MIRACULOUS FALLS.

Memarkable Experiences in the tiles of Drupping Related by Some Tall Talkers.

They had been speaking of miracwhous falls, long thing and falls From hig places without serious in-Brry. "I was on a swinging ladder en the outside of a Chleago building a few years ago," said one of the pointers in the crowd, according to 12 New Orleans Times-Democrat. mand we were working at the time on the twelfth story, painting the Prame work of the windows. Down In the street below the cars looked Tike eigar boxes, and the men and women who rushed to and fro looked Six unimated dolls. My partner had been wondering how it would feel So go sizzing through the air to the stroe pavement below, and all that sort of thing, when suddenly I lost Env balance and over the ladder I went. I heard a fearful groun come up from the growd in the street,

"And it didn't kill you?" sald a llsdener.

"And my partner," continued the withry teller, "trushed to my end of the ladder, enuglit bold of the rope That was tied around my waist, and Lelped me back on the ladder."

Well, I didn't have any string tled to me when I fell," said another member of the group, "and I was working on the top story of a Chicago skysgraper at the time, and was so far from the earth that you comidn't see the street cars, men or saything smaller than a building. without the aid of a microscope, and when I struck I was landed in a

"How did you escape the under-Galer?" asked the quiet listener. "Well, it was this way: You see, I was working on a scaffold on the Esside, and—"

That reminds me of an experience I had some time ago," said still zuother member of the group, 'when, with three other men, I was thrown From a freight train 30 miles above the city of New Orleans, and-"

"Speaking of failing," said a chub-By fellow in the group, "I took a tounble once from the very apex of the tallest building in Chicago, and Landed right in the middle of the purement below. Did it hurt me? Oh, the jar made my head ache a littic and I came very near starving to death on the way."

"Imaginary, Thomas," quoth the quict listener.

But," continued the chubby man, That was not a circumstance. I fell Enrough an elevator shaft; one end of a painter's ladder broke with me. I tumbled over the edge of a 60-fant uzilroad trestle and dropped through the skylight."

"Your idea of veracity seems to Bave experienced somewhat of a fall aslo." said the listener.

"Oh, I don't know," said the chub-By man; 'you see, I experienced' these falls at different times and different places."

SHE WAS EMBARRASSED.

And Most Any Woman Under Like Circumstances Would Have Been the Same,

One of the most remarkable as well as embarrassing personal experiences in which a woman could find herself was related a few evenings ago at a card party by a popwar and attractive society woman who lives on the West side, says a New York exchange. She was go-Log in a trolley car to attend a char-古y function in the Waldorf-Astoria. It was raining and she had brought who her husband's silk umbrella. If hen she got out a handsome man who sat next to her got out also. She put up the umbrella and the gentleman paused by her side.

Would you be so good as to let" me walk with you under that um-Excella?" he asked.

She hesitated, but it was raining Zard. The man was evidently a gencoman. His silk hat was being wined. She consented. Not a word was spoken. He accompanied her to The hotel and followed her in. It an embarrassing moment. The gentleman did not leave her. She wave him a surprised look and dowed his dismissal, but he came 2 step nearer.

"Excuse me," he said, lifting his tat, "but you have my umbrella." She looked at the landle and for 22se first time observed that the um-Brella she carried was not her hussand's. She must have left that in the car and taken the other by mistake. Explanations followed, but she never learned who her escort was. She telephoned to her husband 20 call for her with an umbrella on Ins was home from business,

Fortune Founded on Sand. There is a solid citizen of New York whose fortune was founded on sand. It amounts to a few millions. James Exerard dugathe earth out of the hole 35 which sils that architectural monat rosity known as the general post of-See. The earth proved to be fine building sand a very scarce article in New York. "Jim" not only received big my for removing it, but sold it for macy prices, thereby laying the fewindation of his ample competency. Prior to this windfall he had been a zatrolman on the police force. In den years he would have been captain, mad it is not unlikely that, with a capfain's graft, he would now own numerwas blocks of real estate.—N. Y. Press.

. Short and Informal, "Baye you had a housewarming La your new dwelling yet?"

Ties; my wife lired the red-hended cook the other day."-Chicago TribCOSTLY POCKET IN OVERGOAT.

That in Which Small Change May Be · Patsion Great Temptalion to Thieven

One of the handlest pockets in an overcoat, whether the garment be for spring, fall, or winter, is the little thumb-and-finger pocket on the outside of the coat, and which lies just on a line with a man's suspender buttons on the right side.

And yet this little thumb-and-finger pocket in the 500,000 overconts worn ky Chicago costs Chlengo men \$5,000 n year, putting the figures at a low estimate, says the Tribune. How and

At least 150,000 men within-the last few weeks have changed from winter wisters to spring overcoats; How many of these men, feeling in the thumb-and-finger pocket from force of habit, found from five to 45 cents in Them? How many found quarters, and dimes, and pennies, and car tickets?

The fact is, that of all pockets in man's clothing, this small pooket in an overcont is most dwanescent and uncertain in his memory. His trousers' pockets, side and back, are in constant use; his vest pockets and the inside pockets of his cutaway cont are essential every day; his gloves and a handkerchief occupy the two big pockets of his top cont on either side. And only when it is cold or windy or wet is man prompted to put his small change in the small pocket of his overcont. And when he has put it there in Chleago there are 5,000 persons in the city who are looking for it.

Checking overcoats at hotels, restaurants and theaters is a growing custom in this city, and it would startle oven a pessimistic statisfician to know how many dimes, quarters, nickels and pennies are abstracted in a year from these pockets. Not one man in fifty who puts change in this pocket could swear that he put it there. It is change from a piece paid for carfare, nearly always; if not that, it is a coin put into that pocket with which to pay fare, and which is forgotten when the passenger on a car reaches finally for the change in a trouser's pocket. Not one man in ten, ho matter how methodical he may be, ever is sure of the contents of that pocket, and if he reaches for a noin there and doesn't find it, he is nearly always satisfied. Even if he feels sure of having put it there just before checking his cont, the possibility that a pickpocket may have got it is so plausible that the victim cannot say anything.

For one of the pasiest jobs for the small pickpocket is furnished by this small slit in the ordinary overcoat. A crowded circus, horse show, game or sportsmen's show, or fat stock show are gold mines to these small workers. Crowding in between men this small pocket is picked without the smallest chance of detection.

In sleeping cars and in parlor cars dishonest porters receive many an involuntary tip. The passenger goes to the station in a hurry, and his change, for convenience, is put in this pocket as he receives it from the street car conductor. A dishonest porter can nick out this chance with the travelor looking at him and there will be no chance of detection.

Last winter a Chicago man rode to Dearborn station in a street car, and, owing to the cold, put the two dimes received from a quarter into this one distrusted pocket. Before he got into the sleeping car, southbound, he felt that he would remove those dimes. But he didn't. He hung his cont to one of the hammock hooks, sat and read for awhile; went into the snaokingroom for five minutes, and then, coming back to his coat, found that the porter had picked up the grip from the floor and put it on the seat; that, incidentally, he had rearranged the coat on the hook-and taken the two

The passenger said nothing. Next morning, in leaving the train, however, he allowed the porter to dust him claborately, crease his bat, and take his grip out to the station platform. Then, holding out a coin to the ready palm, he said, grimly:

"Ah, here's that other nickel, George." And George's eyes ought to be bulg-

ing yet.

The Sioux as Farmers, Maj, William McLaughlin, who knows more about Sloux than any man in the country, says: "The Sioux are rapidly becoming farmers and cattle raisers, and I feel safe in saying that at least seven-eighths of the tribe are to-day leading a civilized life. For some time after the last outbreak and before they finally settled down and became farmers and cattlemen, the Sloux dwindled rapidly in population, but now that they are leading the lives of white men and civilized beings, their number is rapidly increasing. For this they deserve considerable credit, for it will be noticed that when the Sioux did finally consent to give up their savages life, they did so quicker and with better grace and more successfully than any other tribe in the United States placed gunder slike circumstances."-- National Tribune.

Destroyers of Destroyers, "It seems to be the universal opinion that anything that was good enough for yesterday is too old-Togyish for to-day. When the torhedo boat was insented people said that was the limit, but it wasn't long before the torpedo boat destroyer made its appearance. Now we have a destroyer of torpedo boat destroyers, one of which, the Novik, is now a member of the Russian navy. I have no doubt that some genius is at work inventing a destroyer of the destroyer of the torpedo bout dostroyer. Meanwhile all these civilized nations, which employ these destroyers, continue to sing: "Peace on earth, good will to men."-Prom "Yest Packet Couldences," in Four Track News.

THE CORPSE SAT UP. .

Binguine Exposure of a Novel Method of Making a Living Without Working.

A clergyman whose field is in a neighborhood where cases of destitution are not unusual, assured a reporter that not one in ten of those who applied to him for assistance. proved worthy upon investigation, says the New York Mall and Express. Among the incidents of pretended misfortune which he related, the following was the most remarkable:

"A couple of strange children," said he, "came to the Sunday school connected with a church in another city, where I am well acquainted. They were put into a class and told the woman, who was' their teacher that they were very poor. Their appearance agreed with their words, and, taking their address, she made up her mind to do something for them. Before she had time to call, demanded her lumediate interest in their behalf. They went to her home and with tears announced that their father had died and their mother did not know where to get money with which to bury him. Incidentally they mentioned that they had nothing to eat in the house and were hun-

"Bluming herself for not having visited this afflicted family sooner. the teacher atoned for her neglect by feeding the children and sending them home with a basket full of good things. Then she sought two women of the aid society who constituted a standing committee to look out for the destitute in the parish and laid the case before them. They took up a hasty contribution from the church wonien in the neighborhood and repaired at once to the home of suffering, the teacher continuing the work of soliciting aid for the funeral expenses.

"When the committee reached the address given they found the family occupying two plainly furnishd rooms. The door was opened to them by a rather coarse woman who had an apron at her eyes as if weeping. The children also began crying when they came in. They comforted the family, gave the woman the money-they had and promised to do what more they could to relieve her distress. The woman said that the coffin in which her husband lay was not paid for and that it would take \$40 to bury him. They bade her not to worry about that. The woman invited her visitors to enter the front room to look at the body. They went with her to the door of a darkened room. At the further end of the room was a plain black casket in which lay the body of a man. The visitors did not advance beyond the

"On their way home one of the women, who told the incident afterward to my wife, expressed a curious feeling of skepticism. She was impelled to go back for reasons that she could not analyze. Her comrades tried to dissuade her, but she was determined, and at length both retraced their steps. They entered the abode of poverty without knocking. The living room was deserted. Feeling some delicacy about entering the chamber of death, they naturally made no noise as they pushed open the parlor door, which was ajar. The sight that met their eyes made them give a little scream. The corpse was sitting up in the coffin eating some of the very food that day provided, and in front of him on the lid of the casket was the. money the women of the church had contributed for his 'widow,' which he was counting over with great content.

"The surprise of the supposed dead man was at least as great as that of the committee when he saw them in the doorway. He got out of the coffin in quite an agile way and began to bluster. That brought courage back to the woman whose premonition had been so astonishly justified, and she told him without any hesitation that if he made trouble she would go straight to the nearest police station and have him arrested. That quieted him. He begged for mercy, and said he had been in such a desperate pass that he had been forced to this expedient to keep his family from starvation.

"Close questioning and a little outside investigation proved that he lied In this statement, and before a week had passed he confessed that he had long been living by appearing to die under various names in different sections of that and the neighboring cities. The children had been trained to tell their harrowing tale and to substantiate it with an appearance

"I think," concluded the clergyman, "that the sequel of the story shows the genuineness of the charity of those who investigate before giving. The women did not cause the man's arrest, but they held flie threat to do so over his head for his own good and that of his children. They found employment for him, and promised not to prosecute him as long as he retained his position and continued to reside in that house. and the last I heard he was supporting his family faithfully, and the children were still attending the same Sunday school, with every prospeet of growing up to be decent and useful members of the community."

Family Betrothed in One Day. The record in betrotbals and weddings has been made at bubeck, in Germany, where resides a hotel proprietor with a family of six children four sons and two daughters-who were all betrothed in one day. The half dozen couples were also married on the same day, and one wedding breakfast served for them all.-N. Y. Sun.

A COMBINE IN GERMANY.

Cast Iron Works and Foundries Are Preparing to Unite Against "American Invasion."

German cast iron works and foundries are preparing to form a giant combination, which will embrace all the leading plants of the ampire, says a Berlin dispatch to the New York

The negotiations have progressed so far that an agreement already has been drawn up and signed by most of the concerns, with the exception of the Union foundry and several other large works, which will, however, be obliged to enter the combination.

There will be no transfer of capital; but the main purpose will be to do away with the competition and defend the industry against "American invasion" and other rivaling interests, and to increase exports, The reichstag tariff commission will

in a few days take up the debate on the increased tariff for machinery, agricultural implements, tools and half finished industrial products, which will strike more closely at American trade than that of any other country. Raw material interests are demand-

ing a high protective tariff to stop the progress of the United States steal. fron, copper, cont and raw imports, while manufacturers again are in favor of a low tariff, so as to admit cheap American material. American tools and agricultural im-

plements have revolutionized the farming and factory methods of Germany, and any attempt of the agrarians and raw material men to exclude them will meet with bitter resistance.

FINDS TUBERCULOSIS CHECK.

Prof. Behring in Forthcoming Book, States Vaccination Will Render Cattle Immune.

Advance sheets of Prof. Behring's forthcoming book on tuberculosis in cattle are available at Berlin. From them it is seen that ip his book the professor details the results of six years' investigations at Marburg. where he was assisted by Drs. Ruppel and Rozmer.

Prof. Behring affirms that tuberculosis in man and cattle ds propagated by identical bacilli and that the seeming differences between the human and the cattle bacilli result from the capacity of the bacilli' to accommodate themselves to the organism in which they live.

Prof. Behring says he has successfully infected cattle with virus from humans, producing thereby fatal animal tuberculosis. He also says he has discovered a method to render cattle immune against tuberculosis, which is done by vaccinating the cattle when they are young. This ho declares to be his greatest discovery and says the method is in use on farms at Marburg.

EXTENSIVE TRIP PLANNED.

Plans for the Educational and Financial Commission Coming

Arrangements for the visit to this country next October of the educational and financial commissions from England have been completed by Alfred Mosely, the British capitalist, who has spent considerable time here preparing the itinerary. Mr. Mosely consulted with President Butler, of Columbia university, and together they prepared a list of places to be visited. This will be sent to Secretary Easley, of the National Civic Federation, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, who will make further arrangements with the English labor union representatives when they arrive here after first visiting Germany.

The delegation will be divided into groups, according to their representative trades, and to each group will be assigned a guide who is thoroughly conversant with the particular trade represented. It is proposed to go through the country first and to see the New York sights on the return trip.

DAINTY BABY CLOTHES.

Are Seen at the White House and Cause Whisperings Among Cabinet Ladies,

"The ladies of the cabinet circle have discussed, during the last week at informal afternoon teas, the exquisite needle work upon which the first lady of the land is engaged at the white house," says a Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Journal. "The dainty garments being fashioned by Mrs. Roosevelt, at intervals when her time is not taken up by social duties, have been much admired by the close friends of the family privileged to see them. .

"They were just such garments as were worn by the five little Roosevelts in the tenderest period of their infancy.

"Perhaps they are intended as a gift. to some one outside the president's family. But it is intimated in white house circles that these boby garments are to be sent to Oyster Bay, where Mrs. Roosevelt and her children are to go at the end of June to spend the summer.".

Hospital for Poor Consumptives. Ontario will soon have a hospital for poor consumptives. A Mr. Massey bequenthed the site of the instistution and \$30,000 toward the building and furnishing fund. The Grand Trank railway will carry patients to the hospital free of charge.

Churches and Summer Homes, New York is going to expend \$1,-500,000 for churches during the coming year-almost as much, says the Chicago Record-Herald, as the average unagnate is willing to lay out on his summer cottage.

. MEANING OF COCKADES.

There Is No American Childen Who Is Entitled to Have His Servants . Wear Them, S. J. J.

I have had rather a remarkable fetfer from a New York woman, who asks me to ascertain for her, it possible, the significance of the black cockade which is worn by her conchman and footman. She states that a friend of hers has informed her that she has no right to place the black cockade, or any other for that matter, in the headgear of her kervants, and she desires me to inform her as to the correctness of this point. In this instance I have to rely on the information derived from a great authority on these matters, namely Mr. F. Lee Carter, states London correspondence New York Town and Coun-The cockade in present use, not only

In England but abroad-excepting The United States-is a distinction of office rather than of title, inasmuch as it is a headdress which can legally be worn-only by servants of royalty, including naval and military officers, diplomatists and the lieutenants, deputy Bentenants and highesheriffs of counties. As worn by these its color is black, and its introduction to England in this form is due to the house of Hanover, but cockades of various colors had deen known in England: long before that time. Under Charles I. there was a scarlet cockade, but under his son the color was changed to white, and this became the badge of the Jacobites, or adherents of the pretender, while the orange was that of William of Orange. At this time the cockade, white or black, was merely used by soldiers to denote their specific allegiance. Orange is still the color in Holland, while other European nations adopt a large variety of hues, as is shown especially in the streets of London in the foreign liveries of carriage attendants; namely, black and white for Germany, black and yellow for Austria, the tricolor for France, searlet for Spain, blue and white, for Portugal and black, red and yellow for Belgium. The word cockade was borrowed from the French cocarde, having originally been applied to the plumes of cock's feathers worn by Croatian soldiers serving in the French army. Such a plume, or in its place a bunch of ribbons, came to be used in pinning up the flags of a mat into a cocked position, and thus gradually the word passed for the designation, "the cocket hat" itself.

I hope this information will satisfy my fair inquirer that she is really not entitled to use a cockade in the headdress of her liveried servants, but she may be consoled by the news that she is only one of many hundreds of thousands who do likewise, without knowing or earing that they are transgressing an old rule.

NEW PHOSPHATE BEDS.

Recent Valuable Discovery on a Litthe Island in the Pacific Ocean.

If we were to search on the maps for the little rock in the Pacific known as Ocean or Paanopa island we should not be likely to find it except in two or three of the best atlases. There is scarcely any description of it to be found in geographic literature. But today about 220 white men are at work on this island. It lies a little south of the equator, 200 miles west of the Gilbert group and 1,600 miles in a straight line from Brisbane, Queensland, says the New York Sun.

Ocean island is now attracting attention simply because it has been discovered to possess rich resources in phosphate similar to those in Chili, that have yielded millions of tons of fertilizers to sprend over the fields of northern Europe. The island had never possessed a white resident before this discovery was made. To-day a steamer is usually there loading with nitrate, and the mines and reduction plant present a busy scene. The industry is carried on much as it

is in Chili. The nitrate is mined and then put through various processes to: remove impurities. When it is ready for shipment it is carried on lighters to the steamers that are made fast to mooring buoys, there being no karbor nor good anchorage ground. All the phosphate thus in has been carried to the farmers of Australia and New Zealand. The company that is engaged. in the industry has secured exclusive rights, and expects that the phosphate mines will be a source of wealth for years to come.

Thus the little unknown island has become a center of some interest, Naturally the British government, which is constantly scanning the horizon for valuable finds, formally annexed the island several months ago.

Look Pleasant, Please. A little girl living on East Second street had her picture taken recently, and a friend of the family, who was calling at the house, asked her how it seemed to sit for a photograph.

"Oh, I didn't mind it," she said. You know, I had that thing on my face you. always have when you get your picture taken." "Thing on your face?" queried the

visitors "What do you mean-a vell?" "No; it's a-" and she stopped to think.

"Was it powder?" she was asked. "No-er-it's-I'll think in a minute. -er-oh, yes! It was a smile."-Duluth News-Tribune.

Like a Mother. "Aunt Mary seems almost like a mother to me," said little Bobbie, loberly.

"Does she?" replied Bobbie's mothar, very much pleased. "Yes, she licks me every time I go to her house," concluded Bobbie --

Dio State Journal.

TO THE MICROSCOPE.

Much Credit Due for the Discovery of Diseases and Their Treatment.

I remember that In the year 1860, says Prof. John Trowbridge in Atlantic, a man who occupied himself with a microscope was smiled at as a blear-eyed, narrow specialist, who had little interest in the large affairs of humanity-in the important questions of the time, such as the antislavery cause, the question of the Turk; the problems of free trade and the tariff. It was supposed that the microscope was a perfected instrument, and that little more could be done with it than in stodying lower forms of life, which were interesting to the naturalist, but had little to do with humanity. At that time the death rate from diphtheria was over 60 per cent, and more than five per cent. of women died in childbirth. To-day, owing to improvements in the microscope, the death rate in diphtheria has been reduced to less than ten per cent., and the mortality in lying-in cases to one twentieth of one percent.

Zelas has operfected microscope lenses which have made possible the study of bacilli, and have led to some important results in the treatment of disease. Modern aseptic surgery is the result also of investigations with this new instrument of research.

Thus the improvements in the microscope have led to the germ theory. of disease, the discovery of antitoxin, and to that greatests boom to mankind of the century just closed, the realization of the importance of aseptic surgery. In ascetic surgery the endeavor of the surgeon is to exclude the small germs which vitinte the blood, and the result of the study of electric discharges is now leading to methods of communicating electrons to the tissues or to methods of setfing them free. Violet light can set free electrons from metalk. X-rays. can do the same. Moreover, the latter can burn the tissues, setting up some yet obscure form of electrolytic action. It is claimed strengously by good authorities that there is a healing action in malignant skin diseases, due to this new electrical radiation.

PRECOCIOUS PUPILS.

Original and Funny Way in Whick Youngsters Have Expressed. Their Thoughts.

One of the greatest things that Columbus discovered was that he had not the faintest idea that he had discovered America.

Washington said to the soldiers at Valley Forga that they that are whole need not a physician. The Chesapeake attacked the Shan-

non and drove her up the Shenandoah Valley, then the Shannon attacked the Chesapeake and the war ended in a battle. At the battle of New Orleans three

of the British officers were killed, one of them mortally. The Romans left the Britons low

spirited and crestfallen. The Parthenon was used as a pow-

der magazine during the Trojan war. The outline of Greece is every rugged, surrounding all the country or pearly all! The Persians hurried across the

Heliespont, burning it behind them. A great many of our nuthors were born there, Hawthorne, Thoreau and the battle of Concord

Dickens married, but not success-

The chief elements of English are Angle and Saxon. The three great literary works of

the Hebrews were the Translation of the Old Testament into the New and several great histories, these they wrote on paprus paper made from that weed.

Cognate-born together. Example: Cats are cognate. Cats cognate together:

Appendulang to. Example: Ulysses appended to the raft. She returned his affection as much

as she thought prudent, considering the nasty temper of her brother. The president of the society was: magnanimonaly elected.

horned lamb

God tempers the wind to the short-

Curious Facts About the Senate. Not only does the senate represent in its membership almost every phase of professional and industrial activity, But many of its members were experienced in legislative work before coming to the senate. Of the 88 senators, 26 served in the house of representalives. Fifteen senatous have served as governors of states. Senator Warren served during two terms as govarnor of the territory of Wyoming, and his second term ended with the admission of the territory as a state. He was then elected first governor of the state. Fifteen senators have a record of service in the confederate army, and one was in the confederate navy. Nine senators were in the union army. Senators Pettus, of Alabama, and Bates, of

-Washington Star. Familiar with the Work. An Irishman out of work applied to 11 the "boss" of a large repair shop for

Tennessee, were in the Mexican war.

a "job." After quizzing him for some time the superintendent put , him this question: "Do you know anything about car-

pentry?" . "Sure, I'd like to see the man that

can bate me at it." "Do you know how to make a Venetion blind?" "I do that!"

"Tell me, then, how you'd make a Venetlan blind." "Sure, 1'd poke me finger in his eye!"-Pittsburg Bulletin.

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