SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements for these columns will be taken until 12:30 p. m. for the evening and until 8 p. m. for the morning and Sunday editions. Advertisers, by requesting a num bered check, can have answers ad-dressed to a numbered letter in care of The flee. Answers so addressed will be delivered upon presentation check only. Rates, 1 first insertion; le a Rates, 11-2c a word Nothing taken for less than 25c for first Insertion. These advertisements must be run consecutively.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTS PLACE TO DO CHORES beard, Omaha Dus. Col., cor. 15th and Farman

BITUATION WANTED AS HOOKKEEPER OR general office clerk; over two years' experience references furnished. Address H 15, Dec.

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTS POSITION in private family: housework or sewing; good cook. Address II 18, Bee. A-218-3*

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED, LIVE, INTELLIGENT AGENTS IT WANTED, LIVE, INTELLIGENT AGENTS IT
Omsha to organize clubs of three to five fami
lies of our famous Orchard Homes lands it
central Mississippi. The tide of immiscration is
going south, where there are no het winds, in
cold winters, no bilizzards, no crop failures
where two or three crops can be raised ead
year; where there is no such taing as failure i
a man will work one-half as hard as he does it
this centry; cool summers, mild winters; surpaying crops of fruits and garden truck; riches
soil on earth; best railway facilities. Geo. W.
Ames, genral agent, 1617 Farnam st., Omsha.
Bi-124

160 TO 1100 PAID SALESMEN FOR CIGARS o TO 130 PAID SALESSAY; extra inducements experience not necessary; extra inducements experience not necessary; extra inducements experience for the customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo. B-M993 J21*

WANTED, CIGAR SALESMAN, NONE BUT experienced men need apply. Letts, Fletche Company, Carroll, Ia. B-M175 6 SALESMEN TO HANDLE OUR HIGH GRADE lubricating oils and greases, exclusively of a side line. A. R. Timmins Oil Co., Cleveland B.—298-8 BALESMAN WANTED TO CALL ON PHYsicians only on behalf of large surgical work.
Gord income assured. Address P. O. Box
1,652, Philadelphia. B-225 5

BALESMEN TO HANDLE OUR HIGH GRADE Inbrigating oils and greases; exclusively or a a side line. A. R. Timmina Oil Co., Cleveland O. B-M223 5* WANTED, A BOY TO TAKE CHARGE OF JOH

presses; no incompetents need apply. Room B, N. Y. Life bidg. B-224 4*

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-MIDDLE AGED LADY WHO HAS had experience with children. Call at 2131/2 Sc. 13th st. C-217-1* LADIES TO DO FANCY WORK AT HOME, 11.00 to \$2.00 quietly made daily; no canvassing work sent by mall. Toilet Art School, Box 764, Brooklyn, N. Y. C-218 3*

FOR RENT-HOUSES.

HOUSES, F. K. DARLING, BARKER BLOCK HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. THE O. F. Davis Company, 1505 Farnam. D-126 FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT; BEAUTIFU

house, ten rooms, elegantly furnished, hat water heat, laundry, stable, carriage, etc. Thos. I Hall, 615 Faxton block. D-127 BTANFORD CIRCLE COTTAGES; 6 ROOM modern. Byron Reed Co., 212 So. 14th st., D-416

HOUSES, BENEWA & CO., 103 N. 15TH ST.

618 NO. 20TH, 4-ROOM COTTAGE, 1625 N. 20th, 5-room flat, nice, 1624 N. 19th, 8-room brick, 604 No. 17th, 8-room brick, Omahn Real Estate & Trust Co., 211 S. 18th. D-M120

FOR RENT, HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, MOD-ern conveniences; very handy to business. En-quire of D. T. Mount, 209 S. 16th st. D-131 5 AND 9-ROOM HOUSES ON FARNAM AND 5-room house on 22d and Leavenworth, cheap. Jno. W. Robbins, 211 N. Y. Life Bidg. D-132

FOR RENT, MODERN BRICK HOUSE OF 1: or 26 rooms at 114-116 N, 25th st. See J, N. Frenzer, opposite postoffice. Tel. 554. D-827 EMALL HOUSE, 441 SO, 24TH AVE.

1 TO 4-R. HOUSES CHEAP. 608 N. 13TH ST. D-M959 J26* 6-ROOM MODERN HOUSE, EMILY PLACE 18th, South of Manderson. D-M971 4* MODERN HOUSES, C. A. STARR, 925 N. Y. Life building. D-M180

EIGHT-ROOM, ALL CONVENIENCES, 121 South Thirty-second; and many others; al sizes. F. D. Wead, Sixteenth and Douglas. D-M192 F1 FOR RENT, MODERN HOUSE; EIGHT rooms; with bath; on car line; near park; also email house; good location; only \$5. Gannett, 594 Brown block.

D-M195 J21* EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, CENTRAL LOCATION, \$15.00 per month. Enquire 1616 Capitol avenue. D-M197 7* FOR RENT, NICE SOUTH FRONT EIGHT from brick house, with all modern improvements and in first-clacs condition; possession given January 15. Inquire on premises, 2810 Half Howard street. D-219

SOME ELEGANT HOUSES: ## BOME ELEGANT HOUSES:

226 N. 27th ave., 8-room, modern, \$20.00,

2904 S. 11th st., 7-room, modern, \$25.00,

2002 S. 11th st., 7-room, modern, \$25.00,

3401 Jacks n st., 8-room, modern, \$25.00,

4106 LaPayette ave., 9-room, modern, \$25.00,

207 S. 24th st., 14-room, modern, \$25.00,

209 S. 24th st., 9-room, modern, \$30.00,

2203 Seward st., 5-room cottage, \$9.00,

Fidelity Trust Co., 1702 Farmam st.

10-M239

FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 294 S. 25TH ST., STEAM heat. FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping or separately, 656 North 17th, E-M229 5* TWO PARTLY FURNISHED ROOMS: ALLOW light housekeeping; central; steam heat. H 20, Bee. E-M214 4*

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

FRONT ROOMS, WELL HEATED: FAMILY board if desired; rates reasonable. 224 North F-676 NICE WARM ROOMS; GOOD BOARD; RATES reasonable. The Rose, 2020 Harney. F-M806 J16 BOUTH FRONT ROOMS, BOARD, 2308 DOUG las. F-M813 J11* FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, 1914 FAR F-221 12* FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, 316 80 26th st. F-Mass 4* ROOMS WITH BOARD; STEAM HEAT Utopia, 1721 Davenport. F-M118 J4*

SOUTH ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR TW. gentlemen. 212 South 25th street, F-M225 17* FOR RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

4 ROOMS; WATER IN KITCHEN; CENTRAL reasonable rent; nice for housekeeping, 170 Webster st. G-M596

FOR RENT-STORES AND OFFICES. FOR RENT, THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING at 316 Farnam st. This building has a fire-proof cement basement, complete steam heating fixtures, water on all floors, gas, etc. Apply at the office of The Hee.

STORE BUILDING AT 1011 FARNAM ST., 3 stories and basement: good for wholesale or retail purposes, 314 First Nat. Bank bldg, I-M921 FOR RENT, OFFICE ROOMS. 1613 DOUGLAS street. I-M916

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS FOR our celebrated \$4.00 custom pants and suits. Chicago Custom Pants Co., 205 Fifth ave. J-M91 Feb. GENERAL AGENT FOR RAPID SELLING household necessity; good income for huatler with small capital. Apply Taylor, Richardson Co., Lock Box 115, Beaver Falls, Pa., J-M216 5*

STORAGE.

STORAGE, FRANK EWERS, 1214 HARNEY, PACIFIC STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. 808-910 Junes. General storage and forwarding M-135

WANTED-TO BUY.

LIST REAL ESTATE WITH F. D. WEAD Sixteenth and Douglas. N-Miss Fi

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS

HARD WOOD 4 AND 3-FOOT FENCE FOI corn cribbing. C. R. Les, 901 Douglas. Q-126

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. DR H. WARREN, CLAIRVOYANT, RE Unble business medium; 8th year at 119 N. 19th 8-138

MASSAGE, BATHS, ETC.

MADAM SMITH, 1322 DOUGLAS STREET, IND floor, room B. Mausage, steate, alcohol and T-M989-1 sulphurine baths MME AMES, FORMERLY OF ST. LOUIS, MAS sage and laths, 507 S, 12th st. 21 floor, room in T-M983-4* PERSONAL.

VIAVA CO., No BEE HLDG., HEALTH BOOK BATHS, MASSAGE, MME. POST, 1194 S. 18TH. U-110 FINE LIVERY RIGS CHEAP. ED RAUMLEY. 17th and St. Mary's avenus. Telephone, 40, U-141 SLLE EPPERLY COURSE. wanted, at 1903 Farnam. Lady agents wanted. U-M937-JES* HELLE EPPERLY CORSET MADE TO ORDER MATRIMONIAL CORRESPONDENCE BURRAU.
Paper and lists, 10c. Earth Pub. Co., St. Louis,
Mo. U-6%-J6* SUPERFLOUS HAIR AND MOLES RE-moved by electricity. Mme. Post, 31915 S. 1511. U-859 MISS VAN VALKENBURGH DESTROYS PERmanently by electricity superfluous hair, narrawarts, etc. Room 416, N. Y. Life bldg. U-903

RELIABLE INFORMATION REQARDING THE wonderful Cripple Creek gold fi-lits, with photographs of gold mines and district, showing 10 opportunities to grow rich, for \$1.50. Address W. H. Harbeck, box 77, Cripple Creek, Colo. U-203-18* MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP-erty; strictly confidential. Address P. O. Hox 036. ONE MILLION CIRCULARS THAT'S THE

us at an economical figure. Ask for details I. Co., Hox 230, Slüney, Ia. U—M227 6*

MONEY TO LOAN-REAL ESTATE. NTHONY LOAN AND TRUST CO., EIS N.

Life. Loans at low rates for choice security i Nebraska & Iowa farms or Omaha city property W-143 MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. THE O. F. Davis Co., 1505 Farnam st. W-144 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON OMAHA

W-145

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OMAHA real estate. Brennan, Love & Co., Paxton bik W-147 CITY LOANS. C. A. STARR, 925 N. Y. LIFE MORTGAGES, G. G. WALLACE, BROWN BLE LOANS ON IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED CITY property. W. Farnam Smith & Co., 1329 Farnam.

MORTGAGE LOANS; LOW RATES, J. D. Zittle, 16th and Douglas, Omaha, W. -151

FARM LOANS, DOUGLAS AND SARPY, 1 TO 10 years; low rates. Garvin Bros., 210 N. Y. L W-152 WANTED AT ONCE, APPLICATIONS FOR ans on business property, also dwelling sais; den't wait until your old loan ex-pely now. Fidelity Trust company, 1702 st. W-943-J25 FOR MONEY SEE F. D. WEAD, 18TH AND Douglas. W-M192 F1

SECURITIES FOR SALE—
We have accepted and offer for sale the following first mortgage loans on improved Omaha property. No better investment can be found, \$1,560 5 yrs., 6½ per cent, 8-room modern house, \$1,560 5 yrs., 7 per cent, 8-room modern house, \$1,560 5 yrs., 7 per cent, 8-room modern house, \$2,000 5 yrs., 7 per cent, 7-room cottage, \$2,000 5 yrs., 7 per cent, 2-room modern house, \$1,500 5 yrs., 7 per cent, 2-room deelings, \$1,100 5 yrs., 6 per cent, 8-room deeling.
This list changes every week. Call and inspect these securities and satisfy yourself.
Fidelity Trust Company, 1702 Farnam st.
W-212-16 ECURITIES FOR SALE-

MONEY-TO LOAN-CHATTELS

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS OMAHA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

X-153 MONEY TO LOAN, 20, 69, 50 DAYS; FURNI-ture, planos, etc. Duft Green, room 8, Barket block. X--154

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OR SALE, FIXTURES OLD ESTABLISHED plumbing business; cheap rent. 300 S. 17th. Y-182 FOR SALE CHEAP, BLACKSMITH ANI wagon shop. J. W. Forney, Bartley, Neb. Y-M215 9* AND CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINING STOCKS IN small blocks. 514 Brown blk. Y-271 4*

FOR EXCHANGE.

EQUITY IN LARGE TRACT OF LAND NEAR Omaha; what have you to offer. H. F. Dailey, 940 N. Y. Life bldg. CLEAR CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR FIRST class farm near Omaha. T. B. McCulloch, suite 694, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, III.
Z-891-J15 FOR EXCHANGE—OMAHA PROPERTY AND 36,000.00 cash for Chicago property. T. B. Mc-Culloch, suite 504, Chamber of Commerce, Chi-cago, Ill. Z-800-J15 HANDSOME BRICK PROPERTY AND CASH for business property; cottage and lot for acretract, west; 173 acre farm, clear, for house and lot; good lot in Lincoln for horses; Plattsmouth home and cash for one here; Milwaukee lot for one in Omaha; lot for a p'ano, F. D. Wend, 16th and Douglas. Z-Mi91 4 43,600.00 FARM MORTGAGE NOTES, DRAW-ing 8 per cent. Secured in Burt county, Neb. For hardware, Address K. & B., care of Rector & Wilhelmy, Omaha, Neb. Z-223-13

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

ABSTRACTS. THE BYRON REED COMPANY RE-158 BARGAINS, SALE OR TRADE IN CITY PRO-erties and farms. Jno. N. Frenzer, cpp. P. O RE-159 BARGAINS, HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS; sale or trade. F. K. Darling, Barker Block, RE-169 WANTED, LARGE CITY AND FARM PROP-erties for sale or exchange. T. B. McCulloch, suite 694, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ili RE-500 J15 8-ROOM HOUSE, CITY WATER, FULL LOT, near motor, \$1,200.00, easy terms.
8-room modern Kountze Place home. \$2,500.00.
House and lot near High school, \$3,000.00.
10 acres, 5 miles out, \$550.00.
3 acres between Omaha and Suth Omaha, \$1,200.
3 story brick, Farnam street, \$15,000.00.
66x122 business lot, \$14,000.00.
F. D. Wead, 16th and Douglas. RE-Mi91 4

LOST, A STONE MARTEN BOA WITH SIN tails. Reward will be paid upon returning same to 1992 S. 29th avenue. Lost-217 4* #10.00 REWARD TO FINDER OF BLUE, white-breasted mully caw; ears cut, white spot on forehead, one teat double. Address 2015 Pierce street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, GAME ROOSTER, A reward of \$2.00 and no questions asked, or \$2.00 for arrest and conviction of thief, if child's pet as above is returned alive and in good condition to \$700 Jones street, Omaha.

Lost—M226 5

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. A. C. VAN SANT'S SCHOOL, 513 N. Y. LIFE MAHA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 15TH, FARNAM.

BICYCLES.

HIG BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND BI-cycles; skates, 35c to \$1.00. Omaha Bicycle Co., 223 N. 16th st. M665 J8

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

H. K. BURKET, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND embalmer, 1618 Chicago at., telephone 90. 166 SWANSON & VALIEN, 1701 CUMING, TEL, 1060,

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS SHARES IN MUTUAL L. & B. ASS'N PAY 6, 7, 8 per cent when 1, 2, 3 years old; always redeemable. 17ct Farnam st., Nattinger, Sec-169 HOW TO GET A HOME OR SECURE GOOD interest on savings. Apply to Omaha L. & B. Ass'n, 1706 Bee bidg. G. M. Nattinger, Sec. 179

IMPROVES EACH SHINING HOUR

IMPORTED STRAINS DOING GREAT WORK

Remarkable Growth of the Industry

in This Country-Product Valued

at \$15,000,000 Per Annum-

Instructive Facts.

A bee book was published soon by the

Department of Agriculture. In its way it

will not be less interesting than the horse

book, which made so favorable an impressian

three years ago that many thousands of extra

copies were ordered and distributed by con-

gress. The purpose of the new work, says

the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is to encour-

age American farmers in taking up a busi-

ness which is becoming steadily more profit-

able in this country, the honey production of

the United States amounting at present to

\$1,500,000 worth of wax. It is a fact that

practically all the modern inventions which

relate to beekseping are of Yankee origin

from the plan of the up-to-date hive to the

are extremely primitive; the hives are usually

of straw, and it is customary to kill the bees

in order to secure the honey.
It is reckoned that with very little effort

the honey production of this country might be raised to \$150,000,000 annually. All that

be raised to \$150,099,000 annually. All that is necessary is the maintenance of bees in

sufficient numbers to gather the stores of nectar from the wild flowers of field and

forest, whose sweets now go to waste. There is little trouble in keeping bees—especially

now that gentle races of these insects, not

no honey bees in the new world until the white man brought them hither, about two

centuries ago. The earliest hymenopterous

nmigrants were the common brown bees o

resticated, over all North America. They

Europe, which are now spread, both wild and

have a very ugly temper and on that accoun

Other races of bees are more industriou

is well as more amiable than these brown

es, which are said to have come originally from Germany. Brekeepers nowadays are as particular about the bees they buy as any farmer in the choice of a cow or a sheep in-

nded for breeding. The Italian bees so alled, are great favorites, being yery gentl

and excellent honey getters. They were brought to this country in 1860, and at a fater date were imported; other varieties

known respectively as the Egyptian, the Cyprian, the Syrian, the Carnielan and the

Tunisian. Naturally, these strains have mixed more or less with the brown bees, but

aplarists have succeeded in keeping pure

stocks of Italians and Carniolans. The lat-ter, of a gray color, come from the elevated Albine province of Carniola, Austria, and are

the gentlest of all been. The largest yield on record from a single hive in this coun-

try-100 pounds in one season-is credited to bees from the Island of Cyprus.

THE BEES OF INDIA.

Not long ago Dr. Frank Benton, author o

the "Bee Book," visited India for the pur-

pose of studying the races of bees of that

country. He found there certain giant bees

which build huge combs of very pure wax-often vix feet long and four feet wide, at-

taching them to overhanging ledges of rock

or to large limbs of lofty tre s in the forest

er jungle. Of these bees-long a sort of

myth to the bee-keepers of America and Europe-strange stories have been told. It

them in hives, and that their extreme ferceity causes them to be greatly dreaded.

The first accurate information on the sub-

ject was secured by Dr. Benton, who made his way into the jungle and watched the

bees at home. He cut down some of their combs, and, but for a nearly fatal attack of

ntention to bring back some of the bees to

would be able to get at the nectar of the lover, incidentally causing the plant to pro-

duce seed more abundantly. Red clover is grown largely in Australia and New Zea-

land, where the farmers until recently were

A Sufferer from Dyspepsia Tells of

Improved Homocopathic Remedies.

bottles of Dyspepsia Cure was completely cured."

A Specific for Each Disease.

cures the most severe cold in a few houre. The Munyon Remedics are sold at all drug-

AETNA HOUSE (EUROPEAN), N. W. COR 11th and Dodge. Rooms by day or week, 164

THE LANGE HOTEL, 502 S. 13TH ST.; STEAM heat; table board, \$5,90 per week. Miss

DENTISTS.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF Omaha, 12th and Pacific, will clean, treat and fill or extract teeth free of caarge. 206-15

MUSIC, ART AND LANGUAGE.

PAWNBROKERS.

H. MAROWITZ LOANS MONEY. 418 N. 16 ST

UPHOLSTERING, PURNITURE REPAIRED and packed very cheap this month. M. S. Walkin, 2011 Cuming, Tel. 1211.

GEORGE F. GELLENHECK, guitar teacher. 1815 Chicago st.

reo medical advice for any disease.

se bees are great honey gatherers, and

the United States.

are somewhat unmanageable.

obliged to import the seid annually, because there were no bundle been to fertilize the blossoms. But finally the idea of producing bumble been from Furgie was suggested, and a few live ones, were packed in moss and The Busy Bee a Topic for a Government carried in the refuser tor compartment of a steamship. Now there are so many bumble Report.

bles in New Zealand and Australia that they re a nulsance. Bumble bees are industrious ioney gatherers, but shiere are never enough of the n in one calony to make a store that taking. The natives of India have a superstitious read of the giant bees, though it is not true

that the latter are particularly fierer. Not-withstanding their fears, they gather great quantities of the combs in the jungle, smokng out the insects. In this work they are very skillful, and immense quantities of wax obtained from the huge combs are exported from India annually. There are numerous other varieties of bees in Asin and Africa about which little or nothing is known. The common bees of southern Asia are kept on a small scale in earthen jara, and sections of hollow trees in the British and Dutch East Indies. In a wild state they build in hollow trees and in clefts of rocks. The smalless known species of honey bee is a native of India. Like its giant relative, this pigmy builds in the opin air, attaching a single comb to a twig of a shrub or small tree. This comb is only about the size of a man's hand, and its structure is exceedingly deli-

about \$15,000,000 annually-not counting THE BEES OF CYPRUS. The bees of Cyprus have been spoken of as excellent hon y-getters. During the mid lle ages bee-keeping was an important and profitable industry on that island, more than 200,000 hives being in operation, it is said. In those days the production of honey was centrifugal honey extractor. Everywhere abroad the methods adopted by beckeepers of greater importance to mankind than at present, inasmuch as the sugar cane and other sugar-producing plants were unknown, and the only sugar makers were the bees. Now, there are not more than 30,000 hives in the business having been nearly ruin'd by the oppressive taxes levied by the Torks. The people of the island usually are unwilling to sell any of their been, believing hat those left behind will fly away after the ones that are disposed of. Bees are fre represented on the monuments of Egypt, and in that country centuries before disposed to sting, have been imported into the United States. Of course, there were Cleopatra reigned they were kept on a very large scale. Thousands of barges freighted with hives were floated up and down the Nile in order to afford the insects pasture on he flow re along the banks.

Each colony of bees in good condition at he opening of the season contains a laying queen and 30,000 to 40,000 worker bees, or ix to eight quarts by measurement. lays all the eggs which are deposited n the hive, sometimes laying as many as 4,000 in twenty-four hours. She mates but once, flying from the hive to meet the male hee, or drone, high in the air. This she does when five to nine days old. At the time of the queen's mating there are in the hive neither eggs nor young grabs from which to rear another qu en. Thus, should she be nd, the old workers gradually dying off. without being replaced by young ones, the colony would become extinct in the course of a few months at most, or meet a speedler fate at the hands of intruders, such as robor been and wasps, which its weakness happens that queens during the nuptial flight are eaten by bir's cr oth rwise lost, and this is probably a provision of nature to prevent bees from multiplying too fast, inasmuch as without such checks they would soon become

pest. The liquid secreted in the nectaries of flowers is thin and watery. Bees suck or lap it up with their flexible tongues, which are about a quarter of an inch long. They he nectar thus gathered has at first a raw, ank tasts, with the flavor and odor peculiar o the plant from which it is taken. Its to the plant from which it is taken to take and smell are frequently far from agreeable. To make from this raw product the honey that is "fit food for gods," is a part of the regular business of the worker The first part for the process is the has been stated that they are so given to wandering as to make it impossible to keep stationing of workers in lines near the en-traness to the hive. These, by an incessant buzzing of their wings, drive currents of air into and out of the hive and over the surfaces of the comb. The loud buzzing heard at night during the summer time is made by the wings of workers engaged in fresh nectar. Instead of resting after the day's toll, the bees are caring for jungle fever, he would have carried out his he last lot of nectar and making room fo further accessions. No wonder that the average worker bee does not live more than No wonder that the re months; she literally works herto death

Dr. Benton believes that they would be able to get nector from many kinds of flowers whose sweets are out of reach of ordinary When, finally, the process is completed, on the bumble bies which visit it. The robably due to volatile oils, have also beer giant bees described have longer tongues than any other bees, and it is likely that they Iriven off. During the manipulation of the product has been added formic acid, se-creted by glands in the head of the bee, which is an antiseptic and is intended prenumbly to give a better keeping quality to the honey. The finished product is stored in waxen cells, which are scaled over with caps of the same material. Each kind of Praise For Munyon derived from the particular blossoms that yielded it. When plenty of nectar is to be found in flowers of a kind easy to get at the bees will devote themselves exclusively to bivssoms of that species. Thus it is that linden, mesquite, tulip tree, mangrove, orange and other kinds of honey may be His Wonderful Cure by Munyon's nervested reparately and each be readly recognizable by its color, flavor and aroma. When, however, no great honey yielder is present in large quantity and the source of supply is miscelleneous, all manner of com-Mr. W. T. Brashears, 2343 McElderry street, Baltimore, Md., says: "For years I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia. I could not kinds of honey differ as greatly as do their cat anything except soft bolid eggs, and was prices in the market.

at anything except soft boiled eggs, and was BEES AND THEIR HABITS. reduced to a skeleton; my stomach would well to twice ito size and felt as though I Pollen as well as honey is the common had lead in it. I had become so weak that food of bees. This fertilizing dust of flowers I was obliged to use a case to get around. I is carried home by the worker in small had given up all hope of recovery and thought policies held in basket-like receptacles on the had given up all hope of recovery and thought hind lege. From the buds and crevices of trees the ineects obtain a substance known I must die. I had tried several physicians, but all of them failed to help me. Finally I as but all of them failed to help me. Finally 1 as "bee glue," which is used to stop up began to use Munyon's Remedies, and, to cracks in the hive and varnish the whole the surprise of myself and friends, I im-mediately improved, and after taking three bootles of Dyspepsia Cure was completely is used for building comes into the hive in the shape of honey, which is transformed into wax within the bedies of the workers. Each worker bee has eight little wax molds on the under side of her body, in which Professor Munyon puts up a separate rem-cdy for every disease. His Rheumatism Cure never falls to relieve rheumatism in from one to three hours and cures in a few small scales of wax are formed. These when they are ready for use, she plucks out with her hind feet, as with a pair of pincers, and then she shapes them for building purposes with her jaws, meandays. His Catarrh Cure positively cures catarrh. His Dyspepsia Cure speedly cures all forms of stomach trouble. His Cold Cure while warming and moletening them to make the wax more pliable.

So carefully is the wax elaborated and fashioned by the bees that the cells are algists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505

Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with ways absolutely water-tight. Their dwelling, once completed, is a marvel of construction. The combs are rows of rooms unsurpassably auitable for feeding and nursing the young grubs, for safely warehousing the privisions gathered, and for accommodating the tired workers when they need rest. Corridors run between, affording every facility to the busy throng walking on the ladders which the edges of their apartments supply, while the planning of the whole to such that the exctions of modern hygiene are fully met in th doorway of every inhabitant of the insect city. Contrary to the popular notion, the upon the heads of everybody connected with city. Contrary to the popular notion, the rooms are not made hexagonal, but circular, rooms are not made hexagonal, but circular. The office, says the Houston Post.

and it is the interference with the form of each cell by the ones surrounding it that makes it six-sided. The principle may be asked the stranger for a cigar. "That's one makes it six-sided. The principle may be illustrated by putting several soap bubbles together, the walls by which they are united being invariably plane surfaces. The worker bees utilize a single pound of wax with such economy as to compose with it from 35,000 to 50,000 cells, which will afford accommoda-Wax is a very costly product from the bee's point of view, requiring for its manu-facture about twenty times its own weight of PERSONAL—IP THE GENTLEMAN WHO told his companion on the train that he would buy 19,000 bushels of wheat if he knew how to go about it will write to C. F. Van Winkis & Co., R. 59, 222 La Saile st., Chicago, he will receive a copy of the book, "Speculation, and How to Trade" free of charge. honey, and so the worker is very careful in its expenditure. Much help is given to do-mesticated bees by an ingenious German invention, which supplies them with an arti-ficial comb foundation of wax. This material comes in sheets and is stamped in such a manner that both sides of each sheet are over d with small hexagons slightly raised from the surface and formed exactly on the pattern adopted in nature by the bees. This in s.id at a small price by the square foot The bec-keep:r suspends a piece of it in a HORSES WINTERED: BEST OF CARE given horses, both winter and summer. Address M. J. Welch. Gretna, Neb. M772 comb frame, which he places in a hive, and the bees use it as a foundation in building their cells. Thus they are enabled to stors up much honey, which they would otherwise be obliged to utilize in the form of wax for purposes of construction. But the most re-markable point about the contrivance is that

the outlined cells are purpossly made exactly the size of worker colls. In cells of this size the queen bee will lay only worker eggs, and thus the young once batched are all honey gatherers, with no idle droner.

On the third day the eggs halch into small white worms, to which the workers supply food. The larvae are thus fed for five days, and then the cells containing them are capped with a covering, which is made porus by incorporating with the material many pollen grains. Thus the young bee is en-abled to breathe. Twelve days later the young one, now a perfect bee, bites its way through the covering and emerges. Two days after this it takes up the work of a nurse, attending to the wants of the developing grubs. It attempts no field work i. c., honey getting for a couple of weeks. Then it begins to sally forth in quest of food material for the hive, making short excursions at the first, and later, when it has made sur of finding the way home again, departing for longer flights. THEIR NATURAL ENEMIES.

Bees range erdinarily within two or three directions from their homee. Incidentally to their regular avocations, they are obliged to defend themselves against various enemis. Among these one of the most dreaded is the bee moth, which lays its eggs in the hive, if it can obtain an en-trance, or in crevices about it. The larvae hatched from these aggs provided hatched from these eggs gnaw passages through the combs of the bees. At nightfall the moths may be seen flitting about the of files capture and devour honey be s. Some of the larger ants and social wasps are very troubles:me to the bes-keeper in warm cour tries, seizing the workers and cutting them to pieces with their powerful jaws. Having once reduced the hive defenders, they even make bold to enter and carry off the queen. Toads and lizards eat many bees, and swal-lows and kingbirds are fees of the hive. Now and then mice gain access in the winter, Now and then mice gain access in the winter, gnawing among the combs a nest cavity and eating honey, pollen and bees. When forage is scarce in the field bees belonging to different colonies often wage flerce wars over the stores air ady in hives. Thousands are killed and the victors relentlessly carry off as booty every drop of honey from the vanquished hive, leaving bees to starve miserably. A great stir and loud buzzing in the hive of he conquerors attest their rejoicing over the Il-gotten gains.

Queen bees are now transported nearly lways by mail. They are sent to all part of the United States, and even to foreign with a food supply of candy made by kneading fine sugar and honey together. This, to-gether with the address and a 1 cent stamp, ompletes the arrangement for a queen and ight to twelve attendant workers to take fourney of 3,000 miles. It is estimated that the number of queens sold and thus trans-ported annually in the United States is about The beekeeper of today, after hav-0.000. ing removed the honey from the combs in hai centrifugal machine, returns them, but slightly injured, to be refilled by the bees, and at the end of the season those combs are stored away for use in subsequent years By this means the working force is turned to the production of honey rather than wax. odd fact that the invention of th centrifugal extractor was an accident pure and simple. It chanced that the little son of an apiarist swung a basket filled with lying in every direction gave the idea to his father.

The sting of the bee is of the utmost im portance to that insect, inasmuch as, but for this defense, the hard-carned stores of the hive would soon be a prey to all sorts of The mechanism of the sting nerauders. consists of two darts, which are connected at the base with a sack that contains a very potent poison. The constitution of this poison, which is conveyed to the tip of the dart by a groove, is not definitely but it consists largely of formic acid. The queen bee has a pting, as well as the workers but the drones possess no stings. The lateing, except that of reproduction. the mating time is over and the harvest of honey begins to diminish, they are driven out of the hive into the cold world, where they quickly starve to death, because they are not provided by nature with any in strument for getting food from flowers. THE SWARMING TIME.

In May the swarming time arrives. This neans simply that the bive has b come overrewded and the queen becomes possessed by aring a number of young queens in large ils expressly prepared for them. Any corker larva may be made a queen marely feeding the little grub on a very rich sort food, which is known as "royal jelly." At the time of the desertion of the mother queen the young queens are about ready to merge from their cells. All of them are stung to death except one, because it is recognized in the bee world that a hive can have only one mistress. Thus the parent hive is maintained, while the old que n with her followers establishes a new colony Those who go take some hency with them to make a start. They gather in a bunch on a tree branch, or in some oth r convenient place, while scouts go in various directions o find a suitable location. It is at this time but the prudent bee keeper gathers in swarm clustered about the que'n and houses

Bees obtain their food from such a variety of sources that there are few localities in this country where a small apiary cannot be placed on the roofs of stores, and dw llings often furnish quite a surplus gathered from gardens and the suburbs. In regions where the soil is too light or rocky to admit of profitable cultivation honey producing plants frequently abound. Indeed, waste land is apt to be found more profitable for the honey producer than cultivated fields, for weeds in field or swamp often yield honey abundantly, and among the best yielders are certain forest trees. Showy flowers made doubly by the gardeners' skill, such as roses, dahltas and chrysanthemums, rarely have any attraction for honey bees. In the north willows, alders maples, dandelions, fruit blossoms, clovers, lindens, chestnuts, alfalfa, Indian corn, bucksources of honey and pollen. With the extension of orange groves in Florida and Louisiana an increased production of very fine honey may be looked for in those states. any plant for its honey alone has not been found profitable.

The Doctor Out of Town When Most Needed.

Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo, I. T., Banner, when his little girl, 2 years of age, was threatened with a severe attack of the croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the dector, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which reliaved her immediation. relieved her immediately. I will not be with-out it in the future."

Took Him Literally.

The polite stranger who called to see the city editor rese to his feet in alarm as he heard some men who was just leaving the room complaining at a terrible rate. He was

of the most prominent and well known citi zens of Houston. You see, we had a man try to interview him yesterday and get his visws on a certain subject and he made the reporter solmenly promise he would not print what he said in the paper."

"I see," said the polite stranger. "And it got in owing to some mistake, and was pub-lished, and made him mad." "No," said the city editor. "It was acci-dentally left out." Dewitt's Little Early Risers cure indiges-

ion and bad breath.

Would Be a Trusted Courtler. Sir Robert Peel, brother to the late speaker of the British House of Commons, was noted for his "sharp tongue." On one occasion an Irish member, heated in debate, shouted out that "if he could pass the charter he wouldn't care if Satin were king!" Sir Robert bowed courteously and mildly expressed his belief "that when the honorable member should be under the soverign of his choice he would enjoy the full confidence of the

DeWitt's Little Early Risers the pills that cure constipation and billousness.

THE ANTARCTIC MAINLAND

The queen crawls over the surface of the Impressions of the First White Man to comb, depositing an egg in each empty cell. Tread the Desolate Shore.

> UNEXPLORED CONTINENT

Characteristics of the Country, Commercial Possibilities, the leebergs, Antarette Birds and the Southern Aurora.

C. E. Borchgrevink, the Norwegian explorer, writes a graphic account of "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent" for the January Century. The article is illustrated with his own drawings, and has an introduction by General A. W. Greely. The writer says:

We landed at Cape Adare that night (Janlary 23, 1895), being the first human creatures to put foot on the mainland. A peculiar feeling of fascination crept over each of us, even to the most prosiac natures in our boat, as we gradually draw near the beach of this unknown land. Some few cakes of ice were floating about, and looking over the side of the boat I even discovered a jelly-fish, aphive entrances, waiting for an opportunity to the boat I even discovered a jelly-fish, ap-enter. Dragen flies and several other species parently of the common light blue, transparent kind. I do not know whether it was to catch that jelly-fish, or from a strong desire to be the first man to put foot on this terra incognita, but as soon as the was given to stop pulling the cars, I jumped over the side of the best. I thus killed two birds with one stone, being the first man on core, and relieving the boat of my weight thus enabling her to approach land near mought of let the captain jump ashore dry-

I had painted a Norwegian flag on a large box, which we fastened on a strong pole near the place where we landed; and leaving the rest of the crew to be entertained by the pen-guins, I proceded alone to investigate the peninsula and make collections. I found seadweed on the beach; but whether it had grown on the shores of Victoria Land remains

to be ascertained in the future.

I believe that Cape Adare is the very place where a future scientific expedition might stop safely even during the winter months. From the spot where we were several accessible spurs lead up to the top of the cape, and from there a gentle slope runs onto the great plateau of Victoria Land. The presence of the penguin colony, their undisturbed old nests, the appearance of dead seals (which were preserved like Egyptian mummies, and must have lain there for years), the vegeta-tion to the rocks, and lastly the flat table of ls do not display the whole severity of their forces. Neither ice nor volcanoes seemed to have raged on the peninsula at Cape Adare, and I strongly recommend a future scientific expedition to choose that place as a center of perations. On this particular spot there is imple space for house, tents and provisions. I myself am willing to be the leader of a party to be landed either on the pack or on the mainland near Colman island. From there it is my scheme to work toward the south magnetic pole, calculated to be in lati-tude 75 d g. 5 min., longitude 150 deg. E. Should the party succeed in penetrating so far into the continent, the course should, if possible, be laid for Cape Adare, there to join the main body of the expedition. As to the zoological results of future researches, I expect great discoveries. It would indeed be remarkable if on the unexplored Victoria contiment, which probably extends over an area of 4,000,000 square miles, there should not be found animal life hitherto unknown in the scuthern hemisphire. It is of course a possi bility that the unknown land around the axis of rotation might be found to consist of is lands joined only by perpetual ice and snow; but the appearance of the land, the color of the water, with its soundings, in addition to the movem ats of the Antarctic much more extensive than a mere group of

ICEBERGS IN THE ANTARCTIC OCEAN. Icebergs of large size were everywhere to e seen, and showed distinctly whether they were broken from the big barrier or discharged from the glaciers on Victoria Land. Like fairy palaces were the masterpleces of nature floating about, so clean, so pure, that a nervous anxiety to move. She flies out of the hive, followed by a large part of the work rs. Meanwhile, in anticipation of this event, the workers have been engaged in while caves and arches were half hidden in a mist of azure blue, and about them the ocean, roaring sometimes with great fury, threw waves far up against their perpendicu-lar sides, to fall back again in clouds of foam.

The difference in the formation of Arctic and Antarctic ice, as is well known, is very great. While the northern bergs mostly con sist of a large ice mass running up into numberless towers and arches resembling the mountain peaks which surrounded the glaciers from which they were torn, the Antarctic bergs are solid masses of floating ice, with perpendicular walls, and an un-broken plateau on the top. All showed distinctly whether they were broken from the large southerly barrier or discharged from the glaciers of Victoria All the barrier bergs had very disinct blue lines across their walls, indicating

the annual growth by snowfall. These lines were, of course, not to be found on the glacier ice. The latter also showed more likeness to the northern ice than did the ormer. The peaks and towers of the Arctic bergs are supposed to be formed by the nfluence of ocean currents wearing away until the natural law of gravitation forces it

But why have the Antarctic icebergs ifferent appearance. It is certain that in the Antarctic waters there are also currents. Yet even icebergs that have gone as far north as the south of New Zealand have all maintained the marks of their Antarctic origin. I cannot see any other reason for this dissimilarity between the bergs of the north and those of the south but that the Arctic leebergs, as a rule, must pass through climes which in temperature rapidly change from one extreme to another, and the icehose of the Antarctic. ANTARCTIC POSSIBILITIES.

The recent Antarctic expedition was a c The recent Antarctic expedition was a commercial one, and commercially it was a failure, because we did not find the right whale, so valuable for its whalebone. The Antarctic was fitted out for the huat of that particular kind of whale; nevertheless I have no doubt that the commercial result of the expedition would have been much better had we worked under more favorable auspices.

Let not by any means consider the fact of

under more favorable auspices.

I do not by any means consider the fact of our not having met with the right whale in these eas as conclusive proof of their non-existence in the bay at Victoria Land. The Antarctic found the right whale at Campbell island in the winter time; the boats fastened them of which however only one to five of them, of which, however, only one was caught. Now, to me it does not seem improbable that these whales go south to the bay of Victoria Land, where Ross saw them, in the summer, and return north in the win-ter. It would seem incredible that a man of fer. It would seem incredible that a man of Sir James Ress' standing, supported as he was by able scientists and experienced whalers, should have made a grave error when he said that this valuable whale was to be found in large numbers in those southrn latitudes.

The difference in the appearance of the blue whale, as we found it there, and the right whale, in the method of spouting, is so strikwhale, in the method of spouting, is so striking that even the most cisual observer could
not early be deceived. Very possibly, had
we penetrated farther into the large open bay
discovered by Ross in the vicinity of the volcano peaks Erebus and Terror, we, too, would
have found the right whale in great numbers.
We saw very many blue whales, but had not
the ampliances to take them.

the appliances to take them.

As I remarked at the International Geographical congress, we found few seals. They graphical congress, we found few scale. They increased, however, in number as we worked eastward, and seemed afraid of the land. All of the scale that we met on the shore showed much uneasiness, and speedily made for the water, a fact which strengthened my belief in the existence of a large enemy of the scal on the centinent. I do not doubt that the scale congregate together in larger numbers at some places on the bay.

which I brought back with me contains a large percentage of ammonia.
Furth rmore, from the analysis of the specimen of rock which I brought back with ma, the possible and probable presence of valuable minerals on the continent is proved, although the lava and the volcanic aspect of the coast

line do not sp ak favorably for the presence of heavy metals near the surface. THE SOUTHERN AURORA. On February 1, in latitude 66 degrees, longitude 172 degrees 31 minutes, we ran into open water again, having this time spent only six days in the ic -pacy. On the 17th the aurora appeared, stronger than I ever saw it in the north. It rese from the south-west, stretching in a broad stream up toward the zenith and down again toward the east-ern borizen. The phenomenon this time had quite a different appearance from what we saw on October 20. It now presented long saw on October 20. It now presented long shining curtains rising and falling in wonder-ful shapes and shades, sometimes seemingly close down to our mastheads. It evidently exerted considerable influence upon the mag-

It was remarkable to see how the plumage of the birds gradually change birds gradually changed into and lighter colors as we drew southward, altering with the colors of the surroundings. Whether the birds, like the polar hare, also changed their color with the seasons, I had not an opportunity to notice, but it is clear that within the Antarctic circle also Mother Nature takes care of all her children, and protoots the defenseless fro mthe eye of their larger enemies by giving them an invisible clothing. It was thus almost impossible to discov r the magnificent white petrel when it was on the dazzling show. It was likewise tretched itself on the ice-floes.

delicacy, for purity, and for improvenent of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

GOSSIP ABOUT WOMEN.

The spirited resistance in Vienna of a voman physician, Dr. Georgine von Roth, to the objections raised by that eminent surgeon, Prof. Albert, against her appointment as physician to an institution for the education of the daughters of army officers, has been rewarded by victory. Dr. von Roth has received the appointment, and Prof. Albert, who could find no better grounds for his hostility than those musty ones of women's physical and intellectual inferiority, is reaping a merited defeat.

A society belle or clever man is so much in demand during the brief season of fash-ionable dinner giving that to secure her or him the intending hostess has often to make her overtures three weeks or even a month in advance. Nor does this forehandelness apply only to the spiritual side of the feast. The material service needs early bespeaking as well. The fashionable caterer closes his tion to the rocks, and lastly the flat table of the cape above, all indicated that here is a place where the powers of the Antarctic cir-love, but a pot of money, that will make him consider an emergency appeal.

A New York woman had an experience in this regard that she has not yet forgotten,

though it was two years ago, when the Russian grand duke was visiting these shores. She had met him abroad and received cards she had met him abroad and received cards to a Sunday reception abeard his salp. At this he filled her with joy and despair by announcing that he intended to dine with her that week, and, after the fashion of royalty, selected his own date—the following Wednessday. Three days, in the height of the after Easter season, to get a company and dinner in honor of a royal grand duke. Her guests were invited by special messenger, and the efforts to keep the num-ber good in the face of re-peated "previously engaged" replies were distracting to her at the time, but extremely deverting in their later recitals. The real tug-of-war caterer tug-of-war came when the caterer was sought. One of three high class ones she was determined should serve. No. 1 had only a third-rate chef free for that date, and him this spirited hostess would not have. Nos. 2 and 3 had noboly to offer. Everything and everybody was secured, and had been secured for days. There was no game unengaged, and all the rest of it. Back to No. I she

"Blank," she said, "you are to serve that dinner Wednesday evening, and you are to send Filippo (which wasn't the name of his very exclusive head chef, but will do for it) to prepare it."

Blank almost fell over in his amazement.
"Impossible! I could not do it for all New
York," he cried. "You are to do it for me, though," was but himself and the astute Filippo and, perhaps, the hostess' checkbook knew.

and the children of this age are the some very queer notions indeed, which may bear undesirable fruit, and result in very the some in the years to come. Even crooked trees in the years to come. Even the most careful parents, who live in the grande monde, find that it is very difficult to prevent their little ones from being influinced more or less unpleasantly by

spirit of the age, and the snobbish views of their associates. "What am I to do!" exclaimed Mrs. A., a good woman, who has brought up her children with conscientious care. "I was talking with my little Jack, who is in his tenth year, about his future life the other day, and how it behooved him to choose carefully that which was right. 'You shall choose everything for me, mammy,' he said loyally, 'even my wifs'; and when I declined the responsibility, saying that he alone could decide on so serious a step, for that would be 'for better or worse, he answered promptly: 'But when it is for worse people always get divorced!' And when I seemed quite shocked, he added: 'I didn't mean anything, mammy; I thought everybody did that, when they didn't like it,

and that marriage and divorce were some-Another straw to show the drift of the tide was the recently overheard remark of a little girl of 12, who, when asked to play in a tennis tournament where the prize was a pretty little silver cup, said: "Only a silver cup? How mean! If it was a gold one I would play, but I would not take the trouble for only a silver mug!

Recently a "dogs tailor" exhibited in his window a superb pelisse which he had made for a spaniel that had weak lungs, and was sensitive to the rigors of winter, writes a Paris correspondent. It is the fashion now to put several pockets in these articles of bergs take much longer time in floating canine apparel pockets in these articles of suthward than do the Antarctic icebergs in ticket when he travels, another for his advancing northward, and thus, as a rule, the northern icebergs exist much longer than with which to wipe his cold, damp nose during the cold of the co ing the season of snow and influenza, and

The imagination of the "dogs' tailors" has soared far above blankets, however. This year has seen the inauguration of elaborate

soared far above blankets, however. This year has seen the inauguration of elaborate sets of lingerie for these four-footed favorites of fortune, and no self-respecting dog possesses less than a dozen chemises made of fine batiste, or if he is especially high-toned and subject to hysteria or colic, of silk or satin. This sounds like a bit of fiction, yet its truth is vouched for by one of the oldest and most staid of Parisian newspapers.

These "dogs" tailors" do a thriving business. On the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of an ambassador at Paris of one of the great foreign powers one of the tailors made for the dogs of his excellency and his daughter the most coquettish gala vestments of color and material similar to those worn by the lackeys. When the bride, after the ceremony at the church, ascended the steps of the grand staircase of honor at the embassy, where a lunch was served, the dogs awaited her at the top, held in leash by a cord of pure silk along the length of which was twined so many orange flowers as to completely hide it. When the bride came into view the dogs could hardly be restrained by their attendants, and set up a most invent barking. restrained by their attendants, and set up a most joyful barking.

One of the many stories which are told about the late Eugene Field is of a little joke he had at his wife's expense. They had entered a street car, to find all the seats taken, save one at each end of the car, and they seated themselves accordingly. When the conductor collected the fares Mr. Field announced in audible tones, as he gave him a dime, at the same time pointing to the far end of the car: "This is to pay the fare of the lady over there—the one wearing the new, beautiful brown silk dress." All eyes were turned to her, and her pretty face took a most becoming rose color, but back of the reproving glance she threw at him was one reproving glance she threw at him was one of mingled indulgence, appreciation and mirth at the unexpected and apparently truthful

at some places on the bay.

I consider the guano beds which we discovered of great commercial importance, and they ought to be well worth the attention of enterprising business men. The specimen