

## BLOOD AND TOMATOES.

A Supposed Tragedy That Proved to Be a Perfectly Harmless Affair.

Unusual excitement disturbed the quiet of a Philadelphia residence one recent Sunday evening, resulting in the hurried visits of a policeman and two doctors to the house. Just as the man of the house and his wife reached the front step on the way home from church the door was hurriedly thrown open and out rushed the cook, who called for "help!" When she saw her mistress she declared between sobs that the kitchen range had exploded and that her cousin had been killed. The mistress ran into the kitchen after sending her husband for the doctors and found the place covered with ashes and a young man apparently half-dead lying in a chair in front of the range. His head and face were apparently covered with blood, but it was soon discovered that he was still alive, as he said he was only stunned. The housewife immediately set to work to wash the man's head and face to prepare him for the doctors, but she was moved to merriment when she found that the supposed blood was only tomato juice. The truth the cousin was not injured at all. The explanation was that the cook had placed a can of tomatoes under the grate to melt the sealing on the lid and that the explosion, which scattered the ashes and tomatoes, followed the expansion of the frozen liquid in the can. When the policeman and doctors arrived they were told the story and joined in the laugh, which was on the cook and her cousin.

## LUCREZIA BORGIA.

The Prevailing Conception of the Historic Poisoner's Character Is False.

"All her contemporaries agree in describing her as singularly attractive, with a sweet joyousness and charm quite peculiar to herself," says "The History of the Popes," by Dr. Henry Foster. "She is of middle height and graceful in form," writes Uicolo Cascoletto of Parma; "her face is rather long, the nose well cut, hair golden, eyes of a special color, her mouth rather large, the teeth brilliantly white, her neck is slender and fair, the bust admirably proportioned. She is always gay and smiling." Other narrators specially praise her long golden hair. "Unfortunately, we have no trustworthy portrait of this remarkable woman; at the same time we can gather from some medals which were struck at Ferrara during her stay there, a fair notion of her features. The best of these medals, designed apparently by Filippo Lippi, shows how false the prevailing conception of this woman's character, woe of partisanship and calumny, has been. The little head, with its delicate features, is rather charming than beautiful, the expression is maidenly, almost childish, the abundant hair flows down over the shoulders, the large eyes have a far-off look. The character of the face is soft, irresolute and gentle; there is no trace of strong passions and rather it denotes a weak and passive nature, incapable of self-determination."

## A PARISIAN EGG FORGER.

Many of His False Productions Are Purchased for Scientific Collections.

A curious account is given by a Paris correspondent of the discovery of an egg forger, whose false productions are purchased for scientific collections and by amateurs, says the Lincoln Daily News. The man was very clever. A visitor saw him make a penguin egg that could not be distinguished from the real one that served him for a model. He made the shell of plaster of paris burnt and glazed. The egg was intended for a man who furnished eggs for a foreign scientific collection. These imitations are not difficult, for among the real eggs of most species there are so many varieties that even the most practiced expert could not distinguish all of them. The eggs of the common fly-catcher are very cheap. By chemical treatment they acquire a bluish green shining color, and are then sold at a very high price as the eggs of the oak-tail. From common duck eggs are fabricated the eggs of a falcon, for which 50 or 60 francs are paid. The duck eggs for this purpose are given a silver-green color. Pigeon and wood pigeon eggs are also transformed into rarer products of middle-sized birds. Nightingales' eggs are difficult to procure and are therefore very dear. They are imitated by coloring larks' eggs brown. The egg forger was for a long time an assistant in a natural-history museum in the provinces.

## Prophecie.

The Paris papers are telling an interesting story of a newly-elected member of the French senate, M. Bassinet, who many of his colleagues, is a self-made man, and began life as a journeyman mason. In that capacity he was employed to renovate the sculptural facade of the Luxembourg palace, when the architect, noting his skill and industry, said to him by way of encouragement: "Why, you couldn't be making a better job of it if it were your own house." The young workman smiled, and is said to have answered: "One never knows what the future may bring forth." He had at the time no political aspirations, but all the same he now sits as senator in the building he helped to adorn.

## A Young Executive.

Earl Beauchamp is one of the youngest men who have in recent years been appointed to a colonial governorship. He is not quite 27 years of age.

## Ever Notice It?

The stars on the United States college are six-pointed, while the United States flag carries five-pointed stars.

## THE LAND OF OPHIR.

There Is Evidence That It Was What Is Now Called Monomotapa, Africa.

The Monomotapa region, in Rhodesia, is the ancient land of Ophir. The gold mines of the ancients are now rediscovered and the gold ingot molds rediscovered in Rhodesia are identical with the tin ingot molds used by the Phoenicians in Cornwall. It is believed, says the Matabele Times, that the Phoenicians worked the South African mines 2000 B. C. Scripture tells us how Hiram, the Phoenician king, brought enormous quantities of gold, ivory and slaves for King Solomon, and where could all these have been discovered together, and in such large quantities as described in holy writ, if not in this portion of southeast Africa? Job's references to "gold dust" locate the source of Solomon's wealth in the parts, and certainly neither the "ivory" nor the "slaves" nor the "apes" of Bible history came from Africa, as is well known, has ever been credited in history as the ivory, slave and ape-producing country. Further, there is considerable doubt whether any other country, India included, could at that period have produced the quantity of gold mentioned in Chronicles and Kings. Scattered throughout the country are colossal ruins of fortresses, temples of distinctly Phoenician origin, identical with the ruins now seen in the land of the Phoenicians and built by the same race as erected Stonehenge on Salisbury plain and later built the rounded towers of Ireland. Here is the herringbone style of building, as in Arabia, Sardinia and the British Isles. There, too, are the gigantic monoliths, cloven stones and stone circles, with altars and sacred inclosures.

## FORTUNE IN TAPESTRIES.

The Splendid Collection Claimed by a Titled Organ Grinder in London.

Viscount Hinton, the scion of English nobility who has been earning a modest livelihood by grinding an organ in the streets of London, claims not only the title and estates of Earl Polet, but the furniture and ornaments in the great halls at Hinton St. George, says London Mail.

These include one of the finest private collections of tapestry in the world—tapestries bearing the design of Paul Veronese and other great masters, which are renowned for their beauty and value throughout the world of art.

There are 17 of these splendid tapestries at Hinton St. George. They are all of the renaissance period and were made about 1570. Some of them have the Foullet arms woven into the fabric. As many of these splendid possessions of the Foullets are as much as 20 feet in length, it may be readily understood that they occupy a great space in the halls.

These tapestries are valued at £1,000 each. That is their average price. Connoisseurs assert that several tapestries in the collection are worth £3,000 to £4,000 each. They are all in splendid condition, and if Viscount Hinton gets them they will constitute perhaps his most unique possession.

## SOME BIG FEES.

European Physicians Sometimes Obtain Fortunes for a Single Operation.

Several European physicians have made fortunes by single operations. Dr. Thomas Dimsdale, a Hertfordshire specialist, who was summoned to St. Petersburg in 1752 to treat the Empress Catherine II., received \$60,000 and a pension of \$2,500 a year. A certain Dr. Butler, who had obtained a world-wide reputation for his operations in lithotomy, received a lakh of rupees (then worth \$50,000) from each of six Indian rajahs for releasing them from their pains. The late czar of Russia paid Prof. Zacherine, a noted specialist of Moscow, \$75,000 for two days' attendance. Dr. Gale, of Bristol, received a check for \$250,000 for curing a certain prominent nobleman of a diseased knee. Dr. Gale Yowski, who traveled all the way to Teheran to attend the son of the late shah, received \$35,000 and his expenses. Sir William Jenner received a baronetcy and \$50,000 for four weeks' attendance at the bedside of the prince of Wales. Sir Morell Mackenzie received \$100,000 for attending Emperor Frederick. Perhaps the most extravagant fee of all, however, is that of an English rajah surgeon, who charged an Indian rajah \$50,000 for one prescription in a simple case of rheumatism.

## Belligerent Crabs.

The most savage specimen of the crab species is found in Japan, seeming to dream of nothing but fighting, to delight in nothing half so much. The minute he spies another of his kind he scrapes his claws together in rage, challenging him to the combat. Not a moment is wasted in preliminaries, but at it they go, hammer and tongs. It sounds like two rocks grinding against one another as their claws rattle against the hard shells. The sand flies as the warriors push each other hither and thither until at last one of them stretches himself out in the sun, tired to death. But he does not beg for mercy or attempt to run away, only feebly rubbing his claws together in defiance of his foe. That foe comes closer, and with his claws trembling with joy at his victory the conqueror catches hold of one claw of the vanquished crab, twists it until it comes off and bears away the palpitating limb as a trophy of his prowess. Such is a battle between warrior crabs.

## Gave Up the Job.

The Swedish company which was going to raise the sunken Spanish warships at Santiago has given up the task. Those Swedes will know better another time than to undertake what Americans can't do.

## WHEN A WOMAN FEELS OLD.

It's When Her Growing Grandson First Pays Her Fare on the Cars.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith met on an Illinois Central suburban train, home-bound from a morning of shopping. Mrs. Jones is 35 and a mother; Mrs. Smith 65 and a grandmother, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"My dear Mrs. Smith," said Mrs. Jones, "how well you are looking. I declare, you are the youngest-looking woman for your age I know. It seems that you have taken off several years every time I meet you. Have you discovered the magic fountain?"

"My dear," replied Mrs. Smith, "you mean well and I'm obliged to you, but I feel an old, old woman to-day."

"Why do you emphasize to-day?"

"Well, it's this way: I started to come down town this morning feeling as gay as a girl of 20. At the station I met my grandson. He's only 13, but he's as big as some men. I suppose the sight of him should have sobered me and made me realize what a landmark I am, but it didn't. And I kept on feeling young and frisky until the conductor came along."

"What on earth did the conductor have to do with it?"

"Why, that boy pulled out his commutation ticket, handed it to the conductor, and said, as a matter of course: 'Two.' Goodness knows I felt old enough when my eldest son paid my fare for the first time, but when a woman gets so aged that her grandson pays her fare she's ancient, sure enough."

**BANKS HAVE USE FOR MONEY.**

Way in Which Big Financial Institutions Manage to Pay Dividends to Shareholders.

Many people wonder how banks use all the money deposited in them and how they manage to pay interest thereon and yet come out at the end of the year with a big profit on the business, says the New York Telegram.

What they do is trade with the money. To the depositor they pay between one and two per cent, but the money they lend brings them in three, five, six, seven, and even eight per cent.

For instance, they give loans on all sorts of securities, such as railway debentures, government stock, public company shares, dock warrants, bills of lading, etc.

They also lend money on the security of houses and land, but not to a great extent, as repayments are slow.

When a couple of substantial business men or farmers or professional men back a bill the bank often lends without any security at all; but now and again they have heavy and ruinous losses on these loans.

All banks, however, have large sums of money constantly lying idle, for they must keep sufficient cash at the various branches to pay checks, and even to be more or less prepared for panics. Still, the difference between the one or two per cent they pay and the three or four per cent they receive on millions of dollars leaves them an immense profit on the year's business.

## THE CUBAN GOLD MYTH.

There Is Nothing on the Island Which May Be Dignified by the Name Mine.

If we listen to the voice of the charmer or go to the books on Cuba for our information we shall find that the mineral resources of this island include gold, silver, mercury, lead, antimony, copper, chrome, iron, manganese, pitch, bitumen and even coal; but when we come to look for practical metallic results commensurate with these varied mineral resources we shall be disappointed, says the Engineering Magazine.

The gold fiction is the most time honored, for the original Spanish settlers expected to find rich gold mines in Cuba. According to their historian much gold was taken from this island at the beginning of the conquest, but it seems probable that most of this was taken from the chiefs or caciques of the Indians and very little from the ground. El Viagero Universal, Madrid, 1797, says: "Some of this metal (gold) is still found at Holguin." Whenever the existence of gold in Cuba is discussed this "mine" at Holguin is invariably brought forward. It is true that some work has been done at this point and a little gold has been extracted, but there has never been any systematic exploration, and there is nothing there which may be dignified with the name of a mine.

**Sheep-Shearing by Machinery.**

The sheep-shearing experiment that is being tried in Sycamore, Ill., is proving successful, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A gasoline engine of four horse-power runs ten clippers, which shear on an average 1,000 sheep a day. One of the advantages of the experiment is that about half a pound more wool is realized from each sheep. The test will be given to 15,000 sheep. The sheep are sheared, the wool tied and packed in large sacks holding several hundred pounds each and ready for shipment at once. The success met with in this experiment will revolutionize the sheep-shearing business.

**New York's Police.**

The New York police department on March 1 had a total membership of 7,264 officers and men, of whom 91 were in the bicycle squad, 89 in the tenement house squad, 164 were detectives, 83 were in the sanitary corps, and nine were detailed for service in the house of detention. There were also 38 police matrons.

**Work on Siberian Railway.**

It is expected that the Siberian railway will be completed to Irkutsk in February, 1900.

## ADDS PI TO HIS LUNCH.

The Tardy Suburbanite's Mortifying Struggle with the Restless Paper Parcel.

The man in the suburbs had his lunch neatly tied in a square paper parcel which did not look its function. He started from the house in orderly precision, says the Chicago Chronicle, but had barely turned the corner when he stubbed his toe and dropped the unsuspicious bundle to the sidewalk, splitting the yellow paper and depositing sandwiches and cake on the ground. Then the train whistle sounded its warning note, and in despair the tortured suburbanite crammed cake and bread promiscuously into his pockets and started on a run for the station. He caught the last platform of the last car and hurriedly sank into a seat. When the conductor asked for his ticket he managed to extract the small paste-board without showing the contents of one pocket, but tugging deep into the other for his handkerchief to wipe his heated brow, out flew crumby bread and stringy ham and cake that looked as if the frosting had been nibbled by mice. The passengers smiled. They could not have been human and done otherwise. But the man made no allowances for uncontrollable risibilities. He glared at the offending men and women, savagely thrust back the bread and battered cake into his pocket and enveloped his burning countenance in the cooling pages of the morning paper. But there was a look of flint in his eye that spoke the finish of the home-cooked luncheon.

## THE SWEEPER TEAM.

A Picturesque Spectacle That Is Still to Be Seen on City Horse Car Lines.

The sweeper team, always the pride of the car stable, is disappearing rapidly now before the power sweeper of the electric and cable roads; but when, on occasion, it does appear on the few remaining horse-equipped lines of the city, it is made up in the same fine style as ever. When the sweeper team finally goes for good it will trot away in good form and flying colors, says the New York Sun.

Thus there was seen the other day on a city street car track over which horse cars are still running a sweeper team of eight white horses in perfectly matched pairs and all good-sized, the wheel pair big horses and the other pairs tapering uniformly to the leaders, but not running down very much, just enough to give the big team form and style. The harness of every set of harness were painted red, not a glaring red nor a muddy dark red—it was more pinkish and transparent—and this narrow band of bright color running around the black collar of each white horse looked neither gaudy nor out of place; it gave the outfit just the proper touch of jauntness.

The horses were all good steppers and they moved with a proper pride; the big team was of course well driven. It was not perhaps the greatest team ever was, but it was something uncommon alike.

## SIGNAL SERVICE.

As Operated by the Captain and His Bride When They Were Separated.

The captain had not been long married when he was ordered into camp. The long-expected call had come at last. To be sure, the camp was in plain sight of the captain's residence, which was some mitigation of the hardship, but then it was still a separation, and to lighten their terrible condition it was arranged that the bereaved husband and wife should signal to each other often with handkerchiefs, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was on the second day that the young wife was seated on the porch reading.

"Tell me, Jane," she said, "is Arthur still signaling?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the maid. "Then keep waving your handkerchief. I want to finish this novel!"

At the same moment, in camp, an officer from an adjoining company stepped up to the captain.

"I say, old man," he asked, "why do you keep that man out there all day waving a handkerchief?"

"Oh, it's merely a bit of signal code practice for him," he answered. "Say, I've got some good stuff inside."

**The Length of Human Life.**

According to M. I. Hall Schooling, of Brussels, says Cosmos, there is an old rule for finding the length of a man's life if the present age lies between 12 and 86 years. This is the rule: Subtract the present age from 86 and divide the remainder by 2; the result will give the number of years you have yet to live. This old rule was discovered by the mathematician De Moivre, who emigrated to England from France in 1865 and became a member of the Royal society. The curves given by Mr. Schooling are interesting to examine. A first diagram shows the chance that every man has of living one year longer than his present age. At birth this chance is 5 to 1; at 5 years, 19 to 1; at 10, 819 to 1; at 15, 347; at 20, 207; at 25, 156; at 30, 120; at 35, 97; at 40, 78, etc. Mr. Schooling affirms from his calculations that of 1,000 individuals of 40 years, 599 will live to be 70, 120 to 80 years and 17 to 90; while of 1,000 nonagenarians, 4 will reach their hundredth year. We may add that for men of 65, the average expectation of life is 10-1-3 years.

**Soldiers of France and Germany.**

Twenty-five years ago France was able to put as many soldiers in the field as Germany. To-day it falls short by about 1,000,000 men.

**Postal Cards.**

More than 2,000 different kinds of postal cards have been issued during the last 25 years.

## TEST COMPRESSED AIR MOTOR.

Trips Made Without the Slightest Jar or Shock to the Passengers.

A compressed air motor, designed to be used on the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth street cross-town lines, was tested at New York the other day. A car laden with invited guests was run from the compressor house at Twenty-third street and Eleventh avenue over the Twenty-third street line to East river and back again, working without a smooth and easy movement. Incident to the absence of a jerking start or jarring stop the car was superior to those run by cable or electricity. The motorman cannot knock passengers about except dashing around curves at full speed. The new cars will have a speed of 12 miles an hour. A car can be run on a single charge about 16 miles. In two minutes it can be recharged. Each car weighs about 17,000 pounds, or 3,000 more than an electric car of the same size. The heating and other mechanisms work automatically. The motorman has nothing to do but run his car.

## NOVEL IDEA IN INSURANCE.

Company Organized in San Francisco to Secure Men in Case of Loss of Position.

A novel idea in insurance, conceived by George C. Platt, of San Francisco, is about to be put to a practical test. The proposed insurance is against unavoidable loss of employment, the policy holder being paid three-quarters of the amount of his salary for six months, should that time be required in which to find a new position. In case the premium holder having lost his place should be offered one on trial at a less amount than his former salary, the difference will be made up by the company.

That the scheme is not a visionary one is shown by the fact that among the stockholders of the new company are some of the most prominent citizens of the state, including P. N. Lillenthal, Louis Sloss, Jr., M. H. Hecht, E. W. Van Sickle, William L. Gerstle, Charles R. Bishop, C. H. Crocker and N. D. Ridout. The company has the authorization of the state insurance commissioner to do business in California.

## FAIR AT VIENNA.

Opportunity of American Manufacturers to Display Agricultural Machinery.

The United States department of agriculture has received notice that an international agricultural machinery fair will be held in Vienna from May 29 to 29, 1899, in connection with an exhibition of breeding and domestic animals and industrial and racing horses. There will be 12 departments of exhibits. These will consist of machines and implements relating to agriculture, forestry, fruits and wines, horses, dairying, fisheries, bees, preparing meats, agriculture and forestry.

All new and novel machines and appliances entered for competition must be received and set up not later than May 12.

Free entry will be granted to exhibitors in this country for the return of their goods sent to the fair and not sold.

## SHILLING TO KISS THE QUEEN.

Death of a Woman Who Once Saluted Victoria When the Latter Was a Baby.

The death is announced in Essex of an old woman whose sole title to fame is that she once kissed the queen for a shilling. Instead of receiving the shilling, she paid it.

It happened a long time ago. A school girl met the baby, Victoria, but with her nurse, and offered a shilling for permission to kiss her. The nurse made about £2 by the transaction.

The duke of Kent (her majesty's father) reprimanded her, and said that in future she must never take less than a guinea per kiss. In honor of the event the schoolgirls formed themselves into the Society of the Queen's Kiss, and sent in fulsome addresses from time to time. The old woman in Essex was the last survivor.

## CANNON IN ALGER'S OFFICE.

The Secretary of War Has a Queer Old Spanish Gun as a Souvenir of War.

Secretary Alger has a souvenir in his office in the shape of a Spanish cannon, which was taken from the quarters of the Spanish commandant at Fort Elias, Mariel, Cuba, last December. It is a queer-looking cast iron gun of ancient manufacture, and was presented to Maj. Hopkins, the secretary's military aid, by Col. Seyburn, of the Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers.

It is about two feet long, with a one-inch bore, and weighs about 100 pounds. It is old and rusty, and like nearly all firearms captured from the Spanish, is worthless except as a souvenir.

**Inventors Thrive in New England.**

According to some recent discoveries in the patent office the people of Massachusetts are the most ingenious in the United States, while the people of New York are a close second. The people of the southern states are far behind those of the north in inventive genius, and the least ingenuity is found in South Carolina.

## Stations in London.

There are 256 railway stations within a six-mile radius of St. Paul's cathedral, London, while within a 12-mile radius there are nearly 400.

## Always Eats Alone.

The pope takes his meals alone, according to time-honored tradition.

## THE GIRLS LAUGHED.

Mean Joke Played on Two Students at Northwestern University.

Placed in a Ludicrous Light When They Go to Call on Two of the Co-Eds—The Jokers in Danger.

Al Johnson, Northwestern's little shortstop, spends his spare moments playing practical jokes on his student friends, and because of one of his numerous pranks he is going to recitations by way of alleys and side streets.

Sunday afternoon G. O. Deitz and H. Shraudenbach, members of last season's football team, approached Johnson with troubled faces, and said they had made engagements with two college cottage girls for church that evening, but, never having called at the sacred building in which the fair "co-eds" reside, they did not know the exact formula necessary to obtain entrance. Johnson saw a chance for a joke, and took advantage of it.

"Well, boys," he said, "just go to the cottage, ring the bell, and wait until the maid answers; then enter without speaking; don't remove your hats until you have passed into the inner hall, or the maid will think you are green. Turn into the room on the right, which is the library, and you'll find a blackboard on the east wall, write the names of the young ladies you want to see on the board, placing your own name underneath; then sit down and wait; the man will come in, read the names, and go for your ladies."

The unsuspecting pigskin warriors followed directions to the letter, but instead of the maid's entering to obtain the young ladies' names large crowds of girls began to walk back and forth before the library door, looking at the two innocents and carrying on whispered conversations. The lads became uneasy, after about a half hour's waiting, and resolved to make some move that would give them a clear understanding of the situation. Just as they were about to ring for the maid a young lady with whom Deitz was acquainted passed the door, and was hailed by him. He explained the situation to her, and after a good laugh at their expense, the young lady explained that they were the object of a joke. The maid was called, the young ladies summoned, and the two couples left the cottage amid shrieks of laughter from the amused onlookers.

Deitz and Shraudenbach are still looking for Johnson, and each carries a club, vowing to administer a blow for every minute of agony they suffered because of the trick.

## BAN LIFTED AT LAST.

Massachusetts Legislature Will Revoke Roger Williams' Sentence.

In the Massachusetts house of representatives Mr. Davis, of Cambridge, has stirred up the dry bones of history by presenting the petition of Rev. Cephas B. Crane and a number of other Baptist ministers for the passage of a resolution to provide for the revocation of the sentence of expulsion of Roger Williams passed by the general court of Massachusetts Bay in 1635.

The petition is dated at Cambridge December 21, 1898, and recites that: "Whereas, Roger Williams' doctrine of religious liberty, for advocating which he was banished, has become the fundamental sentiment of Christendom, therefore the sentence of banishment should be revoked; and

The petition will go through the usual course and become a law, and then Roger Williams may return to this colony, in spirit at least, without fear of penalties.

## SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS.

Merchants and Manufacturers of United States Not Trying Very Hard to Capture Them.

A letter just received by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department at Washington states that American merchants and manufacturers are not making the effort to extend their trade in South America that those of other countries are making. Imports into the Argentine Republic from Germany increased from 8,048,000 pesos in 1886 to 13,895,000 in 1896; those from Italy increased from 4,647,000 pesos in 1886 to 11,395,000 in 1896; from the United Kingdom, from 33,432,000 in 1886 to 44,730,000 in 1896, while those from the United States, which in 1886 were 7,673,000, were in 1896 11,210,000 out of a total importation in 1896 of 122,164,000 pesos in value. An examination of our own export figures by countries shows that our exports to Argentina, which in 1889 were 89,293,856, were in 1898 86,429,070.

## WILL HAVE TRIPLE SCREWS.

New Armored Cruisers to Be Thus Equipped—Thought Advised by European Critics.

Rear Admiral Melville will shortly submit to the board of construction a proposition for fitting the proposed armored cruisers with triple screws, and it is believed that the suggestion will be adopted promptly. Plans are being prepared for the other machinery of these cruisers. They follow those of the Minneapolis and Columbia.

Considerable criticism has been aroused abroad over the suggestion to supply the three armored cruisers with triple screws, the English and German constructors being opposed to this method of propulsion. Our experts, however, seem to think that the Minneapolis and Columbia are good patterns to follow, in their triple screw feature, at least.

## L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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