Great Britain and Ireland import mbout 265,600,000 pounds of cheese each year. Canada supplies about 60

per cent. of the whole. Recent experiments prove that the worth's south polar region projects . little farther from the plane of the equator than does the north pole.

A few decades ago Riverside, Cal., was a desert, the home of the horned toad and lisard. Irrigation has made it the wealthiest county in the state.

The United States department of agriculture now has equipped laboratories for the investigation of the discases of plants in Washington city, Plorida and California. There are also 80 experiment stations where plant diseases are studied, and in perhaps half that number of colleges practical courses on plant life are given.

Dr. Koch guaranteed to stamp out malaria in Dar-co-Salaam (German East Africa) in five years by means of a special system, which rests on the assumption that the germs are carried by mosquitoes. The results have been as successful, writes the British conand, that by the end of 1903 malaria will have entirely disappeared from

Bryptian cotton is being introduced in Texas and promises to revolutionin the cotton industry of the south. is much more desirable than the cetton raised in the United States now, and is even better than the sea island Mon. The Reyption cotton has much longer fiber than other cottons, of its seed can be removed so easily that it is not necessary to cut up the section in ginning it.

The largest production of hemp for no year under normal conditions in the Philippines was 110,000 tons. There he a possibility of the islands being made to produce sufficient for the conption of the whole world. Hemp needs no cultivation. Care must only be taken that it is cut in the proper menson. The natives cannot be excelled the world over in the preparation of hemp for the market. Street Cleaning Commissioner Wood-

bury, of New York city, has discovered in way of saving money and has put his plan into practice. For years it has been the custom here to dump garbage and ashes into the same pile, the whole being earried out to sea at a cost of \$65 per load. Commissioner Mosdbury separates garbegt from cames and sells the latter for \$40 per leaf to a construction company, which mfactures fireproofing materials. The saving promises to be something

FOR CHINESE JEWS.

A Boston Hebrew Society to Working to Get Them Bock to the Old Paith.

A letter much discussed by Rebrews this city was recently received by "those interested in the work of the society established in behalf of the Chinese Jews, reports the Boston Globe. Some time ago it was learned that in the heart of China there was a colony that some time or other had been Jews. This discovery led to the estab-Habing of a society that has for its members leading Hebrews in Europe and America.

The letter is dated Shanghai, April 10, and is signed by S. J. Soloman, secretary of the organization. It tells of the work done up to date and gives an secount of eight Chinese Jews who arrived in Shanghai on March 10. These people are the ones selected by their community to learn the laws of their Morefathers and teach it to the others at home.

The secretary writes: "Soon after their arrival a house was taken for them and a teacher engaged to teach them Hebrew, and he has been giving them lessons regularly. The Jews of Enifenglu are the descendants of seven class, and those eight who are mow here are the descendants of four sof them.

"There knowledge of religion was gradually dwindling down, and when the Taiping rebellion came, the last of their teachers were killed, and that "put an end to all knowledge of religion among them.

"The flood which followed during the twenty-first reign of the Emperor Tso Kwang broke them down completely and they now are in a helpless condition. They have no teacher, no house of worship and no one observes any religious rites at all.

"Their synagogue was destroyed many years ago, and a stone is now standing to mark the place. Three or four of the eldest among the eight are shortly to return to Kaifengfu, possibly with one or more teachers, and gradually they will be converted back so the faith of their forefathers."

Student Plude a Star.

For the first time in history a young student has discovered a new star. This fortunate vouth is Andrew Boriseyak, a Russian, who is now at a school in Kieff. The star which he found is in the constellation of Persees. News of the discovery was sent to the coar, and as a reward he forwarded to young Borissyak a splendid telescope, which was presented to him by the master of the school in the presence of all the pupils. The lad intends to devote all his time to astronomy as soon as he has obtained his bachelor's degree.- London News.

Free from Meadaches.

Headaches rarely assail the Bedouin Mrabs. They are nearly all small enters and six or seven dates soaked in melted butter with a very small quantity of coarse flour or three or four tablespoonfuls of boiled rice serve a man a whole day.—Nature.

. PURGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Tours Widow-"I wish you were wealthy." Singleton-"Why?" Young Widow-"I need the money."-Town Topics. The Bathing Master's Duties. - Old

Lady-"Are you here to teach people to swim?" Bathing Master - "No, mum; I'm here to keep swimmers from getting drowned .- N. Y. Weekly. Belinda-"Did you have a good time at the lakes?" Chlorinda-"Simply

glorious! Belinds-"Were there many men there?" Chlorinda-"What an absurd question?" — Indianapolis Maws.

Landford-"See here, Mr. Dauber. my patience is exhausted. You'll have to pay your rest or get out." Artist -All right. Would you mind lending me a dollar or two for moving expenses?"-N. Y. Sun.

The Reason-Asked the other day, why it is so few of his race committed sulcide, Brother Dickey replied: "Well, sub, my experience is, some of 'em don't need ter; dey lynches 'em soon enough!"-Atlanta Constitution.

Neighborly Advice.-Mrs. Nexdoor -"My daughter's getting to be quite an enthusiastic piano player." Mrs. Peppery-"Yes; why don't you get her to join the union?" Mrs. Nexdoor-"Join the union?" Mrs. Peppery-"Yes; she wouldn't work more than eight hours a day at it then."--Philadelphia Press.

"In there any reason why sentence should not be pronounced on you? asked the judge. "Plenty of them," replied the prisoner. "State them," said the judge. "What's the use?" asked the prisoner. "While they're good reasons for me there's no chance that they'd be good enough for you." -Chicago Post.

A Sufferer's Plea,-Lady-"You are sure you have put the piano in good condition?" Tuner-"Quiteso, madam. I guess your daughter will find it as good as new when she resumes her practice." "Lady-"I hope so. Did you do anything to it, by the way, besides tuning?" Tuner-"Yes; I deadened the hammers." Rear Room Boarder (soto voce)—"I wish, while you were about it, you had done the same thing with the hammerer."-Richmond Dispatch.

LOSS OF BRITISH FLORISTS.

They Grew Roses by the Thousand for the Coronation and No One Wanted Them.

How great will be the loss of thousands who had expected to reap fortunes during the coronation ceremonies in London it has been impossible to estimate. Here is one item alone in which the losses are practically frreparable, says the New York Sun.

In anticipation of an enormous demand for roses—the coronation flower the florists of England and the continent laid out large tracts of land with rose bushes, planning so that the flowers would be ready in these inst days of June.

It was estimated that the king's subjects would wear and use for dec orations at least 60,000,000 of red roses alone and would be willing to pay from two to four cents apiece for them.

This was a moderate estimate. As coronation week approached it was feared that the supply would not equal

the demand. The English retail florists poured in orders for thousands of blooms upon the gardeners. The fortunes in prospect seemed to be very close at hand, for the prices of roses went steadily up in anticipation of a scarcity.

Now it is all at an end. Instead of great profits there will be great losses. No one wants red roses now.

The florists who ordered and have literally tone of flowers coming from the continent which they will be unable to use, will bear the loss in part. But most of it will fall upon the growers in whose offices the notices of cancellation are piled high.

The larger part of the rose crop will die upon the bushes, and the gardeners will be out of pocket the money they have spent on land, on plants and on cultivation in anticipation of the profits which the sudden illness of one man has reduced to airy nothings.

Historical Omens Regarding Royalty King Edward is said to have been impressed by the warning of a seer that rhough he would become king he would never be crowned. A curious historical coincidence it also said to have caught his attention. It was that George IV. died on Thursday. June 26, 1820, the exact day, week and month fixed for his coronation, and that, furthermore, George IV.'s last days were clouded by his inability to attend the Ascot races, which, precisely like King Edward this year, he had planned should be marked, by exceptional state and magnificence. A student of English royal annals had likewise dug up the fact that no prince of Wales, certainly for 400 or even 800 years, had attended a coronation of

a king .- N. Y. Herald.

King Enjoys Fires. 'King Edward, from childhood, has always shown the keenest interest in fires and firemen. Of all the entertainments provided for him by the city of New York, he has most often remembered, and says he most enjoyed, a parade of the volunteer fire department in his honor. There were 6.000 firemen in uniform, and all. save those in charge of ropes and tillera, Bore torches. It was a great spectacle, and the prince, as he looked at the brilliant display in Madison square, cried repeatedly; "This is for me; this is all for me!" with unaffected glee. During many years of his life, he used to be informed whenever a really big blaze was signaled, and he has attended incognito most of the big fires in London during the hast 30 years.—Everybody's Magazine.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Conese Report of Covernment Cives Figures of Manufacture of Clothing in Factories.

· A bulletin was issued by the census office giving statistics of the manufacture of clothing-men's, women's and children's-in factories in the United States. The report places the number of establishments in which such clothing is made at 48,497, with a capital of \$384,969,634. The value of products is returned at \$964,509,370. There were 506,309 wage earners, who were paid \$186,095,568; \$83,943,787 was expended for miscellaneous expenses, and \$423,676,820 for materials used. The bulletin contains the following regarding the "sweating" system:

The sweating system is made possible through the unlimited oversupply of cheap labor, created by the hordes of illiterate persons who immigrate to this country and who on their arrival are not fit for any work which requires skill. Coming here without means of subsistence, they naturally drift into work which requires no previous experience and no knowledge of the language. Formerly it required several years to learn the trade, but under the present system when one person performs only a very minute detail of the work, the clothing industry has become a haven of refuge for those people, as they are able to learn it in a very short time. Until the manufacturers perceive that their interests will be better served by having their work done under their own supervision in factories of their own, the conditions under which ready-made clothing is now produced will probably be little changed.

A trend toward better conditions has appeared during the last few years. Though the largest part of the ready-made clothing is still made by contractors, the system of subcontracting has been in part abolished, and the contractors have been compelled to furnish healthier workrooms for their workers. Several large manufacturers have begun making their clothing in their own

GROW MORE CAUTIOUS.

Officers of the Army and Navy to Guard More Carefully the Secreta of Their Department.

Becretary Moody has denied the request of an attache of a foreign government at Washington to inspect the naval coaling station at Frenchman's bay, Maine. In the future the privilege of visiting naval stations will be somewhat curtailed, largely the result of the action of the military attache of an embassy supposed to be friendly to this government who has gone home and will not return. He was refused permission to visit fortifications along the coast of Florida. Thereupon he went to Tampa, chartered a tug and made soundings in the waters off the forti-No official comizance was taken of the matter. The officer's action, however, was regarded as exceeding the bounds of diplomatic

courtesy. Since the Spanish-American war foreign governments have assigned military officers possessed of high technical skill to the post of attache of legations and embassies at Washington. As a rule the attaches have been afforded considerable latitude in the matter of visiting military and naval posts and stations. Their privileges here are much greater than those enjoyed by United States military attaches in foreign lands.

Secretary Moody has come to the conclusion that there has been too much latitude given them, and intends to officially make the inner workings of the naval stations somewhat more private than heretofore. But no matter what precautions may be taken, nothing short of rigid personal inspection of all visitors, such as prevails during war, can prevent foreigners from gaining the information they desire. Foreign 'experts can easily disguise themselves as laborers, mechanics or artisans, and secure employment in naval stations in course of construction or which are undergoing alterations.

JAPAN AFTER OUR HORSES.

Officials of the Government Visiting Stock Farms in the United States.

S. Soto and Y. Kishimoto, two Japanese government officials, are in this country buying American horses for

the government studs. The foreigners are studying the conditions on the breeding farms in the United States and have visited the Stanford farm at Palo Alto, and the J. B. Haggin California stock form. They have also seen the best of the Kentucky farms, and are now on their way to London and France, where they will further carry on their inves-

tigations. "The Japanese government," said Mr. Soto, "is anxious to improve the size of the native horses, and we are especially interested in American trotters, which seem most adaptable to our use. The government stude have been in existence for five years, and there are about 1,000 horses. The use of them is given free to farmers who cannot affords to import their own

Sallebury an Enigma to Astor. Lord Salisbury has refused a dukedom. How that man must be pitied, says the Chicago Record-Herald, by William Waldorf Astor.

Giving the Boys & Chance. There seems, says the Chicago Record-Herald, to be a widespread movement among British statesmen to give the boys a chapre.

NEW ARMY UNIFORMS

President Taking Special Interest in the Changes Proposed.

The Overcoat for Officers and the Bress-Coat Show the Most Rad-. leal Alterations Over the Old Style Dress.

The president has considered and approved the report of the army uniform board. The order for the new uniform will go into effect January 1. Officers serving in the Philippines will be allowed to wear the old uniforms during their service there. Among the changes are the following:

The full dress coat is about as at present, save the buttons are more spreading, with ornamentations on the sleeve and with the rank design nated on the sleeve instead of the shoulder knot. A new dress uniform is provided consisting of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniforms worm in warm weather, and in the tropics. A new design for the overcost is a double-breasted ulater of olive drab woolen material, to replace the old dark blue overcost now worn.

General and staff officers are to have full dress trousers, with gold lace as a stripe, officers of the line wearing the present stripe to designate the service. Breeches are provided for all officers and men, whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks. Service breeches also are provided to fit closely below the knee, extending to the top of the

The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, and a new full dress cap is provided. Service caps are also provided and the helmets are retained, as also are the present campaign hats. Shoulder straps are to be used only on the dress cont. On the service uniforms the straps now used with the khaki uniform will be retained.

A new pattern of saber has been adopted for all officers, in place of the sword now in use. Russet leather leggins are provided for all officers, but canvas leggins can be worn in the field. The button is of a new design, of two sizes, and is slightly convex. It will have the coat of arms of the United States upon it. A full dress coat for officers for evening wear has been provided, cut awallow-tail. The old dress coat for enlisted men has been abandoned and the dress blouse substituted. The chevrons of noncommissioned officers are to be worn points up.

STEER RAIDS A BANK. f Bull in China Shop la Ro-

vised at Chicago in a Real-

intle Wny.

The traditional incident of the bull in the china shop had a close parallel. the other morning at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, when a large and combative distillery-fed steer invaded the offices of the National Live Stock bank. While being driven along the street in front of the Exchange building in company with a number of other cattle, the steer made a sudden dash, and before he could be headed had passed through the swinging doors of the bank. The scene when the steer appeared in the counting-room is said to have been a memorable one. Employes and customers alike joined in a wild and undignified scramble for places of safety, many who were unable to vault over the counters falling over them in their haste to get out of reach of the menacing horns. After holding undisturbed possession for some time the animal was finally induced to depart, but it is said that the hair of several of the bank clerks was turned gray by the shock of the visita-

WAY TO ESCAPE VOLCANOES.

Scientists Returned from Martinique Propose the Erection of Large Buildings of Solid Masonry.

Dr. Edwin Otis Hovey and Prof. George Carroll Curtis, who have been in St. Vincent and Martinique, the former representing the American Museum of Natural History and the latter the United States geological survey, in the investigation of the volcanic outbursts in the islands,

have returned to New York. "By building large houses of solid masonry into which the people could flee for refuge, I think the most serious dangers from possible subsequent eruptions could be minimized, both in St. Vincent and St. Pierre,"

said Prof. Curtis. "In Orange Hill, St. Vincent, 130 people were saved by rushing into a cellar so situated that they were protected against the volcanic blast, which is proof that similar protection can be provided by the authorities against future eruptions."

After the World's thoe Trade. One of the most remarkable cam-

paigns in commercial history has been inaugurated by the board of trade of Lynn, Mass., says a Boston dispatch to the Times. It has opened communication with all United States consuls and consular agents, and is securing from them detailed reports of the conditions of the shoe market and the possibilities for Yankee shoes in their respective localities. Already hundreds of answers have been received, and the manufacturers are energetically preparing to invade every corper of the earth where shoes are sold.

FOR BETTER CITY AIR.

Atmosphere at New York to Be Photugraphed and Analysed to Discover Disease Germs.

New terrors will be added to life. in the interest of health, if the experiment on which John M. Woodbury, commissioner of street cleaning, at New York city, is engaged, shall prove successful. The commissioner, with a view to locating microbes, and, thereby removing their cause, so far as possible, has conceived the idea of photographing the atmosphere which circulates in the streets of New York. By means of the photographs it is hoped the department will be able to analyze, and ultimately to regulate, the condition of the atmosphere just as thoroughly and beneficially as is done at present with the water supply.

The exact conditions prevailing in different parts of the city will be known to a nicety, and where unhealthy symptoms are revealed in any neighborhood it may be possible to counteract their influence before they make themselves unduly apparent in the ill health of the resi-

Gelatine, plates one foot square have been set up in different parts of the city and left exposed as traps for the atmosphere and all that it contains. These plates are not connected with a camera, but are intended only to accumulate and hold all the germs and particles of matter that may come to their surfaces. When a trap has been left long enough to have a reasonably large supply of prey it is removed to a laboratory, where it will be subjected to microscopic examination. Any germs that may be discovered will be cultured and then photographed. At present the work is being carried on only on a small and strictly experimental scale, but it is hoped by the commissioner that if the first results prove successful a permanent laboratory may be established.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE. Herr York Doctor So Declares, Par-

thermore That the Disease is Preventable.

The Warfare Against Consumption" was discussed by Dr. Herman M. Biggs. medical officer of the health department, in an address before the summer school in philanthropic work, conducted by the Charity Organization society. He said in part: "Tuberculosis is absolutely preventable, and its preventability is simply putting into effect simple rules of conduct. It is a question solely of scrupulous cleanliness in regard to expectoration and disinfection of surroundings which have once housed the disease.

"It is not only preventable but curable. It is simply a question of how early's diagnosis is made. It is the most insidious of all diseases. A specialist may declare no indications of it whatever, and in a few weeks it may be manifest to anyone. When there is ady question one examination is not enough. When anyone talks to you about chronic bronchitis and continued colds, make up your mind that in a majority of cases a tuberculosis focus is back of it. Then is the time to establish this fact, for then it is easily curable; later it may not be."

TO BE GIVEN FOOD PREE.

Covernment Chemist at Washington Anxious to Secure Men on Whom to Experiment.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, is on the lookout for about a dozen healthy men upon whom to test the effect of artificially colored or preserved food. The agricultural department was directed to make these tests by congress

The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether food doctored by the additional coloring matter or preservatives is inpurious to the human system. Dr. Wiley proposes to feed the men for ten days upon food which has been doctored and note the effect on the digestion and general health. He will then feed them for a similar period upon normal food products and compare the results with those of the first test. He will make report to congress upon his investigations.

Inasmuch as the men may be poisoned by eating the doctored food, the department fears that difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the necessary subjects.

AN ENEMY OF AUTOS.

John D. Rockefeller Bars the Horseless Vehicles from the Country Estate.

John D. Rockefeller dislikes automobiles, and, with a view of preventing them from trespassing on his vast domain, called Boxwood, at Pocantico hills, he has erected signs on his property ordering automobile owners to keep off his land. The signs are made of galvanized iron, and are mounted on posts. They bear these words: Automóbiles are not allowed on

these grounds." Mr. Rockefeller has 50 miles of private driveways on his estate, many of which cover serpentine trails and run along steep embankments. Several times the millionaire's horses were frightened by the machines, and this made him decide to shut out automobile owners from his lands. Watch-

men are employed to enforce the rules. Disappointment for Tourists. It's too bad that so many people will never have a chance now to see the Campanile, but, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the canals and several other landmarks-if an Irish bull may he permitted here-are still in place,

A GIANT SAILBOAT.

The Largest Schooner Ever Built Launched at Quincy, Mass.

Carries Seven Huge Masts and la Designed to Compete with the Largest of Ocean Steam-, shipa.

The first seven-masted schooner ever built, the Thomas W. Lawson, has just been launched from the pards of the Fore River Ship and Engine company at Quincy, Mass. The vessel has been eight months in building and was langched with its lower masts in position and partially rigged.

The Lawson is the first of an entirely new type of schooner. It is not only the largest sailing vessel in the world, the first sailing vessel to have seven masts, and the first American schooner bulk of steel, but is the first. sailer to be completely equipped with steam gear for handling sails and steering gent as a means of meeting the competition of ateam freight car-

The schooner's lower masts, which are steel cylinders 135 feet long and 32 inches in diameter, were stepped and partially rigged before launching, and as each of the seven masts when fully rigged will weigh nearly 10 tons. the problem of getting the vessel into the water successfully was not,a little complicated.

The size, the seven masts, and the crew of steam engines make the Thomas W. Lawson one of the most interesting vessels ever launched. It is 403 feet over all and 268 feet on the water line, but an \$5-foot steel spike bowaprit will make it measure nearly a tenth of a mile from the extreme point forward to the furthest point aft. The beam is 50 feet, depth 34 feet five inches, and when fully loaded the draft will be 26 feet six faches. The peaks of the 85-foot Oregon pine spare that are to be top maste will be 155 feet above the deck and 43,000 square fret of sails and fibs will be spread.

RARE PICTURES DISCOVERED.

Paintings by Rubens of St. Poter and St. Paul, Lost Stace 1800, Found

There are two buildings at St. Mary's seminary, the leading (atholic institution in Baltimore, which connoisseurs declare to be works of Rubens. They were willed to the seminary some years ago by S. Teakle Wallie, Baltimore's foremost lawyer, but no reference was then made to the painter. The discovery was made only recently.

Investigation was then begun, and the voluminous work on Rubens by Max Rooses, which was published in 1892, was consulted. Rooses gives a description and history of each painting. He states that the paintings of 88. Peter and Paul disappeared about 1840, and their whereabouts are not now known. He, however, given a description of the two pictures, and the descriptions agree in many respects with the pictures in Baltimore.

When the pictures were delivered at the seminary there was a heavy coat of varnish over the canvases which half obscured their beauty. A few weeks ago H. Weidenbach was engaged to retouch some paintings. It was while engaged in this work that the artist happened to see the picture of St. Peter, and he promptly pronounced it a Rubens. He asked permission to remove the varnish. which he did in the open air before a number of the priests and students. They were all amazed to see the great transformation in the painting and its wonderful beauty. The picture of St. Paul was given similar treatment, and since then the two paintings have been much admired.

INDORSES A MOBILE FLEET.

Naval Annual of the German Government Criticises the Type of Heavy Battleship.

"Nantical 1902" is the title of the latest issue of a naval annual edited anonymously in the German navy department. It makes an interesting comparison of the latest American and German artillery and admits that in this regard superiority is on the side of the American battleships.

"But," the annual adds, "it is quertionable whether, apart from the difficulty of directing the fire of such a great number of guns, they do not hinder each other and neutralize their superior ballistic effect."

Referring to the American and British types of 17,000-ton vessels the annuals asks whether it is advisable for Germany to construct vessels of the same dimensions and quotes a passage from Capt. Mahan arguing that the aim must be the greatest efficiency of the fleet rather than of the individual vessel and that therefore it is better to build many medium-sized, easy-maneuvering battleships than a few of enormous size and expense.

The periodical indorses this and concludes that while other navies are making a great increase in displacement Germany does not need to be disquieted.

New Motor Invented.

Col. William Heckert, of Toledo, O., who has patented more than 130 devices, has invented a machine which he calls a trimotor, a combination of steam boiler and steam and gas engines. Only crude oil and water are needed to run the machine. It does its own firing, generating first the amount of steam measure required and using the steam repeatedly, additional water being necessary only to replace the leakage. The motor can be started, stopped and reversed like-any steam

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS