THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Mecolonization in That Country Is Strongly Urged by a Pamous Jewinh Writer.

In a remarkable article in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly Zangwill discusses the famous project of the precolonization of the Jews.

The task, he says, to which Israel is thus called is of an originality congruous with his unique history. Motherlands have always created colonies. Here colonies are to create motherland, or rather recreate her. It is not essential that all her daughters shall return to her skirts. Long before Titus conquered Jerusalem, Jewish settlers had followed in the wake of Tyran and Phoenician commerce. The problem is simply to set up a center of Jewish life and concentrate all one's labors on it. Gradmally it would become the magnet of the race.

The task is difficult-more difficult, perhaps, than any in human history, beset with theological and political man-traps-unique in its problem of migration. But the very greatness of the task should stimulate the most maligned of races to break the desolate monotony of this brutal world by the splendor of an antique real-

Palestine is a country without a people, the Jews are a people without a country. The regeneration of the soil would bring the regeneration of the people. It is marvelous that the country should have remained comparatively empty for 1,800 years, but it cannot remain unexploited much longer. The age of electricity is upon us and the problem of Asia. Now or never is Israel's opportunity. Another generation and Palestine will be populated by Uitlanders and dominated by Germany. Another generation and the western Jew will have lost the warmth of Jewish sentiment. In the Jews, as in Palestine, there have been more changes during the last generation than during all the centuries of the Christian era. Neither the Jew nor Palestine can wait longer. The Red ea was divided for Israel's first exodus ; it is united to the Mediteranmean for the second. The Suez canal has brought the world to the doorstep of Palestine. And Palestine is the center of the world.

CHARCOAL IN IRON-MAKING.

Why the Industry Languishes in the Ural Region of Russia-Coke Used in America.

Though Russia has almost inexhaustible resources in iron ore, the country is not yet able to produce all the iron required by the home industries. Business interests complain that metal and machinery manufactures are embarrassed because so much iron and steel must still be imported. Economists say the country can never attain industrial independence till it can make all the iron and steel it needs, says a journal of the trade.

A. scientific commission, which has inquired into the causes for the slow development of iron production in the Urals, has just reported that the industry languishes on account quated methods. Wood is the fuel used, and as the forests have been felled far and wide around the smelters it is difficult to bring ore and fuel together. There are no railroads. horses being still employed to carry ore and fuel. Consequently, though wages in Russia are excessively low, It costs more to produce pig iron in the Urals than in the United States, where ore is carried 800 to 1,000 miles to the coke furnaces and smelters of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Forty million acres of forest lands allotted by the government to the aron industries of the Urals are still Intact in the provinces of Perm and Ufa. In the opinion of the commission railroads should at once be built to connect the smelters with the forests, where large charcoal burning should be developed with a view entireby to supplant wood as fuel. Improvements in process of pig iron manufacture, long ago adopted by western nations, are also suggested. The commission believes that the annual output of pig fron in the Urals, now about 645,000 tens a year, may readily be increased to five times that quantity and that the prices of iron and steel. now artificially high, may be so greatly reduced that there will be no mar-

Ret in Russia for importations. So the Urals may be advanced to the charcoal age of iron making. The fuel used in making nine-tenths of our pig Fron is coke, as this country discarded charcoal many years ago.

Porce of a Cyclone. Careful estimates of the force of a eyclone and the energy required to keep the full-fledged hurricane in acgive operation reveal the presence of a power that makes the mightiest efforts of man appear as nothing in comparison. A force fully equal to ever 400,000,000 horse power was estimonated as developed in a West Indian. eyclone. This is about 15 times the power that can be developed by all the means within the range of man's capabilities during the same time .-

*At the dawnce last night," said Chol-Ay, "Miss Green took me up to one of the other girls and said: 'Mist Brown!' Miss Brown said: 'Well, what is it, Mayme?' Then Miss Green introduced me, and everybody lawfed, and I couldn't see anything to lawf at, to save my life." Chicago Tribune.

One He Must Tell. It is simply impossible for a young man to keep his engagement secret. Me is in duty bound to inform the insecrested female. -- Chicago Daily News.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Immense Quantities Bought by Americans from the Little Town of Schnitz in Saxony.

A notion of the enormous consumption of artificial flowers in this country is given by the fact that we imported during the last year about \$350,000 worth of such imitation blossoms, Including leaves and plants, from Saxony alone, the bulk of them being manufactured at Sebnitz, a town 35 miles from Dresden and close to the boundary of Bohemia, says the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The origin of this great industry dates back to about 1840, the business making its first beginning with the arrival at Sebnitz of a few Bohemian artists skilled in flower making. For some time only a very inferior, cheap grade of flowers was turned out (chiefly of tissue and thin colored paper), which were bound together with fancy grasses and ferns, and peddled at the church steps and at village

Later on more serious attention was given to the matter, and paper was replaced by more substantial materials, such as cotton, silk, plush and velvet. At the present time Sebnitz is not only the center of the artificial flower trade in Germany, but the manufacturers there located compete quite

successfully with their French rivals. The Franco-Prussian war, so disastrous to most branches of trade, was highly beneficial to the flower makers of Sebnitz, inasmuch as during the siege Paris was unable to fill its orders for such merchandise, and the little Saxon town, which has only 8,500 inhabitants, was called upon to supply the demand. This was practically the foundation of the town's export business in this line, and of its reputation throughout the world.

Such a notable impetus was then given to the trade of Sebnitz that many new factories were erected, and at the present time there are in Sebnitz and neighboring villages no fewer than 330 concerns engaged in manufacturing artificial flowers, leaves, plats and fruits, the largest firms employing from 250 to 1,000 persons. Practically the entire population of Sebnitz is employed in the industry, which affords agreeable and light occupation for women and girls.

A special report on this interesting subject has been received by the department of state, and estimates the total exportation of artificial flowers from Sebnitz to foreign countries other than the United States at over \$1,000,000 per annum. Practically no machinery is used in the industry, though hand presses are employed for cutting out and embossing leaves and petals. Also quite an ingenious device is utilized for making cotton fruits. and an exception to the above statement is furnished by a machine that turns out stems for leaves and flow-

All the rest of the work, such as dyeing, coloring, stemming, shaping, shading, mounting, waxing and binding, is done by hand. Work is paid for by the dozen or gross, and earnings of the workpeople vary from \$7.50 to \$12.50 a month for women to \$8.75 to \$20 for men, according to age, kind of labor, skill and diligence. Children under 14 years of age are prohibited by law from working in the factories.

The making of artificial flowers in Saxony is a household industry, fully two-thirds of all the work being done at home by the employes, who are supplied with the cut materials ready for stemming, shaping, binding, etc. Thus a factory employing 100 persons on its premises will give out work to 300 to 400 people outside. There is hardly a house in the town or its neighborhood where artificial flowers are not made, and even the farmer, who works in the field in summer time, makes flowers during the winter. The tools used for cutting out the petals, leaves, etc., are made in Sebnitz and in Dresden, and they are quite elaborate and expensive, particularly those employed for cutting delicate fern leaves.

WHAT FEAR OF WAR COSTS.

MilMons Upon Millions of Dollars Expended by the Various Military Powers Each Year.

Europe spends annually for military and naval establishment \$1,380,000,000. With our army on something of a war footing, as at present, we have only spent in the last year for the army and navy \$205,000,000. Marked as is the difference of cost, it by no means measures the real weight which militarism puts on the European powers; it is not alone that Europe spends \$4,-380,000,000 a year to maintain the military establishment, but very much more important, from the industrial standpoint, is the fact that Europe takes out of her productive capacity 4,000,000 men. These millions are just in the fullness of their youth, and would be a tremendous factor in industrial production, says Scribner's Magazine. The male industrial population of Europe, men between the ages of 20 and 60, may be estimated at about 100,000,000. To withdraw from productive industry for military purposes 4,000,000 men means a loss of four per cent., and that is an addition to the taxes necessary to raise the \$1,-380,000,000 for annual maintenance of the military establishments. When we perceive the full weight which militarism has hung upon the neck of industry in Europe, we see another enormous handicap which is acting year after year in our favor.

Law Helps Wives,

Husbands in Luneburg, Prussia, must be home at 11 o'clock at night, or pay a fine of about \$2.50, half of which goes to the complainant, who is usually the wife .- N. Y. Sun.

ANOMALIES OF THE LAW.

Some Things Which Cannot Be Stolen and Rules That May Be Defied with Impunity.

In no branch of the law are such curious points to be found or a greater number of anomalies to be met with than in the criminal branch thereof.

It may be news to some people, for instance, to know that there are a number of things in existence which cannot be stolen, such as a corpse, animals ferae naturae, i. e., animals wild in a state of nature (with certain exceptions created by statute), soil of the earth, etc. To attempt to steal nothing would appear, on the face of it, to be an impossibility, much less a erime, but a man indicted for attempting to pick a lady's pocket which was subsequently found to be empty was found guilty of "an attempt to commit theft," though, in fact, there was nothing in the pocket to steal.

Anyone lucky enough to pick up a sovereign lying in the road will be glad to hear that if at the time of finding it he had no reasonable means of discovering the owner of it, and also if he did not at the same time conceive of appropriating it to himself, he will not be guilty of stealing it if he keeps his lucky find, even if the rightful owner is discovered and claims it. .

Most people walking in the country must have noticed on numerous occasions boards or placards posted up in woods, fields, etc., notifying in large letters that "trespassers will be prosecuted," but few are aware that such notices are utterly useless and no one need feel the least alarm the reat, there being no such offense known in criminal law as such a trespais, and a person could never be prosecuted for such an offense. They are, in fact, in the words of the emir at jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, in his well-known work, "Poblek on torts," a "wooden falsehe d," rays London Tit-Bits.

it is a common fallacy to imagine that the crime of forgery consists in ti ming another's name, though, in fact, committing forgery consists in making and uttering any false instrument in writing with attempt to defraud; thus, it may be a forgery to omit a word from a document, and it will be a matter of considerable surprise to many to learn that it is possible for a person to forge his or her own name. A person, however, who fraudulently inserts another's name on a picture, thereby selling it as the work of some other artist, is not guilty of forgery, as a picture is not an "instrument in writing."

The crime of perjury also does not quite "fit in" with the generally accepted idea, which is that if a person, after being sworn on oath to speak the truth, swears falsely, he is guilty of such offense. This is correct, with the important qualification that the fact the witness has sworn to must be material to the cause. Thus, if a witness on being duly sworn gives a false address on being asked where he lived, this, though untrue, would not amount to perjury, as the place where the witness lived would be quite immaterial.

That a person may be guilty of perjury through speaking the truth may seem a curious anomaly, but such, nevertheless, is the fact, as the test of perjury is not whether a person is speaking the truth, but whether he is speaking what he believes to be the truth; so if a witness, for instance, on being asked "What colored tie was the prisoner wearing when you met him?" replied "red," when, in fact, he did not really notice, he would be guilty of perjury, even though the prisoner was, in reality, wearing a red tie when the witness met him.

Numerous other instances of crimes which present curious points similar to the above might be given, and, in passing, persons taking out insurance against burglary might note that this crime can only be committed between the hours of nine p. m. and six a. m.; that breaking into a house by means of an open door or window is not burglary, although entering a house by sliding down the chimney is.

A short reference must be made to a comparatively recent case in which a man not possessing the means to pay entered a restaurant, where he ordered and ate a good dinner; as, however, he was unable to pay for the same he was given in charge and subsequently indicted for "obtaining... goods by false pretenses." The case resulted in the prisoner's acquittal on the ground that he had not been guilty of any false pretenses.

This lucky individual, therefore, had a good meal on the cheap, but we should not advise any enterprising reader to emulate his example. as, although he could not indeed be prosecuted for obtaining goods by false pretenses, it seems that he will be criminally liable under the bankruptcy act for obtaining credit by fraudulent means.

Peanut Men Invade London.

The floury potato and baked chestnut stalls are just now at a discount in the East end. It seems now that a few weeks ago an enterprising American firm, mindful of the great success which has attended the street sales of hot peanuts in the United States, established a street oven for the sale of this delicacy at the junction of Bishopsgate with Shoreditch. The youths of the locality soon showed a decided preference for the crisp peanut, and the single oven venture being a most successful one the firm decided to start other stalls, and in several parts of the East end hot peanuts were dispensed in large quantities.--London Express.

Sweetness That Sours. The aweetness of revenge often sours a man's disposition.-Chicago Daily BACKING A DEBUTANTE.

A Society Miss Who Would Not Enter the Competition Without Plenty of Financial Support.

"Debutanteship is not what it used to be, and the blushing rose bud who does not know how to regularly hustle for attention is going to be left in the heart sickening isolation against the wall."

The veteran chaperon worked off stitches with a huge wooden needle as she talked and knitted a pink and white afghan, says the Boston Globe. "I am referring now to the rushing,

ambitious, exacting, over-crowded, luxurious society of our big cities, in which, according to most conservative estimate, it requires every cent of \$20,000 to put a girl through her first season in a style sufficiently brilliant to command attention and in-

"That is, in actual figures what one New York girl is spending on her own social behalf this year. This girl'has no end of common sense, and she is the only daughter of a rich but not a multimililonaire father, who dotes upon her. She has a pleasant, clever face and agrecable manners, but she knew that they were not of sufficient importance to place her commandingly in our society, so she had a plain talk with papa. .

"She explained that if he would finance her properly she would guarantee to come out, and come out in a manner that would reflect credit on them both, but, if he felt he could only put up money for the usual set of afternoon receptions, hired cabs and modest wardrobe, she would join a few clubs and feature herself among the progressive feminine in-

"Well, it appears that papa was delighted with the business acumen her proposition displayed, and, approving the estimates she had made, he promised to put up the money.

"There was not from the first any doubt as to her success, because she invested at once in an automobile, an opera box, subscribed to all the best concerts, lectures and charity associations, dressed with conspicuous splendor, keeps two horses for use in the park and entertains brilliantly and constantly.

"In three weeks that girl was a figure in society, and the typical debutantes, who sit in white chiffon beside their chaprones, wonder how she contrived to do it, and why their sweet ways and fair faces fail to accomplish the same brilliant end."

TROUBLESOME BEAR CUBS."

The Youngsters Are a Source of Great Annoyance to the Watchful Mother Bruin,

Many hunters of wild animals are great admirers of them, and rarely, if ever, kill a mother save in self-defense, though they often catch, if they can, the little ones and care for them. Bear cubs are a great deal of trouble for their mother, because they will insist on straying away into places where she must often risk her life for their sakes, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Recently a hunter, while on a pleasure tour through the Sierra Nevada mountains of southern California, becoming weary from climbing over rocks and logs, sat down to rest in a grove of pine. He had not been sitting there more than a few minutes when a commotion began in the bushes a few yards in advance. Suddenly out came two cute little black bear cubs. Their shiny coats were rather disordered by their conduct, for they were racing and tussling and biting each other, rolling over and over. Having watched their anties for awhile, the hunter decided to change the game, so, picking up a small stick, with a "whoop" he flung it at them. Immediately they took to their heels, uttering sharp cries as they ran.

To the hunter's consternation, however, from the bushes to his right stepped Mother Bear not in the best of humor, for she had heard her babes' cries. Advancing with mane up and mouth wide open she came to the log lying between her and the hunter. Placing her front feet on the log she did some very fierce growling. Not wishing to receive any harm and also not wishing to kill Mother Bear, the hunter maised his rifle to his shoulder and replied to the animal's growlings by telling her to advance no further and he would do her no harm. Between her threats Mother Bear kept looking for the cubs. Seeing them no more she uttered a fiercer growl than ever before and followed after them. She knew they would escape to safety in a short time, as she had probably taught them to do in case of danger.

Italians in the Church,

The influence of the Italians in the affairs of the church can be better understood when it is known that more than half the members of the college of cardinals are Italians. There are now 67 cardinals, of whom 61 have been appointed by Leo XIII. since he was elected pope, in February, 1878. Of these 37 are from Italy and 30 from the rest of the worldeight from France, seven from Austria, five from Spain, two from Germany, two from Ireland and one each from Poland, England, Portugal, Belgium, Australia and the United States. Three of the Italian cardinals are from Sicily, representing a population of 3,682,766, while there is only one in all America, with a population of 76,000,000. Twenty-two cardinals reside at Rome and are in actual control of the affairs of the church. Of these 19 are Italians and three are foreigners .- Chicago Rec-

NOTES OF THE MODES.

Items on Dress for the Current Senson Gleaned from the Fashion Authorities.

The pretty sleeves seen on many of the full-dress toilets are in many instances but a following up of the artistic styles which were introduced late in the autumn and which will appear on court dresses worn at the coming English coronation. The Alexandra is an elbow sleeve with gauntlet revers of jeweled embroidery, with a wrinkled mousquetaire forearm of mousseline brillante. The Victorian sleeve is bell-shaped at the elbow, and finished with a full-gathered undersleeve of lace or net. The early Florentine model is close-fitting from shoulder to knuckle, with slashings and lacings up the outside of the arm. The Venetian sleeve is slightly puffed on the shoulders, widening somewhat at the elbow, with chiffon undersleeves embroidered in gold threads and gathered with a narrow band of gold-lace insertion, or pearl and gold passementeries. The Gretchen sleeve is slashed and laced also. The Capulet style, of India silk, is close-fitting all its shimmering length, save at the elbow, where it has a pretty Juliet puff of satin or velvet. The ruling idea for street costumes

this season, says the New York Post, is to have the appearance of not being dressed for absolute winter weather, with, however, all the necessary warmth supplied, but so cleverly disguised that it is not apparent to the uninitiated observer. There are interlinings of fine, thin, but protective chamois skin or soft French flannel in the jaunty little Etons and boleros, or waist-portions of the surtouts or Newmarkets. The three-quarter coats have not had the general following that was predicted for them early in the season. The great majority of fashionable women are either clad in a cloth suit with fanciful vest beneath the little jacket-a dress which apparently might be worn in the balmy weather of autumn or spring except for the fur accessories -- or they are enveloped in one of the very fashionable long garments which completely covers the gown.

One of the pretty house blouses for morning wear is made of kid-finished eloth in pale blue, sage green, or Roman red. It has usually a French back tucked to meet in a point at the middle seam, if so preferred, or it is quite plain. The front is tucked on either side in yoke fashion to bring some fulness across the bust, and it opens over a vest of plaited white Liberty satin. The edges are finished with a stitched band of satin or panne matching the cloth. The Napoleon collar, sleeve bands and belt are also of the stitched,

Coats and cloaks continue to run the gamut in regard to length, fit and richness of quality and elaboration. The keynote of the most charming models is the combination of unique effect with elegant textiles. Such superb wraps deserve special and repeated mention, for their like has never been excelled in any age, and they have received the most emphatic praise this season from American connoisseurs and importers. One distinctive feature of the most expensive models is the Robespierre collar, while the graceful open Victorian sleeve with turn-back cuffs or facings of fur or rare lace is another unmistakable mark of the latest winter mode.

DECOLLETE PUZZLED HER.

Embarrassing Question by a Child That Caused a Popular Author Much Annoyance.

Josephine Dodge Daskam, whose stories of children have had such pronounced success, dislikes in real life. the little people of her imagination. The publication of this fact may shatter the ideals of many, who naturally judged from the exquisite understanding of child nature, revealed in Miss Daskam's stories, that the author was aided by sympathy and love in the development of her characters. There is no explanation for Miss Daskam's feeling toward children, excepting that she "just can't bear them"-a womanly reason for an unwomanly

sentiment, says an exchange. On many occasions unfortunately for herself. Miss Daskam has been made the subject of embarrassing remarks by precocious and thoughtless youngsters. An example illustrating this occurred recently. While visiting a former schoolmate, who is the mother of a very bright youngster of six years, Miss Daskam was, one evening. invited to a reception to be given in her honor by the members of a local woman's organization, composed chiefly of single women, with neither desire nor hope of ever changing from maiden to matronhood. The town was of puritanical tendencies

and without social pretensions. At half-past seven o'clock a committee from the woman's club called upon Miss Daskam to escort her to the reception. The latter had been delayed in dressing and her hostess with her little daughter entertained the committee until the guest of the evening should be ready. Finally Miss Daskam came downstairs arrayed in a conventional evening gown ent rather low.

The little tot, who had never seen a neckless dress before, opened her eyes in amazement. Then, in a voice that was distinctly audible to the members of the committee and Miss

Daskam, ahe said: "Mamma, is Miss Josephine dressed to go to the reception, or undressed to go to bed?"

All Doubts Removed.

She-And you will always love me, e ven when I am old and ugly? He-But you can never grow any

older or any uglier in my eyes, darling. -Pall-Mall Gazette.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Japan's foreign trade has in 30 years increased from less than one dollar to nearly seven dollars per capita per an-Dum.

Mount Rewenzori, in equatorial Africa, is about 20,000 feet high, has 20 miles of glaciers and is nearly always cloud covered.

The number of paupers in every 1,000 inhabitants (23.7) in London was greater last December than in the corresponding period of the preceding five Dufing last year Brazil sold Ger-

many \$26,022,354 and brought from her \$5,299,122. In the same time the United States bought from Brazil \$50,073,-437 and sold her \$11.578,119. Civilization is making rapid progress in Madagascar. At a wedding recently

solemnized in the island the native bride and her bridesmaids were dressed In the very latest Paris fashion.

Guben, in Brandenburg, has gone wild on dog flesh. The town authorities have decided that all dogs intended for human consumption must be slaughtered in the public abattoir.

The new dead sea discovered by Dr. Seven Henin, in Tibet, is described as enormous in extent, but so shallow that to navigate it one must wade half. a mile to reach the boat, and must drag the boat harlf a mile before it can be floated with a load. But the most remarkable characteristic is the almost incredible amount of salt. Boats and oars quickly become as white as chalk; even the dress of the rowers soon becomes whitened, while drops of water sprinkled upon a dry surface leave globules like candle drippings.

KITCHEN GARDEN FOR GIRLS.

An Excellent Plan to Tench the Little Ones the Performance of Household Dutten.

One day last summer three bighearted Washington men contributed the funds necessary to start a "kitchen garden" in Georgetown. The outfit was purchased and the school found a home in the parish hall attached to St. John's, under the auspices of the "Girls' Friendly Society" of that church. The object of the instructions given is to teach, in an attractive way, the duties of an efficient housemaid, or helpful daughter of an overbusy house mother, says the Washington Star. The implements are toys, it is true, but the work is most thorough and is done according to positive rules. The pupils range in ages from seven to 12 years, and are eager for each new phase of the work. Patriotism is inculcated by beginning each lesson with the prayer for the president and a "salute to the flag." One afternoon recently, attired in their neat caps and aprons, they gave an exhibition of the progress they had made before the mothers' meeting. The work is all done to music, and most of the rules are embodied in catchy little songs. The exhibition demonstrated the ability of the little maids to build the kitchen fire; to lay the table for breakfast and to wait upon the same throughout that meal; to fold a tableeloth and a handkerchief properly; and to wait on the door; the whole concluding with a simple dumbbell exercise, introduced, as were all the rest, by its own fingle.

Future lessons will teach them how to sweep and dust a room, air and apread a bed; wash the dishes, dolaundry work, etc. Of course no water is used, but the children go through all the motions of filling their dishpans, pails and tubs, while, the irons are heated on an imaginary stove.

A PROBLEM FOR SHOPPERS.

To Wait for the Penny in Change or Not to Wait Is the Question They Sometimes Ask Themselves.

"Do you know what embarrasses me more than anything that can happen?" asked the small woman of her companion as they came out of the shop together, says the Baltimore News, "It is knowing exactly how to acwhen, as just now, I have to wait for one cent in change. I don't want to wait for that solitary penny. It is a weariness to the flesh to stand in a erowded aisle, buffeted by the careless until the little car has been sent up to the cashier, has stayed there sometimes five minutes, and then comes whirling back again. I want to go and get through with my purchases, and I would willingly forfeit the cop-

"But if I hint at such a thing the saleswoman gazes at me superciliously, as if to say: "And who is this humble person who wishes to pose as a Creesus?' Sometimes she remarks icily: 'I prefer that you should wait.' "One clerk even went so far as to

remind me chidingly that if I only took care of the pennies the pounds would take care of themselves. Now, though delirium aupervenes, I remain until I have in my possession the most insignificant of American coins when it is 'coming to me,' as the boys say. Then I go away furious, to find that I have missed my car or am late to luncheon.

"What do you do when the shop & owes you a penny? Do you brave the ? contumely of the saleswoman and stalk grandly out, or do you wait for hours for your dues? Here's a problem that many a shopper has tried to solve. I believe, without success."

An Awful Smoker. The champion smoker of the Brit- it ish army, a private in the Third battalion, Royal Warwickshire regiment, 1had from his youth on regularly conaumed 11/2 pounds of tobacco every week until his regiment was drafted out to South Africa, when the curtailment of his supply almost broke his heart .- Chicago Chronicle.

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