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46.80 (2-5)

LIBRARY FINES ARE LARGE.

of Canaderable Income to

City Institution.

De you ever forget your library book must the two-week limit has expired must then have to pay a fine for the delay? If so you are not the only care-base person in the city. Last year there were enough like you to make the fines in the public library amount to \$7,-\$27.06. The individual amounts varied from three cents to over a dollar, says the Chicago Tribuna.

... "I want to renew my book said a immail boy the other day

"Twelve cents fine," said the young woman at the deak, after complying with his wants. The boy's Jaw stropped.

"But I couldn't get down the other way," he protested, "and yesterday was a holiday, that oughtn't to count, and mather says it was due on Saturday."

The young woman took out her calender and proved that Friday was the day on which the book was due.

"Haven't you the money with you?"

she asked.
"No," was the shame-faced answer.

Many believe as this youngster and his father did that the time limit is two weeks and a day, whereas the book is due on the last day of the two weeks. Their fine is therefore the min-timum of three cents, but they disliks to pay it just the same. Others imagine also that renewing a book after the time has expired takes away the fine, and are greatly vexed and often leave the book when they find renewal does not excuse.

Not one person in a thousand pays a fine courteously, and the young women whose business it is to take these fines, has a discouraging view of human nature

Man nature

Not long ago a young woman whose

book was overdue claimed that she had

paid her fine and told her guarantar

so. He wrote into the library suggesting that a record of all fines be kept

to prevent such misunderstandings.

When he was assured that such a record existed and that the disputed fine

was entered in it he paid the money

with an apology.

It is difficult to say whether people make the fined is a series a form of punishment, because the money seems mo unprofitably spent or because of that curious human instinct which makes little expenditures worse than the little expenditures worse the little expenditures worse than the little expenditures worse than the little expenditures worse the little expenditures worse the little expenditures worse the little expenditures wors

Women are most apt to make excauses. They have so many reasons why they were unable to come down before. "Ellen was sick," or "It was the girl's day out. In the end, of scourse, they pay, but more grudgingly than men. The number of men fined is about equal, though it is claimed in their justification that they are often paying for wives and sisters. Men are prone to argument on the subject of rights and wrongs of fines. So dear to some of them is this freedom of speech that they will use \$6 worth of time in scontesting a six-cent fine and-pay it in the end!

Fines are quite distinct from damages or losses. If a book is misplaced and finally lost the fine and the cost of the book both must be paid. Should wotice be given immediately when a hood disappears a time limit for search is allowed. Should the missing book he paid for and afterwards he found the money is refunded. Even when a fine exceeds the price of a volume it has to be settled.

By dividing it appears that 678 years' delay are paid in one year, or a little less than two years every day. What wonderful people some of us wight be if we ould gather all of that wasted time!

SWINDLING IN FRANCE.

Claver Rogues Have Found a New Pield for Operations in the Automobile.

Le Journal, of Paris prints some paragraphs relating to swindling in the French republic. For some months past hotel keeps rs have been the victims of a somewhat complicated but effective swindle, in which the name of a London physician has been used. The victim first receives a letter from London, purporting to come from the physician, inquiring for terms for rooms. The physician's wisiting card is inclosed the physician's weal address being crossed out and another substituted in handwriting Another letter follows saying that the writer engages the rooms and will arrive on a given date from a fiwiss resert which The intends to visit first. As the data for the physician's arrival brawe mear the Sofelkeeper gets a third emistic dated from Lausante or some other town in Switzer, and appounding that his autowant the has been sent or from London. make the to deplet they case book after. if it is in way station .

The text step is a none from an alleged from a Leondon stating that the antonic. Solic has been disparenced. A day on two extent the bot-likepen receips a grother communication from a costonic official has been established to be always to payment of from Step 18. The arrowall is sent in This issue meet the solid to be very description in and has an official aspect. But the bot-likeper mesers is still a short in and has an official aspect.

Heciting History

Signatures I trie who was to that prompted you thou? The ard some one as sport that tute to you districts Please make I expect to make istory top official use to London.

Beastly Wade, Donscher Know. Cho y Loedeve yourd marry theleg. west find on earth. Now own up. win.j.

Ella Oh Choffy, this is so sudden! Com. Cuts.

SALMON IS WASTED.

Tons of the Fish Thrown Away in Alaska Fisheries.

Only the Bellies Are Saved, Leaving About Six-Seventh of the Fish to Be tant Aside as

A steamer bound for Seattle touched at this place a day or two ago to take on a lot of saimon, which had been put up by the salteries here. One of the passengers chanced to notice that the barrels which were being raised on board were labeled "salmon beilies." He saked an officer of the ship what was done with the rest of the fish, re-

ports the New York Tribune.

Often it is thrown away," was the reply. I have seen thousands and tens of thousands of pounds of good salmon thrown into the sea."

"Why isn't all the fish used?" was the natural question

"In the canneries it is," answered the officer, "but in the salterles they often pack only the bellies. You see, it takes a lot of money to start a cannery. You have got to have a big building and expensive machinery for cleaning, boiling and packing the salmen. So a good many men with small capital start salteries. They clean the fish by hand, cut out the bellies and pack them in barrels with ealt. You see this doesn't require any big or expensive plant. The bellies are considered the choicest part, and they bring better prices in Seattle than the rest of the deb would."

"But wouldn't it be just as easy to sait the rest of the saimon, too?"

"Yes, it would, but there isn't so much money in that. The fish are so plentiful that while they run you can catch all you can handle. The salteries work all their men as many hours as they can in the height of the season, and they find it must profitable to

hardle only belies."

"How much of the fish is wasted when

this is done?"

"About six-sevenths. I have seen them throw away 25 pounds of good meat of a king salmon, and salt only the belly, which weighed maybe four pounds."

"Then there's enough salmon wasted every year to feed all the poor of Seattle, I suppose," said the passenger.

Yes, if you could only get it to them. For that matter, you could make your fortune a hundred times over if you could only deliver some of these Alaska glaciers in the states free of charge."

In spite of the prodigality in the use of salmon, it is generally believed that the supply will never run short. The United States treasury department has issued regulations for the artificial propagation of fry by the owners of canneries, but complaint is made that the task is an exceedingly difficult one. A few hatcheries are in operation, but the canners are handicapped by not having experts to run them. The work requires a certain scientific knowledge and skill, which are not always to be commanded. At some of the canneries there are no bodies of fresh water suitable for propagating the fry.

AUTOMOBILE MAKES PACE.

Horaeless behicle tids the Famous
Trotter, Crescens, in Breaking Becord.

Every day new uses are being found for the automobile, but it remains for Dayton, O, to demonstrate a new and most peculiar activity for the machine steed. There a few weeks ago, a torring car was used effectively as pacemaker for Creceus, the famous. Ohlo trotter, says the New York Tribune.

Horses and automobiles have been connected in thought and story from the beginning of the wonder vehicle. When the first practical machines were put upon the market the alarmists cried out: "The horse has run his race. His day has passed. Soon he will become a relic, a curiosity." Even the animals took fright, and for a long time runaways in bunches followed every tooting machine. Then the machines began to break, and the horses had their revenge, though it was one that made them work. They were hitched to the fallen ones, and towed them to the repair shops

It has long been the custom of trying to break records with trotting horses to send a running horse in sulky out ahead or alongside. The owner of Crescens, a Toledo horseman, conceived the idea of adding to the drawing power by running a swift automobile cutside the running horse. Several machines were tried in preliminaries and a steam car was finally selected, on account of the nucley with ewhalp speed could be regulated and because there was no ancient of the selection and the first and the selections and the selections and the selections.

nonsial noise is frighten the horse. The scheme was talked on a half mile track at Dayton in the presence of a growd that packed the groundstand the area was to so after the record for a mile on a half mile track a record of 200%, made to bitroself it Kinesis City on October 24 100%. Miles the Transis the reference here went with the fretter and a new record of 200% was easily to

Air Currents on the Coast

The life of the Coast

And the coast of the Coast

Nath the coast of the case of the coast

And the coast of the case o

war a first, the second cus with a moderate lighthy. A district one converted not a that we feel reconstrain erabance been made, but that a coptive has consider a second second from the cool and any current to the warm outward one at a neighbor 500 to we feel and that a Trea in in 1886, the sea breeze was found up to about 1,500 feet the off increasurement being listing at 1,500 feet of Second. Dines to the west toach of Second. Dines to in that kites would not rise above 1,500 feet in such attendone, when the objects breeze was blowing. Science.

HOW DEER ARE TAMED.

It Is Easily Done If They Are Taken
is fland White in the
Fawn Singe.

Fawns are now losing their spots. These born earliest in the spring have lost them wholly and show a coat of gray mixed with red, a very inconspicuous has Nature takes care of the young deer until they are able to take care of themselves and the present coat of fawns no longer under the guardianship of their dama is one of the hardest things to see in all of the woods, says the New York Sun of recent date.

The deer when half grown is safter than at any other time in its life, for it has as much speed as it will ever have, its protective coloration is nearly perfect and it has not lost the instinct to squat and bide which was with it when it was born, and which it loses almost wholly as it nears full stature. The fawn, up to the time when it takes its place with the fully grown deer, is curiously adept in hiding

It selects instinctively a place where the color of the ground is the color of its hair, drops upon its belly, shrinks until its neck is drawn well in and its chin rests on the leaves and it will lie there while the hunter walks within six feet of it. No grouse chick an hour out of the shell and secreting itself under a leaf at the bidding of its mother, ever lay more closely until danger passed.

Nearly all the fawns captured in the northern woods are taken because of this peculiarity. It sometimes happens that the sharp eyes of the woodsman pick out the crouching animal, and when this is done he has no trouble in approaching near enough to spring upon the fawn and take it in his arms.

Put in a pen it will take food from the hand almost from the first and in a week will be thoroughly a member of the family. Its domestication too, appears to be proof against many temptations to return to a natural state

Three years ago, Hugh Boyd, who runs a little sawmill in Price county. Wis, brought home two female fawns and put them in a pen. They did well and when nearly grown were set at liberty, each wearing a small bell. They stayed about the Boyd place all of that fall and winter.

were frequently seen in the neighborhood of the house. In the fall one of them was shot and killed. Hess, the other one, lived on. This spring she appeared again at the Boyd homestead, still wearing her bell and at her heels was a fawn two days old. She was put into her old pen without trouble. The fawn is now as much at home as its mother.

It is the ready and constant supply of food that keeps the deer faithful to the place of their domestication. In hard seasons they are always near home and the bell on the Boyd deer may be heard tinkling close by on almost any winter night.

FEUDS ARE DYING OUT.

Edweation the Only Solution of Intoward Conditions Among Contending Factions.

According to President Frost, of Berea college, Kentucky, the southern mountaineer, who sometimes rises into newspaper prominence through some feuds, must be distinguished from the "poor whites" on the one hand and the ex-slave-holder on the other.

"As the Basque language survives in the Pyrenees," said President Frost, at Chautauqua, N. Y., the other day, "and 1,000 quaint conceptions of mediaeval ages in the Highlands, so the spirit of fendalism, each man his own avenger, survivés in our southern mountains. The mountaineer possesses a revolutionary ancestry, and maintains the civilization of colonial times. He must not be confused with the 'poor whites.' for he has a large independence of spirit and fortune. Sociologically be is the southerner who owned his land and did not own slaves. This circumstance was of large account in the civil war, putting high 260,000 fighting meninto the ranks that followed the old flag, cleaving the southern confederacy with a great wedge of stubborn loyal-

"Each section the country is subject to special forms of disorder and violation of law, and each section thoroughly reprobates those forms of violence which exist in the other sections

"Of the three forms of law violation-mobs, lynching and feuds—the feud naturally comes first, as the oldest—a survival from mediaeval man. The first feud was between Cain and Abd.

No cause needs to be given for a feud save the absence of restraint. And those restraints which have been gradually gathered about the citizens of the empire state, for example, are still weak in the southern mountains. The vast extent of the mountain reviou of the south was not realized until Beres college mapped it out, connecting the mountainous haskvards of eight states, and named it. Appalachian America."

Ntockholm's Charities.

Strecktooms philanthrope for is, according to an office, report amount to \$10 menors. At our one has too for help and provisions to poor propose and one quarter for treatment of sick and elemention of pear while from Some of the donations go hack to the middle coes, but by far the greater part has been given during the last depends during wood time the country has emerged from powerty to relative prhysperity.

Her Teachle.
Mr. Imperimenta Mary, I have

brought you home a little book on 'How to Cook' May imperunious (sarrastically)...

Mrs. Imperimous. (surrous teally). Thanks, my dear but what I need more in a book on 'What to Cook!" - Comic Cuts.

UNCLE SAM'S GUNNERS.

The Training School in the Washington Navy Lard and Its Course of Instruction.

The old navy yard in this city, where the gunners are trained, is a post with an interesting history, and there have been numerous improvements in its details of work. Not among the least of these is the latest—the school of instruction in ordunare, established for the purpose of obtaining the perfection of gunnery and a thorough knowledge of artillery for seamen.

The school is in a building at the south end of the yard, called the seamen's quarters, where every day young men may be seen engaged in one or another of the duries knowledge of which is necessary to fit a seaman to be a gunner in the United States

This training school for gunners is one into which landsman or men without sea training cannot enter as students. The young man who would enter must serve an apprenticeship in the navy, be qualified to perform the duties of a seaman and he armed with a recommendation from his commanding officer, or he must have completed the course of instruction on a training ship for landsmen and be qualified to perform the duties of a seaman, which are a mere kindergarten to the task now imposed upon him

These involve a course of instruction which stretches into about a half a 'year's length and embraces everything that can be known about guns and naval artillery in the whole calendar of can-

He begins in the coppersmith shop and learns about powder tanks, brazing, soldering, forging, welding and gun construction. He must know where injuries are most likely to occur in a gun and, when injuries are discovered, what action is necessary.

Then comes everything connected with breech mechanism, gun carriages and hydraulics, how to mount a gun and how to dismount and assemble portions of guns. He must know the nomenclature of all mounts and how guns must be held out in a seaway.

He must know all about small arms and machine guns and have a thorough knowledge of ammunition, how to fill the last to care and treservation of or-

dnance material and stores about ships, mixing paints, oils, shellae and score upon score of other matters. When he is found perfect in all this knowledge there is a feather in his hat.

But that is only one course. There is

But that is only one course. There is another school. This is the torpedo school at Newport. Here he must show proficiency in steam—engineering, in electricity, in the construction and management of torpedoes. Then he must become a diver.

One might think that all this work requiring very hard study and rigid discipline would frighten many of the embryo gunners, but the young men stand up to the rack and take their medicine like old shellbacks. Every year a number of them reach the goal and are on the road to promotion to line officers in the service. The road to the top of the ladder is free to all.

But before becoming a full-fledged gunner the applicant must have served as an acting gunner, and this requires that he must have been a seaman gunner, under 35 years old, who has served seven years on board of cruising vessels of the navy, and at least one year as a chief gunner's mate or gunner's mate of the first class, and must be serving as such lunder continuous service at the time of examination. The average of his marks taken from all records must not be key; than 85 per cent, and he must have letters of recommendation from

his commanding officers

When a young man is fortunate enough to reach the pinnacle of acting gumer he goes on probation for a year. Then, if the standards of proficiency are kept up, he receives a warrant as a gunner signed by the president. Then, after six years, he is eligible to appointment as an ensign in his Uncle Sam's navalentice.

Thus far there are but three officers in the navy who have stepped from the ranks of the gunners into the grade of ensign. These are Francis Martin, of Pennsylvania, who is serving with the Asiastic fleet, Louis James Connelly, of Virginia, who is aboard the supply ship Cuigoa, and Henry Bishop Soule, of Ohio, who is on duty aboard the first-class battleship Wisconsin. There are others serving as ensigns who have not received their commissions, as they are subject to examination.

Competent naval officers—of course at naval officers are considered personations of competency or they well into be graduates of the Naval and my—are in charge of the seaments zumery school, and the discipline is equilives rigid as that enforced aboard ship or at Annapolis A- if the anatemy, a certain number of demerit marks will be fatal to a continuance in the service

Mohammedans and Puek.

'A re at traveler in somalifand gives

the following curious incident showing the Mohammedan hatred for pigs: "We shot two wart hogs, one a particularly his boar. Alan wished to keep the rusks. her of course, tone of the Somalis. er a distorbiblishe function animal. At ternal finder of two ropees induced the M limin woman to hop the tusks outwith a hatchet. Even then she would not touch them, and with the help of two stolks, which sho used fine a pair of tongs, put them on a cause! Then there was a long dispute about the hatchet. No one was I too hit, it had been defined. Of ourse, this was pure ad tail in and playing to the gallery on the ayab's part. At him e with her native tribe she would have gorged all the pig she could get. But a flattered the Somalis, and we marelied off the ayah. holding the hatchet at arm's length as if it were going to bits her."

FALL WRAPS AND HATS.

Same of the Later Designs and Vanctes for Poliswers of the Fushions,

Many of the new wraps, especially those designed for evening wear, appear in variations of the old-fashioned dolman shape. Some of these are merely wide capes with sleeves introduced in the folds of the garment. A very elaborate evening wrap is made of white broadcloth heavily embroidered with chenflie and lined with satfu. As ample stole, embroidered suitally, extends to the kness in front, while the wrap itself falls but little below the hips in front The back consists of three square cape-Hke pieces, stitched together and falling to the knees. The shortness of the front. compared with the back of the garment gives a fine, rippling effect to the cape sleeves. The wrap has a high stock collar of blue satin a row of pearl buttens set cluse together seeming to fasten the coller. It is a rouch of color which adds to the beauty of the garment, says the New York Post, a

the New York Post.

Broadtail cloth, wonderfully like the fur itself, furnishes the material for another white evening wrap. This one is a coal made quite full around the bottom. It is three-quarters length and is lined with white tuffets. There is a deep cape and stole of white cloth in a cut-out pattern, heavy white sitk out-lining the design. The flowing sleeves have deep cuffs of the cloth. There is a band of narrow blue Persian trimming introduced in the stand-up collar, and this extends down the froat of the garment just inside.

ment just inside

Deep brown silk fringe trims a cape
and stole of very dark blended, mink
in fact, about half the fur capes and

shoulder pieces are trimmed with fringe. The hate intended for wear during the next three months, or until winter sets in, are almost invariably small. Toques and turbans predominate, and there are many three-cornered effects. All these are mounted on bandeaus which raise them well up on the head. A peculiar shape seen a great deal must have been suggested by the late cup races. It is almost a perfect boat shape, the pointed or bow end extending over the face and the stern flattened down over the hair in the back. As a rule than hate are trimmed there in the ard

are made of elab rately maniposited materials, silk, velvet, braids and ribbon. A black hat in one these shapes departs from the rule., It is made of silky felt, something like a man's elik hat with the surface brushed the wrong way. The interior of the boat is filled with a large shaded pink ostrich feather.

A brilliant little turban is made entirely of blue velvet rose-shaped petals, rather loosely sewn, and yet having a trim appearance. The only trimming is a very large green parrot which is attached to one side of the turban, ai-

most covering it.

Birds trim the majority of hats. If the Audubon society had not been so successful in their protective measures, the shopper would have reason to fear the almost complete extinction of bird life to trim this season's millinery. In fact, practically all the hirds and feathers worn nowadays are manufactured products, common fowls furnishing the ma-

JUSTICE SHAW'S GRAVITY.

Unenfield by an Occurrence That Set The Supreme Court Sudience to Roseing.

Chief Justice Shaw, though very rough in his manner, was exceedingly considerate of the rights of poor and friendless persons. Sometimes persons unacquainted with the ways of the world would desire to make their own arguments or would in some way interrupt the business of the court. The chief justice commonly treated them with great consideration. One amusing incident happened quire late in his life. A rather disaipated lawyer who had a case approaching on the docket one day told his offile boy to "Go over to the supreme court and see what in theil they are doing." The court was hearing a very important case in which Mr Choate was on one side and Mr. Corris on the other. The bar and the court room were crowded with listeners, writes Senator Hoar, in Scribner's.

Senator Hoar, in Scribner's.

As Mr Curtis was in the milist of his argument, the eye of the chief justice caught sight of a young urthin ten of eleven years old, with yellow trouser's stuffed into his boots and with his cap on one side of his hoad, gazing up at him. He said, "Stop a moment, Mr Curtis". Mr. Curtis stopped, and there was a profound silence as the audience saw the audacious little fellow standing entirely unconcerned.

"What do you want, my bov" asked the chief justice.

Mr. Pooled me to come over here and see what in hell you was up to was the reply. There was a dive at the unhappy youth by three or form decuties in attendance and a rear of laughter from the authorie. The boy was decided. But the gravity of the ord chair justice was not disturbed.

Peach Cream

Cut one quart of very ripe peaches into small pieces, sprinkle with sugar and set in the ice hox. Thicken a part and a half of milk with a little arrow root or cornstance sweeten well, add one pint of team and freeze. When it begins to stiffen turn in the peaches and knish freezeling. Washington Star.

Grape Catsup.

Stew fire pounds of grapes over a slow fire until soft; then strains through a slove, to the juice add 2½ pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful of cirnamon, one tablespoonful of all-spice, one tablespoonful of salt, one pint of vinegar. Boil until thick, then bottle. Excellent for cold meats and game - Good Literature.

THE HONEST INDIAN.

tions as Well as for the Large.

The honesty of the Woods Indian—that is, the Indian of northern Canadas—is of a very high order. The sense of mine and thine, says Mr. Stawart Edward White, in the Outlook, is strongly forced by the exigencies of the north woods life. A man is always on the move. It is impossible for him to transport all his goods. The implements of winter are a burden in summer. The return journey from distant shores must be provided for by food stations. The solution of these needs is the cache.

And the cache is not a literal term at all. It conceals nothing. Rather toes. it hold aloft in long-legged prominence, for the inspection of all who , are, what the owner has seen fit to less a behind. A heavy platform hist enough from the ground to frustrate the investigations. of animals is all a resputed. Visuni coricealment is gane, or lary, because in the north country a confid is sacred. On it may depend the ite of a man. He who leaves provisions must find them on his return, for he may reach them starving, and the length of his outjourney may depend on his cortainty of relief at this point on his in-journey, So men passing touch not his hoard. for some day they may be in the same case, and a precedent is a bad thing.

Thus in parts of the wildest countries of northern Canada I have unexpectedly come upon a birch canne hanging upside down between two trees; or a whole bunch of snow-shoes depending beneath the fans of a spruce; or a tangle of steel traps thrust into the crevice of a tree root; or a supply of pork and flour swathed like an Exyptian mummy lying in state on a high bier. These things we have passer by reverently as symbols of a people's trust in

The same sort of honesty holds in regard to smaller thinks. I have never hesitated to leave in my camp firearms, fishing-rods, utensils valuable from a woods point of view, even a watch for money. Not only have I never lost anything in that manner, but once an Indian lad-followed me some miles after the morning's start to restore to me

Mr. Mr. Donald, of Branewick House, once discussed with me the system of credits carried on by the Hudson Bay company with the trappers. Each family receives an advance of goods to the value of \$2.00, with the understanding that the dabt its to be paid from the season's catch. "I should think you would lose a

easier than for an Indian to take his \$200 worth and disappear in the woods. You'd never be able to find him?"

Mr. MacDonald's reply struck me, for the man had 20 years, trading eape-

good deal "I said ... Nothing could be-

rience
"I have never," said he. "In a long woode life, known but one Initian har"

THE "YIDDISH" DIALECT.

ness Transactions.

Card by Rebrews in Russia to Mys-

Now and then we hear the question:
TWhat is Yiddish?" There are accounts of the Yiddish theater and of hooks written in that doles i, and the Walhington Post now gives a lefing tion of it suited to the popular mind. The form is one that almirs considerable laritude. The Jews now living in Russia are descindants of those who emigrated there from Germany several centuries and At that time these people spoke an imperfect and rather debased German, which originally differed little from the local

dialocts of the middle Rhine. Although they used the Hebrew tongue in their synapogues, they took to writing in Hebrew characters the German, which made their popular speech. Thus they not only mystified the Russians, but kept their business transactions secret. The tongue was called Yiddish, from the German Judisch.

The system of writing one innguists in the characters of another is more or less widely in use outside of Yiddish. Some of the Russian Jews who have settled in this country write English in Hebrew characters. It often happens that while the unlearned classes of a country can master a spoken language not their own, they are incapable of using the written alphabet. So it may happen that even if a German creak French to perfection be move employ the German instead of the Roman characters when he sets it down.

One but it sent to the state depart, ment not long ago proved that has one; plete puzzle. It was writed in the Greek alphabet, but when the trunglater began to spell it out he found. the language quite unlike, molecus Greek. Finally it was subplifted to at Greek merchant, who was well upon to the ways of the oriest, and he at once. explained it as merely a Prepublish for written in Greek characters. To him it was a simple proposition, for letters written in Greek by Turks. with Tuckish characters, and an Armenian with Greek characters, had been a commonplace of his daily housement it termous pass Yoldish is an injurient language

because it embodies so mm h of redistory of the wan bring and Indies. Jews Its latest and highest I terary development is the postry of the American Jew Morris Rosenfeld

Can't Bestow Frenk Sames

The registrars of the depar media in France have notified parents that the only names which an legally begiven to children are those included in 'Wichurch calendar and the names of illustrious med, and on an impourable.' N. Y. Son.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS