GUARDING THE TRANSPORTS.

Uncle Sam's Ships of War in the Wenderful Sapphire Seas of the

In the afternoon the great fleet steamed southwest until Tampa light sank in the distance, says Gov. Roosevelt, in Scribner's.

West Indies.

For the next six days we sailed etendily southward and westward through the wonderful sapphire seas of the West Indies. The thirty-odd transports moved in long, parallel lines, while ahead and behind and on their clanks the gray hulls of the warships surged through the blue waters. We had every variety of craft to guard us, from the mighty battleship and swift circles to the convented yachts and the frail, venomous looking torpedo boats. The warships watched with ceaseless vigilance by day and by night. When a sail of any kind appeared, instantly case of our guardians steamed toward 24. Ordinarily, the torpedo boats were towed. Once a strange ship steamed up too close, and instantly the nearest terpedo boat was slipped like a greybound from the leash, and sped across The water toward it; but the stranger proved harmless, and the swift, delicate, death-fraught craft returned

again. It was very pleasant, sailing southward through the tropic seas toward the unknown. We knew not whither we were bound, nor what we were to do: but we believed that the nearing future held for us many chances of death and hardship, of honor and renown. If we failed, we would share the fate of all who fail: but we were sure that we would win, that we should score the first great triumph in . mighty world movement.

HAT WAS PASSED.

To Buy Sailors a Christmas Dinmer - Movement Squelched by Dewey.

An American dentist in Manila, in a Sappy or unhappy moment, conceived theides of providing by public subscription a grand Christmas dinner for the United States soldiers garrisoning the city, in the same manner as paupers at home are reguled with all the good things of this life on that day, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The idea took beyond all expectations, for when the hat went round the money flowed in so freely that in a douple of days over \$3,000 was collected. The soul of the movement waxed enthusiastic. And so did the whole Amerscan community.

Consul Wildman, in a thoughtless moment, also allowed himself to be caught by the fever. Committees and subcommuittees were then appointed, and preparations began to be made in right carnest and on a most elaborate scale for the grand spread.

But the American would-be patriots counted without their host, who, in the person of Admiral Dewey, issued a general order quashing the whole thing and ordering the refunding of the money to the subscribers. Admiral Dewey very sensibly says that the acceptance of a public subscription dinper is incompatible with the dignity of an American sailor, and that the United States government may well be trusted. to look after his comfort. The American dentist is sad. Consul Wildman is eadder, and the saddest of all were the troopers and bluejackets.

BABIES OF THE WORLD.

Statistician Makes Unique Calculation of the Boys and Girls Born Every Year.

It has been computed that about 36,000,000 babies are born into the world each year, says Women's Life. The rate of production is, therefore, about 70 per minute, or more than one for every beat of the clock.

With the one-a-second calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not everyone who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well-known statistician, that could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would extend around the world. The same writer looks at the matter

in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kent up night and day until the last hour in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed. but even in going past at the rate of 20 a minute, 1,200 an hour during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would have seen only the sixth part of the infantile bost.

In other words, the babe that had toe carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached; the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a rlose there would be a rear guard, not at infants, but of romping six-year cld boys and girls.

Pocket Picking in London. Pocket picking is an occupation that, admits of a vast display of ingenuity. While disclaiming any particular merit for that country, says a London paper, is an indisputable fact that again England is in the van of all nations in that her pickpockets hold their own against all foreign competition. In Landon alone over 100,000 men, women and children gain their daily bread en-

To Float Stranded Vessels. Vessels can be easily removed from candbars by a new apparatus consisting of an endless chain of buckets to be attached to the sides of the vessel and driven by engines to excavate the sand from around the hull until the ship

tirely by this unscrupulous mode of

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

Impressive Departure of the Troopship Grant for the Philippine Blands.

An unwonted event took place in New York harbor lately. A great steamship, belonging to the United States government, had been transformed into a model troopship, that it might be used permanently as a military transport. It was laden heavily with soldiers of the regular army, who were to be carried by it to the Mediterranean sea, en route to the Philippine islands, says Youth's Companion

This ship-renamed the Grant-bore, esides her 1,800 troops and crew, Gen. Lawton and a staff of officers. Before she left on her long ocean voyage she steamed up the North river to a point opposite the tomb of Gen. Grant. There she fired a salute of 21 guns, and her bands slowly and solemply played the national anthem.

No circumstance of pomp, no emphaals of official recognition, were omitted in the dispatch of this ship. The secretary of war stood on her deck when she fired her farewell guns at the base of the great general's tomb. The soldiers were in uniform as on dress parade, and the huge ship and its crowded decks was an impressive representative of national power. Not without similar ostentation is she to steam over waters once plowed by the galleys of Roman and Carthaginian soldiera. She carries large guns with which to fire salutes and exact them in return. Her significance is not to escape observation

Behind her on the great Saxon highroad around the earth follow two more ships of like character, the Sherman and the Sheridan, both model transports, each bearing, as she does, nearly, 2,000 American soldiers, and guns to awaken the echoes of the Mediterramean and the Red seas.

PHOTOS IN BICYCLES.

Up-to-Date Girle Have a New Place for Pictures of Their Admirers.

"Screens decorated with photographs, by common consent, were relegated long since to the dusty obscurity of the garret or the mildewed isolation of the cellar," says the photographer who studies fads; "but photographs will accumulate, and women find it neccessary to exhibit some of them at least. So there has risen a fertile genius with a fad for displaying photographs on the boudoir wall gracefully distributed between the spokes of a bicycle wheel, says the New York Press.

"Not an ordinary bicycle wheel, however, will suffice. If it is a young woman with matrimonial prospects, more or less immediate, or a maiden in the first throes of hope, she must show her pictures in a wheel from her best young man's bicycle. If she is married, then she must use a wheel which has revolved in century runs. This is an effective ornament and permits the exhibition of 30 or more favorite pietures.

"Another fad has brought it about that many young men who last year were wearing beards have faces as smooth as eggs this year. Their adornments have been sacrificed to the fad in question. The end of the century young woman must have three photographs of her swain. Picture No. 1 must show him in all the splendor and dignity of a full beard. Picture No. 2 reveals his manly beauty polished off only by a mustache. Picture No. 3 presents him entirely divested of all whis-

ACCESSORIES OF WORSHIP.

The Manner in Which Incense, Relice and Offerings Began to Be Used.

The use of incense in churches was forbidden as a heathen custom till the afth century. The use of holy water was equally denounced as a practice of the pagan priests of Rome and of the ritual of Isis. The asperging of Julian in Gaul by a priest is perhaps the earliest instance of the introduction of this corruption, which became a source of superstition in the fifth century, says Blackwood's Magazine. The wonder-working power of the relics of martyrs began to be believed toward the close of the fourth century and almost immediately after we find complaint made of the sale of forged relics, both in the east and in the west,

The sale of relics was forbidden by Theodosius, yet they constantly increased in numbers and in importance until the holy table was converted into an altar to hold them. In the fifth century also ex voto offerings began to be hung on church walls-a custom which was of heathen origin. The use of lights, which, as above said, was forbidden in the second century in the daytime, crept in in the fifth century. The Mithraic alters had much earlier supported candles, but these may have become necessary in underground chapels. Jerome wrote that it was shanderous to say that wax tapers were burned "in clear light," but Paulinus of Nola, in 307 A. D., so decorated his church on festivals.

Sitting Bull's Grave. A broken wooden headboard and a neglected mound of earth in the Fort Yates (N. D.) military cemetery mark the resting place of Sitting Bull, the great Sioux medicine man whose wily brain planned the deathtrap of the Little Big Horn into which Gen. Custer's command fell. On the broken head-

most of the headboard away. Jerusalem's Fall from Glory. Jerusalem is now nothing but a shadow of the magnificent dity of ancient times. It is about three miles in cireumference, and is situated on a rock

board is written: "No. 54. Sitting

Bull. Indian." Relic hunters have cut

DIAMONDS STILL POPULAR.

They Are More Plentiful and Cheaper Now Than Ever Before, But They Continue in Demand.

"The diamond may be exhausted in time and as an attraction it may grow less fashionable," explained a leading jeweler to a Washington Star reporter, but there is no indication of either of these propositions being verified at the present time. Indeed, diamonds are to-day plentier than they ever were. and consequently cheaper; but instead of taking a background they are still at the front of the jewelry business. It is wonderful how many are cut and sold, and how the demand for them grows. They bear the same position to-day they did 500 years ago as an ornament. Other stones have their reign for years or seasons, but the diamond has never for a moment been dethroned. The three forms of cutting diamonds which prevailed hundreds of years ago-the brilliant, the rose, and the table-still prevail without any change, and there is as much mystery and ignorance about them as ever, for even at this day and time scientists and geologists are not agreed as to their origin, though the majority opinion is that they are of a vegetable origin. The carat in diamonds, though four diamond grains, weighs but a little over 3% grains troy. The value of a diamond is increased with the square of the weight in carats. A two-carat stone is four times the value of a one-carat stone, and a three-carat mine times the value of a one-carat stone. This arrangement goes on without limit, and if it is remembered a good idea of the value of a atone can be had by its weight. It is weight in the first place and size in the next. The same calculation hardly applies to anything else that is known of -that is where weight and size are fac-

BETTER KLONDIKE SHIPS.

The Dangerous Old Hulks Will Not Be Allowed to Go to Aleska.

The dangerous practice of sending any old hulk to sea which will hold a couple of masts is about to be stopped by the inspector hulls and boilers in San Francisco. The other day they received word from Washington that hereafter owners of all vessels of over 700 tons must have their hulls examined by the inspectors. The captains and chief mates must also be examined as to their qualifications to navigate.

This provision is made by an act of congress. It was given out by the inspectors that such restrictions are the result of the rush to get to the Klondike, with the result that any old ship was given a dose of putty and paint and sent on her way. In this manner about six vessels have been totally destroyed and about 200 lives lost within the past few years.

The cutting of prices by rival transportation companies set the managers to saving money, and while some good sailing vessels were lying idle, rotten ones were secured because the charter price was less than that of the better

Then, good navigating officers mand good pay. The charterers and owners in many cases saw a chance to save money by hiring cheap men, who in many respects were incompetent to navigate the treacherous waters that surround the coast line of Alaska. To poor navigation can be attributed as much loss of life as from rotten vessels.

ELECTRICITY IN MINING.

Cripple Oreck Leads the World in the Application of the Salence.

Mr. M. A. Oudin, of Schenectady, N. Y, an authority on electrical application in mining, is visiting Cripple Creek and other Colorado camps. He

"Cripple Creek is the best-equipped camp in the world. It is far ahead of the camps of South Africa in the matter of electricity. The Mercur, Utah, district is waking up, as are other Colorado campa; but at present Cripple Creek leads the world.

"We are just entering on the electrical mining age. Great things may be expected. Electricity will reduce the cost of mining to a more uniform scale. The perfected electrical drill, operated by a dynamo, and easily conveyed by two miners to any part of the mine, will do the work. An insulated wire will furnish power from the surface. It will bore into the rock like the dentist's drill into your hollow tooth. Anelectric hoist will lift the ore to the surface. An electrical fuse will also operate to save life in firing off blasts. Colorado has the water and the fuel. By electricity the state's output will be doubled and redoubled."

Cripple Creek's electrical power is generated by the Colorado Electrical Power company whose plant started up last summer. Two electric roads are proposed from Colorado Springs to the

Clever idea of a Photographer. A New York photographer discovered, a "Klondike" and is working it for all it's worth. In his studio he has . stuffed horse, posed in the gallop attitude. The animal is affixed to a platform, the surface of which is well concreted. A park scene is in the background. Young and old women, but particularly the former, who are anxious to give their distant friends the impression that they are well up in equestrianism, come to the studio in battalions and have themselves photographed in the act of taking their morning or afternoon canter through the park. The artist has all sizes of habits on hand to accommodate his pa-

Lightest Tabing Is Aluminum. The lightest tubing ever made is of nickel aluminum. Three thousand feet of this tubing weighs only one pound.

trons.

HISTORY OF ALASKA.

Is a Compilation of Reports of Explorations of Army Officers.

A Most Complete and Interesting History of the Physical Resources of the Territory-Prepared by the Government.

For the first time the government has compiled a history of the great territory of Alaska, bringing the explorations made by army officers up to date and including the elaborate description of the physical resources of the territory. The compilation when published will make a large octavo volume of about 500 printed pages. The material was supplied by the war department, under the direction of Assistant State Secretary Meiklejohn, to the senate, which had charged the committee on territories by resolution with obtaining all the data on the subject of the military explorations of Alaska and the lines of communication and natives in the possession of the government. Senator Carter, the chairman of the committee, presented the report of the committee, which he states was delayed in order to include the reports of the military expeditions which were sent out by the secretary of war last year. In his report Senator Carter

"The compilation of accurate data on the material resources of Alaska has become a public necessity. In view of this fact the secretary of war has placed before the people of the United States through congress all the material on the subject in his possession. This consists mainly of the several expeditions into Alaska under the direction of the military arm of the government, beginning with that of Lieut. Raymond in 1889 and including as well the Haymond in 1889 and including as well the expeditions which were subsequently made by Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard in 1875, Lieux. Frederick Schwatka in 1883, Lieux. Ray and Abercrombie in 1894, Lieux. Henry T. Allen in 1885 and the expeditions of Capt. Ray and Lieux. W. F. Richardson and E. H. Weils in 1887, down to the more recent and more important recognitions. cent and more important reconnaisances made by Capts. Abercrombie and Glenn in 1886. The reports of these military explorations and reconnaisances of military explorers of Alaska, Ii in number, have for the first time been carefully revised, rearranged and collated by the war de-partment in the form of narratives, some-thing unique and which has never before been accomplished in a government work The story of each member of the expedi-

tions is tersely told.
"Your committee believe that the compilation will prove to be the most com-prehensive that has thus far been undertaken by the government and will exten-sively add to our present knowledge of this colossal domain of the United States."

SEX RIVALRY IN POLITICS.

Three Women, One Against Her Husband, Making Opponents Hustle.

The liveliest election battle in the history of Snydertown borough, near Shamokin, Pa., will be fought ere long for the position of school directors. Three women are pitted against an equal number of the sterner sex, and, although the females are on the democratic ticket and the town is largely of that political faith, the men will doubtless win over the buxom candidates, as many democrate claim that they will not vote for women, one of whom is opposed to her husband. Since the holidays the present directors have not managed district affairs to suit all the people. Recently a new set of men were nominated at the republican primaries. They were George Kline, Ja-cob Deibler and Luther Cooper, all three good men and popular, but certain people thought they would be no better in office than the old directors, and the scheme of running women for the place was hatched in the brains of a number of females. The women acked a few democratic workers to aid them at the primaries and a big vote was polled. Mrs. George Kline, Mrs. John Campbell and Mrs. David Hoover were named, the first-named heading the ticket. When her husband heard of the opposition he said he would give her the hardest chase she ever had for anything. Mrs. Kline declares she is in the fight for keeps. She is a determined young woman, and there are whispers that if any of the men are to get left it will most likely be George

Indian Justice of the Peace. Antoine Jackson, a full-blooded Indian, known femiliarly as "Kanaka

Jack," has been elected justice of the peace for the reservation adjacent to Tacoma: Although he can neither read nor write, he is said to fill his office with dignity. The first case he had to deal with, which came under his notice the other day, was that of a man arrested upon the charge of carrying concealed weapons. The Indian judge demonstrated that the alleged culprit could not force the entire revolver in question into any of his pockets and therefore dismissed the case. Although the court's reasoning was not based on Blackstone and Kent, it was strictly in accordance with the evi-

Novelty in City Charters, The new city charter of Melrose, Mass., as approved by the house of representatives, contains the novel provision that no vote of the aldermen granting a franchise shall be valid unless it shall be approved by a vote of the citizens. This provision was thrown out by the committee on cities as being something which no other city had and as altogether too radical, but it! was restored by the house on the rep-

resentation that it was the unanimous!

Dogs for Klondike Mail Delivery. The Canadian government has purobased 140 Eskimo dogs for shipment to the Klondike region, where the canines will be used to carry the mails. The animals were imported from Greenland and Labrador at a cost of \$30 each, and were selected for their superiority in speed, training and

wish of the citizens of Melrose.

ANOTHER SOLDIERS' SOCIETY.

To Be Called "Service Men of the Spanish War"-To Include Men Not in Actual Service.

Capt. Wilson I. Davenny, of Chicago, commissary on the staff of Brig. Gen. John H. Wiley, explained to a representative of the press the objects of the new society, "the service men of the Spanish war." Capt. Davenny says the idea is almost similar to that of the Spanish-American Veteran association. The Service association has been in existence since last November, and the organization has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky and a constitution formulated and adopted. Capt. Davenny said:

"The parent camp, Camp Henry Clay No. 1, at Lexington, Ky., has been organized. The plan provides for local and state camps and a national camp, to be constituted by representatives elected annually in the local camps. Camp Henry Clay is the supreme body only until the first assemblage of the representatives to the national encamp-

"Though the charter list bears only the names of officers, the constitution of the organization provides that every officer-army or navy-commissioned between the date of the declaration of war and the signing of the treaty of peace at Paris, and every enlisted man honorably mustered out of the service. is eligible to membership of the organization.

"Camps of the Service men are being organized in several of the states and the volume of correspondence that has already claimed the attention of the adjutant would make it appear that its plans and purposes appeal to those who may not fairly claim to be veterans and yet who may have been as bravely ready in the camp as if called to the firing line on field of battle."

TO SUE KIPLING.

His Brother-in-Law Balestier Wants \$50,000 for Mulicious Presecution.

Beatty Ralestier, brother of Mrs. Rud-

yard Kipling, has left Brattleboro, Vt., for New York for the avowed purpose of bringing suit against his famous brother-in-law, claiming damages of \$50,000 for alleged malicious prosecution and false arrest. Young Balestier says he has no malice in bringing the suit, but simply wishes to be reimbursed for what he has suffered. It will be recalled that on May 6, 1896, the two men met on the highway near Brattleboro. Kipling claimed under oath in court a few days later that his brother-in-law had threatened to take his life. The hearing at the time attracted wide interest and young Balestier was bound over to the grand jury and put under bonds to keep the peace. The case was to have been tried at the September, 1896, term of court. Mr. Kipling sailed for England in August and the case was dropped. Young Balestier claims that he has been publicly held up to contempt and ridicule and called a drunken maniac by Kipling's friends. He claims he has had no opportunity to tell his side of the story in court, and he now : tice by bringing the suit.

SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.

Report of the Custom House on the Hawaiian Exports and Imports During 1898.

The customhouse figures at Honolulu for the year 1898 have just been compiled. They show a large increase both of exports and imports. The total value of the exports was \$17.346.744, as against \$16.021.775 for 1897. The value of the imports, including specie, was \$11,650,890, as against \$7,682,628 in 1897. an increase of \$3,968,262. Half of this increase was an increase in imports from the United States.

The increase in imports from Great Britain and Germany come next in amount, those from Great Britain being \$421,945, and from Germany \$159,-111. The custom duties collected were \$896,975, as against \$708.493 for 1897.

There came to the islands during the year 17,229 persons (not including naval or military forces), and there departed 7,313, leaving a net gain of population through immigration of 9,916.

VOLCANO CAUSES FLOODS.

Heat Melts the Snow on a Mountain in the Caraboo Gold Region.

A letter from Lao la Hoche, a camp in the Caraboo gold country, British Columbia, says that a flood, caused by volcanic action in Lookout mountain, which melted the snow, has caused much damage. The miners are fleeing to high ground, as the water continues to rise.

The mountain was covered by snow ten feet deep in places, when steam issued from its side, and the snow was sent in streams of water into the valley, causing all the creeks to overflow. The letter adds: "The rumbling from Lookout mountain increases hourly in volume. Volcanic action, which undoubtedly has already commenced, is momentarily expected to become visihle to the terror-stricken inhabitants of the valley. Thousands of dollars' worth of property and a number of lives are said to be in danger."

Historic Frigate to Be Destroyed. Orders have been issued to break up' the old Austrian frigate Novara, which conveyed Emperor Maximilian to Mexleo and later took his body home. Someof the wood of the vessel will be carved into a prie dieu and placed in the crypt of the Capuchin church at Vienna, near Maximilian's coffin.

His Feigning Became Real; An English burglar who shammed insanity in order to escape trial, after keeping up the pretense for six months, has become really mad.

IN NATURAL COLORS.

New Method of Photographing Discovered by a Professor.

The Colors of the Original of the Positive Are Reproduced by Diffraction-Advantage of the

Prof. R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, the originator of the electrical thaw, has a new method of pho-

New Process.

tographing in natural color. Prof. Wood reproduces the colors by diffraction, a method not hitherto tried, and though at present the production of the first finished picture is a somewhat tedious, though not difficult, process, when it is once made duplicates can be printed from it as easily as ordi-

nary photographs are made. The pictures are on glass, and are not only colorless, but almost invisible when viewed in ordinary lights, but when placed in a viewing apparatus. consisting of a convex lens on a light frame, show the colors of nature with great brilliancy. Prof. Wood the other day said:

"The finished picture is simply a diffraction grating of variable spacing. In other words, it is a transparent film of gelatine with very fine parallel and equidistant lines on it, about 2,000 to the inch on the average. The colors depend solely on the spectrum between the lines and are rure spectrum colors, or mixtures of such, the necessity of colored screen or pigments, used in all other processes except that of Lipman, having been overcome. The picture can be projected on a screen by employing a suitable lantern, or can be viewed individually with a very simple piece of apparatus consisting of a lens and perforated screen mounted on a frame. I feel confident that the present process can be greatly simplified, and believe that it will be possible to expose a plate in the camera under three-color fillers on the surfaces of which diffraction gratings have been impressed by photography, and develop it at once into a colored photograph which, strange to say, will be a positive when seen in the viewing apparatus or projected. A peculiarity of the process is that there is no such thing as a negative in it. I have printed half a dozen pictures in succession, one from another, and all are positive and in-

irom another, and all are positive and indistinguishable from e.u.ch other.

"The pictures as I now make them rather exaggerate the luminosity of the subject, but are very pleasing to the eye, and wholly different in appearance from pictures produced in any other way."

AUTHOR OF "DIXIE" SINGS IT.

Dariel D. Emmett, at 84, Entertains the Kenyon (adets-Tells Story of His Song.

The aged minstrel, Daniel D. Emmett, composer of the famous "Dixie," sung for 40 years in every state in the union, told the other night the story of his life to the cadets of Kenyon military academy at Gambier, U., and detailed all the circumstances under which hewrote the song.

Of southern parentage, he was born in Mount Vernon, October 29, 1815. Educated in the primitive country schools of the time he at 18 became a musician traveling with shows, which life he led 22 years. In 1843, in connection with three others of like mind, he founded the Virginia minstrels, which met with immense success in New York and Boston and throughout Great

"Dixie" was written in the early spring of 1859 and was sung from that time to July 4, 1865, by Mr. Emmett at every performance given at Bryant's. Mr. Emmett's story was received with great applause, and at the close he sang "Dixie" with the support of a chorus improvised from the school during the day. He was heartily encored, and after the performance the cadets were all presented to him.

Though 84 years old, he is hale and hearty and greatly enjoyed the even-

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

American Sunday School American to Celebrate Anniversary on May 25 in Philadelphia.

The American Sunday-School union will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary on May 26 next. A monster meeting will be held in Philadelphia on that day, and a committee of arrangements has been appointed, with Clarkson Clothier as chairman. Others on the committee are William H. Wanamaker, William C. Stoever, H. C. Gara, of Philadelphia; Robert T. B. Easton and John N. Beach, of New York, with J. M. Andrews as secretary and Elmer B. Stevenson, of Iowa, as assistant to the chairman.

The association has organized over 1,000 Sunday schools during its 75 years' existence.

Mouse Caught by Frost.

On the morning that the mercury was playing around the 30 degree mark below zero Mr. Allen Armstrong, of Monterey, Va., went into his granary, on the ground floor of which lay an ordinary iron wedge used for splitting rail timber. He noticed a mouse close to the wedge, and upon investigating more fully he found that the diminutive fellow's nose had come in contact with the wedge. The warm moisture on the one side and the cold steel on the other, says the Washington Post. had formed an inseparable union. which held the mouse a lifeless captive as completely as if in a trap.

Automatic Illumination for Tunnels. A novel way of illuminating a railway tunnel has been devised in Paris. Redectors throw the light from many electric lamps 16 feet above the rails to the sides of the tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn the current on and off. in entering and leaving the tunnel.

Poetto Justice.

Poetic justice has been dealt to British sportsman, who died of blood, poisoning brought about by the scratch of a wild rabbit he was letting loose for the hounds in a coursing match.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en Leuisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12.00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$8.00.