

TO TAX CARMELITE SPIRITS.

Medicine Manufactured by Monks Must Pay Excise Duties.

The Carmelite Fathers of Pittsburgh, whose monastery is at Center avenue and Fulton street, have an unusual case before the commissioner of internal revenue. They want to enter into the manufacture of medicine known as the Carmelite spirits, and they have been notified by officers of the internal revenue service that in the making of it they will be subjected to the same taxes and control as distillers of ordinary spirits.

The spirits have been made by the Carmelites since the eighth century. The formula is a secret, so zealously guarded that it is confined to only one member of the order in each country. The person who holds the secret in the United States is Brother Gregory, who is to have charge of the work connected with the making of the medicine in Pittsburgh. About 12 years ago he made it for a short time in Englewood, N. J., and the government did not interfere then, though revenue officers frequently inspected the laboratory.

The Carmelites fitted up a house in Crawford street for the manufacture of the spirits. Revenue inspectors found two stills there, and reported the matter to the internal revenue commissioner, who made the ruling. Attorney Thomas L. Kerin has gone before Revenue Collector James S. Fruitt and appealed from the ruling of the commissioner. He will go to Washington and lay the matter before the commissioner and the secretary of the treasury. The chief witness for the Carmelites will of course be Brother Gregory, who holds the secret of the formula. It is possible he will have to give up the secret.

AZTEC GODS MAKE THEIR BOW

Starr's Shipment of Mexican Antiquities at Walker's Museum.

Old Aztec gods made their bow at the University of Chicago the other day. They came from the Nashville exposition, and were stored away in the basement of Walker's museum to await the arrival of Prof. Starr from Mexico to be unpacked and put in place in the third floor of the museum.

The gods did not invade an unknown land alone. They were accompanied by several hundred other objects that had been dug up in various sections of Mexico and form part of the civilization of the people conquered by the old Spanish adventurer, Cortez. The collection was exhibited at the exposition and is known as the Penafiel collection. It was bought by Prof. Starr from W. D. Powell. In some respects it is one of the most valuable collections of rare Aztec objects outside of Mexico.

Besides the gods, the collection comprises objects of pottery that are plainly domestic implements of one kind or another. The pottery of the Aztecs shows they were well advanced in its manufacture, and knew as well how to color it. War clubs, obsidian knives and razors, axes, points, stone and wooden implements of many kinds and reproductions of shields are among the objects.

WOMAN WINS DEBATING HONOR

Miss Laughlin the First in Cornell University's History.

For the first time in the history of Cornell university a woman has won an honorary place in the debating contests. Miss Laughlin, who has earned this honor, is a student in the college of law. She is a strong debater and may win a place on the intercollegiate stage.

As a result of the competition among the students at Cornell the following have been chosen to compete for the class of '94 memorial prize in debate: Herrick Cleveland Allen, Binghamton, N. Y.; Clinton Thomas Horton, Silver Creek; Miss Abigail Hill, Portland, Me.; Carlton Sias, Spencertown, N. Y.; Robert Morris Show, Fulton; George Henry Vandewalker, Clayton; Frank Hendry Vedder, Utica; Walter Martin Zuk, Buffalo.

From these eight four will be selected to represent Cornell in the intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania, which takes place in Ithaca March 4, the selection being based on the work in competition for the '94 prize.

TOIL FOR 25 CENTS A DAY.

Japanese Workers Threatened by Cheap Labor from Corea.

It is a curious fact that while Japan is making an effort to find outlet for her surplus labor by emigration, she is being threatened at home with a competition of even cheaper labor. Horace Allen, United States consul-general at Seoul, has sent to the state department an extract from a native paper, showing that the Korean laborers are much prized in Japan, and that considerable numbers of them are being taken there to work in the coal mines, at which work they are superior to the Japanese in many respects. It has also been found that in work upon the Seoul Chemulpo railroad, now being constructed by Americans, the Koreans are superior to the Chinese and Japanese in laborers on earthworks and the engineer in charge reported that they were quite as good as the labor in America, though they are paid only 25 cents gold per day and feed themselves.

Is a Champion Football Player.

Lady Florence Dixie, in addition to her other multifarious occupations and distinctions, is, or at least has been, president of the British Ladies' Football association, a well-deserved honor.

Progress of Canadian Women.

In the Dominion of Canada women have municipal suffrage in every province and also in the northwest territories. In Ontario they vote for all elective offices, except in the election of members to the legislature and parliament.

Velvet Factory in Connecticut.

A velvet factory is soon to be erected in Mystic, Conn. The capital will be \$30,000, and 100 hands will be employed.

Tourists in Ireland.

Tourists flock to Ireland this year. No one remembers so many strangers in the country.

SUBMARINE BOAT TESTED

Invention of Baltimore Man Passes a Successful Trial.

Goes to the Bottom and Stays There While Luncheon Is Served—A Diver's Exit and Entrance.

The submarine boat designed by Edward Lake and which, in the opinion of the inventor, will enable the exploration of lake and ocean bottoms in search of sunken treasure, had a public test in Spring gardens at Baltimore the other day. The craft fulfilled every promise made by Mr. Lake.

The boat, which is pointed at both ends, has a conning tower, runs on wheels and is moved by the propeller driven by a gasoline engine or electricity, as the situation may demand, first steamed in various directions on the surface. It was then run awash with only the conning tower out of the water. Then it went to the bottom and again rose to the surface. Again the tanks were filled and the mud boat sank until it rested upon the mud of the river.

A door in the hull was opened and a diver clad in the ordinary diving dress stepped through the aperture. He walked short distance with the search-light full upon him, rose to the surface, went down and reentered.

All this time the door had remained open and not a drop of water had come in, the pressure of the atmosphere having kept it out. The boat stayed under water long enough to permit the guests to partake of a luncheon prepared aboard and then returned to the wharf from whence the start had been made.

No marked vibration was noticed, except when the craft moved over hard ground. It is claimed that the boat can remain at a depth of over 100 feet for a day and in water less than 100 feet three days, the crew in the meantime performing such functions as cooking, sleeping, etc.

BISMARCK AT HIS BEST.

Displayed Old-Time Energy During the Emperor's Visit.

The accounts of the emperor's recent visit to Prince Bismarck reveal nothing of political importance. The ex-chancellor is described as having been in high spirits. His conversation was witty, despite the fact that he was unable to leave his invalid's chair. As a servant wheeled him into the dining-room and to the table he remarked jocosely:

"This driving to dinner is quite English," which saying greatly amused the emperor. His majesty seems to have been in a hilarious mood, laughing and joking with Prince Bismarck throughout our visit.

The government journals emphasize the significance of the visit, and rejoice that such an important event should have occurred on the day when the foundation stone was laid of the work connected with the glorious traditions of the time, which all patriots regard as the greatest in the annals of Prussia and Germany. Some of the papers express the hope that the incident augments a permanent betterment of the relations between the emperor and Prince Bismarck.

HANDLING OF CHICAGO'S MAIIS.

To Be Facilitated by the Introduction of a Pneumatic Tube System.

Postmaster Gordon, of Chicago, has returned to Washington after a week's absence in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. While in those cities Mr. Gordon was the guest of the postmasters and acquainted himself with the business methods of the offices, paying particular attention to the workings of the pneumatic tube service. Mr. Gordon has been asked by Postmaster General Gary to formulate plans for the introduction of the pneumatic tube service in Chicago and this will be done when he returns to that city. He believes such service at first should be put into operation between the general post office and the six principal railroad depots of the city and will so recommend to the authorities here. In addition to the regular pneumatic tube for carrying ordinary mail matter Mr. Gordon will recommend the construction of ducts above and below it whereby contrivances for carrying mail pouches with bulky matter to and from the railroad stations may be operated by electricity.

NEGRO BABY TURNS GREEN.

Had Swallowed a Brass Beer Check, Which Generated Verdigris.

A green baby was the curious freak which came to the city dispensary at St. Louis the other morning. Elinore Fry, colored, 18 months old, was taken there by her mother. The child was a light mulatto, and its complexion, and especially the whites of its eyes, had a decided green tint. Persistent questioning of the mother by the dispensary physician elicited the fact that some days ago the child had swallowed a brass beer check. The check was still in the child's stomach and corroded by the acids in the stomach, it changed to verdigris and was absorbed by the blood. The physician administered medicines. "If the treatment does not prove effective I shall have to perform laparotomy," he said.

A New Cotton Gin.

At Lynn, Mass., there is now in practical operation a new cotton gin which is attracting much attention. This is a roll gin, no revolving saws being used which cut the fiber, the seed being forced by a scraping blade close to the roller. In a recent trial a long staple lint run through this machine was declared to be worth 13¢ cents pound against six cents a pound when run through the old style gin.—N. Y. Times.

MELTING MANHOOD.

One Young Woman Who Has Ideas of Her Own About Juris.

Woman is never so lovely as when in her own naive way she does something to show exultant man what a weakling he really is when she sets her mind against his for the accomplishment of a particular purpose.

So given is the world to conventionalities that because several hundred years ago somebody characterized woman as the weaker vessel all masculinity has since regarded her in that light. And woman herself hasn't made any loud outcry against this characterization. But she feels the men even once in awhile on the main point. For example, a young woman—Miss May Kellard—was arraigned in a New York court the other day on the charge of forgery. The amount involved was \$1,000. While the jury that was to try her was being selected, she sat by the side of her attorney and rendered him invaluable assistance. It is interesting to note that she agreed to the acceptance of those only "who had a healthy, jovial air," and rejected "the tall thin and ascetic men." As a result of her discrimination, the 12 men who are to decide the questions of fact in her trial "have an air of being well pleased with the world." She peremptorily objected to one venireman accepted by her attorney "because he looked too much like a Calvinist, being thin as a wire."

Twelve men were finally agreed upon by both sides, and it was thought that the trial was ready to proceed. Suddenly the state's attorney arose and singled out one of the jurors and told him he would be excused from further service. This, of course, meant that the tedious work of getting the twelfth man would have to be done over. It developed that the sole objection of the state's attorney to the man was that he was not a Quaker.

Conditions compare on the lines. FRANK MARQUEZ, Sheriff Civil de la paroisse d'Orléans. FRANK M. BUTLER, Avocat pour le plaignant. 12 avr. 18 28—mars 4 11 17

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'une Grande Propriété de Valeur Améliorée du Troisième District.

A l'encontre des rues St-Bernard et Marais, portant les Nos 1300 et 1304 rue St-Bernard et Nos 1515, 1517 et 1519 rue Marais. Louée Bonnac, Curatrice, vs J. P. LIEU. 12 avr. 18 28—mars 4 11 17

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ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Coupe Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans—No 55 453—En vertu d'un wirt de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique à la Cour des Enquêtes Nos 629 et 631 rue Commune entre les rues Camp et St-Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUUDI 12 mars 1898, à midi, de la partie de l'heure à l'autre de cinq minutes.

Le lot est à vendre à l'encontre des rues St-Bernard et Marais, à l'angle de la rue St-Charles et de la rue Camp.

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