CULTIVATING SUNSHINE.

How It May Be Made to Brighten Our Lives and Banick tabappiness.

Mental sunshine is almost as essential for our physical well-being as it the magic energy of the sun's rays. The sunlight is sometimes hidden by impenetrable clouds, and during a part of every 24 hours the whole world is shrouded in the darkness of night; but, says Good Health, mental and moral sunshine may be always present. for-

"in ourselves the sunshine dwells; In ourselves the music swells.

A certain eastern governor who in his youth had been a shepherd and whom good fortune had raised to a high position, prepared in his palace a room in which were displayed the simple garments and implements which belonged to his humble shepherd life. At regular intervals the governor retired to this room, and for an hour contemplated the mementoes of the low estate from which good fortune had raised him, so that he might not become lifted up and haughty because of his preferment. It is said that the mental and moral discipline to which he thus subjected himself has so beneficial an effect upon his character that he became greatly renowned for the equity and justice which characterized his official conduct. A sagactous writer has suggested that it is a wise plan for everyone to maintain a sort of memory room, or perhaps several such mental apartments, to which he may retire at will for such contemplation as will give him the mental or moral discipline which he 4.18 may require.

One such room that everybody needs is a sunshine room, into which should be gathered the happiest and most felicitous recollections. Here on the walls of memory may be painted representations of the most delightful experiences which one has enjoyed, the most brilliant successes which one has achieved, the most remarkable deliverances from dangers or perplexities, the most striking instances of Providential care and leading. When the gloomy clouds of despair and despondency gather thick upon the mental horizon, one may retreat into his sunshine room, and by the steady contemplation of its memory-treasured glories, may dissipate the clouds and bask in the warmth and light of former days.

It is not always easy to turn away from the contemplation of the present griefs and sorrows of life, and forebodings in relation to those which the morrow seems to have in store for us, to dwell upon the memory pictures of the days gone by, but the power to dothis may readily be increased by practice. A resolute effort in the right direction will accomplish wonders in putting despair and disappointment into the background and bringing to the foreground of our consciousness mental pictures which are radiant with the light of joy and hope and confidence. If there seems little in our own experience which affords food for hopeful and joyful thought, we may find help in recalling and considering the happy experiences of others.

CURE FOR BRAIN FAG.

Por Rest" and "Dr. Common Sense" Are the Best Specialists to Consult.

> . is "brain fag" to be regarded as the distinguishing feature of life inthe new century? Following on this mlarming question, says the London Mail, comes a list of symptoms: Pain round the sockets of "otherwise healthy eyes, exhaustion following upon reading, thinking, or any business excitement, etc.

A physician, in answer to an inquiry, said: "The brain is the most Texquisitely delicate mechanism knewn to us, but 'mechanism' is a brutal word to apply to the thing which can evolve a fiscal policy or a battleship, yet on which a sunbeam, a shadow, or a perfume produces the most profound effects. Yet some Twomen use this delicate machinery as no carter would use a horse: many men do so.

"When the brain is tired it does not say so in words, but in symptoms; then we grumble and call these symptoms 'brain fag.' It is an excellent name. This new disease is as old as the hills, and it is on the increase. There is only one doctor In existence who can cure it. A brainfagged man I knew spent some months going from door to door in Harley street seeking relief and finding none. One day he fortunately "fell down and broke his leg. In came 'Dr Rest' and cured him. 'Dr. Common Sense' is also specialist on this disease, but he is rarely to be found at home."

Iphill Walk for Health.

The best way to get oxygen into the blood is to walk a mile uphill two or three times a day, keeping the mouth closed and expanding the nostrils. This beats all other methods. During such a walk every drop! of blood in the body will make the circuit of the lungs, and stream, red and pure, back to its appointed work of cleansing and repairing worn-out tissues. The uphill walk, as prophylactic and curative measure in many chronic ailments dependent Supon a weak condition of the heart. colungs and blood vessels, would prove invaluable -- Medical Brief.

Home-Tried Lard.

er than that bought, and it requires very little time to try it. Put the flard leaves as they come from the butcher into a pan and let them try out in the oven. This will prevent an edor in the house. While it is hot, add one teaspoonful of salt to each nuart of liquid fard, and cook a few minutes longer. This keeps it sweet. -Country Gentleman

ONE-SIDED CONVERSATION.

Carried On by Telephone by an Amstous Husband Who Was "baari bound."

During the recent snowstorm and tie-up some interesting one-sided conversations were heard over the publictelephone at the Grand Central station, relates the New York Sun. One man became so absorbed in his endeavor to explain the situation that his face got red, and he talked really louder than was necessary.

"What!" he cried, "you don't believe. Now, Liza, can't you see for yourself that this is the worst snowstorm ever?

"Isn't the snow falling hard as it can there at New Rochelle? Then doesn't it stand to reason that it's falling here? It's not far off, New York. Don't be unreasonable. Use your eyes and your_senses.

"No. That's what I said. I can't get there for four hours, or five. No

"Yes. That's what I said. No train.

Everything blockaded. "Don't believe it? Don't be silly, Lize. Of course there is no train. with the snow miles high, and piling up higher all the time. If you could see these people standing back of me, waiting to telephone their wives and sweethearts, you'd know I was telling the truth.

What did I say about sweethearts? Nothing. Didn't you understand? The word. That was all. Telephone their wives and sweethearts.

"Lord! I wish I had never said a word. Come. Be reasonable, Liza. There never was such a tie-up. No. 1 didn't say a single word about sweethearts. I was talking about the tie-

"They are nothing alike, the two words, sweetheart, tie-up, snowstorm. "Now, Liza, hush talking. I wish I could just ask this man back of me to corroborate my statement in regard to the tie-up.

"No. He isn't a pal of mine. No. no. I'm not going out to the theater with him, this evening. I'm going to do nothing but stay right here in this station and wait for the train, I promise you.

"It isn't a put-up job. No, it isn't. I never laid eyes on him before. He's a perfect stranger.

"Liza! Say, Liza, I said he is a perfect stranger. Never laid eyes on

him before. "You don't believe it? Did you ever believe anything I said? Lord! I can't help it, whether you believe me or not, but I'm telling you the truth

this time. "Say, Liza! Liza! Oh, Lord! She's rung off! She's gone!"

RUSSIA'S AIMS IN INDIA.

The Case Is Charged with Coveting John Bull's Garden in Southern Asia.

If the account given of a catastrophe to the Orenburg-Tashkent railway recently given by a correspondent proves true it will be no misfortune from the standpoint of Asiatic tranquillity. This long and costly railway was almost avowedly planned as a medace to Afghanistan and northern India. It could not have any other purpose; indeed, the country through which it passes, after leaving the Aral sea, being chiefly barren land, inhabited by an extremely sparse and nomadic population But commercial considerations never count for anything when any extension of the Russian system of strategic railways engages official minds at St. Petersburg. The scheme was consequently adopted, in spite, it is believed, of some objection on the part of the then finance minister on the ground of the enormous outlay, and, the czar's sanction having been obtained, the work was at once put in hand.

Later on another argument for pressing forward its completion came to the front. It would, said its promoters, shorten the distance to the nearest point of the Chinese frontier by no less than 2,000 miles. After this brilliant discovery money was poured out like water and to water it has returned. That mighty but erratic river, the Syr Daria. through whose valley the line passes. has converted a continuous stretch of 14 miles into a lake 56 feet deep and 30 miles broad. But there is every probability that the inundation will soon assume much greater proportions, as the line passes for 330 miles through country liable to submersion whenever the Syr Daria overflows. It will be good news at Cabul, where the ambitious undertaking, so meaningless, except for war nossibilities, has always been regarded as having for its primary object the subjection of Afghanistan to

Odd Bierele Track. An Englishman has invented a road for bicycle riding which combines within the narrow limits, of a short track the character of every surface encountered in a long ride. A ring is constructed in four sections, with surfaces of wood, asphalt, granite cubes and macadam alternating. The first lessons in the elementary arts of balancing, steering, mounting and dismounting, can be learned on the broad surface that constitutes the remainder of the floor. The novice can next acquire experinence necessary to tackle the riding conditions of an ordinary road by merely traversing the circular track. The contrivance is known as the Zobellne track.

... Work for the Stomach.

For the average healthy man I think there is something to be said in favor of a good meal, even if a trifle heavy now and then. I believe it is a fact that the human stomach, although it is not a gizzard like that of a goose, still does its work better when slightly stretched -just as the lungs work better with deep inhalations induced by bodily exercise in the open sir.—London Tele-

A Florida Senator's Rise and Fall in the Esteem of His Fellow Townsmen.

"Tom" Darby, a former state senator in the Florida legislature from Putnam county is now a prosperous and a popular broker "on the curb," with an office not a thousand miles away from "No. 26," where all the stocks are said to go when they get right cheap and the "crowd" is selling, relates the New York Commercial. Darby is a North Carolinan, but lived in Florida many years, where he had a varied and rather picturesque experience. He is still on the sunny side of 50, and has a well-marked vein of humor. It is a funny story that he tells about the "evolution" of military titles down in the state that grows alligators and oranges and strawberries, and is now said to be held politically by a Standard Oil man-a republican -as in the hollow of his hand.

When Senator Tom was only about 28 years old he had a good-paying sawmill down on the gulf coast close to Cedar

keys. He employed a lot of men, paid them their wages promptly, had a good balance always in a Gainesville bank, was a good fellow withal and very naturally he soon came to be known as "Cap'n" Darby. "I was no 'captain,' " he explains, "but that was the habit of the country and I had to stand for it. Why. even the railroad conductors are 'cap'ns'

Pretty soon he got some big contracts for getting out cedar logs for some of the large lead pencil companies, employed more men, and had a bigger bank balance. Then it was "Major" Darbythe whole county catching on at once.

By-and-by came a big contract for lumber for the "L" road, then building here in New York. More men, bigger mills, longer piers and more schooners loading at them. 'Now it was "Colonel" Darby.

"I got me a good pair of high-stepping mares and a red-wheeled top buggy, in which I drove about a good deal looking after my numerous lumber camps and gangs of men." as the senator tells it now, "and I smoked good cigars, dressed well, talked some politics and read the New York papers. The first thing I knew they were addressing me as 'General' Darby. It was no use protesting. It had to 'go.' And the country papers would now and then interview 'General' Darby-so I was highline all along the gulf and 'up the road' into Alachua county."

Along came a gulf storm one day in the late autumn and the hurricane swept the whole coast to destruction. Next morning "General" Darby's wharves and mills and booms and vessels and logs and sawed lumber were all out in the Gulf of Mexico scattered and lost, and he was \$60,000 poorer than when he went to bed the night before.

He hustled to pull himself together and save the foundation of a new business out of the wreck, but it was uphillwork. He paid all his men their wages in full and let other creditors wait-a proceeding that kept him solid with the people but pretty soon somebody called him "Colonel" Darby one day and in less than a month his title of "general" was a thing of the past. After a fire and a railroad wreck which had still further impaired his fortune it was "Major" Darby again, and about a year and a half after the hurricane all the county people were addressing him by his original title of "cantain"

"Things weren't going very well with me," says Senator Tom, "and one fine day as I was standing in front of the post office reading my mail I overheard a tall cracker say to another, looking in my direction: "That's old man Darby over yander. What do you reckon he'd say if I asked him for a job?"

"That settled me! From 'General' Darby down to 'ole man' Darby inside of two years was too much for me! I quit that country and went up to Palatka and into polities. The 'senator' seems to stick better than all the others, after all."

FOR FACIAL BLEMISHES.

A Few Remedies and Suggestions for the Improvement of

To remove yellow stains from the face, first dry an ounce of rose leaves, add half a pint of white vinegar and let it stand for eight or ten days: then drain off the vinegar and add to it half a pint of rose water. Apply with a sponge and allow it to dry on the face, advises American Queen.

Stains on the neck caused by a black or colored ribbon can be removed by bathing in borax water in the proportion of a tablespoonful to two quarts of water, and by wiping the neck with a lotion composed of one ounce of acetic acid, two ounces of glycerin and three ounces of rose water. If the stain be deeply dyed, a little lemon juice in wa-

ter will be effectual." The diet is usually responsible for a red face. In such cases drink nothing hot, but take cooling drinks, such as lemonade or tea, cooled, but not ice cold. Use neither very cold nor very hot water on the face. Luke warm water is better.

A daily walk of at least two miles will improve a pale or sallow skin. The walk should be brisk, the breathing deep and the exhalations slow.

The Girl Who Lolls. The girl who prefers to loll about reading rubbishly books which make no call. on her mental faculties, absorbing caramels or chocolates she does not require, starves her mind and overfeeds her body at one and the same moment. By doing this she tends to lay on an excess of fatty tissue, which soon robs her youthful figure of any dainty charm it might possess, her digestive organs become deranged, the liver becomes sluggish, and her complexion assumes a sallow tint that adds years to her looks.-Chicago Tribune.

TITLES WON AND LOST. - PAY FOR PRIVILEGES

Americans' . Enterprises in Mexico Are Bled to Death.

Government Officials Are Experts at Extorting Money-Promises Made to Foreigners Never Fuifilled.

The foreigner who contemplates commencing business of any kind in Mexico must first procure permission from the government in the form of a stamped document, obtained after much red tape experience. Fallure to obtain this permission in the manner prescribed by law is fraught with dire consequences to the delinquent, ignorance of the law not being accepted as a plea, says the Chicago Chronicle.

Furthermore, every blank book which constitutes the ordinary business office outfit, ledger, day book, order, sales and invoice book, must be regularly stamped in the government office. Sales and invoice books must be stamped on every eaf. Every bank check drawn must be stamped in accordance with its face value. Bills call for stamps to the extent of three cents for each \$5. For illustration: An invoice made out by one business house on another for \$10,000 must have stamps pasted thereon to the value of \$300, in payment of which cancellation of the stamps must be duly executed. Failure to comply with these regulations, if detected, means the infliction of heavy fines.

The revenue thus obtained by the Mexican government annually is enormous.

The annoyances and at times indigntties which the American must undergo In the preliminary stages of his business career in Mexico are intolerable. The endless round of government employes whose signatures must be obtained is tiresome to a degree. However insignificant the government representative, who at a fixed time must be geen, one must doff his hat on entering the portals of the place, just as the foulsmelling and half-naked peon is compelled to do, and with whom he cannot avoid touching shoulders in such institutions, while the atmosphere of arrogant officialism which is occasionally exhibited makes it a pretty tough proposition for the average American to endure. The American reader of Mexican in-

dustrial literature is informed that concessions of a liberal character will be granted by the Mexican government to all industries and to those who introduce new industries the exclusive privilege for a term of years to manufacture The applicant for these privileges, however, will find that a very different state of affairs exists from that which he has been led to believe. If he have a manufacturing process to patent or needs protection of any kind in the prosecution of his business warranted by law the first thing he will probably experience, unless he engages the services of a high class and usually expensive lawver is that he will be held up for a bribe

Should he refuse to be bled he can be assured that the vindictiveness of the Mexican lawyer will be made strikingly manifest to him in one form or other at some subsequent time. He will be told that no concessions are granted to promoters of enterprises who are not prepared to invest a minimum capital of \$100,000, Mexican currency. This amount being forthcoming, the sole concessions which will be granted are freedom from land taxation for a brief term of years and exemption from the regularly imposed duty on machinery imported for the enterprise in question.

As a guarantee of good faith and in addition to the \$100,000 which as a minimum must be invested, the government demands a deposit of \$5,000 to be retained in the treasury prior to granting the concessions specified. Therefore the small manufacturer of modest capital need expect no privileges or concessions of any kind from the Mexican government, but in the event of his finally succeeding in getting his small plant in operation-many fail in the fort—he can confidently count upon being taxed every two months in a sum regulated by the volume of business his books show, the minimum amount being \$30.

In the event of the enterprise proving unprofitable the tax is exacted just the same. Regularly appointed government. officers inspect the books for the purpose of determining the amount to be taxed fines being unfailingly inflicted. if the amount is not paid on the exact date specified and augmented in alarming proportions for each day of neglected or postponed payment.

The foreigner who, on the strength of introducing a new manufacturing industry into the country, and with ideas formulated as a result of perusing Mexican railroad literature, formally applies to the government for the exclusive privilege of manufacturing will be promptly informed a monopoly or exclusive privilege in any line of industry. in Mexico is against the law, and therefore will not be permitted. The principle of rendering illegal a

monopoly in any line of business is a commendable feature of a government. but these facts should not be concealed by railroad and newspaper concerns for selfish or other purposes. The truth should be told.

Guide to Flattery. When you find you are to meet a man who writes, get hold of something he has written and, by diligent study, commit enough of it to memory so that when you meet him you may quote it, apparently by accident. And he will think you are worse.—Baltimore American.

Beavers in Germany. Beaveers are not quite extinct in Germany. A few colonies exist along the Elbe but they are small, and, although well protected, do not appear to increase in numbers.

LCOWBOYS OF DUDE RANCH.

Plant for the Reformation of Rapid Young Men of the East in North Dakota.

Many a son of a well-to-do family in the east will read with interest the announcement that the Eaton ranch at Medora N. D. once well known as the "dude ranch." has been sold. The nurchaser of this property is a New Yorker, reports the Sun

The ranch is situated at the crossing of the Little Missouri river, along what is known as the Custer trail. The first owners, the Eatons, came from Pitts-

For a number of years they engaged in the buying of wild animals, such as bear, elk and deer, for eastern parks and menageries. It was a profitable occupation, buffalo being carried for a time as a side line.

While one of the Eatons was paying a visit to his home in the east an old friend asked him, as a personal favor, to take charge of his younger son, as wayward youth, in the hope that in the west, away from metropolitan temptag tions, he might make a man of himself. Eaton readily agreed.

This gave him an idea as to the possibilities of the dude traffic Many eastern families of wealth had sons who were giving them more or less anxiety and worry at home, and a summer in the west appealed to them as a good thing. Thereafter, the Eatons looked out for such visitors

The young men looked upon it as a great lark, and came west in droves The Eatons boarded them, furnished them with horses, guns and all necessary accourrements and organized personally conducted excursions in the way of hunting, range riding, round-ups and

the like. Upon the ranch they erected a great, long building, divided by partitions into small rooms, in each of which were a bunk and whatever furniture was necessary. This became known to the cowboys as the "dude pen," and here the visitors slept.

Sometimes one summer was enough for them, but some of them remained. secured capital from home and to-day are among the substantial man of the state. They were a constant we are of amusement to the cowboys of the range, largely from their fondness for immense hats, big revolvers/ rattlesnake; belts and leather "chaps" Handreds of young men got their only

taste of the life of the range on the Eaton ranch, but in time the supply of young men ran short and in recent years the place has been devoted to the mice or less prosaic life of the region. The place brought \$80,000.

THE VESUVIAN TROLLEY LINE. Tourists May Now Visit the Volcand's Crater Without the Trouble of Climbing.

Modernism has made no more remarkable stride of late years than around the tamous volcano who nonce showered dow, and lava upon the cities of Pomped and Herculaneum. A new electric railway has just been completed by which the traveler can now reach the smoking crater of Vesuvius in a comfortable car. The new line starts from Pugliano at the base of the voicano and within a short custance of the shore of the Bay of Napids. The trip from Naples itself can be accompaished in an electric tram car and the old cable valiway up the cone has itself been, electrified so that practically the whole journey from Naples to the cone can now be made by electrical propulation

The new railway has been constructed by the world-famous firm of Sook, who have worked the cable railway up the some for the past 15 years. The total length of the railway is just over four and on ... half miles. It is built up of Three sections, the first and third of which have ordinary smooth rails, the second section having an additional cog rail. The first section of the railway passes through a invely vine-blad zone on which are grown the grapes which make the famous ."Lacrima Christi" wine. The houses are gradually left behind as one approaches the second section. This section is the steepest part of the journey, the cars, which are self-propelling on the easier gradients. being here disconnected from the current and pushed up the slope by an electric locomotive with two motors and elaborate brake attachments.

The power station is situated at the lower end of the steep section and a large hotel at the upper station, known as the "Hermitage," from the terraces of which splendid views can be obtained. All the way up the steep section the line is hordered with verdure, and the "Hermitage" is itself, embowered in greenery, but on passing this point a sudden change occurs. The true nature of the mountain shows itself without any veneer of vegetation to cover its ashy sides. Fields of brown lava stretch away in all directions as the car mounts to the bottom of the funicular railway which carries the traveler almost to the lip of the crater itself. A few more paces and one has reached the szene of horrid activity which has burled cities in the past and may yet bury them again in the future. Puzzled the Natives.

Trill a couple of decades ago the fur trade between Japan and Russia. was entirely in the hands of one American firm. Once a year its representaive passed through Siberia on the way to Nishni-Novgorod, returning to Japan by way of the Suez canal or America. The Siberian natives were greaty puzzled at always having him artwe from the east and never returning to them from the west. A True Artist.

"He has the true artistic instinct." "How does he know it?" "He always asks more for his pictures."

than anybody is willing to give."-Express Gazette.

DIFFICULT TO MOVE

Pianos Carried Across the Andes on Backs of Natives.

Instruments Lugged Many Miles Gree the Mountains at Small Cost -How the Job Is Done.

Moving day in some portions of South America is attended with far more inconveniences than it is in the cities of the United States, according to a gentleman recently returned from that region. "Just imagine," he says, "being 🎠 able to have a plano carried over 300 miles for a ten dollar bill, and that, too. by way of difficult paths over mountains 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. And yet that is possible in Ecuador and other of the countries traversed by the Andes mountains.

"The planos are carried by the natives; who, aithough seldom weighing more than 140 pounds and rarely being over five feet five inches in height, will carry as much of a burden as a burro, and sometimes more. It is a common. sight in those countries to see one of these little fellows, with a load weighing fully 200 pounds suspended from the back of his neck, going along at his peculiar jogging gait, at the same time urging forward a burro.

"The regular price for carrying a plane from Guavaquil, on the Pacific coast, to Quito, the capital of Ecuador. a distance of 320 miles, on the other side of the Andes, is 20 sucres, which is equivalent to about ten dollars in United States money. To engage the men to take the plane to Quite is a comparatively easy task, as there are always . hundreds of them lounging about the principal square in Guayaquil

"All you have to do is tell the first native you meet of your desire, and he will immediately call together a dozen of his comrades, as willing and eager to undertake the long, arduous journes as if it were for two blocks instead of over meanly 400 miles of the most difficult. desolate and God-torsalien country on the face of the earth.

"The men will quickly secure a pole 25 feet long and about five, inches in diameter, of tough lamboo wood, to the middle of which they will strap the piano in such a way, that about eight feet of the pole wil project from each end. Then six plen will take their places. at either end, swing the pole on their shoulders and away they go at a dog trot on their long trip

"The first 7" miles between Guayaoutl and the mountains is through a low, level country, and this section is: covered in little more than two days. But after this country is passed the route lies through the main range of the Andes, continually going up grade for 240 miles before they reach the top

"This 246 miles is traveled along narrow paths which at their very wheest are not over 39 inches, frequently narrowing down to 18. At intervals of about 256 feet are passing places about five feet wide and 20 feet long. These paths for mile after mile run along ravines of tremendous depth, where the misstep would send one down 1 000 feet for more. Sometimes the parts are just . bare's wide enough to get the giano through

"When the day's fourney is finished. the men make preparation for their simple meal, which usually is nothing more than flour mixed with water until it reaches the consistency of custard. This flour is carried in horns, which are glung over the back after the style of a funter's herr. And it is endoed of this aind that these natives live, year in and

year rut "After this meal they lounge around. talking and smoking digarettes, until nightfall, when they throw themselves on the ground for their night's rest, for they never sleep in a bed from one year a and to the other.' Nearly all the natives are of mixed blood-Indian and Span-

"There is no way of taking the pianos to the interior except by this method. On the other side of Quito, toward the Atlantic, lies another range of the Andes, which is almost as high as the one to the westward and still harder to traverse. After crossing the mountains. loward the east lies an unexplored wild thousands of miles in extent

"It will take at the lowest 12 days to carr, a piano from Guayaquil to Quito. Each man will receive about seven cents. a day, or 85 cents for his work for 12thys, and out of this he must provide his own provisions. If they are lucky they may get another load back to Guavaquil.

"Nearly every article of modern use comes from the coast, as comparatively nothing is manufactured in the mountains. Large mirrors and huge pieces of furniture have been brought over these narrow mountain trails in the same manner as the planos."

Against Destiny.

Why is a bottle of wine broken on a ship before it is launched? It is for the reason that made Polycrates throw his ring into the sea -- to give misfortune its share. They say to misfortune: "We give this to you. Be satisfied with it. Take our wine and rake nothing else." It is the reason that impels the faithful! Jews to break a cup at their wed fing coremony. It is a poor man's scalt against destiny's

Few Wagons in Syria. Carts, wagons, drays, trucks, eer , are not employed largely in Syria and Palestine. On the farms a wagon of any description is hardly ever seen. Grain is brought in on the backs of camels and donkeys. Defivery wagons are unknown. in Syrian cities.

Coals of Circ. Gladys-Men are such concelted things! Why, one may see them asy time gazing at a looking glass.

Tom (meaningly)—Yes, but it's ais ways a good-looking lass. -N. Y. Tunes.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS