

SLIPPERY ELM TIME.

A Man of Middle Age Recalls One of the Great Joys of His Boyhood Days in the Country.

"About this time of the year, when I was a boy, and the first warm days began to start the sap flowing in the trees," said the man with the white mustache, "we boys used to swarm out in the woods after slippery elm bark, or 'slippery elum,' as we called it. In fact, slippery elm time was as much of an epoch in the year of a boy of those days as marble time, birch time, wintertime, sassafras time or swimming time, says the New York Sun."

"After picking out a suitable tree, preferably a small one, as the bark on the smaller trees was the more tender, we'd line out with our jackknives an oblong as large as we cared to, cutting through the bark to the wood. Then we'd loosen up one corner and with a tug or two the whole oblong would strip off like a whistle."

"The bark required little preparation. All it needed to be fit for use was a judicious scraping off of the rough, scaly outer bark from the smooth, white layer of inner bark. Afterward it was cut up into strips lengthwise of the oblong. There's nothing finer in the world to chew than a bit of fresh slippery elm bark. Our mothers would generally levy a contribution upon the spoils and dry it for medicinal purposes, such as slippery elm tea, which was first-rate for a sore throat, while as for a sore finger or a burl or anything like that a slippery elm poultice couldn't be beat."

"We boys overlooked these useful characteristics of the humble slippery elm bark, however. All we cared about was to get it to chew. It took the place of gum, which was ranked with candy and other like luxuries."

PROOF AGAINST FOOTPADS.

The Timid Man Had a Queer Way of Concealing His Money.

When the timid-looking man got out of the barber chair after being shaved he fumbled in one pocket after another while the porter dusted his clothing, says the Kansas City Journal.

"Well," he said, with a note of astonishment in his voice, as he plunged his hand for the fourth time into his right trouser's pocket and felt around. "That's funny. I thought I had a quarter in that pocket."

He repeated the search of his other pockets, while the barber who had shaved him leaned his elbow on the back of the chair, crossed one leg over the other and eyed him suspiciously.

"Guess I must've lost it," said the timid-looking man as he put his right foot on a chair and began to roll up his trousers leg. The barber winked at the artist in charge of the chair next to his and moved nearer the razor case. The man rolled and pulled his trousers leg above his knee, and by this time everyone else in the shop was watching him with intense interest. They saw that he wore a woman's black stocking. Just above his knee he wore two garters, one about four inches above the other. He slipped the upper garter down, rolled down the top of the stocking carefully and there were several treasury notes lying spread out flat against the underclothing that covered his leg.

"What do you carry money in that way for?" asked the barber, as he handed the man change for the five-dollar bill.

"Footpads," was the laconic reply of the stranger.—Kansas City Journal.

THE ARMY OFFICER'S TRUNK.

It Is Made More Especially for Use in Times of Peace, But Is Brought to Notice Now.

The army officer's trunk, which is an article of limited but regular sale in peace times, being sold chiefly to regular army officers, is a stout, well-made trunk of rather generous proportions, so divided inside as to afford spaces for both military and civilian attire. There is a place for an officer's chapeau and one for the hat of a civilian and room for the different clothing, and the trunk is large enough to admit a sword laid diagonally. A trunk of this sort is made, not of sole leather, as might be supposed, to withstand rough wear, but with a rigid frame, so that it can be roped or strapped onto a load or packed with other things piled on it, in the exigencies of wagon or other transportation, without being crushed or damaged.

The army trunk is brought to the front now on account of the war. It is not expected, however, that in active operations, when transportation is comparatively limited, all officers will take trunks of such bulk, but rather that their use at such a time will be confined to field officers.

What Causes Rain.

According to the American Primary Teacher, the following answers were recently given in a written examination to the question, "What causes rain?"

" Fog."

" Fawsett."

" God."

" The ocean."

" Heaven."

" Pipes from the ocean."

" The sun gives it."

" The sun gets it from the ocean."

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God save the King.

The first use on record of the expression "God save the King" occurs in the Bible, in II Kings, where the crowning of the King of Judah is described. "Hail Columbia" is altogether American.

It Riches in Real Estate.

The ground in the vicinity of the Bank of England is estimated to be worth less than \$10,000,000 per acre, and land in Pall Mall has changed hands at \$2,000,000 an acre.

"BELLS" ON BOARD SHIP.

How the Sailors Keep Track of the Time of Day Without Having Clocks.

Everyone who has read stories of the sea has wondered why sailors keep time by "bells" instead of by hours. The "old sea dog" of the tale says, "It's eight bells, and all's well," and the reader wonders why he calls them "eight bells," instead of the hour. There are people who think "eight bells" is eight o'clock, and so with all the hours told off by bells.

At sea "bell" is equivalent to o'clock on shore. A bell is struck every half hour. The day, beginning at midnight, is divided into watches of four hours, except the watch from four to eight o'clock p.m., which is divided into two dog watches. A full watch thus consists of eight half hours and its progress is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. For instance, beginning at midnight, the end of a watch, the bell is struck eight times; half past 12 is one bell, one o'clock is two bells; 1:30 o'clock is three bells, two o'clock is four bells; three o'clock is six bells, four o'clock is eight bells again, and so on.

The bells, except the odd bells, are struck in pairs, thus: Three bells are struck clang-clang, clang. Four bells are struck clang-clang, clang-clang. It is a pleasant diversion on ship board to hear the officer of the watch strike the bells on the bridge and to hear them answered by the bells in the fo'c'sle, and all over the ship.

THE SMALL GUNS.

They Play a Most Important Part in Harbor Defense in Time of War.

Much has been written of the big guns that are to defend the harbors. In the system of defense the smaller guns play a most important part, both to supplement the work of the great rifles and to be used against bodies of men who otherwise might carry the works by assault. For direct service against attack by men the great guns are useless. Their value is altogether in the power of destruction possessed by them, says the New York Press.

The smaller guns of the United States artillery service are made in scores of styles and are designed for all the different kinds of service for which a gun possibly can be needed.

Among the smaller arms which have been adopted by the ordnance department of the United States Army in the last year are six-pounder rapid-fire guns to be used either behind ramparts or in the open against landing parties, three-inch, 16-pounder, rapid-fire guns for rampart, or casements, five and six-inch rapid-fire guns for use with moving troops. Gatling, Maxim, and Dreyse-Schroeder guns and all sizes and styles of small siege mortars and rifled cannon.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

Why Ships of War Are Thus Sent on Errands by the President of the United States.

The custom of having warships sail "under sealed orders" has arisen from the desire of maritime powers to prevent their plans from becoming known to the enemy.

In the American navy such orders come from the president, and are delivered to a commander of a ship or squadron by a confidential messenger, who knows nothing of their contents.

Sometimes they are in cipher, but they are always sealed with the official seal of the navy department, and the package cannot be opened until the time marked on it, which is usually several hours after the hour of leaving port.

By this precaution the newspapers are prevented from disclosing prematurely movements which may be of the greatest importance, and the spies of the enemy are rendered useless so far as their ability to discover the secret movements is concerned.

Sailing under sealed orders is now the common practice in time of war.

These instructions are found in the packet of "sealed orders," which is opened when well out to sea.

BIRTHDAY OF POCKETBOOK.

This Indispensable Article Is Still Comparatively an Infant in Point of Age.

The organ of the German leather trade, Dr. Ledermarkt, regrets that last year was not duly observed as the "jubilee of the modern pocket leather purse." The older folk among us will remember some of the predecessors of the "portemonnaie." The most popular of these was a knitted tube or pipe, closed at each end, with an opening on one side, and provided with two metal ring pulls.

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The neat and handy portemonnaie was the invention of a German bookbinder's apprentice in America, Karl Heus, by name, and his novel purse first came into the market in the year 1847.

The inventor neglected to patent his new leather portemonnaie with a steel clasp, and it was quickly imitated all over the world; otherwise Heus would probably have become a very rich man. Since that date the portemonnaie has undergone a series of evolutions in form, material and completeness, but the young Heus, according to the Ledermarkt, provided the germ out of which all our modern pocket purses have been developed.

Police Over the Telephone.

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Conditions—Comptant sur les lieux.

Frank Zengel, avocat pour le plaignant.

27 mai—27 juin 3 10 17 24 30

"FRONT" IN WASHINGTON.

Hotel Hall Boys with Monumental Gall Who Expect the Guests to Be Part of Their Work.

The colored "front" of the Washington hotel is like no other hotel hall boy, white or black, in the United States. He doesn't hesitate to ask the guests to do part of his work. Old staggers at these hotels do not appear to think it strange, but folks accustomed to hotels in other parts of the country are at first surprised at the requests made of them by the colored "front" of the Washington hotel.

"Goin' to your room, sir?" asks a "front" with card and tray as guest is about to step into the elevator.

"Yes." And then "front," handing the card, says:

"Will you tap on Mr. Honeycomb's door and tell him this gemman is down stairs and wants to see him?"

Your room is 61, and "front" knows it, and he also knows that Mr. Honeycomb's room is 60, and to save himself a trip upstairs he'll bother you to tap at a strange man's room and deliver the message.

Or it is: "D'y'e know, sir, if Mr. Bulleyton is in his room? You're just come down, sir, and there's a gemman here wants to see him?" Sometimes it is: "Will you, please, sir, drop this letter into Mr. Finnigan's room?" And so it goes.

The northerner at first is taken aback, but he soon becomes accustomed to the situation and grins at the audacity of the request. Others tell the colored "front" to go to the devil, and so on. The colored "front" doesn't mean any disrespect. It is only his way of trying to shuffle his work on to others.

ON A TOMBSTONE.

The Queer Inscription Erected Over the Grave of a "Long-Boot" Man.

"The queerest tombstone I ever saw was in Hays City," said a man who has known Kansas for a good many years, and during the times when the short-grass sections were, as easterners here say, "wild and woolly," lived in Hays City, says the Topeka State Journal.

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The young man gazed reflectively on the applicant for a moment, and then he said:

"A Spaniard, eh? Well, I'll help you along."

He moved rapidly from behind the counter, and when last seen the "Spaniard" had received all the motive power he needed for a journey to the corner at least.

Filtrating Milk Before Using.

Central depots where milk is received and filtered before being taken to the consumer are now a feature of several European cities. Large cylindrical vessels are divided horizontally near their center by compartments containing sand of three successive degrees of fineness, the coarsest being the lowest, and as the milk arriving from the country is poured through a pipe into the bottom of these vessels it rises through the sand filter and is run off by an overflow pipe into a cool cistern, from which it is drawn directly into locked cans for distribution. The sand is renewed each time the filter is used.

Sail in the Name of the Deceased.

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ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIF

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE

Mme Selina Poohé vs New Orleans Home Investment Co. Limited.

COUP DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS—No 56.160—En vertu d'un writ 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'encherre publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 631 rue Camp et St Charles, entre les rues Camp et St Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI, 16 juin 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Un certain lot de terre, avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, située dans le troisième district de cette ville, dans l'îlet borné par les rues Banks et Palmyre.