#### CONG FAST OF CATFISH.

#### Design of New York Aquarium Brenks All Records of Its Kind in Captivity.

All records for fasting among catfish an empliyity have been broken by the big annurimen from the Mississippi river. Ter Yes York aquarium: After zam period of hibernation the catfish took arm first food this year on May 13. This was the first food it had taken since July 17., 1943, a period of ten months and six

in each succeeding year since it has been here this big catfish has in the bibecauting season abstained from food Bur a longer and longer time. It was recolvert in December, 1899. The follow-Eng little table shows when in each year ir scopped eating and when it resumed.

Resumed Feeding Stapped Feeding Detoner B. April 39 

This big catfish is about 31, feet in mag h and weighs probably 70 pounds. If has grown somewhat in length and in smeight since it was first received. It is risms and free from tungus and in good consistion, and it has now apparently as manch vitality as when it first came in.

This year, when finally it began to i hake food, it came up for it with its normal degree of activity, and took three madium-sized cole, cut up into lengths compressed for it to swallow. On-May with it was easer for food and it ate four 2. sucher larger cels, cut up for it into suifwhile lengths, and it now moves about in mremak in its accustomed manner.

In nature this big catfish would bury smoot in the mud in winter and there the dormant until spring. Mud cannot as provided for it here, because mud smoothed choke the pipes of the tank. which is therefore supplied with a bed mil rand on its bottom.

The catfish rubs and hollows this out .to make in it a comfortable bed for itmore and this sand also serves the good macrose of helping to keep the big fish plear of parasites.

as the bibernating season-approaches The his cathab settles down in its bed of mand and it will lie motionless for weeks ar a vime It is not an uncommon thing For vialtors to announce that the big fish in dead, as in fact it might easily seem to be for its respiration is at such times and that the movement of its gift

cours could be detected only by those magerienced in observing fishes. But, as has been seen, after months of meming lifelessness, the big catfish will secome up and begin feeding again, and

successione its ordinary manner of life just an rhough nothing had happened. It would acartely seem, however, that it waste ever surpass its present fasting Trial March

#### FEAT IN CLASS BLOWING. Bunz Bottles Made at a Western Facmary Are Among the World's Wonders

Ir m a long cry from 1754 to the preswer time and it is not approxing that great progress, has been made in the mean facture of glass bottles in that Fine From this first glass bottle ever -masse in the first glass (a 'ory permamently established in the states, about Table and which is still preserved among the uniosities of the Long Island Hisbornal society to the remarkable mammera glass quarret which was recently tured out at a western glass manufa... trusy there may be traced the phenomrowth of the manufacture of

ginner says the Philadelphia Press These four bottles are said to be the largest ever made in the world. A man somer six feet stands below the height of The largest bottle; the range of the huge quarter being from five feet four toches to six feet four inches. Three of the mant expert glassblowers in the world were employed in the manufacture of the bottles It took 50 pounds of Hersis glass to make the largest bottle The was drawn, rolled and inflated. the blowpipe used being five and onehalf feet in length

To complete the process it was necesmery to reheat the material several times owing to the great quantity needed. It were about an hour to shape the bottle. Then the rings and the mouth were finthined and the glass annealed in special-If large ovens propared especially for this piece of work. At its greatest width the largest bottle is 30 inches in diamever and it will hold 55 gallons, liquid MARKET PROFES

## Charitable Tip.

in is a sensible suggestion some one makes that those who are bound for Their country places for the summer to drove advalatinged of bone blockers. - iskires and jams which would naturally be left behind. The season is at hand. when fresh fruits are available for imgneduate use, and for the making of a fresh stock of sweets for next winmer's" demands, and the "left overs" Prom last season's vintage might furmist pleasure to invests and convabearings who are not we well factored. yelde such home-made delicacies as there are endants would like them to be abreston Transcript

#### Wisdom of an Author. Sycamper I (shell ) see I enderger

a gestion as canvasier for their lates

#ubitsher-Do you know anything about the book? Avanger Yes I'm the author of it and I thought if I could get a 100 as un-The water I mught be able to make a little mices out of it "Cincinnati Enquirer

# Returned with Thanks.

The matter had taken advantage of twa, year to propose. Much to her ambackweement she had been refused Trees t understand it who a

"The to ven said I was a poem? "Yes but a great many permis are reresponded her young sister .--Charago Daily News.

### LIFE IN THE BARREN LANDS.

#### The Comforts of Camping in a Country Where the Warmth of a Dog Is Welcome.

The Barren Lands, called by the Indians "Land of Little Sticks," are absolutely devoid not only of trees but even of brush, except for some stunted bushes to be found in occasional apots near the water's edge. These lands ile in British Columbia, near the Great Slave take. Mr. Casper Whitney, in describing a hunting-trip through this region, in Mush-Ox, Bison. Sheep and Goat," says that a venture into this north country, except in summer, means a struggle with both cold and famine. Yet the tack of food was not so hard to bear as the wind, and camping was a

continual discomfort "One of the first lessons I learned," writes Mr. Whitney, "was to keep my face free from covering, and also as clean shaven as was possible under such circumstances. It makes me smile now to remember the elaborate hood arrangement which was knitted for me in Canada, and which then seemed to me one of the most important articles of my equipment. It covered the entire head, ears and neck, with openings only for eyes and mouth, and in town I had viewed it as a great find; but I threw it away before I got within a thousand miles of the Barren Grounds.

"The reason is obvious. My breath turned the front of the hood into a sheet of ice before I had run three miles; and as there was no fire in the Barren Grounds to thaw it, of course it was an impossible thing to wear in that region. After other experiments, I found the simplest and most comfortable headgear to be my own long hair, which hung even with my jaw, bound about just above the ears by a handkerchief, and the open bood of my caribou-skin capota drawn forward over all

The most trying hour in the 24 was at the camping time in the afternoon. The fire furnished no warmth; it was not built for that purpose; it was simply to boil the tea, and perhaps an idea of its size can be given by saying that by the time the snow in the kettle had melted into water, and the water begun to boil, the fire was exhausted

"Having drunk the tea, we rolled up in our fur robes, lying side by side round the tenes, with feet toward the fire and head against the sledge, knees into the back of the man next you, and with your snow-shoes under your head, away from

the dogs that would eat the lacing. "Sleep never came until the dogs had finished fighting over us, for as soon as we were rolled in our robes the cogs poured into the tapes. There were 28 dogs, and the lodge was about seven feet in diameter at its base. No bour in the day or night was more miserable than this, when these half-starved brutes fought over and on top of us be-

fore they finally settled down upon us. "In extremely cold weather a dog curled up at your feet or back is not un pleasant. But to have one lying on your head abother on your shoulders or hips. or perhaps a third on your feet, and you lying on your side on rocky, uneven ground, is not a happy experience."

## SNOWBALLS AMID FLOWERS.

#### School Children of San Jose, California, Permitted to Enjoy Novel Sport.

Although California is the land of flowers to which stowba, hing, except in he mountains, generally is forbidden, ex epapers to the rule may becompelled. Such an exception, says the Sunset Magazine during the past winter, or rainy season, was witnessed in San Jose. One of the stage drivers to and from Mount liamiter brought from there & barrel carefully packed with snow, and presented it to the pupils of the Grant schief in the Garden city. Then the fun began. Most of the children had not seen snow before except in the distant mountain summits. They wanted to snowhall but they didn townow how, and they approached the problem tentatively. And—here is the crowning absurdity of the situation—some of their teachers didn't know how to teach them; although they were adults, never before had they come in contact with snow.

Some of the little chaps, after cautious investigation, declared that the strange white stuff burned their fingers; it was so and others, who had read or been rold about it feared that their hands would be frozen by the first contact with i. The experimental stage soon was pan' however, and then the fun was fast and furious. It was such sestasy as eastern children know, with the zest of novelty added to it. For a brief time school traditions and the proprieties maintained between teachers and pupils were thrown to the winds, and there was none so high or so low that a snowball might not batter him when least expected. Tell white misister whizzed through bush a laden with rows or clipped the stately calls. Illies from their stems as

a i nite might bave done It was a touch of winter introduced into a garden of bloom and beauty, and, ab but the boys big and little, enjoyed it. For all of which some sort of reverence much be done to the Mount Hame-Dion stage driver he has not forgotten that he once was a boy-

## New Japanese Incense.

A late fresh of fast out is the use of the Japanese perfume known as water the incense. Whether it is ready made. out of water liber is a question to be determ ned by investigation, and whether it smells anything like these beautiful flowers is a matter of the imagination; but it smells rood, and doctors say that It is of some soight value as a disinferrant in the sickroom. The incense is done up in firth cakes, which are burned. in the room The the Chimere join stick. already well amown to this country. The smole carries a very delicate aromatic fragrance Detroit Free Press

## BIG PAY FOR PREACHERS.

#### Singular Services for Which Certain Cierica in Europe Receive Good Compensation.

A German preacher receives \$3.500 annually for delivering a sermon in praise of the virtues of a weathly French Baron named Favart, who died in 1690. Pavart lived in Elberfeld and at his death bequeathed his estate to the Protestant church there on condition that the interest should be given each year to some clergyman holding a poor benefice extelling the baron's merits. The sermon, says the Chicago Chonicle, is' usually delivered on the first Sunday in June, after the regular morning service. and, being of only half an hour's duration, is paid for at the rate of \$120 a. minute.

Each year the sum of \$1,250 for a sermon of ten minutes' duration is paid for what is known as the "golden sermon," which may be preached in any church within a radius of six miles of Haberdachers' hall, London, Many years ago a man named William Jones died and left a large sum of money to the Haberdashers' company, stipulating that the interest was to be given to the preacher of the best sermon within the radius mentioned. As this was a somewhat difficult matter for the company to decide It was determined to distribute \$750 among the clergymen of the east end and pay the remainder of the \$12,000, which was the annual interest, to the preacher of the "golden sermon." This discourse is never preached twice in the same church. Large prices are paid for other ser-

mons. Each year on the anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne a sermon is delivered in Durham eathedral which must not be more than a quarter of an hour in duration. For this the preacher receives \$80. There is nothing to show how the custom originated .

Many have heard of the "lion" thanksgiving sermon which is preached in a fashionable church in London each year in the seventeenth century Sir John Bayer, then lord mayor of London, had a miraculous escape from being killed by a lion during a journey in the far east On his return he ordered that a thanksgiving sermon should be preached each year, and set aside a sum of money, the interest on which was to be given to the poor of the parish, while the preacher retained what he considered a fair price for the sermon.

In St. Giles' church in the rame city. a sermon is preached each year in memory of Charles Langley. The church is filled with poor people like seng the congregation the sum of \$4.50 in clothes The clergyman received the the church wardens \$2.50.

## RARELY DYE THEIR MAIR.

#### Gray-Haired Men of the Present Seldom Allow the Barber to Darken Locks.

"That sign up there doesn't count for much now," said the barber as he pointed to a little placard on the wall which announced the cost of hair and mustache dyeing, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The fact is that there is not go much of that kind of thing now. Time was when barbers made a right next sum out of dyeing men's hair or giving the mustache some color other than the one provided by nature. But do you know how long it has been since a man walked Into this shop and asked to have his bair dyed. It has been something like two years, and yet my shop is here in a good. prominent place to catch local and trangient trade. During the same time I don't suppose the shop has been called on by a haif dozen men to have their minstache

died. "You and then a man whose mustache was developing a few strands of gray or becoming a bit brown and rusty-locking. for one reason and another, may have dropped into have the color freshened and brightened up some. But cases of this sort have been comparatively rare What has brought about this change in the tastes of men? Why is it that so few men now appeal to the harber to change the color of his hair or musfache? One way to account for it-and this is probably the main factor-is the fact that there has been such a vast change in the kind and character of

man's clothes "Men now can wear any old color or a wariety of colors, hat of one shade, coat of another, yest, trousers, socks, necktie, shirt, belt, suspenders, even unto the strings in one's shoes, all of different hues, and it will be all right with the fashion of the day. This being so, the color of a man's hair or his mustache doesn't make so much difference He can very readily get an outfit to match or harmonize with his hair and mustache and be right in the mode. I think probably this is the main reason for the change, though other influences. have no doubt played some part in the matter. At any rate, barbers are not worried much now about hair-deving and mustach-dyeing and the reason of the change is of but little consequence.

Artist's Difficulties in Painting Men Artists will tell you it is to easy it ingto paint a man in a frock roat so that he shall appeal picturesquely to the casual wayfarer. The modern habiliments affected by the male person donot lend themselves to artist; reproduction on canvas. There are no scintillant colors, no fine lines of form in a trou-Bered poseur, and to achieve a successful portrait of a man is to spell the art-1st's capabilities in capital letters. With women models-well, there the story is of a different cast - Metropolitan.

#### Brave to Rashness. "O! George," sighed the romantic girl I wish you were like the old-time

knights. I wish you'd do something brave to show your love for ma. "Gracious! Torled her fiance, "haven't I agreed to marry you, and me only get-

ting \$30 a week?"-Philadelphia Press

## SHAWLS FOR THE SUMMER.

#### Airy Materials of Which the Season's ---- Light Wraps Are ... Composed.

The girl who discovers in the trunk of the family hetricoms a summer shawl of any sort may count herself in tuck, for this style of wrap is sujoying

a genuine remaissance Thanks to the Russo-Japanese war, the fad in shawls runs toward embroidered creps, particularly when the embroidery is in self-tones. For the girl who may own only one shawl, the most desirable selection is a white crepe embroidered and fringed in white. She will fold it in long, narrow, scarf-like times, with one row of fringe at the top, so that she may draw it over her head in the cool night air. The fringe softens a face im-

menselv Next to the crope shawl comes that cracheted or knitted affair, which Dickens' characters were portrayed as making in endless numbers. In the olden days this shawl was agt to be beary and conservative looking. To-day it is a mass of flimy designs, fleery threads and ribbons. The favorite combination is a fine wood yarn, overkuit with silk threads, all worked in sm open, shell pattern and with deep scallups. The allk is in the same tone as the wool thread, or with a pale blue or a nile green wool a silvery silk thread is employed. like an overlaying mesh of metal.

To be entirely in fashion with a shawl the dowager will resurred the black and purple "horror" which she packed away in her girlhoou, for the combination, savoring strongly of the early '90's, is being offered at all the shops. White and lavender is also a popular combination for the matron's

For women with light gray or white hair, dressed high, there is nothing more effective in the way of a summer wrap than black Spanish lace. This may be an oblong scarf, or the familiar three-cornered shaw! which drapes so effectively over the hair

Young girls c'ing to what the shopkeepers call throws - long: marrow scarfs in madras or cotton crepe effects, striped in pale Roman silk weaves, with perehaps just a dash of dd or giver Walls being weight wrage blent will with summer dresses, the girl who wants to be up to tare selects the shawl which is crochared or knitted and run with rib-

#### HAD NO USE FOR A CLOCK. Various Ways of Timing the Boiling of an Egg. But the Bootbiack's

#### Most people boil eggs by the minute. but they don't always use a clock to time themselves," said the man who knows how to keep house, according to the New York Times. "I have friends who still cling to an hour glass as the surest means of cooking eggs to the desired turn. But even that method is

Was the Best.

too conventional for some cooks "I had a Spanish cook in Brazil, who said her prayers over the boiling eggs I don't know what she said and I doubt if she knew; but she drawled out some kind of a rigamarole, that took just enough time, from start to finish, to rook

"Then we had another cook out in the sountry who insisted upon combing her hair while she was getting breadfast Personally I objected to the practice. but as she was the only help we could get just then we agreeobliged to put up with it. Indeed, we were doubly reconciled when we learned Mary's principal reason for grooming herself at that particular time

"She timed the boiling of the east by the whacks of the brush. One hundred strokes down the length of her flaxen hair indicated a well-done mealy egg. She had evidently had practice in the art before coming to us, for not once, when the eggs were cooked according to her rule, were we obliged to send them away underdone

"Then there was that Dago I struck up in Connecticut last summer. Giuseppe didn't cook for merbut it was his duty to scrape up a snack in the morning for several men in my employ. Before engaging to his present occupation he had been an expert bootblack and hadlearned to gauge even the rising and setting of the sun by the number of strokes required to shine a pair of Shoes.

"When it came to boiling eggs for the men he put his knowledge to a practical test. The minute the eggs struck the water Giuseppe dropped all other ends of the meal and began to shine shoes for all he was worth. I forget how many licks were necessary to insure a properly boiled egg, but Ginseppe knew, and he never overstepped or understepped the limit."

## Gooseberry Meringue.

Place a pound of gooseberras in a stewing jar with sufficient sugar to flavor, but no water, and cook in the oven until the fruit is tender. Beat one ounce and a half of butter and an ounce of sugar to a cream and add the yolk of two eggs. Mix one teaspoonful of baklag powder with a reacupful of flour and add gradually to the other ingredients. When cold but the gooseberries in a nie dish and over them spread the stiffly heaten whites of the two eggs. Bake in a guick oven for ten minutes and let stand until cold. Then whip the white of one stiff egg into a little sugar and alle lightly on the pudding just before serving.-Washington Star.

#### Not Hard to Please. "Don't you think Mr. Sirius Barker

is very hard to please?" "No," answered Miss Cayenne "He seems very well pleased with himself." -Washington Star.

## EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS. Some People Have a Morbid Craving

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## -- to Witness the Grewsome --Beenes.

Probably the people who read Dickena tomesy are comparatively few, and largery confined to those who acquired a tuste for him when he was the literary vogue, but bis arquaintable with buman nature, and his vivid picturing of some of its manifestations here left impressions which may occasionally be revived with profit, says the Boston Transcript. Perhaps Dickens would not have acknowledged himself favorable to the abolition of capital punishment, but few men have brought out its disfinguishing features in more revolting aspects. Those who still regard it as the best protection of sodisty in extreme cases should read over his story of the rioters in "Barnahy" Rudge " .... The conduct of the culprite was sorry enough, but that of the morbid thousands that gathered about the, scaffold to witness the dreadful scene was infinitely worse, and not a few carried away in their hearts the germs of murder who had not harbored them before. It was a picture of soul de-Bauchery, the more sickening because doubtless true to the time and occasion concerning which it was written:

But all that described a scene which took place over 100 years ago, when theft and innumerable other things gave the law its fustification for taking men's lives. We have become more civilized, of course. We have reduced the basis of capital punishment to the point where we only exact a life for a life, and we no longer make executions occasions: for holidays to which the public is invited lustend everything is now transacted in quite an exclusive manner the details of which we get from the privileged reporter. The hangman is no longer a Dennis, taking pleasure in his grewsome trade, but more likely a gentleman upon whom the duty falls as one of the severest ordeals of his

It may be assumed that with the long exclusion of the public from these scenes. the morbid hunger that only human agony can satisfy has ceased to manifest Itself. But that is by no means the case. Between 5 000 and 10,000 requests to witness the banging of the three car barn bandt in Chicago which took place the other day were received. Of course they were refused, but what shall we think of a populace to so large a proportion of which the chance to obtain a sight of suffering has such strong attractions."and had if not been generally known that the public world not be admitted. the applications would doubtless have

been several times as numerous! Of singular prominence in this ghoulish quest were two Russian noblemen. making a tour through this country to inspect. American emethods of administering capital pendahment, a strange purpose, indeed to make men world mundaments. They were negligible fan miliar with Chinese and Japanese methods, with the garrote of Spain and the guillorine of France but they determined to have a liberal education in this, matters' They are wasting their time waiting for hangings in Chicago. They should come east and secure from seats. when an electrocution is in order or if more imprompty methods are desired they might travel south and see how the thing is done with knives, corkserews. and faugots. No Rossian beed leave blanative land to enlarge his acquaintance with benefiter . He can find them pleats arough at horse or, if he desires more frequent reminders let him pay occasignal visits to that great hanging scene painted from live and death by Hussia's great reallst, the lamented Verestchagin This inverest in capital punishment that is still aline in the lower stratum of human nature a not healthy and a mere morb d interest is more likely to incite men to minuerous deeds than to deter-

## NEVER EAT CANDY ANIMALS.

#### Japanese Children Taught from Earliest Infancy Not to Be Cruel.

Though the martial spirit is industriously instilled into Japanese children by their mothers from earliest infancy. they are taught to be kind to animals At home and in the schools they are not aren allowed to eat cakes or confectionery made in the shapes of rabbits. sheep or other dumb beasts for fear they

may acquire ideas of cruelty A reacher never whips a pupil. If the pedagagne commits an injustice the scholars stay away antil reparation is

Prof. Octima told the foreign colony in a recent lecture here on the national a stem of education that a German teacher once mandified a will it by bis brus coness. The bays at a girls alled it over among themselves and then asked the principal to dismiss him. 88 1772

"Hite is a tearned man, but a nig " Being informed that the ten her had been engaged for a stated time, they wens straight to him and said: "If you have a sen's thalf a cent's) worth of honor break your contract and go back to Germany " He went

#### About Laces. All gennine Maltese law is hand

made, and the inhabitants of the islands are strongly opposed to any form of labor-saving machinery. The industry is almost exclusively confined to women and girls, and many tamilies have special designs that are handed down from one generation to another. Two or three firms pracrically control the output of the islands. Most of the lace exported is made on the Island of Gozo. Silk and cotton are the materials used. The demand in America for this beautiful work is becoming greater every year. -- Boston Budgel.

## REFUSED AMERICAN COLD.

#### Hotel Cashier in Chicago Had Order Not to Take in the Yellow Coin.

Who can help smiling at these benighted Turks? Certainly these doings are calculated to amuse Americans, writes Jarome Hart to Argosy

- But stop-sit is not so mady years since aliver was at so heavy a disconaton the Pacific coast that money changera' offices were about as numerous in San Francisco se they are in Catro. At that time there was ten to \$5 per cent. discount on sitter half dollars; there were no standard silver dolfars, then coined. Some smart skinfliats conceived the idea of paying their employed wages in the trade dollar, which, although not legal tender, was worth more in silver than two half follars. The trick was at first successful—the trusting artisans accepted the large new coins and paid their 'radesmen with them. But the banks refused to accept the trade dollars from the butched the baker, the candlestick maker.

Like lightning the news ran all over the Parific mast, and within a week the trade dollar was discredited among the working classes. They did not know that it never had been monetized but they now knew that it was demonstrated. Is it not odd that, in an intelligent nation like oute; chever sharpers should work off of workingmen as money that which was not money at all, but merely minted builton? And that it should pass through three bands-workmen, Johber, retailer-before it was unmasked?

Yes, there are odd things in the money Has in more countries than one. Only this spring I handed a restaurant waiter a five-dollar gold plote to pay the hill for breakfast. He returned in a few moments and said the young woman cashier wouldn't take it.

Why?" I asked "Is it counterfeit?". "No." he said; "It ain't bad money, but she says she won't take no gold; her

orders is to take gaper insted " T sent him out to the cashier in the hotel office to see if it was good there." Summ report. The Lotel cashier said. "Discount on gold-take nothing but

I have found Enrish gold readily taken in every place I have been. Where was to them that I found American gold refrace; Was in a Comstant hope of .Smisena? In Jerusao m.".

In none of these places. It was in the W. Cington hotel, in Chicago, III. U.S. A in the year of our Lord 1904 and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

## WORSHIP THE CROCODILE.

#### The Repulsive Reptile Regarded by the Malays as a Spirit of the Water.

Many beasts and some reptiles are romet ped as valued by the Malateahing the Malacca straits. They are part: 1. larly impressed with the belief that the er odile is a spirit of the water Thereform, these bully monsters are not only extremely plentiful there, but they are so during that they make most of the water ways capapitoly- etem for persons

The Englishmen who dired in that port of the country or are that hardly a west passes without the killing of a native by a expendite. The brute award a raje along tehin while the rule filmay marin biete marin marin betremping sieren editerte metel mitte neuty switches his term of the arround. to such a way as to swe p the man out or the boat into the water

Here any there were the banks of ti - black rivers will be seen the stripe of white of the and two efficient of frosts. and ring straiben to frees of waptings iela eta illa unter Tha a grenffer bus. made by the natives to some oron dilethat has his happy just under the bank. Now and then, however, a er modile heromes to ferentous and kills to many persons that even the superstitious natixes fee, it he egsary to disputes him. Then they use an ingenious and enrious method. They make a small bamboo. ruit about three feet square and to this the attach a long rope made of a series planted cotton. At the end is a bugahook to the shank of-which they tie a. ive obicken.

They set the chicken on the raft and shove it out into the stream. The poor towl cackles and screams, trying to release itself from the line, this attracts the erococile, who darts at it and gulps it down. The next moment the raft. bobs below the surface

The villagers follow the course of the raft as it goes down stream and after a cas or two, when the cracodile has weared himself thoroughly by his struggles, they paddle out and haul it in The crosselle comes ashore w thout much fighting and is billed with ease.

It is very mare for a paragraph to escape once he has awallowed the half, for the book gensiared into as stemped and the innerly plaited rope is absort that the brute's tooth have no effect on it.

#### A Bee's Eye. Did you ever look at a bres eye

through a very strong manifying glass? It is made up of lots of little eves mas-ed together. And yet be eye as a whole is so small that it seems ineredible that it like these thousands of little parts, each use complete in itself! This sort of eye is very useful, for as the little eyes face in every direction. the bee can see above and below and behind as well as in front and sideways. \*3 people do.~ ~Nature.

## Liberty Bell All Right

A Wisconsin genius now bobs up with a proposition to mend the liberty bell so that it will ring just as well as ever. It is a great idea that will place the bell right in line with adependence hall, which Philadelphia has tinkered up un till it is as good as new -Newark (N. I.) News.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS