MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The £12,000,000 worth of linen which is the average yearly output of the United Kingdom would wrap the earth. at the equator seven times round.

The largest dome in the world is that of the Lutheran church at Warnaw. Its interior diameter is 200 feet. That of the British museum library is ,130 feet.

People usually live longer in islands and small peninsulas than on contiments. Barbadoes, Greece, Madeira and the shetlands are all favorable to long life.

France's newest prison, eight miles From Paris, is the biggest in the world. It covers half a square mile, has 1,834 cells, and will contain 2,000 prisoners.

A tiger has been measured 18 feet from end of nose to tip of tail. No hion of such a size has been killed. Five men can hold down a lion; it takes mine to hold a tiger.

The last execution in England for attempted murder was that of Martin Doyle, hung at Chester in August, 1861. Beven years later O'Farrall was hanged in New South Wales for attempting the life of the duke of Edinburgh.

The death rate for children under Eve years of age is 63% per 1,000 in England. This is a better rate than any other country except the United Btates. There the rate is only 59 per 1,000; while in Austria and Italy it is over 110 per 1,000.

The post office department has just made an order of importance to those who have friends in the navy serving on foreign stations, by directing that all mail matter for officers and crews of our ships shall hereafter be carried at domestic rates of postage. No matter where the ships of the navy may be -in Chinese or in European watersa two-cent stamp will carry a letter weighing less than an ounce to any one on board a government vessel.

COURT-PRACTICE IN MISSOURI.

Personal Prejudices Based Upon War History Allowed to Weigh Against Witness.

"There are many things in the legal methods in vogue in Missouri to cause a Chicago lawyer to open his eyes with astonishment," said a Chicago attorney who has recently returned from that state, according to the Inter Ocean. "I was down there trying a case a week or so ago. The title to valuable mining and was involved, and the trial was held at Canton, Lawis county. That s pretty near the border line, and during the war times and for many years after it was known as a hot-bed of secession. The most striking thing about the county now is the abundance of gray-haired and graywhiskered Johnny Rebs who live there. Court, by the way, opens there at eight a. m.

"After I had got through with the examination of one of the veniremen called, and had accepted him. I surned him over to the other side for examination. The opposing counsel was a typical old confederate, grayhaired, and extremely courteous and punctilious in his manner. He began his examination in this way: "'You live at Eden, sah, I undah-

intand you to say?' " 'Yes, sir.'

"Wahn't you postmastah, sah, at Eden for some considerable period? "'Yes, sir; for 22 years.'

"You fo'ht in the wah, sah?" "Yes, sir."

'es 'On which side?' "The union side."

"'Did you know Col. S. Daggs, sah, of the confederate army?

"Isn't it a fact, sah, that you refused to speak to Col. S. Dagge?" "'No, sir. I spoke to him every time he came to the post office." " Isn't it a fact, sah, that you did not attend the funeral of Col. 8. Dagge?" I was nick-

" 'Nevah mind, sah. Did you or did you not attend the funeral of Col. S. Dagger sah?"

The opposing counsel looked tri-umplant is he turned to the judge and said. Your housh, I object to this witness on the ground of preju-

"'Objection sustained,' said the judge, and the venireman stepped down with a rather sheepish expres-

"This was the first I had heard of Daggs, and I was rather curious to know more about him. I afterward investigated, and found that Col. S. Daggs had been dead 22 years.

"The next morning I was standing at the courthouse door with the sheriff of the county, waiting until it was time for court to open. While I was there a fine-looking man rode up, fastened his horse, and came up the steps. 'Good-morning, sheriff,' he said, as he entered the door.

"The sheriff was leaning against the side of the door with his hands in his pockets and he never moved as he said: 'Good-mornin', Cap'n Daggs. Jest step in the marshal's office there; he wants to see you.

"As Cap'n Daggs walked toward the marshal's room the sheriff winked solemnly at me and followed Daggs. I accepted the wink as an invitation and followed the sheriff. No sooner had Daggs entered the marshal's room than the latter went through him and took away from him two guns almost as long as my arm. 'I'll take care of these yere, cap'n, he said, carelessly, 'until aftah co't adjourns.

"That was all there was to it. The 'Cap'n' looked a little foolish, but the marshal and the sheriff seemed to think it was a matter of course. and their manner did not invite any questioning."

KEEPING GRAPES FRESH.

Science Has Discovered a Way of Preserving the Fruit for se Long as Bight Months,

The notion of keeping grapes fresh and without deterioration for months seems rather odd; yet science has discovered how it may be done if a little care is used.

The bunches should be taken when perfectly ripe, allowing from three to six inches of stem below each bunch, and all defective grapes should be removed. Put each stem into a bottle of water, which must be set or hung at such an angle that the berries will not touch the bottle. It is necessary that the storage-room shall be dry, with a constant temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Darkness, though not essential, is very desirable; and it is a good idea to put a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal into each bottle.

The bunches should be examined every week, and all decaying berries picked off. About the second or third day after the bunches are put into the bottles it will be necessary to refill the receptacles with water inasmuch as the stems will have absorbed a good deal. No further realling, however, will be needed. Grapes may be preserved for as long as eight months, it is said, by carefully fellowing this method, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The art of keeping fruits and flowers fresh for a long time has been wonderfully developed within the last' few years. Nowadays flower growers, by subjecting their blooms to a sort of hardening process in coel rooms before sending them to market, give them such lasting quality that they remain in good condition for a surprisingly long time-violets for a week, and carnations for as much as a fortnight, when properly treated afterward. Transatlantic steamships carry quantities of flowers in their refrigerator compartments, so that passengers, if they want to pay for the luxury, can have bouquets every day of what seem to be freshlyplucked blossoms.

Europeans know but very little about cold storage, and at the Paris exposition they were hardly willing to believe in the genuineness of American fruits which were brought out of a refrigerator chest every morning, a small quantity at a time, and put on exhibition. Apples in summer time, which had been carried over from the previous autumn in perfectly good condition, were to the French people especially marvelous, and they were inclined to insist that the "pippins" and "greenings" must have been brought from Australia.

HOUSECLEANING HINTS.

Items of Information Concerning Theroughness and Lightening of the Work.

The good word for house cleaning is -make haste slowly. Better one cleaned room a day and comfort therewith than an epidemic of brooms, buckets, scrubbing brushes, step-ladders and everybody's temper on edge. But never begin before the beginning, and always take plenty of time. Dirt has disguises as many and as insidious as the evil one, and must be variously fought and overcome, says the Washington Star.

A woman needs a distinctive costume for house cleaning even more than for presentation at court. Wear union undergarments, with a short flannel petticost, sewed to a loose, low-necked waist, with straps across the shoulders, and over that a sweater and overalls. Thus garmented one can do a third more house-clesning work than in skirts, without feeling half so fagged out.

A house can be cleaned with nothing more than soap, water and good will. But the cleaning will be easier if these are supplemented with borax, washing soda, ammonia, scouring soap, scouring sand, powdered whiting, powdered pumice stone, alcohol, turpentine, benzine and kerosene. There should likewise be dust brushes, scrubbing brushes, floor brushes, a whisk broom, two big brooms (one stiff, one soft), a self-wringing mop, wash cloths, wash leathers, swabs, rubbing flannels, a rubbing pad and two light fiber pails.

Steel wool, otherwise fine steel shavings, which may be bought at paint shops, has many uses where there is hardwood to look after. For the rubbing pad, get a block of hardwood, six inches wide, nine inches long, and at least five inches deep. Have each side hollowed out at the top until it can be readily grasped. Midway the hollowed place fasten a strip of soft, tough leather, so as to go across the back of the hand. Next cover the face and sides of the pad, also the upper surface, except at the grip, with alternate thicknesses of stout flannel and wash leather. There should be at least five lavers-the first and last of them leather. Fit each one snugly and sew it firmly before putting on the next. Such a pad will last a lifetime, growing better all the time. It is for polishing waxed or varnished surfaceshence, it is needless to add, must be kept secure from dust and dirt, when not in use.

Egy Pudding.

Three eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; one tablespoonful cornstarch, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls white sugar, pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of butter; bake in hot oven 15 minutes and serve with a sauce made of one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, yolk of one egg, beaten till creamy; add threefourths of a cupful of hot water and stir till smooth; squeeze a lemon for flavoring, and grate the rind, then whip in the beaten white.-People's Home Journal.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Lord Walsingham has presented his collection of 200,000 moths and his library of books on microlepidoptera to the British museum.

The rotation of a waterspout at the surface of the sea has been estimated by Prof. Bigelow as 354 miles an hour, or nearly six miles a minute.

The deepest gold mine in the Transvaal is 3,750 feet, and though in so hot a country, is less hot at the bottom than a German mine the same depth.

The measuring-machine made by Sir Joseph Whitworth will measure onemillionth of an inch, and will show the expansion of an inch-long bar of metal if touched by the finger.

A strange lamp has been constructed by Prof. Dubois. A glass globe placed, on a metal stand is nearly filled with a liquid composed of luminous marine microbes; there are two tubes running from the globe, and through these a supply of air can be sent to the interior when the light grows dull, the effect apparently being to revivify the microbes. The light from this lamp will last for several weeks without renewal of the illuminating medium.

It seems that as yet the speed at which the Hertzlan currents of wireless telegraphy move has not been determined. Marconi savs he thinks they travel at about the same speed as light, 186,000 miles a second. Therefore, should Marconi be able, as he professes to believe he will be, to send a message around the world, it would occupy in transmission approximately one-eighth of a second, and the clicks of the sending and receiving instru-

ments would be almost simultaneous. To determine whether there exists a relation between the climate and the weight of the grains of cereals experiments have lately been made on 731 samples of cereals obtained from all the grain-producing countries. The average weight of 10,000 grains of each sample was determined and the results arranged in order, of the countries of provenance. The first six groups were: (1) Russia, (2) United States, (3) Germany, (4) Denmark, Sweden and Norway, (5) England, Holland and Belgium, (6) France, Spain and Italy.

THE SULTAN'S SPIES.

Their Number is Legion and They Are Found in All Classes of Society.

In no country and no time of the

world's history has the spy system been developed to the point it has attained in Turkey to-day. It is a most elaborate organization and costs an immense amount of money. There are spies and counter spies, and countercounter spies to the fourth or fifth degree, says the London Chronicle. Their number is legion, and they are to be found in all classes of society, from the highest to the lowest. Besides the minister of police, almost every high dignitary has his own service of spies. These are all rival organizations, and spend most of their time in spying and denouncing each other. All prominent persons are closely watched, and followed even while shopping, and should they meet another person of note and exchange a few words the fact is carefully noted. Turks no longer dare assemble in parties of five or six for the purpose of spending their evenings together. It is impossible for three or four of them, to sit down at a table in a coffee house without having a spy at the next. On such occasions they always speak very loud, so that everybody might hear them. Should a European converse with a Turk in the street, a spy will follow them and fry to find out what they are saying. The result of all this is that the Turks avoid one another's company as much as possible, and whenever they do come together the conversation is on the most futile subjects, and quite childish. The Turkish nation is growing more and more demoralized under

the present spy system. SNUFF-TAKING DYING OUT.

Story to That Effect Revived in London is Without Much Foundation.

Stories have been in circulation recently in regard to the new vogue of snuff taking in England. The habit is supposed to be becoming most prevalent in aristocratic quarters in the West end, London, and is even ascribed to the most august personages, but there is little real foundation for these stories. The London snuff dealers do not report any noticeable increase or new sales. The manager of the largest snuff factory in London, according to recent report, says: ...

"The trade has been a decreasing one for many years. There is a tendency recently in an upward direction, but I am afraid that snuff taking is a dying habit. I attribute the decline to the advent of the white handkerchief. In the days of the yellow and red bandannas the snuff did not show, but nowadays it is mostly old gentlemen who use snuff frequently.

"I hear from dealers who do not want more supplies, as their old gentleman customers have died. Otherwise, the people who work in places where they cannot smoke often carry snuff, such as compositors, and also in many factories."

Outside of the snuff takers indicated above snuff is often served in England in clubs and saloon bars. What slight increase has been noticed in carrying of snuff boxes has been attributed to the influenza epidemic, snuff being recommended to effect the same purpose for which it retains its place in saloons, and often on the dining table of the old-fashioned public banquets, namely, to elean the heads.

Greece is Progressing. Last year the sale of agriculture machinery in Greece was fourfold that of the preceding year.

UNCLE SAM RUSTLING

Contracts for Burro "Mavericks" in Southern California.

Large Numbers of Vagrant Pack Animals Taken from Their Wild Retreats in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

The government may be aware of the fact, but it is not now engaged in the dishonorable business of "mavericking."

It is not, however, the wild, unruly steer that government hirelings are rustling, but the patient, trusted burro. Uncle Sam wants a large number of burros to send to Cuba and the Philippines. Men with government contracts to furnish a certain number of them are scouring southern California, and every week shipments of these pack animals go from Los Angeles and other southern California points to New Orleans or San Francisco.

Doubtless, as far as Uncle Sam knows, there is nothing wrong about this, but the man who has the contract knows that his business is not just right. Hence he shuns the towns most of the time. For the truth of the matter is that he does not buy his herd of longeared jacks and jennies, but rustlesthat is to say, steals them, says the Chicago Tribune.

-Way back in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre range of mountains, that separates the fertile valleys of southern California from the desert wastes, hundreds and even thousands of burros are running wild. Who owns them is a question. They have wandered from pack trains and prospectors in the years past, and multiplied around the places high up in the range where water and sufficient food were obtainable. A burro needs little of either one of these necessaries of life, but he needs that little badly.

As soon as it was known that the government would buy large numbers of burros men who were familiar with the mountain trails and locations of springs and feeding grounds were sent out to locate bands of these "mavericks" and bring them down into the

Every year thousands of tourists come out of the east to Los Angeles in full western regalia-sombrero, belt, leggins and all-only to learn westerners wear something like the eastern wardrobe now, and that the picture book west is the west of the past. They are surprised to learn, however, that even now the bear hunting in the west is to be had within 40 miles of the metropolis of southern California. But the native knew this before the tourist came. The thing he did not know until Uncle Sam made his demand for pack animals for his armies over the seas was that this same bear country was the most prolific section for burros that he could find.

Ten miles to the southward from Los Angeles the towering, picturesque Sierra Madre mountains find an end at Pasadena, at the mouth of the Chicolada. Behind Pasadena is Mountain Lowe, and behind that mountain Mount Wilson. Beyond are the mountains rising higher and higher. There are no valleys between them, only sharp cut canyons and arroyos that only a burro, a goat or a bear could make his way through with safety. From Paradena for 40 miles or more back to where the Sierra Madres break off abruptly at Mount Waterman to the arid desert is an upended country of no interest or profit to any one gave the occasional hunter, and lately the man after the burro. It is into the foreaken country that the vagrant burro, turned loose to die by the broken prospector or the packer out of a job, makes his way in search of the occasional bunch of grass and the water hole. Here they propagate by the hundreds.

Right here is where Uncle Sam is now largely engaged in "mavericking" without knowing it. When there is a contract to be filled in a hurry it is generally disposed of in Los Angeles. A price is offered for burros, so many hands high, weighing so much or over, to be delivered on or before such and such a date. Back into the mountains, over trails that few men would dare travel, go the men who know the trails. They are mounted on burros. Brands count for little or nothing, and when the burro vaquero finds a burro that fills the requirements of Uncle Sam he is annexed right there. He is promptly roped, cinched until he breathes only now and then, and tied over night. In the morning he is fed, probably given a beating to show him that he belongs to somebody now, and then he is roped

into the herd. A party of three riders, going into the mountains, are compelled to take at least ten broken burros to carry the outfit, and later act as mentors for the unbroken and unruly representatives of their kind that may be acquired within a few days. As the string of "mavericks" grows the herd. is divided into sections and a broken burro is given the lead of each section. Behind him the "mavericks" will usually follow, but frequently it becomes necessary to tie them tail to head, and it is no unusual thing now to see a string of 40 or 50 of these "desert canaries" come hiking into one of the small towns along the foothills, tied together, and meek as lambs.

Uncle Sam pays a generous price for these pack animals, and the business of picking them up is a profitable one. The "jackass vaquero" loses nothing by his time, and he would waste that in smoking eigerettes if he were not otherwise engaged. All he needs is enough provisions to carry him into the mountains and out again, and a little feed for the burros. He cares nothing for the fact that he is involving the government in the ancient but questionable practice of rustling.

NIGHT FUNERAL SERVICES.

Advantages of a Custom That le Bocoming Quite Common in New York City.

In 10 out of 52 death notices ap-

pearing in a New York newspaper the hour set for the funeral services was eight p. m. or thereabouts. That is to say, in one in every five of the funerals the services were to be held at night, says the Sun, of that city. A New York undertaker whose attention was called to the matter said that the proportion of night services indicated in this list of announcements was below the average; that probably one-fourth of the funeral services held in this city were now

held at night, and that this proportion was increasing. "This custom of holding the funeral services at night," he said, "which is followed not so much by people of very limited means as by the comfortable and well-to-do, has come into its present extensive practice largely within the past 10 or 20

"It is peculiar to New York. though in recent years funeral services have come to be held to some extent in other cities at night, following the fashion set by New York in this as in other things, or prompted in more or less degree by the same reasons that have led to its practice here.

"The primary purpose of holding the funeral services at night is to enable the friends and relatives of the dead more conveniently to attend. Business men and others who would find it practically impossible to attend funeral services by day can, of course, attend them at night.

"In the case of the death of one who might have held membership in various social or other organizations, the holding of services at night enables the attendance of surviving inembers, who otherwise might be quite unable to come at all in the daytime, or who could not come without what might be a serious loss in time.

"Another cause that leads to the holding of night services is the distance of the cemeteries from the city; greater, of course, in the nature of things, in a great city, than in a small one, and so requiring more time in traversing the distance for those who attend the funeral and involving greater expense, of course, for those upon whom this expense

"When the funeral services are held at night, a time at which all who desire may attend them, the interment, is on the following morning: the hurial being attended only by the immediate members of the family."

MEDICINE IN BAR-ROOMS.

The Saloon Keeper is Now-a-days laked for Remedies as Well as Drinks.

*There is a curious thing about saloons in these latter days," said a man who has been in the business for many years, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "and that is the fact that the up-to-date saloon is just about as good a drug store as you would want for any ordinary complaint, and the barkeeper is not a bad doctor. I can remember the time when men went into saloons just to get a drink. They simply wanted a stimulant. But now it

"Men will go into a saloon and ask the barkeeper to fix them up something for this, that and the other complaint. They are really dangerous in a way. Of course they do not pretend to handle medicines. But the man with a headache may find a remedy in the saloon. The fellow who is suffering from a sick stomach can get the barkeeper to prescribe for him. He may find a laxative here. He may get something to quiet his nerves, or restore his appetite, or brace him up and straighten him out. Time was when he could not get anything but a good old-fashioned drink. But it is different now, and he can get almost anything he calls for.

"Drug stores, on the other hand, have been mixing many kinds of drinks at the soda fount, and while there is no alcohol in the drinks they retail, one may buy the real thing by the quart. So I guess it's an even swap. We doctor a little and the druggist sells a little booze, and so it's a kind of a dogfall."

Where English Clubs Differ.

A point which strikes American visitors to London about our English clubs is the social aspect of them and the almost complete absence of the business side. At the Manhattan or the Knickerbocker, on the other hand, the business side prevails. The majority of members do not drop in merely to read the papers, hear the latest story and play billiards or bridge, as over here. They go in most cases to meet a man about "a deal," to talk over the business of the day and discuss the business of the morrow, or to read up the finance of the papers. The result is that when an American becomes a member of an English club he hardly ever uses it, because its ways do not appeal to him. He would say that there was nothing going on .- The Tatler.

Difficult Part. "My mind is made up," said the stagehit female. "I'm going on the stage and become a leading lady."

"You'll doubtless succeed," replied the young man who had loved and lost, "provided the animal at the other end of the string doesn't act up and refuse to be led."-Chicago Daily News.

The Reversible Pursuit. Paul-Percy, what is your idea of

Percy-My idea of success? Well, it is having people run after me who used to run away from me.-Detroit Free Press.

BULL AND LION FIGHT

Brutal Combat Given in Arena at Juarez, Mex., Before Big Crowd.

Lion Had Been Reared in Captivity and Mad to Be Gonded to Attack His Big Fee-Bull Comes Off

Victor.

The most bloody and brutal encounter between beasts ever seen in this section of the country took place in the bull ring at Juarez, Mexico, the other day between a young Numidian Hon and a Salamanca bull. Three thousand persons, principally Americans, witnessed the battle from thegrand stand which surrounds the huge cage set up in the arena. The fight lasted nearly an hour and

was finally stopped by the Mexican authorities, who admitted that their own. national sport of bull-fighting had been outclassed in point of brutality. The bull was a splendid specimen. and was courageous in the extreme

From the beginning he recognized in the lion a deadly enemy, and attacked the king of beasts readily and with great spirit. The lion, which had been reared as a

pet, refused to fight at the outset, and attempted to break through the bars to seek refuge beside his keeper, whostood without and pitilessly goaded. the beast with an iron bar, and poured vitriol upon the lights body. Finally, realizing that escape was hopeless, the lion crouched for a spring and launched himself into the air, landing upon thebull's back, and fastening his teeth in the bovine's neck. His hold was insecure and he was easily shaken off, but the bull bled from a number of wounds.

The maddened bull attacked flercely after that, driving the lion into his corner, and goring him repeatedly. The lion retaliated by seizing the bull's nose. He lost his held and the bull gored him repeatedly, breaking his leg and causing him to roar with

At this juncture, while the excitement was at its height, the bugler employed by the mayor of Juarez, sounded a call for the combat to cease, and, the lion, more dead than alive, was dragged from the arena. His wounds, it is said, will prove fatal. The bulk was game to the last. A Mexican banderilla, who was taking him from the arena, had a narrow escape.

ODDITY OF FRENCH LAW.

American Woman Robbed by a Chamhermaid and the Stolen Goods Given to the Thief.

Miss Elsie Daniels, the daughter of an American merchant at Paris, has just had an illustration of French red tape in all its beauty.

Her chambermaid stole from her some time ago a sum of money and jewels. The plunder she still had concealed about her person when she was rrested. On being put in jail the servant had to deposit with the registrar of the prison the valuables she had with her, and of course she had to hand over the stolen property with whatever else she had.

The maid was sentenced to prison for six months, her term expiring the other day. As soon as she was released both the servant and her former mistress appeared before the registrar_to claim their property. The official, though he well knew the facts, argued that he must return the valnables to the person holding the receipt for them, and thereupon gave the stolen money and jewels to the thief, who promptly disappeared. Miss Daniels will now sue the state.

NEW CRUSOE FOUND.

Man Cost Away on Desert Island Seventeen Years Ago Rescued by a Japanese Vessel.

By the steamship China comes the story of a real Japanese Robinson Crusoe, who lived for 17 years on a deserted island near Gensan, off Corea.

The man was seen by the Japanese master of a fishing schooner, who thought him a monster from his wild appearance and did not dare land. He reported to the Japanese government, which sent a torpedo boat in search of the man on the island. He was found and brought back to Nagaski.

MARIE RESIDEN

ì.

The man had been to long without companionship that he was reduced almost to imbecility. His hair and beard were long and unkempt, and he had almost lost the power of speech. He had been cast away on the island 17 years ago and had subsisted since that time on seaweed and fish, living in a cave. He was entirely without implements of iron or any means of utilizing the scanty materials of nature which the island furnished.

Recovers Jewelry by Cable.

Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, wife of the United States minister to Austria, recovered a valuable piece of jewelry by means of the Atlantic cable, says a New York Herald dispatch from London. Soon after reaching London from the United States Mrs. McCormick missed a beautiful emerald ring. Her maid did not remember putting the ring in with the other jewelry at the New York hotel and the and, on a venture, Mrs. McCormick decided to cable the hotel. To her great joy a reply was received in a few hours saying the ring had been found. The ring, it is said, cost more than

.. Jealousy of Kings.

King Alfonso is reported to be jealous of King Edward, says the Chicago Record-Herald. Yet the latter would doubtless be glad to give half of his years and half of his weight to Alf if it were possible.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Lat très rénaudue en Lenisiane et dans 5012 les Etats du Su . Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, nour l'années Edities angéldienne. 932.009

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