OPPOSES EARLY MARRIAGES.

Control of the Contro

Ohio Judge Says That They Are the Cause of a Majority of Diverces.

"The number of divorce cases coming before this court is appalling," said Judge Frank E. Dellenbaugh in the divorce division of the common pleas court at Cleveland, O., the other evening as he granted the seventh divorce of the day. He continued:

"Two-thirds of the divorce cases that come before me are due to early marriages. I believe that the same would hold true in all divorce courts. Young people marry before they are eld enough to form sensible views on matrimony or on the character of those they marry. There have been young wives here weeping for divorces who must have been so young at the time they were married that spanking would have been more appropriate. Young men are as great fools as young

women. "There is another class of foolish marriages in which matrimony is contracted before the parties have been acquainted long enough to know each other thoroughly. These hasty and unfortunate marriages are usually contracted by very young persons, so that it comes back to the same proposition of too early marriage. When the injudicious marriage has been made there is nothing left but a life of misery for each of the parties to it or the divorce court, and so the divorce record keeps growing. It is shameful, and the lessons of the divorce court ought to teach young people who are in a hurry to get married to go

LEPROSY IN PHILIPPINES.

Total Number of Cases in the Islands Is Estimated at 20,000—Effort at Segregation.

Marine Hospital Surgeon Perry, quarantine officer for the Philippines, has forwarded to Washington an official report on leprosy in the Philippines. He savs:

"Leprosy is widely prevalent over the entire archipelago, but the greatest number of cases exists in southern Luzon and the southern islands. It is quite prevalent in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. The total number of cases in the islands is estimated at 20,000, but the actual number is not known, and a census is difficult on account of the majority of cases being in the rural districts.

"The cases in Manila-and surrounding country are isolated in a substantial hospital under the auspices of the Manila board of health. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu.

"An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers in the islands has been made by the army officials, and several months ago orders were issued from headquarters directing that a hospital in each district be set aside for the isolation of the lepers that could be apprehended, and board of army officers was detailed recently to investigate several islands for the purpose of selecting a suitable one for a Teper colony, the intention being to deport all cases of leprosy to this place for segregation and isolation."

NEW EXPLOSIVES SOUGHT.

England is Dissatisfied with the Results Obtained from Cordite and Lyddite.

The committee recently appointed by the British admiralty and war office to discover the best powder for guns and small arms and the best high explosive for shells has just isaued an invitation to manufacturers to submit explosives for trial under a guarantee that their secrets will not be probed by the government manufacturers. Sir Henry Brackenbury, director general of ordnance at the war office, who issues the invitation on behalf of the committee, suggests also that the manufacturers should imitate the German explosive firms, who combined a few years ago and endowed a scientific experimental bureau at great cost for research-into questions of firearms and explosives. The action of the committee is regarded as an admission that both cordite and lyddite have proved unsatisfactory.

ONLY ONE CENSUS FRAUD.

Director Merriam Discovers One Case of Padding in Maryland and Orders, a Recount.

So far as has been discovered. there is only one instance in which fraud was committed in taking the census. This occurred in St. Marys and Charles counties, Md. Here the enumerator counted all the persons who had died in the two counties during the last year. He did this after consulting with some of the state officials. The enumerator has come to grief as a result of this fraud. He is now under arrest, charged with making false reports of the population in the two counties named.

Director Merriam, who is determined that the census for 1900 shall be absolutely correct so far as it is in his power to make it, has ordered B recount in the two counties. Twenty men from the census office will be sent into Maryland to make the recount.

Lively Theatrical Season Promised. The Missouri hens laid more eggs than the hens of any other state during the last year, says the Chicago Record. Barnstorming actors now Stravel through the state at their own risks.

Small Pay.

Toymakers in Saxony earn a halfpenny an hour.

IT BENEFITS FARMERS

Rapid Growth of Rural Free Delivery Pleases Them.

Not Many Years Before All Country Districts Will Be Enjoying the Advantage of Having Their Mail Delivered.

Within a comparatively few years none of the farmers of the country, will have to go to the post office for their mail, but all of them will have it delivered at their doors, exactly as is done'in the cities. This change will be brought about by the rural free delivery service, which is being rapidly extended. At the end of the present fiscal year, on July 1, there will be established 4,300 rural free delivery routes, and within the next year this number will be doubled, making in all 8,600 routes. With this number of routes the country will be only fairly well covered, but it will not be many years before this service will be extended to every rural county in the

country. As far as congress is concerned, the service is only in the experimental stage, that body refusing at its last session to make the service a permanent one. The department and the people who are benefited by the service look upon it as a permanent service, as they do not believe congress will refuse to so declare it. With the extension of the rural free delivery the fourth-class post offices are beginning to disappear. The older offices are disappearing much more rapidly than the new ones are being established.

When the department began estab-, lishing rural free delivery routes, which interfered with the fourthclass post offices, there was considerable opposition to the new service. It came from the patrons of the office, as well as the postmasters, who lost their positions as a result of the establishment of the free delivery service. Now this is changed, and when a postmaster antagonizes the extension of the new service he is nearly always threatened with the withdrawal of patronage from the post office, as well as the grocery, which is usually conducted in connection with a country post office.

ROMANCE OF TWO ACROBATS. Little Japanese Maid and Heiress Marries an Americal at

Cleveland. ~Kotra Makimura, a little Japanese acrobat, and Charles Watt, also an acrobat though an American, were married the other day by Justice Brown at Cleveland, O. Kotra's stage

name is Kimura, while her husband

is known as Charles Gillette. In order to marry the man of her choice the little girl from Japan lost her citizenship in her native land and ve up a tidy little fortune in the land of the rising sun. It is a rigid law of the Japanese that a native of that country who marries a foreigner becomes an alien. In spite of this Kotra was willing to wed the American. In addition to this the little Japanese must face the wrath of her father, who is a theatrical manager in Kioto.

The bride is a charming little woman and she does a clever gymnastic turn. With her is a younger sister, Kiku, who is equally clever. Kiku does not know that her sister is married. The couple are trying to keep the news from the younger girl because they are afraid she will write and tell the father. The bride is the owner in her own name of a theater in Japan worth several thousand dollars. It was at this theater that Gillette met her. At the time of the world's fair he went to Japan for theatrical attractions and brought back the Kimuras. According to the law of Japan the father, in case he finds out about his daughter's marriage, can disinherit her.

CROKER'S ENGLISH RESIDENCE

The improvements Which the Tammany Leader is Making at Mont House.

A recent visitor to Richard Croker's district gives a glowing account of the progress of reform at Moat house, says a London dispatch to the New York Tribune. A good-sized cottage with land around it which Mr. Croker has been coveting has been purchased by him, and this, with his previous purchases, will round out his estate. A bathing pool within the grounds will be converted into a picturesque lake, and a handsome pair of gates will be put up at the main entrance. Work on a new driveway is in progress, and the improvements in the grounds are reported to be directed by a competent landscape gardener. Mr. Croker has taken great interest in the alterations and finishing touches required for making his English country house a pretty show place. As Letcombe is a small village, with only one other large house, which is called The Bowers, the improvements and reforms going on at Most house are watched eagerly by Mr. Croker's rustic neighbors.

Status of Practical Joker Fixed.

A number of Boston women in convention assembled the other day decided that the best evidence of a sound mind is the ability to enjoy a joke at one's own expense. That being the case, says the Chicago Times-Herald, all practical jokers are insane.

Critics, Take Notice.

Critics of the duke of Manchester forget, says the Chicago Tribune, that it was necessary for him to be financially on with the new love before he could be satisfactorily off with

STAND BY NEWSPAPERS.

Lively Debate Before Woman's Club as to the Good Influence of the Daily Press.

."Resolved, That reading of daily newspapers is a pernicious practice, and should be stopped," was the topic that engaged the League of Political Education at New York the other day. Miss Adele Fielde opened the debate for the affirmative by saying that unconscious influence is strongest, that the habit of reading the morning paper with one's breakfast and mingling tales of murder with the rolls is not conducive to a cheerful day.

"The morning papers are a chamber of horrors," she said, "and the discontent for which Americans are noted may be due to their reading them." Miss Fielde asserted that the perusal of "evanescent and worthless columns" was a waste of time that might be given to good literature, and that they convey a vast amount of misinformation, contradicting to-morrow what they declare to-day.

Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, for the negative, said that newspapers are a safety valve for the nation, for society and business.

Rev. Phoebe Hanaford caused general consternation by her unblushing avowal that she likes the yellow journals, and that the daily paper is the Bible of to-day "when it tells the truth," and it is no more faulty than its readers.

Mrs. John de Rivera asserted that the daily paper is a mirror of society; and shows only its environment. She believes that it is wise to look in the mirror daily, "and if we find a smirch on our faces let us cleanse our faces, not scold about the mirror."

At the conclusion of the debate a vote on the merits of the question was taken, and was overwhelmingly in the

WONDERFUL OLD CLOCK.

Made in Germany 140 Years Ago, and Still Running and Keeping Good Time.

There is a wonderful German clock, 140 years old, which has just reached the Smithsonian institution, and which is a revelation to the clockmakers of the present century. As it stands upon a newly made pedestal it ticks away as merrily as if fresh from the maker's hand, and keeps good time, too. It is a curious little wooden affair about a foot square, having a faded embellishment of German art on the front case, while a metal dial with highly ornamental hands and Roman letters gives it a quaint aspect. Back of this dial is the name of the maker and the date of its manufacture.

All the working machinery is made by hand of hardwood; beautifully polished, and put together with handwrought rivets of brass. Even the great iron weights suspended by ropes are carefully although rudely wrought by hand, and so carefully balanced that the glock does not vary a second in time during 24 hours. Although the works have been wholly unprotected in the 140 years of its existence, being fully exposed at either side, this has not interfered with its substantial organism, for the old timepiece keeps right up with the new clocks of the museum.

PLANS A LONG TRIP.

Enthusiastic Antomobilist to Travel from San Francisco to New York in His Machine.

Alexander Winton, of Ohio, one of the most intrepid automobilists in America, will undertake a journey in his famous gasoline-propelled carriage from San Francisco to New York, starting about May 1. Mr. Winton has several routes under consideration. The most favored is, one leading from the Golden Gate to Idaho City, thence over the Rocky Mountains to Yellowstone National park, thence to Niagara Falls via Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and

Buffalo. From Chicago to New York city he expects to make up for loss of time by averaging about 25 miles an hour. Mr. Winton has no doubt that he

can make the trip of about 5,000 miles in less than 30 days, allowing for a full share of hard luck in the way of accidents and adventures. Charles Fagerholm, a cyclist, covered this route in 52 days, and Mr. Winton feels that an automobile ought to do the distance in half the time taken by a machine the power of which is plain bone and muscle.

DESIGNS CAR FOR PRESIDENT. Pullman Company Is Preparing Special Gorgeously Equipped

Carriage.

While in Los Angeles Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, head of the Pullman company, described the car that is being designed for the exclusive use of President McKinley during his tour to the Pacific coast. This car will be of massive pattern, fitted with a special observation compartment, equipped with two staterooms, bath, diningroom, kitchen and drawing-room. The decorations will be in plush, leather and velour of a pattern distinctively and specially designed in purple, gray and red trimmings. This car will form a part of the special train, which will consist of six cars. One car will be given to stenographers, telegraphers

Ancient Jerusálem Aqueduct, Recent discovery in Jerusalem proves that the ancient aqueduct which brought water from Bethlehem through the Hinnah valley, thought to be the work of Herod, was built by Emperor Severus, 195 A. D. Inscriptions to that effect have been found.

and the office force.

A LOBSTER COMEDY.

The first part of the second o

The Creature Causes a Serious Mix-Up on Paris Bus.

Nips Pretty Woman's Arm and Shel Accuses Man Next to Her of Hugging Her-Free Fight Follows and Then Explanations.

An amusing incident occurred on the top of a Paris omnibus the other day. The persons concerned were an old hosier, his young and pretty wife, a man who looked like a retired military officer and a woman carrying a

The young and presty wife was seated between the man with military aspect and the woman with the basket, the old hosier having been compelled to go to the end of the seat. As the omnibus went along the young wife imagined the military-looking man was ogling her, and, moreover, she imagined she felt his arm around her waist. The man of martial aspect con; tinued to take a peep now and then at the pretty face near him, and the woman thought the movement around her waist increased in intensity. At last she felt a decided nip. She could

stand it no longer and exclaimed: . "You rascal! Make eyes at me if you wish, but don't pinch me."

The husband jumped to his feet and knocked the military man down. The latter retaliated. The omnibus stopped and a small-sized riot began on the top, which only ended when the conductor and two policemen climbed up. The husband and wife told their indignant tale of woe. The military man gesticulated frantically and denied the charges. At this moment the woman with the basket, who appears to have been deaf and not to have understood the meaning of the row, had a gleam of intelligence and started to laugh.

"Here is the culprit," she said, raising the basket. Out popped the claw of a big live lobster she was carrying home. To prove the statement, a thread or two from the wife's cloak was hanging to the claw.

TO ROUGH IT IN ROCKIES.

Young Woman of Illinois Has a Plan of Her Own for the Summer.

Miss Lizzie G. Wallace, of Adair, Ill., who is visiting in Denver, will spend this summer in roughing it alone in

"I am going to build myself a summer home on Pike's Peak?' she said the other day, "and as soon as the snow gets off I am going up on the peak and stay all summer. I am just 23, and since my aunt, Lizzie Prescott, of Adair, died and left me a little income. I am my own boss."

"But how will you manage? You say you are going to build your own house?

"Certainly I am," the intrepid girl said. "I'm strong. Here, feel that," and she sat up straight to hold out toward her caller a short but grace-

ful arm. "Why, that's immense," the reporter

said. "You bet," Miss Wallace said. "What's the reason I can't pile one rock on another and build myself just the sort of a romantic grotto I've dreamed about for years, and then I can get some carpet and put down, and a cot, and a little camp stove, and provisions, and a cat, and with my trusty rifle and revolver-oh, I can

"But won't you be afraid? Won't you feel the need of a male protector?" "You mean a man? Rats!" Miss Wallace said. "You don't know me. f ain't afraid of anything on earth. No, sir, no man for me."

TO HELP EUROPEAN TRADE.

Commercial Museum to Be Established at Caracas. Venezuela, to Exhibit Foreign Products.

Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, in a communication to the state department, says that a commercial museum will be instituted in Caracas, Venezuela, to exhibit European industrial and art products, and is to receive government aid. Branch museums also are to be opened in Valencia, Maracaibo, Cuidad Bolivar, Barquisimente and at other places deemed advisable. Goods for the museum will be admitted. free of duty; such duty will be exacted only after the goods are sold. No expenses will be charged to the exhibitors. These are advised to send at least five copies of samples and price lists, so that the branches also can be supplied.

MAKES DUMB CHILD TALK.

St. Louis Doctor Succeeds in Performing Delicate Surgical Operation.

Raymond Shroeder, ten years old, of St. Louis, Mo., the other morning spoke the first word that he ever uttered in his life. When Dr. Neidringhand, who two days ago performed the operation which made speech possible for the lad, took hold of his hand and said: "Now you can talk," the boy looked at him with wonder in his eyes. Then he opened his mouth and pronounced his name not perfectly, but intelligibly. The operation which has given the boy power of speech is one of the most delicate known to surgery.

A Long-Lived Newspaper. Northampton, England, possesses a newspaper which is, in one respect, unequaled by any other journal in Europe. It was started in 1720, and has never from that year to the present been interrupted for a single

TO HAVE A BUFFALO'S HEAD.

Design to Be Pinced on the New \$10 Bill Now Being Engraved for Government.

eSecretary Gage a few days ago requested the Smithsonian officials to arrange to furnish the bureau of engraving and printing with a picture of the head of a huge bison, which is a central figure in the natural history hall of the National museum, the object being to use it on the third of a new series of bank notes that is being issued by the department. The one-dollar note of this series, which is the handsomest from an artistic standpoint ever issued by the government, has as the central figure an American eagle. The five-dollar note of the same series has an Indian head, while the ten-dollar note now being made will, in addition to other changes, bear as central figure the

head of an American buffalo. It was the intention to have one of our war vessels embellish this note, but for some reason the subject was changed. The case holding the group of buffaloes from which the photograph was made is not much smaller than an ordinary tenement house, and contains a herd of five of the finest specimens of the vanishing bison in existence. The bull whose head will embellish the ten-dollar note is said by Dr. F. W. True, executive curator of the national museum, to be the largest animal ever captured on the Missouri-Yellowstone divide. weighs at least 1,600 pounds, his verti-

cal height at shoulders being six feet. In making the photograph the huge glass, which was in two pieces, had to be removed, and it will be replaced with as large a single plate glass as is made. This only illustrates the great care taken by the treasury department to secure, both in portraiture and figure, the best models to be procured, all portraits being made from the best likenesses of the subject in existence.

DEATHS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Many Members of the Pifty-Sixth Congress Have Passed Away During Active Service.

By the death of Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, attention has been called to the remarkable chronological record of the Fifty-sixth congress. Between the election of the house in the Fifty-sixth congress and its death, March 4, 1901, three senators and 15 members of the house died. As Mr. Brosius was a member of the last house and was reelected, he may be counted on The.list, making 16 representatives.

It is also noticeable that in addition to the number of deaths in the house three members are now confined in sanitariums. The question naturally arises as to the cause of the mortality and the mental failure of so many members of the lower house. Are they peculiarly susceptible to disease, or is it that their systems have been weakened by close application to their professional and congressional duties? With the exception of Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, they are not what might be termed old men, although several were over, 60. Most of them had hardy constit tutions apparently, and in a majority of the cases their deaths were sudden.

Lung trouble was responsible for a large proportion of the deaths, superinduced, it is held, in many cases by the confinement at the capitol, with its foul air and drafts.

POSTAGE REDUCED.

Improvement in Postal Service of Canada-Province of Ontario Outstrips AM Rest of Canada.

United States Consul General Bittinger, at Montreal, has forwarded to the state department a report on the postal service of Canada. He says that on letters to the United Kingdom and numerous British possessions and protectorates postage has been reduced under the present administration to two cents per half ounce, the same rate as to the United States. The report of the service for the last fiscal year, says the consul general, shows a deficit of \$461,661; 9,627 post offices wert in operation; 178,299,500 letters were posted and money orders aggregating \$16,209,068 were issued. The money orders showed an increase of \$1,741,071 over 1899. The people of the province of Ontario posted more letters and postal cards than all the rest of Canada together.

ALUMINIUM DISPLACING WOOD

French Deposits of the Metal Said to Be the Richest in the World.

Aluminium meems to be in for a permanent boom in France. This will be chiefly brought about by the tremendous strides automobilism is now making here. Aluminium bids fair to supplant wood entirely, and even iron, in the construction of machines, which will hereafter consist almost exclusively of aluminium and steel. Moreover, the French deposits of the light metal are said to be the richest in the

Could Not Condense It.

The joker stands nonplused and the milkman exonerated, for a locomotive which accidentally took in milk instead of water on the Erie & Central New York railroad the other day, says the Boston Journal, gave up the ghost between stations.

The Great Smith Family. There are 14,000,000 Smiths in the world, according to a statistician. About half of them are of the feminine persuasion, and most of the other half are named John.

PARIS CONSUMPTIVES.

动策响

Contributions Solicited for Sanitasium Where Feverty-Stricken Sufferers Can Bo Sent,

As a result of a lecture given by Dr. Letuile, a physician at the Boucicault hospital, Paris, in which he expounded the social dangers of an increase of tuberculosis among the working classes, a committee has been formed for the construction of a sanitarium in the neighborhood of Paris where poor people affected by the disease will receive treatment free.

It is a well-known fact that 10,000 adults die yearly from tuberculosia in Paris for want of proper care.

When erected this sanitarium will be maintained by charitable contribu-

Last week's mortality report emphasizes the need of this institution, as diseases of the respiratory organs were again on the increase. The total mortality was 1,181, which is above the average for this season of the year, the latter being 1,072.

In all diseases excepting those affecting the lungs and respiratory organs the mortality was unusually low. Inflammation of the lungs and kindred ailments were responsible for 300 deaths, as compared with 269 during the previous week and an average of 216. Of this number 73 were due to bronchitis and 80 to pheumonia. Other diseases of the respiratory organs caused 148 deaths, instead of the average of 107. Included were 25 deaths from grip. Consumption carried off 298 victims and cancer 43.

FACILITATING FOREIGN MAILS

United States Government's Plans Are Likely to Be Adopted by Other Nations.

As soon as correspondence can be had with the various European governments, this government will send out on the mail-carrying steamers eight registered mails, instead of one, as at present, these being made up separately at New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities centrally located, and sent directly instead of through the New York office. The mails from Europe. in turn, instead of being concentrated in New York, as now, will be forwarded in direct closed sacks from . the European countries to the cities men-

Acting Postmaster General Johnson has issued a general order prohibiting all renters of lock boxes and drawers at post offices throughout the country from using keys not regularly obtained by themselves from their respective postmasters, and directing that after April I each postmaster shall inform the renters of lock boxes and drawers that all except regular manufacturers of post office furniture and fixtures are enjoined from making or causing to be made any key or appliance for unlocker in a post office. All persons renting boxes hereafter must agree to these prohibitions.

TRADE WITH PHILIPPINES.

Eigures Show That There Has Been a Rapid Increase in Imports and Exports from United States.

The imports into the Philippine islands from the United States during the first eight months of 1900 show, an increase of 72 per cent. over the amount for the same period in 1899, according to a statement of the commerce for the archipelago issued by the division of insular affairs of the war department. For the period stated of 1899 the imports from the United States amounted in value to \$780,739, and for the first eight months of last year to \$1,340.717.

The total value of merchandise, gold and silver imported into the islands from January through August of 1900—the period of time to which the statement relates-was \$16,865,684. The exports were valued at \$17,808,222. showing a balance of trade in favor of the archipelago. These figures as compared with the same periods of 1899 show an increase of 34 per cent. in imports and 28 per cent. in exports. The exports to the United States show. a decrease, \$1,954,531 worth being sens to this country in 1900 as against \$2," 547,739 worth in 1899.

STEEL-LINED ROOMS FOR CZAR

Additional Precautions Are Taken to Insure the Safety of the Bussian Ruler.

The Cologne Koelnische Volkszeitung prints a letter from St. Petersburg declaring that the police who are intrusted with the safety of the czan do not quite trust aft the members of the imperial household. The mechanism attached to the doors of his majesty's bedroom and study lately has been altered so that only two or three persons know how to open the doors from the outside. The study, is provided with five writing tables, which the czar uses indiscriminately, so that nobody will know exactly in what pant of the room he is sitting. The walls of the study and bedroom have been lined with steel plates, and also provided with several secret drawers. The correspondent asserts that there is great socialist activity, in Warsaw. Many arrests have been made, and the prisons are overflowing. Large quantities of revolutionary pamphlets and proclamations have been seized.

Average Age of Yale Freshman. The average age of the present freshman class at Yale is 19 years and 2 months—eight months mare than the average age of new students at the New Haven institution for many years.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS