SHOW AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Displays and Demonstrations of Useful Articles at Fairs in Germany.

The matter of exhibition goods and articles of production at fairs and expositions in the United States has long since passed the experimental stage and is recognized as an exceptionally good way of reaching the public These splendid displays and demonstrations of the use of articles suggest a like treatment of certain kinds of goods in this country, where the fair or exhibition is double the attraction that it is in the United States. Fairs in Saxony-or in this part of Saxony, at least -are a continuous performance and of three kinds. The most important exhibition are held in the larger citles during the summer and fall months for a week at a time, but never on the same dates. These are better patronized and are a much greater event than fairs in America, it being custemany to close down all the factories and mills in the vicinity in order to give the people an opportunity to attend. It is quite common to see 15,000 or 20,000 people in attendance, who wome early and remain late, ...

Why these fairs could not be utilized as a method of introduction of certain classes of goods—such as agricultural implements, farm tools, wagons, carriages, furniture, and, indeed, many such things as are shown in the United States, to be seen by tens of thousands of people—is a question.

Then there are other city fairs that come at intervals of two months during the entire year; also the weekly fairs or markets. These, too, are events of some consequence, as wooden shops and stalls are erected for the purpose of the exhibition of wares. In these exhibitions the presence of the American articles, side by side with their compenious, would be eloquent

enough.

It would seem unnacessary to speak
to the folly of trying to secure trade
by letter, circular, or catalogue, the
question having been commented on so
frequently

I am not cognizant as to what is some in the way of exhibiting American products at exhibitions and fairs disewhere, but the custom is not in progue in this district.

WILLIAM J PIKE

FARM MACHINERY IN ECYPT.

Importation of Agricultural Engines
and Motors Has Become
a Necessity.

It is a notable fact that Egypt is greatly increasing its production of cotton and corn, and when these are harvested the soil is again cultivated for the growing of wheat, barley, clo-

ver. etc.

To do this properly. Egypt has found
it necessary to have various kinds of
farm muchinery, which, however, must
be imported. In 1993 the imports of
steam engines amounted to \$441,000;
steam boilers and steam-machine parts,
\$145,000; and other machinery and ma-

of these, England has thus far furinished the greatest part. In addition to selling at reasonable prices the machinery is of durable and simple construction, so that the unskilled laborer of Egypt can readily operate it.

For irrigation purposes, locomobiles

and steam engines are also furnished by France and Belgium.

ing replaced by petroleum motors, which are more profitable because they are smaller and more saving in fuel. Although alcohol is very cheap in Egypt, spirit motors have been found to be too expensive, as experiments showed at the last agricultural exhibition held at Cairo.

Motors of from ten to 20 horsepower

are continually used for irrigation pumps, mills and the tobocco industry. Switzerland has succeeded in working up a trade in 40 to 100 horsepower gas motors, and while they are somewhat high in price they show a saving of 50 to 60 per cent, in fuel, are welbuilt, and readily operated.

To obtain at least some of this Exyptian trade Germany has just tately tried to introduce a motor, that is cheaper than any of its rivals; but it is claimed that accidents are very liable to happen, as, for instance, the slightest carelessness may cause an explosi-

short of the pressed-air chamber.

German manufacturers, to successfully introduce motors into Egypt, are endeavoring to post themselves as to the real requirements. They desire to be reasonable in price and terms of payment, and to furnish a machine that is durable, but still simple enough to need no skilled mechans to operate it so that the native laborer can ban-

JOSEPH J LANGER

New Vegetable Fiber.

The Mexican government has recently been petitioned for the exclueive privilege of establishing model plantations in the hot lands of the republic for the cultivation of a fibrous plant commonly known by the name of plan (Bromeha sylvestris). The petitioner also asks for the calcusive right of extraging the fiber from the leaves of the plant and converting it into manufactured articles for home consumption by means of special machinery, of which he claims to be the inventor.

WILLIAM W CANADA.

The tor Leap Year Maids.

Two women set out to win the same than and each entered the pame with a different plan. One put on fine garments to dazzle his eye, and the other for him baked an old-fashioned pie. The swell dresses did nothing but giggle and talk, the pie baker said nothing—but she won in a walk.—Cincinnati Enquiter.

AS TO JAPAN'S FINANCES.

To Pay for Modern Equipments the Mation Has Had to Draw Heavily on the Future.

For a long time money has been known as the sinews of war, though latterly its place has been taken largely by credit. A national debt seems to be almost the sine qua non of an independent nation. In fact, writes N. T. Bacon in Booklovers Magazine, Bolivia and Siam appear to be the only civilized or semi-civilized countries not provided with one. To pay for her modern luxuries, such as an army, a navy, shipyards and railroads, and also for the expense of her war with China, Japan has had to draw heavily on the future. Ever since 1895 the Japanese have foreseen that war with Russia was inevitable sooner or later, and have been making expensive preparations for it. Their indebtedness is estimated to have been raised by such expenditures to about \$550,000,000 at the outbreak of the war. Though Japan is reckoned a poor country, more than four-fifths of this debt is supposed to be owned at home, so that the burden of interest to go abroad—the real criterion in time of war-is probably not over \$5,000,000 a year to meet government borrowings; and the policy of the government for many years has been so steadily to discourage foreign enterprises in Japan that there is little to add to this for private indebtedness A large loan, recently offered to defray war expenses, was over-subscribed several times in Japan, so that it is. plain that the government still has important resources at home, and will not need foreign loans at once.

The Japanese government has never tried to place its loans abroad, unless very recently, and therefore has never resorted to artificial means to build up lis credit. At the first outbreak of war the audacity of Japan in defying Russia took the holders of Japanese bonds by surprise, and the price of their securities fell much more rapidly than Russian bonds; but now the tendency of Japanese bonds is upward, while Russian bonds are falling. It will be interesting to watch the course of this index of their respective cred-

FOUNDING CRIPPLE CREEK.

Location of the Golden Settlement by
Winfield Scott Stratton When

a Poor Prospector.

About a dozen years ago, a weary, plodding man with a hammer in hand left Colorado Springs to look for gold. He was a poor man, and on that trip had been grub-staked-that is, some one had lent him enough mnoey to pay his expenses with the understanding that if gold was found, the man who lent the money should receive a certain proportion. This weary plodder had trod those mountains for years. He knew every canyon, every peak, every crag, and after all those years he was poor in pocket, but rich in experience, writes Thomas A. Davies, in "The Path of Empire," in

Four-Track News, It was on the morning of a bright July Fourth-Independence cay-that he looked into a wild basin lying between the mountain peaks. Far away to the west be saw Pike's Peak piercing the clouds, but the grandeur and wildness of the scene were nothing to him. He was thinking of the day-Independence day-and wondering when his day of independence would come. Within 12 hours it came to him and Winfield-Scott Stratton found the great bonanza that Fourth of July, and be called it "Stratton's Independence" Thus be founded Cripple Creek, and from that mine he has taken the wealth of a Midas and Groesus three

from the mining camp of Cripple Creek millions in gold have been taken.

ONE OF THE VERY MEANEST The Fellow Who Played Such a Trick Deserved an Energetic Overhauling.

The telephone bell in an uptown residence rang a few evenings ago and a young woman, who was expecting a tail, rushed to answer it, being sure that one of her admirers had called her up relates the Washington Post.

peating the number of the phone in question.

"Well," continued the voice, "we are testing the wire. Will you please draw a long breath and say, very plainly. I will be good?"

She obeyed "I will be good," she said.

"A little slower and a little more districtly now please."

distinctly, now, please "
"I - will - be - good," said the young woman, trying her best
"No, that's not right at all," correct-

I guess Now, make one extra effort and say it again '-The girl caught her breath "I will be good!" she shouted

ed the voice. "We must fix that wire,

be pood!" she shouted "You will, will you?" laughed the voice. "Well, I'm glad to beet you say so. You were decidedly unpreasant the last time I called."

And just then the man at the other 'end of the wire 'rang off''

Now the young woman is trying to discover just which of her admirers

played such a detestable joke on her.

A Sympathetic Nature.

"Youhk man." said the employer, sternly, "you misinformed me when you said yesterday that you wanted to

got away to gotto a funeral."
"Well," answered the youth who had
seen the home club defeated, "it wasn't
exactly a funeral. For it was almost
as sad "- Washington Star...

OUR MACHINERY IN CERMANY

Many Lines in Which American Manufacturers Can Hope to Compete with Home Trade.

because American harvesting machinery has sold in large quantities all other kinds of American farming implements, including farm wagons, carts, etc. would necessarily meet with the same measure of success or be at all in demand.

The American mower and harvester came to Europe with fully established reputations. They were immeasurably superior to the hand implements in general use. They were proverted by patents and have been pushed with splendid organization and capital. Built as they are on a large scale, they have been sold at prices which the small manufacturers here could not have possibly met.

But it does not follow that all classes of machinery-if offered here-would meet with like success. The farm wagon in this part of Germany is conspicubus for its out-of-date construction, but it is safe to say that no sooner would the demand for a better wagon be created than the local manufacturer would prepare himself to supply that demand. This has already been done in this locality in the case of delivery wagons for grocers, laundries, dyeing establisments, meat markets, etc., many of these wagons being handsome and thoroughly modern vehicles. The wagons in use in this pare of German's for street sprinkling are of precisely the same types seen in the larger American cities.

There are certainly many fields of machine and implement manufactureto say nothing of other branches-in Germany in which, after reckoning freight and duty, the American manufacturer cannot hope to compete. In the very broad field of electrical machinery and appliances, for example, there has been a ready market in Germany; but the native manufacturer has fully supplied the demand. And indeed the same is true in the building of traction engines, of steam rollers for road-making, in the manufacture of automobiles and gasotine engines, icemaking machinery, printing presses. safety-vault equipment, steam and electric cranes for factories or for use in the loading and unloading of freight at river and other harbors, creamery and other dairy appliances, refrigerators, gas stoves, and in scores of other lines which might be named.

There are many lines in which the American machine and implement manufacturer may fairly hope to share in the trade of Germany for many years to come. This will be expecially true when his wares are protected by patents, when he can produce them at a minimum of cost, and when cheaper raw products on other

causes may assist him... Simplicity of construction, speed of operation, durability, ease of adaptation to various conditions, and relatively lower price will continue to commend our machinery. Each year will continue to emphasize anew, however, the fact that the German machine and implement, manufacturer is alert to the situation, and has made marked prog-

ress in all directions.
H. W. HARRIS

MUCH WORK FOR DOCTORS.

Health Conditions of Panama Will Necessitate Constant Attention for Some Time.

Not only the engineers, but also the doctors, will have much work to do in connection with the construction of the Panama canal. The health conditions in the vicinity are very bad; it would be difficult to find worse, writes Alfred Noble, in Success. The chagres fever, which is peculiar to this region—being named, indeed, after the river of that name—prevails constantly and is a very serious menace to the lives of men from the north. I am confident that it can be examped out, but this will be a difficult task, well worthy of the efforts of the best modical ability in this country.

best medical ability in this country.

The climate itself is not unfavorable to health. The danger lies in the swamps on the coast and in the absolute lack of sanitation in the towns. The swamps will have to be drained, and a civilized sanitary system put into operation. This work must be put under the direction of a medical man of firmness, sound ideas, and strong executive ability.

sound ideas, and strong executive abiity. Though the manual labor on the
canal will be done by acclimated natives.
Ta large number of men from the United
States will be employed as superintendents and for other work requiring skill

and education.

Many young American civil and mechanical engineers are looking to Paniama for opportunities, and there will be places for a considerable proportion of those who want them. The lives of these mea are too valuable to be sacrificed to unbealthful conditions that can be remedied. Some of the first and most important undertakings in the canal country must be prosecuted by physi-

She Got the Money.

"But my dear," he protested, "that's nearly all the cash I have on land at the present moment, and I had planned to use it to take up a note."

to use it to take up a note
"O well," she returned carelessly, "If
you think the man who holds the note
can make things any hotter for you
than I can why, go ahead!"—Stray

Awful Prospect.
"Young man," said the girl's father,
"do you realize what you are undertaking?"

"Why—er—yes. I think so," stammered the suitor.

"But can you support a family?"

"Gee whiz! Have you lost your job?"

—Catholic Standard and Times.

DRAINING THE EVERGLADES.

When Completed an Immense Tract of Land Will Have Been Opened to Cultivation.

There are great agricultural possibillities in the Plorida Everglades. Though they are yet merely an expansive waste of swamp and lake and jungle, writer J. E. Ingraham, in Success, I venture to predict that they will be the location of hundreds of fertile farms within ten-years, and will by degreek develop into one of the most productive tracts of land in the world. The barrier to the utilization of the Everglades has been, of course, the water which covers the greater part of them to a depth of from one to six feet. But it has been found entirely practicable to drain off the water. Work to this end has already been begun and is being pushed rapidly. When it is completed a tract of land 160 miles long and 60 wide will have been opened to cultivation. The size of this region is not as important as the remarkable productivity of the soil. The latter is not only absolutely virgin, but has been fertilized by animal and vegetable life through many centuries. I am confident that its crops will lift Florida to a place among the leading agricultural states.

The project of draining the Everglades attracted the attention of Henry B. Plant in the early 90's, but he was by no means sure that the scheme was feasible, so I, acting under his direction, undertook an expedition through the region. Despite its proximity, to centers of population, it was then for the first time thoroughly explored by white men. Ours was virtually a voyage of discovery. We paddled our light boats on lakes and camped on islands that. I have good reason to believe, had never before been visited by any human being but Seminole Indians, and by these but rarely. We underwent to many hardships that some of our party were compelled to turn back, but our efforts were not in vain, for we ascertained the important fact that the Everglades along the whole 160 miles of the eastern side, are rimmed by a rock ledge We furthermore learned that all of the lakes are several feet above sea level. and we decided that there was nothing to prevent the water from the lakes flowing into the orean and leaving the and drained if vents could be made in this long ledge of rock. The chief question before us pertained to the practicability of cutting through the ledge in various places, and dredging out outlets into the Atlantic. which is not more than two or three miles away at numerous points.

Experiment proved that this work would present no great difficulties. It was merely a matter of a great deal of digging. Henry M. Flagier took up the project, and it is being carried out by his lifettenants. We are not only making artificial outlets through the rock: but are also, by ditching and dredging, turning large bodies of water into rivers and creeks which how to the ocean. The work has progressed far enough to enable mento predict confidently the opening in Florida within a few years, of a great tract of land of almost unprecedence, fertil-

ARE VERY RICH ISLANDS.

Mere Flecks of Land in the Pacific Ocean That Are Veritable Treasures to Man.

The recent voyage of the revenue cutter Manning, Captain McClehan in command, to the Aleutian mlands, on the coast of Alaska, has had memorable resuite Captain McClellan found the streams of Attu and of the other islands crowded with salmon. On Bulgir island, in 52 degrees and 30 minutes north, he found new fur seal-rookeries. That this discovery may prove to be of great financial value may be realized when it is considered that the revenue from the rookeries of the Pribliof islands has amounted thus far to over \$50,000,000. On Umnak island the revenue cutter steamed into a harber two miles long

and three-fourths of a mile wide.

So strongly considered are some of the alert men of the northwest that the Alerkans are now destined to assume great importance in the affairs of the Pacific that a company has been formed to colonize the archipelago. Wharves and storehouses are to be built and trading stations established. Stone-raising is to be begun first on Akum island. There, it is estimated, 50,000 head of cattle can find abundant pasture the

year through. It is claimed that on account of the mollifying influence of the Japanese current, the Aleutian islands have a more desirable climate than any part of the Atlantic seaboard north of Cape Hatterss. Aside from stock-raising, general agriculture is to be maugurated: It is stated that copper, oil and coal are found on the islands, and that there is a great abundance of water power, as in Japan. One town, called Jarvis, bas aiready been started in Last harbor. The problem of transportation will not have to be solved, as in the interior of Alaska. steamers to and from the orient, Siberia. St. Michael and Nome now pass dally: within a few miles of some of the best barbors in the archipelago

Little Girl's Loves.

Bessie (aged five) was accustomed to come to her mother's room before the family was up. One Sunday morning, while making the customary visit, the odors of breakfast in preparation managed to reach the sleeping-quarters.

Bessie, with her arms found her mother's neck, gave one or two vigorous sniffs, then with an air of anticipation announced: "Mamma, there's two fings I dess love mos' of enyfing in der world." What are they, Bessie?" asked her

"God and haked beans." Bessie replied, smacking her lips.—Lippinrott's.

FROCS FOR THE MARKET.

Raised in Large Numbers in Southern
Marshes for Northern
Consumption

It is not so many years ago that frogs' legs were eaten only by epicures, and there were many among those who delighted in a luxurious table that could not be induced to partake of the delicate nether limbs of the big-mouthed batrachia because of superstitious reasons. This, says the New York Herald, was largely based on their uncanny appearance, and due to the fact that frogs were used a great deal by witches and fortune tellers in their spells and incantations. To-day, however, this is all changed, and there is such a large demand for frogs' legs that it is difficult to supply the demands of the market with the rana visceus and runa castesbiana. which is the technical designation for them.

Owing to the past severe winter the butlook for frogs this spring and summer is not very bright, as farmers report that many of them succumbed. The early shipments of frogs legs have already made their appearance on the market, and are setting at 60 cents a pound. Later on, when the supply will some from the Virginia marabes and Lake Athabasca, the prices will be considerably lower.

In order to meet the increased de-

In order to meet the increased demand for frogs' legs farmers throughout Long listand. New Jersey and Connecticut are beginning to give their attention to frog culture, and every stream and brook is being used for the purpose. Frog culture does not require the time and attention necessary for the raising of poultry, ducks and geese, which has heretofore been a lucrative occupation, and the prices received for the frogs make it worth the while

the frogs make it worth the while The states supplying the largest quantity of frogs for the market are California, Missouri, New York, Arkansas, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia and Indiana. Frogs are very plentiful in New York, but they bring less than those of the western states because of their small size. Unrestricted hunting of frogs threatened for a time their utter extinction, but now that the farmers are taking up their culture and preservation this danger has been syolded. The annual tatch is now in excess of 1,500,000, with a gross value to the hunters of \$90,000. The yearly cost of frogs' legs to the consumers a \$266,000. One St. Louis concern has contracted for \$20 000 worth of froms legs, and several interests in the New York market havec losed contracts for the season's supply.

LIFE OF MAN IS BRIEF.

As Compared with Other Created Things, His Career Is

The life of man seems indeed but a transient hour, hardly long sin ugh "to look about us and to die " when we compure it with the existence of a tire pays. Colliers Weekly In comparison to some of the sequoiss Methuse ah circ in infancy. A United States senator has rately made putting outfain informatted reoffised by him about the amount of history stored away in the great trees of Cautorina One of moterate size, fifteen feet in diameter fice feet from the ground fevens the foldowing experiences. In 271 B. C. it. began its existence. In 245 A II when it was 516 years of age a forest fire burned on hit trunk arsear three feet in,

wie th After 1.156 years of placid life in another tire, in 1441-A Dr. the tree, agen-1,712 received another injury. Another scar followed in 1580 and was not corered with new tissue for fifty-six years. The worst attack of all was in 1797. when the tree, then 2.068 years of age. was attacked by a fire which left a scar eighteen feet wide, reduced, by 1890, in 103 years, to fourteen feet. These vast historic creatures are being treated to the fate which threatens so many of our forests throughout the land the saw mill and conversion into the fleet ing materials of commerce. The tree of which we have spoken, after defying storm and fire for over 20 centuries, fell a victim to the desire for money about three years ago

(mily ten isolated proves of these trees remein, and only one grove is protected by povernment ownership. The nation ought to own the all, and it is earnestly to be hoped (but congress will act favorably upon the president's request to buy two more proves- a modest enough ambition. Some of these trees are twice the size of the one whore age has been ascertained and must be some 56 centuries old now, with possible long lives shead. If congress fails to save these ancient monuments and allows them to flit through pattry buildings to a speedy nothingness it will have added one to its disgraceful failures and omitted the opportunity to ado one to its acts of wisdom and utility

Hard Luck, Sure.

While on a visit here the other day ex-Senator David B Hill met an old time acquaintance and asked him how he was "getting along". The gentleman complained that he was in "hard and said.

"Things have been going badly with me lately. The fact is, if I. were Insarus, and the Lord said. Come forth, I would come fifth."—N. Y. Times.

Boom for Korean Stamps. The war has made a boom in Europe

for Korean postage stamps. Japan established a postal system in Korea in 1884, but the stamps of the first issue are now very scarce, as the Koreans burned up most of it by setting fire to the post office at Seoul, as a protest against the innovation. Another issue was not made for ten years.—London Mait

TAKE OUT MANY PATENTS.

Inventors of Chicago Are Granted One Thousand a Year on Their Dev.ces.

One thousand patents a year are granted citizens of Chicago littinois stands seventh in the list of states that take out patents according to population. Connecticut and Massachusetts still holding their own for native ingenuity. Alaska and Alabama, first in the alphabet, are at the foot in patent winning.

The patent winning.

The patent reports in the Chicago public library, reports the Tribune, were last year consulted between 80.000 and 90.000 times by 17.000 persons, some of them patent lawyers or their cierks, but the majority those contemplating inventions, and therefore seeking to learn whether their ideas had already been anticipated.

A certain percentage of visitors are "perpetual motion cranks." There is nothing for them in the reports, so they ask for the Scientific American and similar papers that contain articles on that subject. Their errand can almost invariably be detected on their entering the room and addressing the attendants. There is a restless, feverish look and a-nervops action betraying the disturbance in mind and the unbalanced ambition that has put them on this quest. While they seldom if ever exhibit anything approaching insanity, or even a lack of self-control, It is easy to see that they live near the line that is said to divide genius from madness. There is never any outbreak, but the difference between themand the ordinary visitor is unmistale, able. They at least know exactly what they are after and do not have to bother with finding out whether they are dikely to infringe on some already

successful applicant. Among the patents for oddities granted Chicago citizens last year in one for a bag filling machine, a clothes line prop, a churn, a dustpan, a nonrefiliable buttle, a "box." a convertible billiard table, a tutacro pipe, a safety coat hook, though booking coats is already safe enough in Chicago, a cheek expanding pad, a none piece for eyeglasses a "; ping shelf for garbage an improvement, on governors, a model burgiar alarm," implying that Chicago burglare are models a "contrivance for muting violin strings," and a porket for golf balls. There was one also for "an attachment to bridler," though not like the tridle the convict said he was sent up for ten years for stealing, because a horse happened to be attached

to the other end of it.

Among the I (stop parentees were a dozen women. One invented a hair retainer another a dress shield, another a dress shield another a dress fitting stand but it seems to have taken a man to turn cut a soman's skirt a garter and a souther table.

END OF AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Belonged for Many Generations to One Family Then Turned Into an Orthan ge

A remartic story, exe, in which are unber of stirring displents are related to THE OF A LITTLE PARTIED OF ALL AND AND AND A of land that have twen turns one; to a gwat church errangelien ? rian etphilippe ages the distance Transite . . . The property is present on the morn The of the Southweste to rive about pair through our frem Callings baile and mere the little village of head on The came was handed few afternoon retailed. to penerate a by a family of the name of Invart. By a metalter of this fum with was originally taken of from the saleernment, and remailed in the falls y until it to dente the persession of Colle-Alexander Dyeart, was for years was one of the best rooms citizens of the section. He was a n.an of some ecentricities, but beloved by the whole coinmunity. He raiset a family of rour. three of whom became engineers units Northwestern road and are now running trains. The colonel during his lifetime, improved the old home, which in early years was but a cabin, until it assumed the proportions of a fine country hone. He surrounded it with a double row of -

when from points along the road.

When the colonel was we lidoup in years he sell in loss with a widow, and against the wishes only in Jam 'y married her only to be divorced heaf-wyears.

pone trees, and these for miles may be

Within sight of the Dysar home was the farm of Peter Burlian, a Furdy German the father of an industry sis family. Among the children was a caughter, Mary who grew up to be as pretty a lass. as could be found in all Lee county. A farmer's daughter she in dog time tecame a farmer's wife, marrying heary Shippert. Both husband and wife had not one but several farms of rich leecounty land, but after the body of old Col Dysart was laid to rest and the property was offered for sale. Mrs. Shippert bought it. Then she proposes to the Evangelical church, of which she is a member, to convert the drift form into an orphanage. The chur il accepted. the charge and only the other day the bome of the kindly old colone, was demcated to its noble purpose.

Nelson's Flagship.

The Victory, which bore Nelson's flag at Trafalgar, has been thoroughly repaired, and towed to her former moorings at Perismouth, where she will be the flagship of the navel commander-in-chief. The prediction is made that she will float for another half-century at least. It is 146 years since the Victory was launched at Chatham —Tit-Bits.

"One Degree More Dangerous.

"Oh, George," exclaimed the joyful mother as she met him at the door, "baby's got a tooth!"

"I'm giad you mentioned it," replied the cautious husband and father. "I'll be careful how I handle him."—Boston Post.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS