

SHINES HIS SHOES' SOLES.

The Peculiar Notion of a Bootblack's Customer and the Theory of it.

"There goes a man that got his money's worth," exclaimed the tar-faced bootblack as he bit his nickel before putting it in his pocket...

The bootblack folded up his rags and seated himself on his stand. The man spoke of one of those individuals with iron-gray hair and black, well-brushed clothing...

"What do you think of that?" He ain't satisfied to see himself in the tops of his shoes, but he wants the bottoms the same way. "Course, we can do it all right, specially under the insteps, but it goes kind of funny."

"What do you suppose he does it for?" asked a man on the next box. "Cause he's proud," came the answer, "and 'cause he's lazy and don't do nothing but sit around all day with his feet in a window. He's a boarder at a hotel, and he ain't got no business that I can tell. All the time he's sitting in a chair with his feet on a window sill and of course everybody that goes by sees his feet. I s'pose it's just a habit, sitting with his feet up, and in order to be on the square he has just the bottoms shined so's the people that see the shoes instead of his collar will know he's neat."

"Any how," he added, after a pause, "I guess we can't kick on a little extra work on him. He has his shoes shined twice and three times a day, when they don't need it only on the bottom, so I guess we get even."

OCEAN DRIFT.

Like Smaller Boles of Water It Is Uncertain and Moves Here and There.

Siberian rivers wash down the timber which floods have uprooted from their banks. Carried out into the Atlantic ocean, this timber is drifted southward along the east coast of Greenland. As it approaches Cape Farewell it is caught by a branch of the Gulf stream flowing northwest and stranded on the west coast of that ice-bound region. It is treasure trove to the Eskimo, for it is the only wood to be found in his treeless land. Thus the Eskimo sends no fleet of steamers to fetch his timber from afar; the ocean lands on his shores and charges him no freight. By a united system of river and ocean currents he obtains the growth of temperate lands. And the ocean does yet more for the Greenlander. The seal is to the Greenlander what the reindeer is to the Laplander and the palm tree to the inhabitants of the tropics. And it is on the drifting ice floes that the seal comes to his shores and supplies him with most of the necessities of life. So also the kindly ocean lends a rich load of driftwood on the bleak shores of Nova Zembla, says Gentleman's Magazine.

In certain parts of Spitzbergen, again, the beach is covered with enormous masses of driftwood. Searching among these, one of the explorers in Nordenskiöld's party found a well-preserved seed of a West Indian plant (Euradia gigalobium). Seams of coal and impressions of leaves have also been found in the same locality. In the far future these masses of driftwood may also become coal.

A Dashful Chicago Youth's Explanation of a Sudden Assumption of a Seat.

He is an extremely diffident fellow, this South side youth, but is also armored of a fair maiden. She likes him right back and is not averse to giving him help in emergencies. But she finds it a difficult matter to get her admirer to respond to the calls of society, for he sinks into a condition of too many feet and hands when in the whirl of a Chicago Chronicle.

Not long ago, when the chill winds had reduced the previously deposited snow into glaring ice, they set forth to walk to a nearby home to engage in the attractions of progressive euchre and chocolates. He was very tender and solicitous lest she tumble, slip and fall upon the icy sidewalk. Not being endowed with the certainty of footing of the patient burr himself, fate overtook him and he moted the earth with a crash heard blocks away.

Thereupon a look of intense anguish sped over his face, for his spine seemed shortened. The "girlie" was in tears of pity. She clasped her hands and loved him for his woes.

"Oh, Charlie," she murmured, brokenly, "does it hurt?" "No," he gasped, with a sickly grin. "Of course not. You see, I always sit down that way."

Now she loves him for his courage and ability to tell a fil to extricate himself from a painful and unpleasant position.

"Corpses Coins," are treasured in the north of England. They are the coins that have lain over the eyes of their dead. By this means infection has been spread, but superstition causes the custom to continue. A poor collier or peasant would never think of doing anything important unless he has on his person coins that have been upon the eyes of his dead relatives.

Grave Robbery a Capital Crime. Robbing graves is a crime under Chinese law for which the thief may be justly killed on the spot by anyone finding him out.

LOST SILVER MINE.

Legends of the Unsuccessful Search for Hidden Treasures.

Organized Movement to Try and Locate It—Headed by a Descendant of One Who Had Seen It.

The report that Jules La Chance, of Kaskaskia, Ill., a descendant of one of the oldest French families in the Mississippi valley, is at the head of an organized movement to locate a lost silver mine supposed to have been worked by the Kaskaskia Indians, has revived many of the old traditions of hidden treasures which are connected with the early history of Illinois. According to the tradition that has come down to Mr. La Chance, the early French pioneers who settled in the Kaskaskia valley found a tribe of Indians, a notable feature of whose dress was a profusion of silver ornaments, and it is asserted that the red men had mined the white metal somewhere in the Kaskaskia bottom.

After the close of the revolutionary war one Pierre La Chance and two other soldiers set out to find the mine. They were said to have reached it, but on returning home were ambushed by Indians. His two companions were killed, and La Chance, badly wounded, was left for dead. He made his way back to the old village, and before he died left a chart showing the route he had taken, which is supposed to be the one now in the possession of Jules La Chance.

Among the stories about this mine that have been handed down is one that has a similar attempt was made by a priest, who, on gaining the confidence of the Indians, was led to it blindfolded. On the way he dropped the beads of his rosary one by one to form a trail. He is said to have stood in a large underground chamber, the walls and floor of which were of gleaming silver ore, and, being again blindfolded, was led back to the village. On reaching home one of his guides stepped forward and handed him a handful of beads, the Indian having picked them up as he let them drop. Mr. La Chance is at present said to be exploring the rock-ribbed cliffs along the Okaw river in the vicinity of Baldwin.

LAST OF THE YAQUI.

Parito, Who Fought Spain in 1810, Passed Away in California—Was 108 Years Old.

Parito, believed to be the last Yaqui Indian in California, is dead at Salina, Cal. He was 108 years old, according to the record kept in pioneer days. Parito fought with his tribe in Mexico against the Spanish in 1810, when the Mexicans rebelled against the domination of the dons. He took part in the Yaqui rebellion of 1826, and in 1827 came to California.

Parito suffered a stroke of paralysis when in his one hundredth year, and two additional strokes last week were the forerunners of the end, which was one of terrible suffering for the poor old man, who, in his last days, was carried back to his youth, and the battles of nearly a century ago were re-fought in his feeble mind.

A COMPARISON.

Quantity of American Goods Hauled by Canadian Railroads During Last Two Years.

A statement has been prepared at the treasury department which shows that during the calendar year 1898 the number of cars loaded with goods shipped through the United States from one point in Canada to another was 10,066, the contents of which weighed 209,000 tons. The records of the department show that during the calendar year 1897 (the figures for 1898 not being available) the number of cars loaded with American goods shipped through Canada to another was 490,269, the contents of which weighed 5,637,173 tons. It thus appears that the quantity of American goods hauled by Canadian roads was about 27 times greater than the quantity of Canadian goods hauled by American roads.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The Town of Wurzburg, Bavaria, to Care for Teeth of Poor Pupils Free of Cost.

The city council of Wurzburg, Bavaria, the seat of a university, has just taken action, which Commercial Agent Stern at Bamberg says is worthy of imitation in the United States. In accordance with this action the teeth of the poor pupils of the public schools of Wurzburg are to be examined and cared for free of cost, provided the parents give their consent. The commercial agent says it is also intended to treat diseases of the ear and throat in a like manner, should the teeth experiment prove successful.

Code Books on Warships.

All code books carried on warships have leaded backs, to make them sink if lost overboard. The letters in the book, moreover, are printed with a peculiar ink, which fades away when it comes in contact with the water. To make things still more safe, the letters are changed every few months by the navy department. Even their vessel's official code is changed.

A Great Meteorite.

What is known as the Bruce meteorite is now on its way to the British museum from Australia. It is said to weigh no less than four tons.

AN OLD TREASURY NOTE.

Issued in 1815 to Pay Arrears of War Debt of 1812 Taken Up in New York.

A certain \$10 treasury note of the series of 1815, which was lately forwarded to the treasury department by the Fourth national bank some time ago, is to be paid. The note was received at the bank about a month ago from the First National Bank of Westfield, Mass. How it came into the possession of that institution is not known here, says the New York Sun.

The note was taken to the treasury and returned, as the officials there had no way of proving its genuineness, nor any available funds to cash it. On December 12 the note was sent to Washington, where after various inspections, references and conferences it has been identified with others of the same issue. The issue was authorized on February 24, 1815, to pay arrears in the expenses of the war of 1812. It was for \$25,000,000 originally, and the act allowed the reissuance of notes or their conversion into bonds. Of this amount \$8,362,394 was actually issued, and \$7,182,740 reissued. The notes were redeemable in nine years or convertible into government bonds. When the notes themselves were for amounts greater than \$100 they bore interest, but for less amounts were payable to bearer and did not draw interest until converted. Nearly all the issue was soon retired, and the last note received at the treasury prior to the one now in hand was presented in 1842.

The redemption of the note will be chargeable to the public debt matured prior to 1851. The note is held to be good for its face value, because no date of maturity is mentioned on it. Some of the notes of the same issue have been declared worthless, it is said, because they were not properly stamped and signed.

SHOES FOR THE BOY.

The Boy's Father Now Spared the Trouble of Remembering What Size He Wears.

"The boy," said the youngster's father, according to the New York Sun, "goes through a pair of shoes in two weeks; they will stand resoling once; so I have occasion to communicate with the store where I buy his shoes twice a month; 12 times a year to buy new shoes, and 12 times to carry a pair to be repaired."

"My memory is not the best ever given, and I couldn't always remember what size shoes the boy wore; so I'd have to ask his mother when I went to order a pair, but now I don't have any more trouble of that sort. I've had my name put down on the list that is kept by the salesman in charge of the department of boy's shoes where I go."

"It has the names of hundreds of boys on his list, with the name and address of the parents, and nobody ever has to bother to remember the size shoes worn by any of those boys—they're all down on the list. The boy's foot is fitted right to start with, and the size is put down with his name, and there's nothing more to do about that until his foot has grown so that it needs to be refitted. All that's necessary to do in ordinary shoes for any of them is to say send a pair of shoes for William, or John, or James, or Charles, as the case may be, not even specifying the kind unless shoes differ from those ordinarily worn at home; and the same guidelines also in the purchase of overshoes and other footwear."

NOTES ABOUT MANKIND.

Where Men Are Taller or Heavier Than Others—Travels of the Blood.

The average weight of a man in the latitude of New York is 140 pounds, of a woman 125. The average height of Americans has been about five feet seven inches for men, five feet four for women. The average has unquestionably been lowered by immigration of small races, like the Italian.

In Kentucky and Vermont and in Minnesota, where most immigrants are Scandinavians, the average height of a man is an inch or so greater. Lunatics are smaller than sane people, and are seldom fat. On the other hand, centenarians are also generally small-boned and lean.

The blood completes its circuit through the body in 22 seconds, and in three minutes every drop passes through the heart and lungs and is re-vitalized. Figure this out. A drop of blood will travel 61,320 miles a year. In 34 years a blood corpuscle would travel 5,150,808 miles.

For that matter, a reasonably active man walks about 297,000 miles—more than ten times the earth's circumference—in 84 years, just trotting about his house and office. The average weight of a man's brain is three pounds eight ounces; of a woman's slightly less, but, of course—

A Learned Working Baker.

A working baker has just convinced the savants of Paris that there is no royal road to learning. He has been awarded a diploma of the Ecole du Louvre for a successful thesis on the book of Daniel. It fell to M. Ledrain, professor of the Ecole de Louvre, and M. Oppert, member of the institute, to examine the thesis, and they and others had to confess that the baker's knowledge of Hebrew was profound and accurate. So brilliant, indeed, is the thesis that an effort will be made to interest the state in its publication. M. Galle, the name of this scholar in humble life, has ceased to make rolls. He has become a corrector for the Imprimerie Nationale, and it is expected that he will save even the most learned from making blunders in their books.

Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 21 mars 1899.

COMPTON D'EGANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans. SUR PLACE.

Table of market prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and other goods.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

Bulletin Commercial.

Mardi, 21 mars 1899.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans. SUR PLACE.

Table of market prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and other goods.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Mardi, 21 mars 1899.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans. SUR PLACE.

Table of market prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and other goods.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Mardi, 21 mars 1899.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans. SUR PLACE.

Table of market prices for various commodities like flour, sugar, and other goods.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.

BOURSE DE NEW-YORK.

Table of stock market prices for various companies and indices.