TO SAVE MONEY.

Taken to Have Typewriters: Ened by Government of a Uniform Make.

with the winds are desired that I would take the first the

The government expends more than 250,000 annually in the purchase of appewriting machines, and there is a provement on foot to lessen the amount, by establishing a uniform typewriter with an established font of type and specified mechanism. The initial step En this direction was taken at the navy department by the formation of a moard, of which Commander Webster in president. There are six other naval officers on the board and two civilian clerks. The latter have been detailed, Ser the work in view of their expertness: In operating machines and their intimate knowledge of what is required of

The board will examine the various sample machines, of which there are already seven, and will report on the type which appears to meet the demands, the successful machines to be the basis of a set of specifications upon which will be invited.

The machine selected will become the powriter for the navy department and sor the navy yards and ships of war. It will be of special dimensions, so as make it possible for the use of the large-sized sheets of official paper.

The importance of the board arises from the fact that its recommendation apt to establish for the entire government the style of typewriter to be used. The experts expect the choice will rest between three machines, which promise at present to be able to stand the strain of hard work, such as manifolding, demanded in the government pervice.

RUSSIAN DEVICE.

The Curious Method Used by Vessels to Prevent Rats Carrying Contagious Diseases.

Consul Heenan, at Odessa, reports on a curious device to prevent rats carrying contagious diseases into ships. The stable of the ship was run through a place of iron pipe about a foot in length, and welded on the end of the pipe was a stange or funnel, which looked like the end of a trumpet with the wide end facing the ship. The iron pipe was stuffed with oakum to prevent it from dipping, and also to prevent rats from passing through it. This novel construction was quite close to the ship.

The Russian authorities furnish these appliances and oblige all ships to use them whenever they come from a part infected with the plague, in order to prevent the rats on the ship coming on shore. It is generally conceded that the plague has been carried and spread by rats which have left ships coming from infected ports. It is known that rate make use of the cable to come on shore, and this iron pipe, with its funnelshaped arrangement, was employed to prevent such visits, if possible. These devices are attached to each cable by which the ship is moored. In addition to this precaution the master of the ship is obliged to take down his load-Ing stages every night and erect them again the following morning in order to prevent the rate coming on shore.

WRITES TO DEAD TEACHER.

Man After Twenty Years Remembers He Has Not Learned His Sunday School Lesson.

After 20 years S. E. Chitty, of Bethlehem, Pa., recalled that he still had a Sunday school lesson to learn and isrote to report to his teacher, Rev. Hames Greene, of Indianapolis, Ind., that he had not yet learned it. Dr. Greene has been dead for six years, so the letter was given to his son, Davies M. Greene.

Twenty years ago Dr. Greene explained to the class the difference between a fable and a parable, and as an illustration read the fable in Judges 2:8-15 about the trees going forth to select a king.

• 1

Dr. Greene then assigned Chitty to bunt through the Bible for a fable much like the one he had read and asked bim to report the following Sunday.

Mr. Davies Greene, on hearing from Chitty, opened his father's Bible and found that he had marked with a lead penell both the fable he read to the class and the one he expected Chitty to find. The latter is in 2 Kings 14:9.

RIDE IN A FURNITURE VAN.

Mow the Sopkomoros at Columbus
College Entertained the
Freshmen.

From noon to eight p. m. in a furniture van was the fate of about 40 freshmen of Columbia university. They were hauled about the streets, pad-Bocked in the van, with a crowd of hilariwas sophomores following, hooting and pelting the van with stones to add to the terror of the situation. After the wecitations some of the freshmen were foolish enough to remain about the building. When a furniture van drove up to the college 11 of them were hustled; toto the van and a dozen nursing bot-Hes filled with milk were thrown in. The van doors were locked and the ride. began. All through the Harlem streets, over the rough granite, the unfortunates were dragged. When they were Let out of the van the freshmen were saken to a half and forced to do stunts.

Originality.

Original things are not often good.
The best that any writer can do is
to absorb facts, says the New York
Journal, and similes as a cow does grass—then give as good a quantity of the
wilk of common sense as possible.

Eagles Are Fair Game There.
It is inwful to kill-eagles in Connecticut at any time of the year, the law prohibiting it having been repealed two years or so ago.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN.

Proposed Structure for New York City to Be Begun in January.

It Will Be Twelve Stories High—Will Have All Modern Improvements and Will Accommodate 500 Women.

It is thought that the construction of the proposed hotel for women in New York city will be begun in January. The amount of the capital stock is to be \$400,000, and it will be necessary to have three-fourths of it subscribed before the company may be incorporated. The total subscription to date amounts to something over \$150,000.

The enterprise involves the construction of a 12-story building, with all modern improvements, capable of accommodating about 500 women. Patronage will be sought among professional women, such as artists, teachers, physicians, journalists, stenographers, trained nurses and others, and the hotel will be run strictly on business principles. The present plan provides for the rent of 364 single rooms at three to six dollars each a week, and 71 rooms, with two alcoves, at eight dollars each. The restaurant will also be run on low

The exact location of the new hotel has not yet been determined upon, but it has been learned that it will be built at some point between Union square and Thirty-fourth street, and not far from Broadway. The total cost, including the land, will be \$800,000 half of which will be covered by a \$400,000 mortgage.

Some of the prominent persons who have taken stock in the company are John D. Rockefeller, William C. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. John Claffin, Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Mrs. James Speyer.

FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Keen Interest Manifested by Army
Officers in Experiments
with Automobile.

Automobiles are likely to play an important part in military operations and the experiments with them at home and abroad are being observed with keen interest by army officials. The practical value of these vehicles has been demonstrated in the larger cities, especially in New York, where they have come into general service, not only for the transportation of passengers but in the delivery of parcels and heavier freights.

Gen. Miles has taken a keen interest in the subject, and it would not be surprising if he makes some reference in his annual report to the use of the automobile in military operations. The reports of our military attaches who attended the army maneuvers in Europe this summer show that the automobile played an important part in the transportation of supplies; and that it was used with effect in the German exercises in the delivery of reserve ammunition. The United States signal corps recently purchased three of these automobiles, which have been received at Fort Myer station. They will be used: in the work of the signal corps in the transportation of quartermaster's or ordnance material. The proposition that the automobile be used more extensively finds favor with many army officers in Washington. It is likely there will be an inquiry into the subject, possibly through the medium of a board of officers that will examine and report upon the various types of automobiles.

RELIC IS PARTLY RUINED.

Nine Columns of the Temple of Bl-Karnak, Celebrated Relic of Ancient Egypt, Fall.

News has just reached Cairo of the recent fall of nine columns of the great hypostyle hall of the temple of El-Karnak, built by Zetee I., dynasty 19, one of the most magnificent and celebrated relies of the architecture of ancient Egypt. The great hall of El-Karnak, which is the most notable of the monuments of Thebes of its class, is 170 feet long and 329 feet wide. The stone roof, now partially in ruins, was originally supported by 134 columns, the loftiest of which were nearly 70 feet high and about 12 feet in diameter. It was built by Zetee I, and sculptured partly in his reign. Work upon it was continued by his son and successor. Rameses 11. The hall commemorates, not in its grandeur alone, but also by its sculptures, the magnificence and power of these two pharaohs. The sculptures of the interior walls represent these monarchs making offerings to the gods.

FORTUNE IN STRAY VALISE.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Travels Safely from San Francisco to Honolulu Unguarded.

R. B. Danning, who left Honolulu August 30 on the steamship Australia, lost a value containing nearly \$50,000 in: bank notes, bonds and sugar stock in the Occidental hotel just after he arrived in San Francisco. The valise was shipped by mistake on the Nippon Maru as part of the personal effects of Purser Piver. The latter discovered the mistake before arriving at Honolului and left the valise on the Pacific Mail wharf. He evidently had no idea of the value of the contents of the value, as he made no report to the steamship company's agents, and the valise containing a small fortune lay comparatively unprotected among other uncalled-for packages until advices received by the Belgian King resulted in a search being made. The lost valise was found intact.

Never Gives Up Its Dead.

Lake Superior is remarkable for the fact that it never gives up its dead.

STUDY FRENCH.

Curious Crase Strikes the Negro Messsengers Employed in Government Departments,

It is a curious fact that nearly all the colored messengers employed in the government departments at Washington are studying stenography and the French language. Just why these two studies are combined and English is not substituted in place of French none of them can say. A few moments' conversation with them discloses the fact that some of the students are lamentably ignorant of the queen's English, and if the knowledge gained of French is no greater than that of the English possessed by them there is a punishment in store for the Gauls if this horde of scholars should be let loose upon them. On the other hand, there are a number of these messengers who speak correctly and many of them are graduates of colleges and universities.

Perhaps the hope of visiting the Paris exposition has actuated some to delve. into the intricacies of the polite language. Inquiry among these curious students fails to develop the hope of pecuniary reward, but, on the contrary. the studies are a pastime. The duties of an ordinary department messenger are extremely light, and consist chiefly in running a few errands, looking wise. and protecting the sacred persons of their exalted chiefs from the intrusions of the common herd. To be so constantly on the alert evidently becomes monotonous to these faithful and underworked public servants, and in desperation they turn to the founts of knowledge to assist them in whiling away the weary hours and to ease their consciences when they draw their pay.

DOUBLE DECK TURRETS.

Naval Officers Await with Much Interest the Coming Trial on the Kearsarge.

Naval officers are awaiting with much interest the coming trial of the double-deck turrets of the Kentucky and Kearsarge. The turning of the turrets will be tested on board the Kearsarge within a few weeks, and the results will be applicable, of course, to the Kentucky, which is the sister ship of the Kearsarge. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the value of the two-storied turrets. Some of the officers believe they will prove ineffective and will lose value by the concentration of fire which is supposed to be their best quality.

Among those who oppose the scheme is the commanding officer of the Kearsarge, Capt. W. M. Folger, who preceded Admiral Sampson as naval chief of ordnance. It was under the latter's administration that the idea was adopted, being the design of a junior officer attached to the bureau. Folger believes the turrets are not capable of being operated with promptness, and that more effective work could be done by guns distributed about the ship. One shot would be sufficient to put four guns out of use entirely.

out of use entirely.

These are matters which will be settled during the coming tests, and upon the results will depend whether the upper turret shall be removed. It has been arranged that the upper turret can be lifted off, provided it shall appear to be unsatisfactory. Capt. Folger has made some important recommendations in regard to the Kearsarge, and it will require a good deal of time to carry out all of his ideas if adopted.

THOUGHT SWENIE WAS AFRAID

Fire Chief of Chicago Objects to Hose and Fire Escape Attached to His Room in New York Hotel,

When Fire Department Chief Swenie, of Chicago, came to New York a short time ago he put up at the hotel where Alderman John Coughlin, also of Chicago, was stopping. Just two feet from the door of his room was a big reel of hose, a red bucket and an ax, to be used in case of fire. Mr. Swenie is "up against" fire apparatus 24 hours in the day when he is home, and he did not want any of it on his vacation.

want any of it on his vacation.

So he told the beliboy that he did not like the room, and if there was nothing else he would go to some other house. So back to the office the two went, and the beliboy announced:

"The gentleman won't take that room. It's the one where the hose is outside the door."

To this the clock realized.

To this the clerk replied:

"I suppose it makes you nervous to see those things—makes you feel as if the hotel was going to eatch fire. Really it is one of the best rooms in the house. Fire-escape at the window and every other convenience. Take my word for it, you will forget all about those things in the corridor for extinguishing fire after you are in the room

a few minutes."

Just at that moment Coughlin came into the hotel, shook hands with the chief and introduced him to the clerk. Chief Swenie got another room.

Accommodating Telephone Service. In Nelson, New Zealand, if you use the telephone you must not name the number; you must name the party you want, and the exchange girl will cheerfully tell you whether he is in or out; if the latter, where he is, and when he will be back.

Russian soldiers are supplied with handkerchiefs at the expense of the government. The Chicago Times-Herald says that must be a glorious land for girls who want souvenirs from the boys.

HES Reason to Be Proof.

Vermont will not get over throwing

Souvenirs for the Girls.

years for having been the birthplace of Dewey, says the Chicago Record. Well, why should she?

French Tax on Coffee:

The tax on coffee in France is 14 cents

Rillia Thankaning \$2.00.

bouquets at itself for several hundred

THIS YEAR'S CROPS,

Yield of Wheat, Corn and Oats as Compared with Last Year.

Less Wheat But More Corn and Onts— Department of Agriculture Showing the Average Condition of Cotton.

The total wheat crop of 1899 is estimated by the American Agriculturist in its final report at 565,350,000 bushels, grown on 45,251,000 acres, as compared with a production last year which in the light of the season's movement cannot have been less than 715,000,000 bushels. The average yield per aere is placed at 12.5 bushels. The winter wheat erop is estimated at 297,000,000 bushels; average yield, 11.5 bushels; spring wheat crop, 269,000,000; average rate of yield, 13.7 bushels. The average rate of yield of oats, according to the American Agriculturist, is returned at 30.4 bushels per acre, 2.5 bushels above that of last year, and an average higher than was ever before reported for the whole breadth. The crop is estimated at 869,-000,000 bushels, against 799,000,000 in 1898 and 814,000,000 in 1897. The quality of the present crop is unusually good. The authority named places the average condition of corn three points lower than September 1 and only two: higher than was reported at this date a year ago, and adds that if the final rate of yield shall substantiate that indicated by the present return the crop is likely to be found rather above 2,125,-000,000, a fairly liberal result, but not a record crop.

The October report of the statisticianof the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on October 1 to have been 62.4, as compared with 68.5 last month, 75.4 on October 1, 1898, 70.0 at the corresponding date in 1897 and 73.5, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years. The decline during September affected almostthe entire cotton producing region, being seven points in North Carolina and Indian Territory, four points in South Carolina, five in Georgia and Texas, six in Alabama and Louisiana, nine in Mississippi and Arkansas, ten in Tennessee and 11 in Virginia and Missouri. In Oklahoma the crop about held its own, and in Florida there was an improvement of two points. The averages for the states are:

Virginia, 76; North Carolina, 66; South Carolina, 62; Georgia, 64; Florida, 79; Alabama, 70; Mississippi, 69; Louisiana, 68; Texas, 56; Arkansas, 53; Tennessee, 66; Missouri, 74; Oklahoma, 60; Indian Territory, 46.

FITTING GIFT TO CARNEGIE.

Unique and Interesting Way Stevens Institute Proposes to Acknowledge a \$50,000 Present.

The Alumni association of Sievens institute, Hoboken, N. J. has decided to present to Andrew Carnegic a souvenir in return for the gift of \$50,000 he recently sent to President Henry Morton for the erection of a laboratory.

"We realize," said Prof. Morton, "that to present to Mr. Carnegie anything of intrinsic value would be foolish. We shall, therefore, give him a piece of the first T rail ever made. It will be invaluable as a relic, because the T rail was invented by Robert L. Stevens, one of the Stevens family who founded the institute. The rail in question was made in Wales at the mills of Sir William Guest. That rail has been carefully preserved. We have secured a piece of it six inches long. We shall have made for it a casket in the shape of a jewel case, which will be of unique and artistic design. The piece of rail will be appropriately inscribed and will be accompanied with documents establishing its authenticity. It will then be sent to Mr. Carnegie."

GYMNASIUM IN CHURCH

Basement of a New York House of Worship to Be Fitted Up for Comfort of Young Men.

Father A. V. Wittmever's new edifice in New York will combine all of the up-to-date features of a church, with a gymnasium in the basement. Architects Brun & Hauser have filed plans. The two-story structure of brick and limestone will be built on a part of the Stephenson plat, 45 and 47 East Twentyseventh street. It will cost \$50,000. Father Wittmever's Church of St. Esprit is regarded as the most progressive French congregation in America. The basement of the new church will contain a complete gymnasium. There will be a sawdust track, baths and bowling alleys. Assembly and class rooms, billiard, recreation and living rooms will take up the first floor. There, too, Father Wittmeyer will find cozy apartments for his study.

TO BUY HOUSE FOR SCHLEY.

Enthusiastic Young Lady Admirer of the Rear Admiral Starts an Endless Chain.

Miss Edna McClellan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Weller McClellan. of 105 West-Seventy-seventh street, New York city, was so much impressed by the tremendous applause for Admiral Schley in the Dewey day parade she decided that Admiral Schley should have . house in Washington as well as Dewey. She has started endless chains to raise the dimes. Miss McClellan will ask Gov. Roosevelt and Miss Helen Gould to be members of the committee to control the fund, and will ask the assistance of President McKinley and members of his cabinet. She says she will go to Washington, if necessary, to seek the aid of members of congress.

Hebrew Trade Union.

New York has a Hebrew painters union.

INCREASING THE REVENUE

France Adopts a Novel Postal Advertising Scheme to Raise
Needed Money.

France, whose national debt has been growing every day since it paid its millards of redemption money to Germany, after exhausting, apparently, every conceivable means of taxation, has lately taken to advertising as a means of money-making. This method has been seized upon by numerous municipalities, which have sold the space on certain public buildings to advertisers, as the panels of city railway cars are disposed of in the United States.

of in the United States.

As public buildings as well as the packages in which several kinds of monopoly goods are sold are entirely under the control of the government, it is evident it has advertising facilities at command which entirely eclipse in extent and value anything that private advertisers can offer. The value of these can be greatly enhanced by legal restrictions upon the owners of private property, preventing the sale of space for similar purposes.

The first government enterprise in this field is the "Lettre announce" or advertising postpaid letter sheet. Onehalf the sheet, of ordinary letter size and rather poor quality, is devoted to advertising, except a space reserved for the address, on which is printed a 15centime postage stamp. The letter is written on the other side of the sheet, which is then ingeniously folded and held by a gummed flap. The whole thing is sold for ten centimes-that is, two-thirds of the price of a single postage, or exactly the same as a postal card. The purchaser saves one-third the postage, and gets his paper and envelope for nothing. The new system will evidently take the place of the postul card. It will decrease the sale of postage stamps, but the receipts from the advertising will enable the government to make a substantial profit.

INSUFFICIENT AMMUNITION.

Complaint of Artillery Officers on Coast Defense Work — Not Enough Practice.

Artillery officers on coast defense work complain to the war department that the fund for ammunition for experimental and practice purposes is insufficient. It does not admit of the thorough instruction of men who handle the guns, with the result that reports from the coast fortifications present the rather serious aspect of an enlisted artillery force possessed of an inferior knowledge of the big weapons and an inexpertness in firing them.

In the navy much time and money is expended annually in training the gun crews in accuracy of fire. Records are kept on each ship of the gun practice which is carried on under the conditions of actual conflict. The result has been the stimulation of interest in such matters and the education of the enlisted men to splendid marksmanship.

In the army, according to reports received at the war department, there is little opportunity to train the men in the handling of the coast guns under actual service conditions. More than one appeal has come to Washington for an increase in the allotment, now pitifully small. Congress will be urged to make a more liberal provision for this necessary equipment of the coast artillerists.

GIRLS FORM A "PIE" SOCIETY.

Missouri University Co-cds Improve on the Old Greek Letter Fraternities.

The Eight Nu Pi is the unique name of a unique society which was organized at Columbia, Mo. It resembles somewhat a college Greek letter fraternity. The last two syllables of the name are formed by Greek letters, but the first is simple English. The name is of artfully concealed significance. Translated into English it is "Ate New Pic."

The essential qualifications for membership are beauty and a relish for pie. The first requirement of a member is to learn to cook a pie. The initiation is entirely conducted by means of new pies, several of which are served in rapid succession to the "frat."

cession to the "frat."

The object of the society, aside from the pleasure to be derived from pie parties to be given by the order, will be to improve the quality of American pies by instruction in the art of baking. The present members and originator of the society are Miss Younger, of Bowling Green; Miss Ayers, of Arkansas, and Misses Gould, Ringo and Storm, of Kirksville.

There is talk in Canada of manufacturing news paper at a cost not exceeding one cent a pound and of competing in the market on this side of the border. It is considered that such a thing is possible if the manufacture be conducted on a large scale. News paper produced at a cost of a cent a pound, even with duty and freight charges added, would be a disturbing element in the New York market, for example, and would compel our manufacturers to do some very close figuring.

Modest and Forty.

A New York man advertises as follows: "I want a wife; she must be wealthy; I am poor, healthy, a, excellent character; no time for nonsense." The Chicago Times-Herald

wants to know why any rich lady in our

land should now remain unhappy?

Students at Italian Universities.
In 1877 the number of students at the universities of Italy was under 9,000. This year it is nearly 26,000, or more, in proportion to the population, than Germany or France can boast.

Cheap Tours.

Englishmen may now spend a fortnight in Paris or Switzerland for \$35,
or enjoy a Norwegian tour for \$50.

GIRLS ARE ANGRY.

Students of Radcliffe College Resent Reflection of Harvard Professor.

Intimation on His Part That the Girls Are a Menace to the Best Interests of Harvard University.

Radeliffe girls are discussing with a good deal of interest the left-handed plea for their college's better endowment, to which Prof. Barrett Wendell has recently given publicity in the columns of the Harvard Monthly. Prof. Wendell disapproves of the growing intimacy of Harvard's relations with Radeliffe.

ciiffe.

"If the practice (of permitting properly-qualified Radcliffe students to take, certain advanced courses in Harvard university) continue and increase," he remarks, "Harvard may suddenly find itself committed to coeducation, somewhat as unwary men lay themselves open in breach of promise."

open in breach of promise."

The position of Harvard and Radcliffe Prof. Wendell then proceeds to analyze. He does full justice to Harvard, but there are those who insist that, while he does not misrepresent Radcliffe, he fails to say all that might be said of the dignity and reticence the girls' college has always evinced in its dealings with Harvard.

Radcliffe has never presumed upon the privileges Harvard has seen fit to bestow upon her. But, of course, Prof. Wendell's article was not written for Radcliffe's benefit, though he ingeniously gives a twist in his closing paragraph which may tend to calm the rising wrath of the girl students.

wrath of the girl students.

Prof. Wendell's article is occasionally funny. According to him, Radeliffe has worked "perceptible harm" to Harvard instructors. The light-minded thereabout wonder whether Mr. Wendell is using words with his usual accuracy and precision when he asserts that "when a man likes to teach women he is in real danger of infatuation."

This is because his "mental muscle" suffers relaxation in teaching girls, inasmuch as they offer, when contrasted with men students, "a comparative lack of mental resistance." Now that the "original type of annex student—serious, mature, stimulating—is no longer dominant." he holds that this danger of "infatuation" has naturally increased.

NEW MARVEL OF TELEGRAPHY Method Invented by Hungarians by Which Many Thousand Words an Hour are Sent.

A wonderful method of quick telegraphy has been discovered by two Hungarian engineers. Antin Pollak and Joseph Virag, which enables the sending of nearly a hundred thousand words authour

The method has just been tested on the telegraph lines from Buda-Pesth to Berlin. Representatives of the German ministry of commerce viewed the apparatus working in Berlin, while a delegate from the French government and a representative of an American cable company, together with Hungarian officials, inspected the working of the invention in Buda-Pesth.

A number of telegrams were exchanged between Buda-Pesth and Berlin, and it was found that the average rate of wiring with the new apparatus was 22 words a second, giving 1,320 a minute and over 79,000 an hour. These results were witnessed and testified to

by experts.

The new apparatus is a marvel of ingenuity. Messages are first perforated on a slip of paper. These signs are then transmitted with lightning speed over the wires, and are received as photograms at the other end, where they can be read and quickly prepared for delivery.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

In United Statek and Canada for Vine Mouthauf 1809 They Exceed Losses of Same Period of 1898.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of September, as compiled from the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin records, amounts to \$12,778,800. The following table will show the losses for the first nine months of 1899 in comparison with the same period in 1898:

 Month.
 1888.
 188

 January
 33,472,500
 50,718,70

 February
 12,622,370
 18,485,00

 March
 7.645,240
 11,485,00

 April
 8,211,000
 9,713,70

 May
 11,072,270
 9,091,30

 June
 9,205,590
 6,714,3

 July
 8,207,751
 11,425,4

 August
 7,794,70
 9,703,7

 September
 14,203,650
 12,778,8

GERMAN EXPORTS.

According to Official Returns These to the United States for Last Three Months Show an Increase.

German exports to the United States for the three months ended September 30 reached, according to the official returns \$22,372,335, an increase of \$1,767,084 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Of this aggregate the Frankfort con-

Of this aggregate the Frankfort consulate general returns \$10,769,164, an increase of \$2,227,546, and the Berlin consulate general \$11,603,191, a decrease of \$460,457.

The falling off in the Berlin returns is due to the decrease of sugar exports.

The exports of general merchandise show an increase of \$1,341,364.

Every man who ever wore a yachting cap considers himself fully competent, says the Kansas City Journal, to explain all the fine points of a yacht race.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

réplante en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc an lemmerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année; Edition quotidienne, \$12.00