DIES THREE TIMES.

STRANGE CASE OF A FRENCH OCTOGENARIAN.

Twice Returns to Consciousness on Point of Interment - Now Apparently Dead, But Relatives Refuse to Bury Him.

In a little village in Anneryue. France, the relatives and friends of a highly esteemed octogenarian resident have been passing through a variety of emotions, and it is a question whether the exottement is as yet quite at an end. They have been alternating between the hope that his life might the saved and grief at his death. At the present moment he has officially, so to speak, shuffled off his mortal coil, but it seems to be an open question whether he may not come around again. The good man had already on two memorable occasions amazed his mourners by returning to consciousness as his body was on the point of

being consigned to the tomb. The other evening he took another solemn farewell of those among his kith and kin who were gathered around his bed. When he appeared to have drawn his last breath preparations were made for his burial. The supposed corpse was attired in his Sunday raiment, the gravedigger had been! warm d that his services would be required and the bell of the little church had already begun to toll, when the old gentleman suddenly pulled himself together, and, sitting up, asked for a glass of cordial. His son and daughter, who had just arrived posthaste from Paris, in brand new sable garments and bringing with them a colossal wreath, were in the room at the time, and as soon as their father had refreshed himself he jested with them about the innocent trick which he had played them, chatting away in high good humor. He inquired with considerable display of interest about the funeral preparations, and the whole family went to rest that night much relieved in its feelings.

During the following day the octogenarian was so lively that his children arranged to make their journey back to Paris on the morrow. In the evening however, after partaking of some coffee, into which, at his request, a wee drop of brandy had been poured, withe old man fell backward insensible. and the village doctor, who had been summoned in hot haste, declared that there could be no mistake about it this stime, and that he was really dead. As, however, nobody in the village feels by any means convinced that this is the case, the general opinion being that he has simply fallen into another trance no preparations are being made for his interment, nor will they be commenced Sunless unmistakable signs of death are noticed.

BRITAIN SEEKING COTTON.

England, in Fear of American Shortage, Looks to Colonies for Future Supplies.

The disastrous effects upon the spinning industry in Lancashire, England, of the shortage in American cotton have come to such a pass that, on the suggestion of the duke of Marlborough, monthly meetings are to be held in the colonial office to discuss measures for the promotion of cotton growing in the British colonies.

A statement prepared by C. W. McAra. president of the Federation of Manchester Cotton Spinners, demonstrates the geriousness of the situation. He estimates that since "short time" in the cotton mills started, in January last, the wage earners of Lancashire have lost \$6,875,000 in wages. The total loss to the workers is estimated at \$200,000 weekly, increasing the full loss each week to \$750,000. Probably, he adds, 800,000 people are sharing this loss.

It was stated, however, at a meeting of the executive committee of the Corton Growing association the other day that the outlook for the future of the industry was brightening, very encourag-Ing reports being received from British Central Africa, West Africa and the West Indies on the promotion of cotton growing there.

PUT LIGHT IN DRAWER.

Kentuckian in Louisville Hotel Has Original Method of Disposing of Incandescent Globe.

When Pius Whallen, of Springfield, Ky., went to a Louisville hotel recently he saw his first incandescent light. But he evinced no great surprise. It was not until he went to his room, where the beliboy had already switched the current, that he noticed there was no opening in the circular globe.

He blew upon it gently; and was sncouraged rather than disheartened to find that it didn't blow back. But the encouragement turned to anger when a stronger whiff produced no result whatever. Mr. Whallen has strong lungs, and he did his best, his indignation increasing with each effort

To his great relief he noticed that the string by which the strange light was guspended contained a loop to shorten It The light hung over the dresser. Mr. Whalen let out the loop and put the light in the top drawer of the dresser. He closed the drawer and found to his satisfaction that the room was in Stygian darkness. So he lay down and slept peacefully, with no light to annoy him.

Some Difference.

Official reports are now being furor nished concerning the alleged atrocities In the Congolementry We care very litotle about the official reports says the Washington Post, but would like to dearn the facts in the case

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

COMPARISON OF TRAVEL IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

Fewer Pedestrians in Former City-Transportation Facilities Better and Are More Generally Patronized.

There is more traffic, decidedly, in London than there is in New York, but the figures recently published in the English capital to prove the greater amount of travel there in a day, compared with New York, fail to take into account all of New York's transportation facilities

There are 600 miles of railway of all kinds within the boundaries of London. The railroads, of New York city (with, 3,000,000 less population than London) have more than 800 miles, of which the Metropolitan has, approximately, .250; the Manhattan Elevated, 115; the Union (Huckleberry), 75; and the Brooklyn lines, 300; This is exclusive of the mileage of the New York Central & Hudson River, the New York & New Haven, the Long Island and the New York & Putnam within the city bounda-

The number of passengers carried by the New York lines exceeds a billion in a year, which is 200,000,000 more than are carried by the lines within the boundaries of London in the like

There is a much larger number of vehicles in the streets of London than in the streets of New York. The number of cabs in the English capital is much larger than the number in use in New York and the London omnibus system is very extensive

It has been pointed out that Piccadilly, between the hours of one and two p. m., is the most crowded point of traffic in London. There is a record in 12 hours of more than 15,000 vehicles passing a given point.

These figures appear large, or would appear large, until compared with the morning and the afternoon crush at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn

More people travel in New York in a day than in London, a largery ity, but in New York fewer people walk than in . London. More ride,

SAVIOUR'S FACE ON PEBBLE

Philadelphia Woman Finds Stone Bearing Striking Likeness of Jesus Christ.

A limestone pebble, bearing a striking image of the face of Christ, which was picked up at Oberammergau in September, 1889, the day after the annual performance of the Passion play, is the remarkable possession of Mrs. Eugenia Jones Bacon, of Atlanta, Ga.

The likeness can only be seen when the light falls upon the stone from a certain direction. The countenance is perfect in every detail as portrayed by the great masters, and the closed eyes with pallid color of the stone give the face a sad expression. The nostrils are thin and across the brow are the deep furrows of werry and anguish. - In speaking of her treasure, Mrs. Bacon

"On the day after the Passion play I was climbing a mountain near Oberammergath in search of geological specimens, and when I reached the top I stooped and picked up several pieces of limestone. I only gave them a passing glance and added them to the large collection already in my trunk. Eight years afterward word was sent to me that the building in which my curios wer- stored had been on fire. As I picked up the piece of limestone the light fell upon it at a peculiar angle and I was startled at the apparition than presented itself. I looked and looked, and saw the face before me asplainly as if depicted by any of the great painters on their canvas."

MUMPS GERM IS CAPTURED.

Baltimore Physician Discovers the Simon-Pure Article and Will Develop It.

What is believed to be the germ of mumus has been discovered by Dr. Samuel Darling, resident pathologist of the city hospital, of Baltimore, and he is now trying to prove that it really is the mumps bacillus. He has isolated the germ, which is unlike that of any other disease so far discovered, and it remains to be demonstrated whether this one will reproduce a case of mumps.

The death of a patient from mumps unnfixed with any other disease is exceedingly rare, and for that reason there have been very few opportunities to perform an autopsy in the search for

Such a death did however occur in that city, and the parents of the child requested that an autopsy be performed. Under the direction of Dr. Wilflam, R. Stokes, the professor of pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Darling made cultures and the germ appeared. It differs from the bacillus of typhoid fever, it being shorier and being a diplococcus-that is it occurs together in pairs-and it is thicker than the germ of tubercalosis. The bacteriology of mumps up to this time has been regarded as very uncertain

Walked 18 Miles in Her Sleep. An extracrimary mave of sloop walking is reported from London of a young servant girl. She went to hed the other night in her employer's house at Roughton, Sussex. When she woke, up she found herself on Mousehold Leath, Nor-

wich, 18 miles away. On a former ou asion she took another night walk in her sleep, waking up to find herself fully dressed in Cromer, several miles from where she had gone to sleep.

LAW FOR TRAIN WRECKERS.

Land-Pirates of the West Destine the Same Punishment Meted Cut to Those of the Sea.

Piracy on the high seas has ceased to vex the argosies of the world. Burning merchant ships, looted by infamous robbers, no longer dot the paths of commerce. The passengers and crews of merchantmen to longer walk the plank, pushed to death by pirates. Ocean travel is safe, except for the accidents no human laws can prevent. And yet, observes the Denver Post, at sheetime the pirate was more numerous than the train robbet and train wrecker in this country. The people of certain barbarons countries, whose seas were traversed by the ships of the world, regarded piracy as their most gallant occupation. And desperate men, with a grudge against civilization, waged war on the innocent carriers of commerce and the travelers that ventured a sail from one port to another.

But finally piracy on the high seas became a crime against the civilized world. The pirate knows that not only the warships of the country whose vessels he robs will pursue him, but that the navies of the whole world will join in the chase. International law means everything to the traveler on the deep. He is protected not alone by the country whose flag the ship flies, but by the united power of civilization. Not only the passenger on the ship, but the shippers of the goods and treasure it carries and the owners of the vessels are protected from piracy by international law.

What international law means to the ocean commerce of the world federal law means, or ought to mean, to, the vast traffic and travel on railways in this country. The lives of the millions of passengers ought not to be denied any means of protection that can be employed.

Recently dynamiters threatened to wreck trains unless the railway companies paid them blackmail. The railway companies, in one case at least, kept the threat a secret and thousands of passengers rode unconscious of the terrible danger. A number of attempts to wreck trains have taken place. The train robber is bad enough, but the train wrecker is diabolical. He is as near the fiénd incarnate as man can get. He deserves no mercy. Death is too good for him. The train wrecker should be stamped out. It ought to be made as sure death to wreck or rob a train as to attack and loot a ship. The way to do it is to make attacks on the lives of railway, passengers an offense against the federal laws, with pursuit by United States officers and the army, if necessary, and with trial in a United States court and with death meted out by the heavy and inexorable hand of the national power.

It is well known that criminals fear the federal laws and authority more than the state laws. The element of locality does not exist in the United States court. Moreover, the United States officers are not handicapped by lack of means. The United States government can pursue an offender to the end of the earth. The United States is a power. vast, impersonal, inexorable-and the criminal fears it because he respects it. The United States has constitutional power over interstate commerce, and It is exercising that authority over the railway tariffs at this time. Surely, the lives of passengers are as important as the reight rates. Why not place those lives-so far as protection from the train wrecker and train robber is concerned-under the strong hand of the United States? Why not act at once?

EXERTS AN AWFUL POWER.

Exploding Dynamite Said to Be the Most Tremendous Force in - Existence.

When dynamite explodes it leaves little to mark the spot where it has lain save evidences of its destructiveness. Two interesting exhibits of its force are shown in the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N. J. They are steel. blocks, six inches in diameter and four inches thick, showing respectively the impression of an oak leaf and the imprint of the headline of a western newspaper. It was during a test of high explosives that a cartridge of dynamite was placed on a newspaper covering the block of steel, the object being to see how much dynamite would be required to split the metal.

The dynamite was fired without injury to the steel, but to the surprise of the experimenter the print of the newspaper was deeply pressed into the metal. The experiment was repeated, with the same result, and then was elaberated by trying the charge on a oak leaf placed between the block and the dynamite. This time the stem and the ribs of the

leaf were deeply impressed in the metal. "What happens is this," said the expert in charge. "Unlike most other explosives, dynamite exerts practically all its crushing force downward and not in a general direction. So inconceivably quick and forceful is the discharge of this powder that the imprire of the ribs of an oak leaf are made before the leaf has time to be blown to atoms. In the case of the newspaper it appears that where printer's ink touches the paper the paper is hardened and more capable of resistance than in other places, and so it is that before the paper is destroyed the. printing on it is forced deep into the metal '

Absent-Minded Farmer.

Not long ago an absent minded farmer living near Roanoke put some butter on his wagon and drove to town. When he arrived he was astonished to find all the stores closed. This puzzled him for a minute, and then it dawned upon him that the day was Sunday. As he was a plous man, he drove wildly home and made the children quit work and get. ready for church.--Kan sas City Journal.

RECORDS HIS LAST DAYS.

Michigan Hermit Faithfully Keeps Death Log-Entries for Thirteen Days.

A telegram announcing the finding of the dead body of H C Jepson, formerly a prosperous merchant of Escanaba, Mich., was received the other day by his relatives.

Jepson met with business reverses four years ago. Packing his belongings he went north and some 49 miles from Escanaba built a log cabin in the forest. Here he lived a hermit's life, his nearest neighbor being 15 miles from him.

Several days ago woodsmen found his body in the hut. In his hand he clutched a paper showing how he spent his last moments, a faithful record of his last days. The notes had been acrawled on a calendar, as follows:

March 2--Poor. March 3-Taken stck; no sleep; very

March 10 Little better March 11-Bad-shape; no sleep; very

March 12-Much beeter March 13-About the same; no sleep.

March 14-No sleep; can't get sleep. March 15-Got some sleep; feel dull but hopeful.

March 16-No sleep; dumpish and feverish. March 17-Got little sleep: awful

March 19-No hope any more. March 19-Nearly gone,

On March 2) he wrote the following letter, which began with a steady hand. but which ended with a scrawl which can hardly be deciphered:

"March 20, 10 to 3 o'clock .-- I biame the men for not seeing my track to the road, but they always were kind to me Three nights ago I thought I would die with chills, then a long, hard fever, which would be all right in a hospital, but to get up every little while to put fire in stove made me worse. I will never get over it here in this condition. I fought the fever as long as I could I got no sleep for nearly ten days. Nearly going crazy."

INCOMES FROM LIQUOR TAX

Great National Revenue Derived from This Source-9379.000 -000 for Russia.

The United States received last year \$101,000,60" of public revenue from the tax on spirits and \$17,000 000 from the tax on beer, a total of \$178 configure

The Russian government estimates at \$358,666,660 its revenue this year from the sale of liquor, which is a monopoly of the imperial government except in Siberia, where, on July 1, it will become a monopoly too.

In Great Britain the revenue from excises, as the tax is called averages \$135,000,000 a year, not much less than the revenue of the United States government from the same source, and there is, besides, the customs revenue from rum, brandy and other intextcants, amounting to \$25 ice see

The French government derives in a year 300,000,000 frames from its tax on spirits, 25,000,000 from the rax on beer and 175,000,000 from the taxes on wine. elder feling included. This is \$100,-660,600 a year from liquor payments, exclusive of the amount collected as customs duties from wines entered into France for reshipment or for local consumption.

Italy raises about 103,660,000 fire a year from excise taxes, the equivalent of about \$20,000,000.

Holland raises about Thorogoo foring from this source, equivalent to \$20,-

The actual contribution of the liquor trade to the income of the state is even larger than these figures indicate, for there are local as well as national taxes. Thus, in New York the state revenue from the liquor tax is distinct from the federal government collections, and in Germany the larger part of the rax is paid to local authorities.

HAIRY AINUS FOR THE FAIR.

Professor Starr Brings Nine of the Strange Tribe from Northern Japan.

Nine hairy Ainus, four men, three women and two children, arrived at Vancouver, B. C., the other day by the Empress of Japan from Yezzo, the northernmost island of Japan. Prof. Fred Starr, of the University of Chicago, is in charge of the party, which is bound for the St. Louis exposition.

The Ainus men, and the women, too, are covered all over their bodies with fairly long, silky, soft hair. The eyebrows, whiskers and mustaches of the men are especially heavy, and they present a queer appearance to western eyes. The faces of the Ainus are very dark, and it is said the skin all over their bodies is about four shades darker than that of an average Japanese. They speak a dialect or language distinctly their own. The tribe is fast dying out, and only 2,000 of its representatives re-

Two of the men of the party are fairly intelligent, but the others look more like apes than human beings. The women have mustaches tattoord around their mouths, and every year the coloring is renewed. They are sun worshipers, and the next deity in order of importance

is the bear. Ceases to Be Interesting.

Long-distance observers tell us that there is water in the canals of Mars. which doubtless, remarks the Chicago Daily News, will cause Kentucky to lose all interest in the little planet.

Remove Your Seeds!

A New York physician says trolley cars produce appendicitis. People who neglect to remove the seeds from their trolley cars, says the Chicago Record-Herald, talle foolish risks.

BITS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Odd Items of Information Which the Busy Housewife May Find Useful.

Discolored pewter, says the House Beautiful, may be cleaned in a brine formed of sait and sand. Another method advocated by the same authority is to boil the pewter for two or three hours in a copper vessel filled with water, in which a peck of word ashes, two pounds of soda-washing soda, presumablyand an armful of hay have been added. After the pewter has been boiled it is scoured with a wisp of bay saturated with silver sand. The metal is afterwards rinsed and dried. This seems more troublesome than to send the pewter to a professional scourer, but one of the marks of a true amateur is the desire to restore precious things to

their original beauty unaided. Too much starchy food is exten in many households. Potatoes are served with every meal, and they are usually mashed or hoiled... It is well to substitute rice, hominy, and macaroni for potaioes two or three times a week at the very least, and better still to omit any of these at many meals. Fried hominy is a delicious substitute for potatoes when chicken is served. Boll the hominy in the usual way, pour it into a shallow dish to cool, and slice into pieces half an inch thick. Flour lightly and fry in chi den fat or buffer and drippings. This is an excellent breakfast or juncheon dish, served with maple syrup or chicken gravy.

. Breakfast sausages are better worth eating and rather more easily digested if boiled before frying. Place in a wire basket and plunge into boiling water for 3 few minutes, then prick with a fork, roll in flour and saute for a very few minutes in a covered skiller.

Cheese balls are delightful fittle morsels to serve with saladi. Grate dry dairy cheese and mix it with a little salvard cayenne pepper. Moisten with enough beaten white of eeg to allow forming into losse balls. Fry in deep fat until a pale trown. Serve cold.

Fish salads are good supper disting and take the place of cold meat. Use any kind of good white fish, hubbat if possible, or salmon. Flake it with a silver fork and mix with an equal quantity of chopped celery or white cabbage Place of letter - leaves and pour over it a thick mayounaise. For salmon use a white mayonnaise, but for white fish, color slightly with green

BABES' HATS ARE TEMPTING

Mountains of Ruffles and Lace for the Wee Ones Fascinate the Mothers.

Those mothers to whom there is no temptation in extravagant millinery models for themselves find them irrestatible as they are displayed for wee maids of from two to five years. The fascination of a dainty baby face seen from under one of the huge mountains. of ruffles and lace known as the "lingerie hat" is a hunor of times enhanced in admiring feminine eyes-and once let a little two-year-old smile with baby togsciousness of approval from under one of these elaborate affairs, and the sight is more than the ordinary mother can resist, says the Chicago Tribune

There are several new thinks in these bonnets this year besides the fact that they are made with more and more wiffles and frills. The practical little Marselles hat in which the crown outtons to the brim is har My seen, and, like the "simple white gown," the "simple Higgstie bonnett has become an expensive luxury in most cases. Mulls, onbrodderies, valone ennes; and butistes are the materials most popularl made with elaborate ribbon trimming with is usually carried over into the lace and tucked in above the hair in a little bunca of loops or a few dainty resolution into which the ribbon is delily transformer.

A new note is seen in the black velver hibbon, which is much used. One of the prettiest hats is made with a shared crown and two deep embradery toills. held in around the crown with a Pack velver ribbon hand with loors and lone ends. A new shape is a wide groot, short in the back, so that if can be bent up into a bonnet or worn, wile as a hat-

Point d'esprit with huife plaited ruffles is a novelty which is finished with ring bands of baby ribbon, and another new thing is a round flat, hat made almost entirely of pink or "bue silk mull. Over this is fitted a circular piece of the thinnest white batiste with clace inserts, which can be removed for laundering. and tacked on as desired.

"Surburned" straw tokes, with large erowns and heavy curved brims, are lined with pale blue shirred mulls and fitted with pompons and strings of the same. These are morn by the littlest babies, and also by tots of five and six.

Cooking for Invalia. 60% The double bodier is a very useful thing to use when cooking for as anvalid. For making gruels and portidge it is excellent, as they can be thorougaly cooked with no danger of burning. Then if the invalid wants how milk or a little broth warmed up, there is a very easy way to do it. Do not use the top part of the double boiler, but put warm water in the lower part, then set the cupful of milk or broth into the water, put the cover on and leave till hot. It can be heated in this way in the dish it is to be served in, without injuring the dish or scorching the food .- Rural New Yorker.

Foiled.

The inventor was tearing his hair over his perpetual motion theory, when he was interrupted by a request that he should settle his gas bill.

"Fool that I am." he sighed. "I forgot that the man who invented meters forestalled me."

With a groan he burned the results of a lifetime's toil and drew the first rough sketch of a flying machine.-N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE FACE.

EXPRESSION MINTURE OF FEAR AND DETERMINATION.

Narvous Strain Resulting from Rapid Locomotion Extremely Exhausting and Injurious to

the Health.

Notwithstanding that automobiling is

of comparatively recent cadvent, the 'auto" face is becoming daily more apparent. The "auto" face as we see w. is a composite of anxiety showing mental strain, determination at the cost of much will power and fear. The latter is some what like that of the boy who has determined that he will give into the river for . a swim for the first time. He histrates in the bank. His desire is tago in his fear keeps fism back. The "auto" face is not a happy, healthy, continued face says the Pacron Medical Journal . Thereis too much of the acrobat's uncertainty mixed with fear about it to make it enjoyable to look at or pleasurable to feel. A prominent San Francisco practitioner fold the writer not long ago that he had to give up his auto-wagon. The hervous strain required to run it was too ex hausting. He could not give his patients the same care and thought as formerly, because the auto consumed much of his nervous energies. At right he would awaken with a start and pass many sleep. less hours. During the daytime his mind would revert to the exhibitating pleasare of rapid locomotion. Then he must excel at the next gurnout of autos and heat Dr. "Cantious," although the latter machine is the herror. Then comes a thought and a shunder every now and again about that narrow escape he had the other day. His cordae tendinae and columnae carnae tightened and distinct nerve exhaustion resulted. It reminds the writer of a trip be took in 1892 through China. There were ten in our party "We were carried in sedan chairs through the narrow and crowded streets. visiting "temples" and "palaces" Our Mundagin nuide had an escort of tarmed! mer, to protect his "whitedevil" visitors. Our anxiety was great our watchfulness extreme. One had to be on his guard continuously. A month before our visit a party of visitors to the colestial city of Canton had been relibed. Indies had their earring from from the I best of their ears and one gentleman, who attempted to use a gent, was killed. The marauders' heads, some 20 in number. were exhibited on long poles by the side of the river. Our appetite was not good. during our visit. We did not sleep well at night. The excitement of sceing a to Dical Chinese city was great. The exploration was interesting, but we wore a whole week in Hong-Kong, before the netvousness and mental fatigue, wore off. Such in a way, are the feelings. brought about by "scorebing" in an auto, and all owners of autos "scorch". One becomes access to most things. One may become accustomed in the auto, but the process is not healthy. A mental in toxication results from fast driving that produces a deal of nerve waste. Many auto diseases are becoming prevalent in: San Francisco Prominero ameng these are catarrhal inflammations of the eye, nose throat, ear, plarynx larynx and brought, and middle ear and mastoid diseases, factal and other negralizes. The most some as however, are the affecttions of the nervous system. The most re-Wagoner's will suffer from nerve tension. and nerve waste. He is liable to become what is now a Hedra neurasthenie. One may be all used to the noises? of train traveling, to the noise of grincing care bells at Kearny and Market and Thir streets of Sin Francisco, and to the axe, an entire age. riting and balloon asometers, but the hards, was to goes on just the same. It - mes dreorseigus corebratica perhans, but the health of the individual suffers, and we would community their ration in speed whether on land, at sea, or

in the air Shouldn't Contradict the Doctor. Who Brumbanghe instructor in post-

agony at the University of Pennsylvatile, always has a country ready to illustrate a point. During the course of a lecture delivered to medical studen's a short time ago he told one. to show the implicit confidence which the Pennsylvania Dutch, of which lineage Dr., Brumbaugh boasts, place in

their family physician. "Up is my home town," he said, "a man, was taken ill, and finally fell intoa state of coma. I guess you know what that is better than I do. The doctor, a big, pumpous man, came and somed him over, and then turned to his wife and said: 'He's dead.'

on his elbow, declared: "I am not dead!" "Laying her hand on the head of the sick man the wife gently forced

"Just at this moment the man be-

came conscious and, raising himself

thim down to the pillow and commanded in a whisper: 'Hush, John! The doctor knows

best!"--Philadelphia Public Ledger. The Japanese.

The Japanese are not as mixed a race-

as the modern "Britons," but they have a very complex origin. It is certainly not. correct to regard them, as originally Chinamen, for whilst they do possess Chinese blood, there is certainly a Korean strain in them, as well as one derived from the Malayaus and another from the Ainos or aboriginal inhabitants of the islands-the "savages" of Japanose historians. There has consequent-.ly been none of that disastrous "inbroeding" which is fatal to animals, nations or aristocracies; and latterly there is evidence that the Jap is growing taller. -London Chronicle.

Holds Her Age. Mrs. Beggs-li's remarkable how Clara holds her age.

Mrs. Towser-As you say, she does ... keep it to herself pretty close.-Boston Transcript

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