

MUSK OX AND POLAR WOLF.

Interesting Facts About the Distribution of These Animals in East Greenland.

When the Koldway expedition spent the winter of 1869-70 on Sabine Island, near the coast of east Greenland, it did not see any wolves nor the slightest trace of them.

Later expeditions to the same coast saw no wolves. Their migration to this part of Greenland occurred a number of years after 1870, and in the explorations which Dr. A. G. Nathorst made there in 1899 he found many wolves, says the New York Sun.

Dr. Nathorst was very much surprised on July 15, 1899, while he was near Cape Berghaus, when a party of Norwegian hunters, who had recently come to the east coast, offered to kill him the skin of a white wolf they had killed.

He had read all the literature of east coast explorations, but there was no evidence that any of his predecessors had ever seen the arctic wolf in that part of Greenland.

A few days later, while his party was surveying the coast to the south, they saw wolves near Clavering Island and later still they saw more of the animals in Scoresby sound.

On August 1 Nathorst found numerous traces of wolves on the west side of Hurry Inlet, and every day thereafter for some time the party met wolves or saw their tracks.

Dr. Nathorst says it is easy to fix upon the route followed by the wolves on their journey to East Greenland, and the approximate time when their migration occurred. They started from the American archipelago on the west side of Greenland, traveling northward on that coast till they reached the north end of the great island, and then moved southward along the east coast.

It was musk oxen that drew them onward. They were formerly rare on the north-west coast. In 1872 the Polaris expedition, under Capt. John Hall, saw only one wolf at Thank God harbor. Four years later the British expedition under Capt. Nares observed several wolves on the west side of Robeson channel, a little to the northwest of Capt. Hall's headquarters.

The wolves were multiplying in that region. They were coming up from the south and gradually advancing to the north end of Greenland. Several years later Lieut. Greely saw and heard plenty of wolves at Fort Conger in the same region. By this time a large number of wolves had reached the northwest part of Greenland. By 1894 they had penetrated northward to Independence Bay, which is on the northeast coast of Greenland.

When Peary discovered this bay he saw traces of wolves there. Probably before that time they had begun the descent of the coast on the east side. The wolves had been following the musk oxen, who were spreading in those regions. They have chased the musk ox clear round the north coast. Their appearance on the east coast has resulted in the great diminution of reindeer, which were formerly very numerous there.

Dr. Nathorst was surprised at the scarcity of reindeer, for they had been reported in large numbers by earlier travelers. They have also become very wild, and during the explorer's summer in East Greenland he saw only 40 reindeer, and killed nine.

According to Mr. Feilden the wolves of Grinnell Land live principally on musk ox. This is in the neighborhood of West Greenland. As the musk ox is still very common in East Greenland it is probably able to resist the attacks of the wolves better than the reindeer is able to do.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Each Londoner on an average receives two letters a week. In Madagascar silk is the only fabric used in the manufacture of clothing.

There is a fixed set of patterns for every room at Windsor, for curtains, carpets and hangings. In Bohemia 68 nobles own the bulk of the country. None of their estates is less than 12,000 acres.

Queensland, Australia, is 12 times larger than England, with a population about equal to that of Birmingham. A Birmingham (England) druggist was fined \$100 the other day for selling camphorated oil which contained only 75 per cent. of the quantity in the oil prepared according to the British Pharmacopoeia.

A strange custom is followed by Mexican farmers. They use oxen of one color in the morning and another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they know that it must be the right thing to do because their forefathers did it.

W. J. White, Inspector of Canadian Immigrant agencies, states that the American settlers who went into the Canadian northwest last year took with them cash and effects valued at \$5,000,000. Between 14,000 and 15,000 settlers from the United States crossed the border.

The favorite walking stick of Queen Victoria was originally a branch of the oak tree in which Charles I. hid when pursued by some of Cromwell's soldiers. The staff formerly belonged to Charles II, having been given to him by a gentleman of Worcester.

YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

The Original Duties of the Famous Regiment of "Beefeaters."

In all the ceremonies connected with the obsequies of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward, the prominent part played by the Yeomen of the Guard has been very noticeable. Americans know that the yeomen are the "Beefeaters" who form such a picturesque accessory of the Tower of London, and even those who have not visited that historic building know the quaint costume of the yeomen from Gilbert and Sullivan's play. But Americans and Englishmen alike are usually ignorant of the history and original duties of this famous body of royal retainers, says the New York Times.

The regiment of the Yeomen of the Guard is the most ancient in England. It was formed by Henry VII. Just about the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a personal guard, which should at the same time perform various duties when his majesty was traveling. Some of the members of the body in this way came to bear titles that sounded strangely new to modern ears. There are six "Yeomen Hangers," for instance, who have no connection with the public executioner, but whose original duties were to take down and put up the royal tapestries and embroideries, always carried by the king when he moved from one place to another. Four of the Yeomen are in like manner entitled "Yeomen Bed-Goers." Their duty was to care for the sovereign's bedding when he was on his journeys. It is hardly necessary to say that such services as these are no longer required from the Yeomen, but the Hangers and Bed-Goers draw some additional pay to this day.

At the present time the duties of the regiment, which is made up of veterans from the regular army, most of them non-commissioned officers, are comparatively light, though the many royal functions in the last few weeks must have been rather trying to them. Forty of the Yeomen act as warders of the Tower of London, and the rest are on duty at all state functions, acting theoretically as a royal bodyguard, but actually as handsome pieces of bric-a-brac.

However, King Edward may elect to use the Yeomen for one purpose or wholly decorative—as a guard for his box when he goes to the theater. Queen Victoria used to do so when in her early days she attended the theater in state, and the precaution of having a guard for the sovereign in places of amusement is regarded as by no means an unnecessary one.

The captain of "His Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard" is the ninth Earl of Wiltshire, who succeeded to the post on the death of Lord Limerick in 1896. The post always goes to a peer, and carries with it a salary of £1,200 a year. Lord Wiltshire is one of the best shots in Great Britain, and is vice chairman of the National Rifle association. The lieutenant of the regiment is Col. Sir Horatio Page Vance.

During the eclipse of the sun in May, 1900, an English observer, Mr. Evershed, as reported at a recent meeting of the Royal Astronomical society, noticed a point on the edge of the moon where the sun was shining through a very deep valley, and where the lunar mountains seemed to be about 33,000 feet in altitude. This exceeds by 6,000 feet the estimated height of Mount Everest, the loftiest mountain on the earth. The edge of the moon is so broken by peaks, ridges and valleys that the length of totality during a solar eclipse is affected by them.—Youth's Companion.

Provided by the House. Many years ago an Allen county man announced himself as a candidate for the legislature. "But you can't make a speech," objected a friend. "Oh, that doesn't make any difference," innocently replied the candidate, "for the house always elects a speaker."—Iola (Kau.) Register.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON.

How the Late Queen Came into Possession of a Characteristic Communication.

Queen Victoria was an assiduous collector of autographs, and it is an interesting and a curious fact that one of the most precious treasures of her large collection is a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to his daughter Martha when she was 11 years old. Her majesty frequently showed it to American visitors. Although Jefferson was an uncompromising enemy of England throughout his entire life and cherished an unreasonable hostility to everything British, Queen Victoria admired him as much as any American. The simplicity of his life and the tender interest he manifested toward his children seemed to touch her heart, says the Chicago Record.

She obtained this letter from Mrs. Randolph, the daughter of Mr. Jefferson, shortly after his death. At that time her father for collecting autographs was at his height, and she requested the foreign office at London to secure for her a typical example of Mr. Jefferson's writing. Mr. Vail, the British charge at Washington, forwarded the request to Mrs. Randolph, who, appreciating Queen Victoria's character not knowing her love of children, selected a letter which she had received from her father during her childhood. It is dated Annapolis, November 28, 1783, and is addressed to "My dear Patsy."

After expressing the sorrow he felt in parting with her at the school in which she was placed, he said: "The acquisitions which I hope you will make under the tuition I have provided for you will render you more worthy of my love, and if they cannot increase it they will prevent its diminution. With respect to the distribution of your time, the following is what I would advise: "From 8 to 10 practice music. "From 10 to 12 dance one day and draw another. "From 1 to 2 draw on the day you dance and write a letter next day. "From 3 to 4 read French. "From 4 to 5 exercise yourself in music. "From then till bedtime read English, write, etc."

"Take care that you never spell a word wrong. Always before you write a word consider how it is spelled, and if you do not remember it turn to the dictionary. It produces great praise to a lady to spell well. "If ever you are about to say anything amiss or do anything wrong consider beforehand and you will feel something within you which will tell you it is wrong and ought not to be said or done. This is your conscience and be sure and obey it. Our Maker has given us this faithful internal monitor, and if you always obey it you will always be prepared for the end of the world, or for more certain event, which is death. "I have placed my happiness on seeing you good and accomplished, and no distress which the world can now bring on me would be equal to that of your disappointing my hopes. If you love me, then, strive to be good under every situation, and to all living creatures, and to acquire those accomplishments which I have put in your power, and which will go far toward insuring you the warmest love of your affectionate father. Th. Jefferson."

SOFT SPANISH NAMES.

How Those Given to Girls Came to Be Used and What They Mean.

The name of the princess of the Asturias, whose betrothal to Prince Charles of Bourbon seems to have given so much dissatisfaction in her own country, is one of those Spanish things which are not easily understood or appreciated by English-speaking people, says the New York Tribune. Maria de las Mercedes is sometimes hastily translated "Mary of the Mercies" by those imperfectly acquainted with the intricacies of Spanish devotion. It means, in fact, "Mary of the Ransoms," and its frequent employment as a Christian name in Spain carries one back in thought, as do many other features of Spanish life, to the days when Moorish and Saracenic aggression was a real danger to Europe. In those days the Barbary pirates, with whose successors in the early part of the last century the United States government habitually carried off into captivity the inhabitants of villages and small towns on the Mediterranean coast. Many of these captives were poor, and their friends were unable to pay the ransoms demanded by their captors. It was sufficiently well known that besides suffering many hardships and much intentional cruelty at the hands of the Moslems, the captives were always exposed to great temptation to abandon their faith for that of Mahomet. In view of all this, the work of collecting alms among the faithful for the ransom of captured Christians in the hands of the Moors became one of the most highly esteemed religious enterprises of the latter middle ages. It was by ecclesiastical authority placed under the protection of the Blessed Virgin, styled in this connection "Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes" ("Our Lady of Ransoms").

Ne Official Utterance Overlooked.

The emperor of Germany is followed wherever he goes by an official shorthand writer, Herr Engel, the chief of the staff of the reichstag. Since 1859 Emperor William has delivered more than 700 speeches and addresses, which have been published in the official gazette. Herr Engel says that the emperor speaks with great rapidity, and often utters 275 syllables a minute, and at high pressure has even reached 300.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Bulletin Financier.

Mercure, 3 avril 1901.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. Mercredi, 3 avril 1901. Jours de cote \$7,920,690 00 \$361,391 00 Mises temps à l'ordre \$1,100 00 Mises \$3,904,755 00 \$241,721 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Or et argent. Papier exceptionnel... 7 per cent. Sur sur garanties collatérales... 6 1/2 per cent. Sur sur garanties collatérales... 6 1/2 per cent. Sur sur garanties collatérales... 6 1/2 per cent.

ORANGE.

Le STERLING est stable. Commencement (30 jours)... 488 3/4 \$494 1/4. Traités de banque (à vue)... 489. Le F.R.N. est stable.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

10 actions N O City R. Co. 23 1/2. 10 actions N O City R. Co. 23 1/2. 10 actions N O City R. Co. 23 1/2. 10 actions N O City R. Co. 23 1/2.

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Amalgamated... 100 105 1/2. American... 100 105 1/2. Canadian... 100 105 1/2. Commercial... 100 105 1/2.

MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

RECUEIL. A la Nouvelle-Orléans depuis le 1er septembre... 2,127,494 balles. A tous les ports des Etats... 6,487,189 balles.

MARCHE DE LIVERPOOL.

Calme et ferme. Cotes à la parité Midland American. Futures. Marché de Havre.

SUCRE ET MELASSE.

Jobbing à 6 1/2 c. une livre par livre que le prix est coté en France par le sucre, à 2 1/2 c. plus élevé par gallon par le sucre.

TONNELLERIE.

Nouveaux barils de sucre... 40c. Nouveaux barils de sucre... 45c. Nouveaux barils de sucre... 50c.

RIZ.

Mouvement du Riz. Compilé par Hy E. Smith, secrétaire de New Orleans Board of Trade, Ltd.

BOURSE DE COMMERCE.

Recettes aujourd'hui... 849. Jauges de sucre... 815,245. Mises temps l'année dernière... 851,927.

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Bulletin Commercial.

Mercure, 3 avril 1901.

MARCHE DE LA NILE-ORLEANS. SUR PLACE. Le Coton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 2,000 balles et 1,100 à livrer.

FAVRES DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Stables. Janvier... 9. Février... 8 1/2. Mars... 8 1/2. Avril... 8 1/2. Mai... 8 1/2. Juin... 8 1/2.

MARCHE DIVERS.

Aujourd'hui le middling était coté à Galveston... 8 1/2. New York... 8 1/2. Liverpool... 8 1/2.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

Stables. Janvier... 7.39 7/40. Février... 7.39 7/40. Mars... 7.39 7/40. Avril... 7.39 7/40.

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QUINCAILLERIE.

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