Is No Cash.

Moreigners and Farmers in Chicago and det Supplies and Accommodations in Exchange for

l'reduce.

** b. n. the other day, a woman passenmer un an Elston avenue car, finding herwithout change, paid her fare to the emandactor by giving him a can of toimmediacs, and the story got in the papers, was much astonishment and not m water laughter, says the Chicago Tirb-

Fet thousands of dollars's worth of Markaces is done in Chicago every year argumen the same terms, and many a tranmarkion which would swamp some cash mines is carried out without the exmanditure of a nickel. The custom, which meeply imbedded in some parts of Charago, rose in one of two ways.

At the office of City Sealer Quinn, where weights and measures are known Dooks, it is said that the habit of Buster comes to Chicago from New Eng-A man who has a hotel out in Manualee avenue, and who is the center. atrading population in which money is seldom used, said that he believes the Marker and exchange custom, as used in Thirmy came in after the Chicago fire mad was a product of those disordered

as out in Milwaukee avenue, toward Mouning, down in Blue Island, and westnear Hawthorne and Clyde, that parech of this moneyless commerce is carposed out. Yet so close to town as Haymarket square many deals are put mough without the necessity on the part of either the buyer or the seller of metting his hand in his pocket.

Money among some parts of Chicago's componition population is used solely a medium of saving. In some parts the Italian and Chinese quarters a challer spent means that \$10 or \$20 have ween laid away. Many of these residents Chicago are transients. They look Sward always to the time when they go into the ticket office and buy package back to their native land.

In the businesses in which they are exaged here they usually have little capital except their labor invested. They fruit or brooms or rugs or they shine milions or do laundry work or sell ten in mail quantities: It follows that never int one time have they much money on Band for spending purposes.

They out their living expenses down maminimum. Those industrious statisthrong who calculate to the penny on Money a family can live on \$3.50 a week mand who indulge in similar mathematical Monts, would be surprised to see how manay thrifty Greeks or economical Italcan live healthfully and happily moreough a day which has seen only a bit of dry bread and a piece of bacon as its Bladle luxuries

These people, who but tarry withfumar gates, always live in neighborhoods which are populated mostly by their Bellow countrymen. When they need whathes they get them from the man whose relatives they knew in Naples or Trines it is the same.

They deal, many of them, with their men people, and not always for cash. "They have something, some part of their stock, or some share of their labor, . which they willingly exchange for what the other man has.

This trading among some strata of the milens is done for the most part without use of money Most of the money mat comes in is put into the chamois main bag, which is kept back of the Prope pan-1 in the walls, under the board. massier the bed or in the safety deposit remailt, which is sometimes the only thing **#**which money is actually paid.

But Americans who have lived here all Wheir lives, and who expect to die here, co not always pay money for what they get In a larger way they are like the woman in the Elston avenue car who mald a can of tomatoes for car fare. Many and them are farmers. They drive into them in the morning with a load of prod-Their first stop is at the hotel. Mever at a downtown hotel, but at one those countless "farmers' homes" or "Farmers' rests" that dot many of the

The hotel keeper often does not make ment his bill in dollars and cents. He lets farmer but his wagon and his horses the hotel shed and he charges him so many pecks of apples or so many bushof corn.

While the farmer is out selling his produce his wife, or perhaps his daughres, may be trading needlework or butmer for some article which is needed out men the farm. Most of the money that is served comes into the farmer's family. It's not go out of it.

It is use ess to deny that hundreds of prosperous farmers who come into town each day spend money and spend it freey But the percentage of those who wantior afford money and who exchange grather than sell or buy is high. Even meany of those who have bank accounts perfect to do business in the old was and Seep their money for themselves

That this custom is mether the result extendly of foreign non of rural environmornt it is only necessary to turn in this mager to the for sain or exchange commu-Thefe will be found the advertisements at many try bried men and women who wave some possession for which they wast another. Money is not the nub of the e transactions. They are cases of mornine barrier and exchange.

In the Forest.

They were bunting chestnuts: "Thear me." said the pretty girl "it

to chilly, I wish I had something

"I'll let you have my coat," spoke up gallant young man. "Perhaps just tes steeve would do "

And then even the dogwood leaves marned red - Chicago Daily News.

MISTAKEN GOLD HUNTERS.

Those Who tre So Intent I pon the Quest That They love Much of ... Life's Beauty.

A few years ago there died in San Francisco a man who, after a lifetime of toil and danger, finally made his fortune in the Alaska gold fields. His story is told by Mr. Jack London in the Atlantic Monthly.

Born in Maine, he was only 16 when he began his wanderings, to Montana first, then to the Alaskan Panhandle. then-the north still calling him-over the terrible Chilkoot and down into the "Mysterious Silent Land." That autumn he returned over the pass in a blizzard, "with a ran of a shirt and a handful of raw flour" But the next spring he went back over the pass, and the next; and the third he went to stay. He was not going to return again until he brought his gold with

h.im. For eleven years, through almost incredible hardships, he toiled on. Then his long quest was ended: with the gold for which he had spent his life he went down to San Francisco. To live? But he never learned how to live with gold. To die, planning to the very last a return to the old trail

A strange, wild, and story it seems,

read by the fireside. Yet are there not other gold-hunters all about us? Men who toil through years to "lay by" enough to enable them to enjoy themselves at last, only to find when the task is accomplished that the unused power of joy has atrophied; women who deny themselves everything to gain their children some special advantage, only to realize in anguish that in the crowded years they have lost the children themselves; young people who, in the eager following of their ambitions, neglect the small gifts of the quiet ways-are not these all, in their different ways, gold-hunters? But the gold of life does not lie hidden in any mines-it sparkles in tiny sands all along the common path of every day. He only who gathers it bit by bit from daily duties and pleasures and opportunities and friendships will find himself the possessor of the real treasure at last.

GENIUS AND SEX.

to Men Mone, as This Will Prove.

alt is a mistake to suppose that the gentler sex is lacking in inventive genius. The records of the patent office prove the contrary. Some 15 years ago a controversy on this point grew so hot that the then patent commissioner had the records of his office searched for the purpose of making an accurate compilation of the pertinent facts as to the inventive faculty of womankind as shown in the work of his office. The resuit was the preparation of a pamphlet containing the names of all women to

whom patents had been granted. There were less than 3,000. Since that time two more pamphiets have appeared, showing that the total number of inventors belonging to the weaker sex does not exceed 8,000. Since the last of these was issued the names of perhaps 3,000 have been added to the

The whole number of patents granted in the United States to date is 736,046. Of course, many pare: have been issued to the same man, men like Edison. and George Westinghouse holding hundreds of them. It is a fair statement to say that letters patent have been issued to at least 700 (no) persons, and of this great number only about 12,000 are

The first American queen to be granted a fetter giving her the exclusive right to manufacture an article invented by herself was Mary Kies. The records do not give her address. The letter was issued May 5, 1809, 19 years after the patent office was established. She contrived a method for weaving straw with either silk or thread. The records do not show whether she made or lost money on the venture. It is probable that she lost, as the vast majority of inventors do. They do not even make enough to pay the cost of taking out the letter, which is \$35.

Small Chameleons.

Four "dwarf chameleons" were lately presented to the zoo, where they will be popular on account of the ease with which they can be kept, and their bright colors. Green, with a brick-red patch upon the sides, is the general pattern of their hues, which is only varied to duller tints when the animal is rexed in any way. This smallest among the tribe, cailed by Grant Allen the "Reptilian Vicar of Bray," is only five inches long, including its relatively long and prehensile tail. The little creature has a grim look when seen full face by reason of its serrated fold under the throat, which suggests a fiercely untrimmed "Newgate fringe" There are very many kinds of chamedeons, but all of them, like the present species, have an inordinate desire for meal worms, a slow and meditative gair, and eyes which nove languidly up and down in a manner reminiscent of "ducks that the in tempests" --Westminster Gazette.

To Stody Yes Gaines.

One of the n teworthy leatures of modern scientific progress is the study. by means of elaborately fitted out expermons of the few remaining savage peoples of the earth, as they live in their native environment. The latest is the Daniels ethnographical expedition. which has started from England for British New Guinea Although the land whose people this expedition is to study is one of the largest remaining areas in which a primitive state of human society still exists, it is urged that haste is needed, because "even there the remorseless activity of the white man is rapidly making itself felt."

SEA WATER IS HYGIENIC.

Sewers May Be Flushed with It and Streets Sprinkled is Advantage.

Beveral years ago the city council of Hastings, England, tried the experiment of employing sea water for watering the streets and flushing the sewers, and their example was soon followed by the local authorities of a number of other towns on the coast. The wastefulness, not to say folly, of using for such purposes water that had at considerable labor and expense been filtered to the highest attainable degree of purity seemed obvious, and though, of course, It involved the installation of a separate system of pumping station, mains and hydrants, the fact that the supply was inexhaustible and itself cost absolutely nothing was so evident that it was strange that this source had been neglected so long, says a London paper.

The sanitary and economic results seemed more than to justify the innovation, for, to say nothing of its slightly antisoptic action, the hydroscopic property of the sait caused the effects of each watering to last for a much longer time, and the surface of the roadway was believed by some to be more compact and cohesive, than when fresh water was employed. Besides the retrenchments the new system presented a direct sourceof revenue in the demand by many private householders for a sait water service to their bathrooms, so that they might enjoy the luxury of sea bathing

at home. But a few years' experience has unfortunately brought about no small disillusionment; the owners of carriages complain of the destructive action of the sait mud on the varnish and paint, and the tradesmen complain of the injury inflicted on goods of all kinds by the salt dust and its subsequent deliquescence. Lastly, the users themselves, the local authorities and their customers, have discovered that the sait water exerts such a corrosive and generally destructive action on metal pipes and fittings that the number of persons contracting for a domestic supply has fallen from 200 to two, and the leakage from the joints of the street mains has caused the death of trees planted in the best streets and promenades, so that the engineer to the corporation that had been the pioneer in the movement finds himself compelled in an exhaustive report of its experience, to admit that the system has

proved a complete failure. BRICK LAYING IN WINTER.

Method Han Been Devised by Which Obstacles to the Work Age Done Away With.

Frank W. Mahin, United States consul at Nottingham, England, reports to the department of commerce and labor of a new method of overcoming the obstacle of building operations in winter due to frost, states the Brooklyn Eagle. He says: "It is averred that in Sweden brick laying is now carried on without interruption through the long and severe winters. It is probable that the meth withat makes this possible may be an old story in the United States, but I submit a description of it for what it may be worth.

"It has been demonstrated that brick laying can be carried on in a temperature. as low as 16 degrees Fahrenheit. For ower femperatures it is necessary to heat the sand and water used in making the mortar. The heating of the water s easily accomplished, and for the sand; the common arrangement consists of a circular iron tube-18 to 24 inches in diameter and from six to eight feet long. This is closed at one end with bricks or an iron plate. On the top of this end there is a chimpey eight to ten feet high and five to six inches in diameter.

"The fuel, which is generally refuse. wood from the building under exection. is fed in at the open or partly open end of the cylinder. This cylinder is often formed of an old boiler tube or of a piece of an old iron chimney. For burning coal special grate and chimney arcangements would be necessary, but in no case need they be elaborate or ex-

"After placing this cylinder on the ground the sand is heaped on and around t to a depth of 18 to 24 inches and allowed to remain till it gets hot, when it is taken away from where it is bottest and replaced by fresh sand. The mortar should be made in a room where the temperature is kept well above freezing point and regulated according to the frost to be counteracted. Generally this room is made by roughly boarding a part of the scaffold, simplicity and cheapness being desirable.

In laying the bricks care should be taken to avoid shifting them after once being set in the mortar, and old or stale mortar should never be used. Fifteen or twenty years ago, where this ' process is now employed, almost all building was broken off for four or five months during the winter. To-day it is an exception to find it hindered more: than a few days or a few weeks an-

Rurat Delliery at Sea.

The captain of the steamer Benalder, of Leith, on a voyage to China threw a bundle of letters overboard in the Mediferranean. Some Spanish fishermen of Aguilas near Cartagena, later caucht a large fiel, and on open ing found a bundle of letters inside They took this to the mayor, who managed to decipher the mana and address of the superintendent of the steamship line in London and thus to restore the letters to their lowner-London Daily News.

He Was Lucky. "Was your flying machine a success?" asked the inquisitive friend "Yes, In a way," replied the home-

grown genius "How's that?" queried the i. f. . "It only took me ten minutes to fatd out that it wouldn't fly," answered the other.---Chicago Daily News.

AN INTERESTING COURTSHIP.

In Which the Lady Made Lp Her.Mind. She Wasn't Jining to Louise Stone Inturned.

Susan and Mrs. Lathrop were great friends, aithough there was some eight or ten years' difference in their ages. Susan was 42, but Mrs. Lathrop had married young, and this fact caused her to feel ever youthful, and thus to be companionable to her girl friend over the fence. Then, too, ever since the death of Mrs. Clegg, some 12 years before, Mrs. Lathrop's advice had been indispensable to the other's ignorance, writes Anne Warner, in "The Marrying of Susan Clegg," in Century. I dare say there are some who may smile just here and consider that at 30 Miss Clegg should not have needed much motherly counsel; but until one has really arrived at the age of 30 it is impossible to convince one how really immature said age is, and I can personally vouch for the fact that a mother is just as handy to have about then as she is at any earlier period. 📏

Mrs. Lathrop had always had a good deal of time to devote to her friends' affairs, because her family consisted of but one son, and she was not given to that species of housekeeping which sweeps under the beds too often. Miss Clegg had somewhat less time, because her father (wavering between 70 and 80) was a bedridden paralytic, and had been so for over 20 years. He was of necessity a great care, and she did her duty by him both vigorously and conscientiously; but the years in bed had led her to confound the bed with the father and to refer to them both as one united factor in her domestic economy. Friday morning she always tore herself away from the fence with the remark: "Well, I must be gettin' back to best father up an' put him on his clean sheets:" and such phrases as "I've got father into new pillow-slips," or "Next spring I mean to have father's hair picked over an' get him a new tick," were ever rife on her lips. She was generally very cheerful and quite resigned to her lot, but occasionally she had a spell of feeling that the world had more to offer than she was getting.

"If father should live to be a hundred." she said one afternoon in June, as she and Mrs. Lathrop held a parley on the borderline of their respective kingdoms-- if father should live to be a hundred, I wouldn't stand much show o' gettin' married afterward. I'd be 60, an', even with a good new wave, 60 is 60."

Mrs. Lathrop chewed her clover. "Nobody but a man o' 70 's goin' to marry me at 60. That'd make me bury father just to begin on some one else. I got to thinkin' about it last night, an' I've been keepin' on this mornin', too, an' I can see that if I want to get married at all, I'd better do it now There's no time like the present. This world's made for the young 's well 's for the old: Besides if I do it before cold weather hell pay for half of next winter's fuel. Then I could make my things along durin the summer-I ain't got nothin' to new on since I finished my dress for the funeral. You ought to see that dress, Mrs. Lathrop; it's just as nice. I put it away with campher balls, an stuffed newspaper in the sleeves. There's nothing to do when father dies but shake it out an' lay it on his bed-'cause of course that day father'll have the guest-room -- an' the black gloves an' two black-rimmed pocket handkerchiefs is all ready in

Mrs. Lathrop took a fresh clover "So I've pretty much made up my mind to get married, an' I'm goin' to set right about it. Where there's a will there's a way. I ain't goin' to leave a. stone unturned, either "

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

There is One of Which Many Long-Suffering Ones Too Often Lone Sight.

A mother and a wife should not forget that she owes some duty to herself. In the stress of family life, in the cares of bringing up children, many women do forget this. They fancy that they must shield the poor, hard-working, bread-farning husbands from all the troubles and annoyances of the home. For him there should be slippers at the fire and a cushion on the chair, says Woman's Home Companion.

And the children? Of course, they must be clothed just as well as the neighbors' youngsters, even though the mother goes without a new winter coat. And the daughter must go to as many dances in the week as she likes. also where will be her place in the young society? And so, the mother cays at home to wash the dishes and mend the stockings. It is all very fine for the husbands and the children; and the mother, bless her! enjoys it. But isn't she a little unfair to herself, and isn't it her own fault? She takes it for granted that she should sacrifice herself, and the others take it for granted.

Ent everybody has some right to a certain amount of Lying for his own ends. Everybody has a right to a slice of his own life to spead as he or she chooses. And the moster should take ir. Not only she herself, but the whole family would be bettered if they were gor allowed forever and eremaily to lean on the mother. It is not because they are close-hearted that they do it; it is because they do not think, and inthe mother's love she does not think. either, but cheerrally gives berself. when it would be better to require a tittle of the others.

Lady Cabbage.

Chop some cabbage very fine, cook in boiling water half an hour, drain, then season highly with salt and pepper one-half cup milk and a table poon butter. Cook a few minutes and serve.-

NEW DRESS NOVELTIES.

Dainty Trifles and Pretty Pancies in Costumes for the Coming Season.

Peau de sole and peau de cygne are favorite silks for waists. Silk cluny is used for entire waists as

well as for trimmings. White shaved coney and sea otter make bandsome fur evening cloaks. Moleskin plush is especially smart for

a jacket when worn with a cloth skirt of like color, reports Brooklyn Eagle. The prevailing fancy for lace manifests itself in no more attractive guise than in collar and cuff sets. Irish crochet is utifized for these dainty trimmings, an especially pretty pattern having been selected.

Short boleros of cluny or Irish lace, with elbow sleeves, are to be worn over stik blouses

Full plaitings of white chiffon and valencionnes lace finish the large sleeves of many handsome clokas.

A modish brown velveteen suit has strappings and sleeves of brown cloth and brown leather belt about the Russian blouse.

A plaited green chiffon lining is offective under a white cloth garment, the frills of the lining falling below the

Modish hair dressing calls for some sort of ornamental pin with which to catch the short hairs at the back of the neck. It is of oxidized silver set with turquoise, but stones of other hue are also used for the embellishment of these

A box coat of white shaved coney has shoulder capes, cuffs and front facings of white cloth embroidered in silks of

delicate color. The addition of a white silk- elastic belt closely studded with cut steel squares gives a smart touch to a jacket of caracul, trimmed with chinchilla

Bouton d'or is the name given by French modistes to an evening dress garniture of rosette-like flowers of goldcolored ribbon, appliqued on skirt and

One of the handsomest of this season's many handsome white cloth gowns is richly embroidered with ribbon flowers and silk cord, a border of moleskin finishing the skirt A simple but chic gown of white cloth

has the skirt in three circular flyinces edged with white silk fringe. The full ल्लाहित की प्रविद्याल पूर्व है का समान्ना है । व्यक्तिकार है seep crept stole, trimmed with fringe.

COMPLEXIONS ARE NOT MADE.

There Is Grave Danger in Attempts to Secure a Pluk and Alabanter Tkin.

The greatest desire of many women to to have a complexion that will rival the tints of the blash rose. Pink and white are the natural colors of the skip, but all are not favored with those intaartistically distributed, and many seek by artificial means to produce the desired blend, says a health authorit, An unsophisticated "bud" had a sad experience in following the malicious advice of a matron. The matron always: had bright complexion and dazzling eves whereas the "bud" was gallow The girl longed to know the searet of the

older woman's fine complexion and one day asked how she retained the bloom of youth. The matcon was amazed at this ignorance, as her high color was merely a matter of muga and rich powder "Simplest thing in the world" replied she. "I use steam baths , Ever fried breakting from the contract of basin of scalding water and put your face as near the steam as possible and keep At there. That is wify, my stiln is so pink and white and clear from an blemusies " Without saying a word to her mother the "bud" ordered a basin of lot water and drooped her face over the rim. She suffer a much pain, but bore up bravely when she reflected that her color might be as glowing as that of the matron. At last she could endure the strapping no fonger and rushed to a mirror. Instead of her face being like a fresh peach at was lobster red and scuided. She sought her mother and told her what her older friend had advised. The mother applied cold eream and nowder to her daughter's face. "Now you've learned your little lesson," said the mother. "Whenever you see a woman of 30 with the come plexion of a to-year-old remember it is not scalding water, but paint "

Feathers on Winter Hats.

In plumage+ those of the estrict for the richest effect, especially for the trimming of large hats, are the leading choice, although for like purposes high favor is accorded the plumes made of short cooks' feathers, these being very handsome and graceful. The bird of paratise plumes continue to be seen on hats distinguished for daintiness and elegauge; and in the popular use of large figures of hirds, outstretched over the tons of rurbans and toques, there is in

Illustration a plateau hat of white leavor this having the effect of a duthle brim overlaid with Irish out point lace. and pread out over the ton a white naradise bird, the head at the front and the airy wing plumes sweeping back at each side. Hackel plumes will come into use for the practice of some economy in the trimmit z of the larger hats, birds are inhigh favor in the millinery, laid over the top or at the fift side of the crowns of gat- : which they may be adapted; wines quills, fan pieces and other made devices trim the ready-to-wear hats and (for the time) wisps of aigrette, trirabonnets. -- Mülinery Trade Review

Rab two level tablespoons of butter

to a cream and add one-half enploysugar slowly. Sift two level teaspoons of oaking powder with one cup of flour. Add the flour with one-quarter cup of milk to the hutter and eggs, and when well beaten add the whites of two eggs which have been beaten stiff. Put a spoonful of any kind of berries in buttered cups and fiff with the batter. Set the cups in a steamer and steam 20 minutes. - Detroit Free Press.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK

Ohio Man Perfects Most Interesting Electrical Timepiece.

Mechanical Achievement That Has No Equal in the World-Grein! Pentures of the "Electrical Wonder."

After working ten hours a day for 7% years, most of which time his right arm. was useless because of an accident, Marvin Shearer has perfected what is probably the most interesting electricclock in the world, says an Akron (O.) report to the Philadelphia North Amer- "

Mr. Shearer is a scenic artist. Four years ago he began planning the clock, and to-day he was able to agriculte to his friends that he had finished it. He was greatly handicapped in his work, and the obstacles he surmounted would have discouraged most man.

Some time ago Mr. Shearer was paint-As at a factory, where he was caught in a line shafting and injured so badly that he lay in the city, hospital five weeks semiconscious. While convalessing, he planned many details of the clock, and after leaving the institution. began work upon it. His right hand. was almost useless, but he was assisted by his wife

The clock is called the "Electric Wonfer " It is 12 feet four inches high, four feet four inches wide, and 29 inches deep, and widghs 850 pounds. One large dial gives standard time while directly under it is which shows the changes of the moon and gives the government weather report 24 hours in ad-VAGCO.

By watching the clock one can see handsome pictures of the ships in the United States mavy pass behind a glass. The ships are arranged, according to their speed, and the effect is pleasing.

The history of Christ is shown from the nativity to the ascension-the last supper, betrayal, crucifixion, the resurrection, and seccusion, by pictures painted by the inventor and illuminated. One of the most interesting Patures of the clock is a miniature Niagara. falls, with real water tumbling down, the color of which appears to change. first below the intaract is an electric fountain as t an arch, arranged to produce a beautiful effect.

Flags appear on a staff near the center, and in front of the dial, and indicate the kind of weather expected 24 hours in advance. The interpretation of the flag appears on the calendar dial simultanebusly with the appearance of the flag. The weather reports are produced by a thermometer, a hyrometer, a spirit level and a compand

The history of the Chited States from the landing of Columbus to the present time is shown by 96 paintings, whirek are attached to a ribbon 108 feet long, and moved by electricity

When the clock strikes the bour the figures of Uncle Sam and the Goddens of Liberty pass out of an electric elevator on one side of the miniature Niagara falls, walk through a gatel down a stairway, around the base of the catte, ract and the electric fountain to the opposite side. Here they ascend another stairway, and enter another lelevator. These figures appear to be of field and blood, and walk without being attached to any wires

An Eligainafelt pleture on one side इतिहास के पान के प्राप्त के साथ के कार्य के बाद कर कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य with Washington crossing with his 8 F 1771 V

To a bairleabin Maine also appears in three pictures. One-shows her in Havana. harour before the explosion which wro ked her, one the explosion scene, and the other the wreck after the expl sion.

But the back of the clock the Lord's Prayer is given, iniaid with 312 process of wood. The portraits of American poets, musicians, and all the presidents also appear on the back. The portraits are all in motion, and travel at the rate of 25 feet a minute. Pictures of the martyred presidents,

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, are exhibited, and at the hour of death of each the lights Illuminate the face for five minutes, and alphonograph gives the ingural address of the dead states- 🌽 man and plays the music rendered at the fumeral

The base of the clock concains all the electrical appliances, which are selfwinding. There are 640 feet of electric wire used in its construction and 32 feet of paper to provide water for the falls. There are also 412 electrical connec-

The "Electric Wonder" has useful features. During the summer it can be arranged to operate an electric fan and in the winter months it can be fixed to, dight a gas stove. There in also a burg art clarm artichment, which will show the guraber of the door or window being enpered, besides illundnating the room p and sounding alarms, eight in nursher.

Storms of Old England. England's recent to recease the Lon-

fon Chroni le finds to have been 象 mere teacup affair compared with storms of historic regord. In the veur 344 in London alone 1,500 houses were blown down, in Occober, 1091, a great number of churches, and, 500, houses, were destroyed, its 120% it this idered for 15 days consecutively. The dreadful night during which Cromwell's spirit passed has formed a theme for phet and partisan. And the great storm that "o'er pale Britannia passed" in November, 1763; the most terrible in Britis'i annuls- also had its entiteing record in poetry. It did damage in London to the amount of £2,000,000; over 8,000 people were drowned imfloods in various parts of the coun'ry; 12 men of war, with over 1,800 men onboard, went down in sight of land, and he Eddystone lighthouse, along with Winstantey, its inventor, was swept

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS