The hippet Can Outrun Any Tour-Logged Animal That Is Known.

Research into the origin of the whipget shows that it is a modern type of and, considering how good it to in-THE WAY IT IS A WONDER SAYS TOWN FORher, that it is not more generally known and appreciated The word is not in Webster's, nor is it to be found in many encyclopedias. Datziel failed to trace the etymology of the word, but fancled . It to be a provincial name expressive of the diminutive size as well as the quick action of these dogs. The old writers who mention it evidently have in mind a very different animal from the one mow seen at our beach shows Halliwell mays it is a cross between a spaniel and a greyhound, which could not produce the present type. John Taylor says: "In the shapes and forms of dogges; of all which there are but two sorts that are preful to man's profits, which two are the mastiffe and the little curre.

For pleasure and recreation " The modern whippet is a greybound eroseed with a small terrier, so as to reduce the size of the progeny, and by se-Bection the terrier type has been obliterated and that of the greyhound premarved This cross goes back 60 years or more during which time a record of some sort has been kept, so that a stud book exists. But the dog has not been popular in shows, because, being bred to race, its appearance is of little coass-MUEDOP.

whippet or house-dogge; all the rest are

There is nothing cruel about dog racing, and, although it is not...known mmong wealthy sportsmen, it is a poptalar pastime of a large class in the manufacturing districts of England and Whis country. In England as many hs 500 dogs are entered in one handlwenp and a thousand pounds will -change hands on the result

The course is usually 200 yards, and the rates are run in heats in which three dogs compete. The winners of these trial heats run against, each etter until there are but three left for the final. There are races for purries, maiden races, handicans and races with penalties and allowances The dogs are held at the start and rin bast the judge to their owners

Percel animal in proportion to its weight that is known. A good one will run 200 yards in 12 seconds which is at the rate of 16 2-3 yards per second A race horse, running at the rate of a mile in 1 minute and 40 seconds is covering only 17 3-5 wards per second. The dog weight about 20 pounds, and strides about 14 "feet, the average stride of a race horse In 21 feet.

SACRED ISLE OF POOTOO. Ground Whereon the Foot of Woman Is Never Permitted

There is one spot in the whole world where woman's feet dare not tread . I' in the sacred isle of Pootoo, in the Chuan archipelago, on which are 80 temples and for 1,000 years, it is declared

a we man has never touched foot of the mil Postoo is barely three miles across and its wooded peaks rise to a beight of 1500 feet, with more than 80 tempice niched in its ravines and valleys per beg on its sea fronting cliffs nestlet.

at the foot of the hills, and crowning

their summits. There are yellow-tiled, imperial femples, thill and enriched by Emperor Klenbing, and these golden roofs still gleam in their neglect and decay mmers sacred groves of trees that are whose enough to make the fame of the

💼land shrine Enermous camphor trees of unknown age look to be the most venerable of their kind, and cedar and ginko (salis-[buris), or maiden-hair-fern trees are as explended in their development. The -company of priests has dwindled as revcones were withdrawn and pligrims are met as many now as a century ago The whole island is sacred ground

and no woman may live there, or presumably defile it with her presence, but -max, women pilgrims do set foot or The racted isle and make the round of the reglected temples Even foreign women have been there on rare ourasione, when an excursion has been arwanged and a steamer chartered from

Would Not Be a Mouser.

Owing to the enormous increase in the number of field mice on the estate .ef the chairman of the local school boar! of Negouitz, in Bayama, that gentieman gave the school children "me we helidays" to emplie them to east to the rodents. On the teacher remornstrating he was told that if he were "a decent sort of 'fellow" he would help the children to trap the man 4. After waiting some days he had the his men's parents fined for not rgenrongrithem to schook-with the mewill that he was homself promptly disputated from his post a London

Useless Plunder.

Lardon jeweier recent a had a thermornater stolen from his shop and the ment can be affixed the following to dice. "to his window. Will the missinded individual who took the thermometer withbut feare the other day please return the wame. He has made a mistake. It can be of no use to him in the pare to which So is going, as it only registra 125 co. grees of hear

Polluted Wells in India. In India poliuted water in wells,

tanks canals and other receptacles need by the natives is dosed with kerosens oil or chemicas in older to render it unpa atable so the racives will not incor cisease by using it for drawing purpuses.

WHERE TREES MUST HURRY

Speedy Growth Necessary to Keep About of Accumulations on Mississippi Bars.

The waters of the Mississippi are at all times so full of the seeds of plants and trees that wherever the current slackens enough to allow them to be deposited they germinate, it the water gives them a chance, and send up plants in an incredible number. A sandbar which is left long out of water, says Youth's Companion, is quickly envered with a growth of young willow or cottonwood trees, which shoot up tall and slender. and so close together that they appear like yellow hair on a man's head; hence the sandbars so covered become known as "towheads."

A tree which grows in such a place often has to push up faster than a dryland tree would find it forsible to do, in order to keep ahead of the ground; for the river at each rise deposits more and more sand and silt about its roots. A recent examination of the willow trees growing on the Angelos bar, below Cairo. Ill., showed that some of them. which were but six feet tall above ground, had stems 16 feet long underground, reaching down to their roots. That represents their growth in their

contest with the river. Sometimes when the land on which a tree stands is overwhelmed by a singie great food and a deep deposit is made, the tree adapts itself to the change by putting out new roots near the new surface of the ground. A queer result of such an occurrence was a log which for a long time lay on the head of Beef Island-Island Number Fortya few miles above Memphis. A gum tree, about 16 inches in diameter, had evidently been overwhelmed and surrounded by a new deposit of earth ten feet in depth. It had thereupon put out a new set of roots ten feet above the old ones, and continued to grow. When at last the river in another change swept it entirely away and cast it up on the head of Island Number Forty, the lower trunk was still 16 inches in diameter, but above the second circle of roots the bote was nearly 30 inches through The irregular trunk, with its two circles of roots attracted much attention from steamboat passengers. It was close by the landing at the head of the land and was the target for many cameras when boats ran in to deliver

freight or take on a bale of cotton. The hurrying growth of the willows and octonwoods is a great boon to the government engineers for they cut them in huge quantities to weave into mats with wire cables, which; sunk below water-level and ballasted by heavy stones, form the basis of the "revetments" which protect the banks from #FOSION

CANNIBALS DIDN'T LIKE HIM

Take a Taste of a Missionary's Leg at His Own Request Let Him Go.

A missionary of an adventurous itsposition was given an exceedingly difficult post on one of the Fiji islands He was instructed to limit himself to one island, and nor attempt to exend his supramacy, as he would probably become the star feature of a cannibal pate de foie gras or something worse The missionary obeyed instructions for awhile, but his zeal for conquest overcame his prudence, relates an exchange. He started off in a little boat and went to another island on a tour of inspection. He reached the island. but before he knew what he was about he was in the hands of the cannibals

Luckily he had just recovered from an attack of fever and was thin and emaciated. The shrewd cannibals declined to kill him immediately, but gave him the lest they had to eat to fatten him up for the festive occasion. Days passed hy until he reaches the stage of perfeerion, and the chief announced that he must prepare himself. Now, the missionary was a rare diplomat, and be started to argue the question.

"Do you know," he said to the chief. "that I do not believe you will like me after you have killed me. I propose that you taste me, and try me, and if you like me then kill me. If you don't like me it will be a great waste to kill

The chief acquiesced, and the missionary rolled up his trousers leg to prepare for the knife. The chief carved off a generous slice and immediately put it into his mouth. He make a wry face and passed the remainder of the morsel around to his head men. This continued on down the line and all made gestures of diaguat when they tasted the food. The chief then nodded sorrowfully to the young missionary and told him that his life was saved, as he was

さいの と 3.3と むり 4進生。 The missionary had a cork leg.

Where They Got "Baltimore" Baltimore, in Maryland gets its name from a small and unostentatious halanz village in Ireland. The word Bastimore signifies the "village that grew up about the big house," and the derivation is plain when one sees the try-covered runs of the very remarkable big house, that was once the stronghold of the O'Driscolls It is situated upon an imposing height, a sentaged over the numerous little dwe that have spring up and increased in the vicinity of its wrecked and descript life. From the village of Batten ore enormous carebes of mackevel are sent to America.

Has Money. Ascum Have you seen anything of

Juggins lately? Dr Swellman Yes I just prescribed a trip to Europe for him this morning "Indeed? He's getting wealthy, isn't

"Well, I can remember when I used to prescribe for him simply a dose of sodium bromide for the same complaint " -- Philadelphia Press.

THESE FISH INSEPARABLE.

When One See Treut Is Caught There Is Bound to Be Another Close By.

Up in northeastern Quebec the writer was casting for salmon the other day when a handsome pound sea trout made off with the fly. As the fish was led out. of the salmon pool to be played it was noticed that it was not alone. Its mate. a fish of equal size, ran alongside, jumping at the same time, diving with it, and showing a determination to share its lot, whatever that might be, relates a New York Sun carrespondent.

When at last the stout tackle can the hooked fish on to a sandy point the other fish actually stranded itself for an instant in its endeavor to accompany it further. The faithful thing hovered near while the fly was being removed, and at the first cast in its direction, rose, was struck, and after a little fight was safely landed also

In the Lake St. John district a wellknown angler reports that his expert guide actually notted two fine trout at one sweep of the landing net, only one of which was backed

On another occasion a large strout, probably weighing three or four pounds. elected to suik beside a rock in a clear rupping stream fust after taking a fly. which was struck into its upper lip. In an instant three or four other fish were alongside, apparently nibbling at the imprisoned fly. At least, that was what the fisherman thought. The guide offered another explanation, however.

"Those are his friends who have brought the fish doctor to draw the book," he explained. And there appeared to be no reason why the theory might not be the correct one.

About here the faithfulness of the sea trout to their mates is well known. If one is taken in a pool the correct thing is to whip the fiv back into the water as speedily as possible for the other, which is pretty sure to be waiting for it. At times three, four or five fish will follow the hooked one around to the end of its fight, and will probably be taken also

It was noticed the other day that several fish taken from one hole in quicksuccession differed greatly in appearance. Two of them were of a light silvery appearance, and were probably fresh run from salt water. The others were denizens of the brook, of a darker complexion

From the manner of their capture it. was pretty evident that the dandles from the sea were from their bright anpearance, fascinating to the more sober colored frout, which had remained at home all winter. That these trout are polymemous is well known, and the resi sea trout would appear to have an advantage over those whose sides have not been burnished by the orean

Although this is the time of year for bottom fishing in streams, the angler in salmon water will find that the most andsome trout, that is, thosefresh from the sea, scarcely ever take bait though they rise readily to files. Their flesh is creamy, like that of the salmon, and they are exceptionally far

Like the sa'mon, too, they seem for at least the first few miles of their journey up the home rivers to live upon their own spare adipose tissue and to take in artificial flies only for amusement or as cumosities.

They may be seen lying in the apola at the buttom of waterfalls, along with the salmon. They apping up the cascades as the big fish do. Occasionally they annoy the saimon fishermen by rising to his fiv and by their vigorous dighting when booted, they disturb the royal fish and prevent their biting But it is seldom the trout are seen

singly. They are rearly always in pairs, or the emay be two or threefemales to one male

Where are 'rout are to be seen gayly leaping out of the water after food it will be found that they are not from the sea, though some of these more dignified, fat fellows may be near by. Why some in the same stream should go to sea and others should stay at home is one of those things which have not yet been made clear to us.

American trout, or front hatched from America ova. invariably seek the sea when placed in British waters, and very often fail to return at all. From this it has been argued that our native trout is naturally a seagoer when found in waters contiguous to the sea

The present duke of Argyl, once governor general of Canada, has made reprated efforts to stock his streams with the American fish, but is assured by his game-keepers that this he will never accomplish until he has discovered some plan of inducing the fish to either stay at home, or, at least, to return from the sea to the streams wherein they have been played, to spawn in the spring. Probably it is the length of the jourpey down our great rivers which deters any of our trout from coing, as does the salmon, to the ocean after Spawning

Monk of Boyal Blood.

Brother Karl, of the Benedictine order, who was recently buried at Prague, was of noble blood and had a remarkable career. As Prince Edward Schoenberg, he was handsome, dashing and of rare promise. But at 35 a change came over his apirit, and one day he rode straight to the abbey from the parade ground, and, in full uniform, asked the prior for admission. The head of the order at first refused, but the prince broke his sword, threw away his epaulets and decorations and begged for a monk's habit. He afterward went to Rome. studied theology, and was ordained

Mothing for Him to Be Serry For. "Jan't that oration always saying something he will be sorry for?"

"It's worse than that," answered the politician. "He is always satisfied with what he says. His political friends are corry."-Washington Star.

MATERIALS FOR FALL WEAR.

Broadcloth to Be a Prime Favorite - Revival of Cashmers and Delaine

The first fall dress goods have arrived, not in any great variety as yet, but enough to give a sort of indication of coming styles. At predicted, the highest note of fashion will be touched by the new satin-finish broadcloths, reports the New York Post. A number of these are already on the counters, and in new shades are very attractive. They are remarkably soft and lustrous with a Suede finish that gives them great elegance. Of the new shades opion akin is a light orange tan, a delicate shade, and one easily rulaed. A decided orange tone pervades most of the light browns. There are two or three ahades of copper color, the darkest resembling plum color. These shades will make handsome gowns for elderly Women.

Among the new silks are seen many comber effects. Surrabs in two tones will bem uch liked for blouses. A rich brown, with orange shading, purple with silver, and red with light (an, are especially attractive. The reverse side of these surahs is so beautifully toned that garments should be fashioned to give glimpses of it. A shot slik rep is new, and old-fashioned faille has reappeared. There are plenty of plain reps and some handsome brocades. In general, sitks as well as cloth fabrics will abow a plain surface. Taffeta has mot gone out of fashion yet, and will undoubtedly be as popular as ever for wraps, skirts, and simple gowns. It is too nearly allied to the justrous materials to be allowed to disappear

The reign of silk, however, has diminished for a time. Cloth will take its place as a first famorite. Nearly attso far are of very light weight for winter wear, but it is probable that much heavier fabrics will appear later. Cashmere is promised with a higher finish than the cashmere of old Milk and woolen popita, woolen satia, satia, delaine, and other soft and supple materials are being made into model gowns, and will soon be shown

As for styles in gowns, it is ton soon to speak. We are told by the correspondents that more material than ever will be required to make a gown 22 to 25 yards of silk, we are informed.

railored swit that is experted to ourform to the requirements of full skirt. elaborate self-trimmings, and ornate full sleeves. The sleeves will consume an enormous quantity of material Says the Dry Goods Economist: "Besides the extra fullness required in the new skirts, and this too whether they be the all-around or the instep length skirts, the new sleeves will require as much if not more material than heretofore. There will be all sorts of draperies and puffings reaching from shoulder to e bow, and the surpline and prosswise draperies of the new waists will require ample material to carry out the designs correctly."

In the waists and coars of the new gowns, as far as they have been seen, the tongency is toward small wasst effects. The waist line, which has drooped so unnaturally for such a long time, will be moulded closely to the figure, thus increasing the size of the hips. A great many fancy vests, japele, jabots and girdles in the directoire style will be used to decorate the waist fronte. No one supposes that the directorice fashions will have absolute away nevertheless. Chats of several Turns periods will divide their popularity.

TEA INJURES CHILDREN.

Mothers Ignorant of Its Harmful Effect Give It to Their Little Omes.

It is stated by Dr. Matthias No holl, Jr., of the Children's Out hospital, Believue, New York, that among the children of the poor the habit of drinking tea is very prevalent. This habit, of course, is very disastrous in its results, says Medical Talk for the Home. Little children less than two years old are given tea to drink three

times a day It seems strange that any mother would do this, but there is a reason for it. They are too poor to buy milk for the children to drink so they make ten and add a little milk to it. These mothers do not know the harmful effect of tea on a growing child, and in many cases no doubt believe the tea is good for the child.

It is too bad, of course, that the children of the poor cannot have milk to drink. But if they cannot have milk how much better it would be to give them simply water, pure cold. water. Or even hot water with a little milk added to it does not make an unpleasant drink, Indeed it is relished by some, and it will not harm the children as the tea is sure to do.

Dr. Nicholl gives it as his opinion that it is the duty of every physician who works among the poor to make a careful inquiry as to the dietary of the children who are brought to him for treatment, instead of simply preenriting a bottle of medicine. He has found that most mothers are grateful for suggestions along this line, if the suggestions are given in a kindly way These mothers are ignorant, but they are just as anxious as any mother to do the best they can for their children. They generally have a great deal of coundence in the physician and would gladly follow his suggestions.

Stewed Okra with Tomatoes. Wash the okra carefully and cut a small piece from the ends. Place it in a saucepan with salt and a dash of pepper, haif a cup of rich broth and a cup of temato sauce. Cover and stew slowly for half an hour. Disa carefully, taking care not to break the okra, sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve very hot.-Washington

WERE PETRIFIED INDIANS. Minnesota Backwoodsman Exhumes

a Pair of Perfectly Bolid Redskins.

Joe De Champ, a backwoodsman, lfving in the Thief River fails region in morthern Minnesota, has intely been engaged in removing the remains of indiana from their graves in the lands soon to be opened to settlement. The bodies he reburied in places outside the coded lands, says a gainneapolis re-

Among the stories of his experiences in the former cemetery of the aborigines. in one regarding the finding of several perfectly petrified bodies and the uncanny feeling which one has when be istens to the account is intensified at the end when it is repeated that one of the petrified aborigines was used as a hitching post, while another served as a cigar sign.

Eight men worked with Joe digging for the bodies of the dead Indians. Toe receives \$14.50 for each corpse from the government; therefore, he is expeedingly industrious. The moonbeams, fittering through the branches of the pines, shone down on Joe one night so he labored with pick and spade. About him the razed fence that had been built about the final resting place of the tribal leader formed a decorative feetnom

Dig. dig. dig, stopping only to wipe the peraptration from his brow. Joe labored on. He heard not the croaking of the frogs in the pond near by nor paid any attention to the echoing calls of the animals that roamed abroad in their nocturnal search for

Encoutering what appeared to be a stone. Joe laid aside his shovel, mopped his swarthy face, and then set to work with a pick. Joe is a callous man, used to looking composedly on grinning skulls and heaps of bones, but when he saw there, in the uncertain light, the grim countenance of a reat red man, sticking up in the hole he had made: he fled for his assistants aroused them from their sleep, and enlisted their servtees in calming his sperturbed mind. and in completing the removal of the body.

Finally the report reached the Chinpewa village and then there was more trouble for De Champ, who had various

The up-hot of it all was that the eiger sign and the hitching-post have been decently buried-off indeed, the bodies were ever used for that purpose.

It was almost perfectly, preserved and was removed from its shallow grave with difficulty. Near by another body was encountered in the same condition. and the two were laid aside while the work of removing the other mortal remains progressed

It so happened that De Champ is a great joker, and when the story of the petrified Indian and the abosizinal hitching post got around, his friends began to ask about his resurrection opwrations with mock seriousnesss

Altogether, Joe has taken up 112 Indiscuss. Of the number 26 were of the Catholic faith and were reburied at the agency. The remainder, who were old-time pagans, were taken across the Relframe county time for burial. The Catholics when taken up were found to te meased in women coffirs but those who remained loyal to the old Indian. faith were wrapped in pitch bark. Thus far only the two petrified bodies have

BRIGHT GIRL AT THE ZOO.

She Knew What She Knew and Furthermore Proved That She Did.

On their way to the elophant house a writer in St. James' Budget says Ett i halted absuptly "I'd nearly torgotten" she ex-

claimed. "I must get some buns for the rhinoceros. "The rhinoceros doesn't eat buns."

said the professor. He will for me," said Ethel, confidently.

"My dear," said the professor, with a sage smile. "it is a matter of common knowledge that the rhinoceros. belonging as it does to the odd-toed set of ungulates, has a gnarled skin thickened so as to form massive plates, which are united by thinner portions forming flexible joints. Further the animal in question, although flerce and savage when roused, is a vegetable feeder. In fact, he may be

said to be herbivorous "I don't care!" said Ethel, defiantly. "All animals in the zoo eat buns." "I can tell you three that don't," the professor placidly returned

"Ill bet a shilling you can'tstraight off," challenged Ethel-"There is the electric cel, the ceropian silk moth and the co canut

crab." the professor instanced, promply. So Ethel paid for their tes then and

there, and as they were leaving the tes house for the elephant house she bought some buns. "Now you'll see," she said to the professor.

And so he did. In the elephant home the rhinoveros took his buns. nor with the resignation of the captive beast, but joyfully

"I told you so," said Ethel

Pianist to the King.

Tito Mattei, perhaps best known as

the composer of some charming songs, is plantst to the king of Italy. At the age of 11 he won the rank of professor

of the Santa Cecilia academy in Rome, and the membership of many philharmonic societies. But he was only five when he gave his first concert at Naples, and followed it up by a tour of the Italian cities, so he may be reckoned among the infant prodigies who have not belied their early promise.

SOME INEXPENSIVE MEATS. Suggestions from Experienced Hotel Man. Which May Be of Value to

Housekeepers.

A hotel steward of many years' experience gave the present writer in conversation a number of interesting facts from his experience in catering, both in a hotel and in a private family. The cheap cuts of beef, he said, are not at all available in these days in a hotel or restaurant because the patrons, mostly mon, are suspicious of any made-up ment dish. in the private household, however, there is no reason why the less expensive meats cannot be made as palatable as need be, and of their nourishing qualities there is no dispute. For example, the bottom of the round of steak may be rendered tender by longconking as a pot roast, and is delicious when rightly done.

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a contract of

Our friend, the hotel man, says & writer in Good Housekeeping, sounded a note of warning concerning hamburg steak Round steak cut fine in a machine is as nourishing, and in the opinion of many people as good as the tenderest of short steak. Beware, however of buying that which is found ready made on the counter of a large market. Hamburg struk, like sausage. is the destiny of a great many scrape and a great deal of partially tainted meat That which is made to the customer's order from a piece which he seem cut off, or which he knows is cut off for his use, is safe and good. . Cases have been known, however, where even this is not enough precaution, for some marketmen are careless about the chopper and allow the bits of meat and juice todry on the machine Indeed, the method par excellence is to buy your own meat. take it home remove the gristle and tough skin, wipe it well and then put & through your own chopper, when it may be fine or coarse, according to your taste

The consumption of sausage has to a large extent declined in American hotels and in many private families because of dishone-'y in ,'s manufacture. Good sausage is still to be had if one knows his dealer or manufacturer. It commands a good price and it to worthy a place on any table but that which is not guaranteed had better beleft severely alone. Mirat spotted in shipping, of which there is a very large.

Poultry which is to be had in the mare ket at any season of the year except Christmas time is a most certain to have come from cold storage, as fowls are killed in December for the holiday trade and to be put into the cold storage warehouses. Cold storage pouttry is better than fish thus preserved which the person who regards his digestion and health. will not buy it is not hawever, so good as the freshly killed, which can be had only from one's one pointry yard or from some private source of supply

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O COUNSEL GOT HIS QUIETUS. Attempted to Grill Newspaper Writer

and Was in Turn Properly Rossted

Not fork ago a prominent contributor to the opening at the newspapers. WAS A WITHERS ID & Trivial - ase in court. and was being harried by a bumptious country awyer who askeds " "So you are a writer are you? Well,

atm with what great paper of magazine. With mone, when he madest reply. relates the Washington Trues.

Then way on you call sourself a writer's What do you write-novels. solentific works, historica or what?" of write anything and everything that.

occurs in me as little is to be worth reading or to sel whether the worth readand an per-TWO Citien for wann or for what de-

you write. You say you are not com-

person with any paper or magazine." "Yas, sir, I so stated! I am an unarrached writer for the general mar-"Just so "You write anything that necess to you. Well now do you ever

write up the proceedings of courts?" I have done so gerasionally." . "Can you state to the judge and jury. what particular kind of court proceedings you would deem worthy of your

"Yes; if I saw alroung lawyer treating a respectable witness in a very mide and disrespectful manner and making an ass of himself generally, I' should think that possibly worth writ-

The court and jury smiled audibly The judge took the witness, in hand for a moment

"How much do you think a scene like ; this, for instance, ought to bring if it were well written up?" "If would depend upon the actors I?

the lawyer were a person of any note. or character, possibly \$5 or \$10.11 "A"hat would you expect to receive should you write the facts of this par-

"About 75 cents, your honor". Company for the defense had no more guestions to ask

Cornstarch Puff's

Rub one cupful of sugar and half a confus of butter to a cream, add the beaten yolks of four eggs and a cupful of cornstanth alternately with the siffly beaten whites, stir in two teaspoonding baking powder and one of wanilla extract, bake in well-greased, heared gem pans, in a glok oven; icowith a boiled icing. This recipe makes 20 puffs, and they last fresh for sevezal days People's Home Journal.

No Concealment. The genesion was still suspicious.

"Haven't you some personal property you are concealing from me?" he asked.; "Nothing but a gold crown or two," responded Mr. Spotrash, with a smile that displayed them .- Chicago Tribung."

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS