J.-L LYONS & Co MIGNON PILULES MED. DE PARIS, CONTRE L'ACAD mie, la Chlorose, ou pales couleurs, l'Epuisement des



"Well, here, sharpen this lead pen- ture. The maker gets £20 apiece for the value for household purposes of to have a borrowing neighbor. cil with it."—Detroit Free Press. powdered borax. L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-OFIELEANS urnal français quotidien au Sud, londé le ler septembre 1827.-Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères.-Services fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier, par