He-"You'd never talk as insulting-By to the maid as you do to me." She -"Of course I wouldn't. Maids are difficult to replace."-Cleveland Plain

Tipple-"I haven't much faith in a girl who is always fishing for compliments." Sibyl-"No; like all anglers, she is sure to lie about what she caught."- Town and Country.

Joakley-"Queer thing about that Rall man over there. All his intimate Triends call him 'Short.' " Coakley-"Just because he's so tall, ch?" Joak-Rey-"No. because that's his name."-Philadelphia Press.

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher to a small pupil in the grammar class, "you may compare the word 'sick." Johnny hesitated for a moment, then blurted out: "Sick, sicker, dead."-Glasgow Evening Times.

"I have not seen your husband out lately," remarked the trapeze performer. "No," returned the wife of the lion tamer, "he is busy writing book entitled 'Wild Animals I Thought I Knew." -St. Louis Re-

"You are the apple of my eye," declared the Fortune Hunter to the Wise Heiress. "I think," mused the Wise Heiress, "that I will keep my eye peeled, nevertheless." Naturally, this evidence of astuteness on her mart thrilled him to the come .- Bal-Limore American.

"My son," said the old lawyer with the impressive dignity which he had mlways found more effective in a justice's court than elsewhere, "there are times 'when what people think you know will help you farther along the road to success than what you do know."—Indianapolis News.

#### PUNCTUALITY WON.

An Insurance Agent Who Stuck to His Man and Got Him on the List.

A life insurance agent who resides In this place deserves great credit not only for the energy and persistence with which he pushes his business, but for his punctuality in keeping engagements. He had been after a man who resides in Anita for the past two years. and had received some encouragement. He called one day lately and when the man saw the insurance agent approaching he ran and hid. But the insurance agent had caught a glimpse of his fleeting form and was not to be foiled. He finally smoked his man out and teld him he had come to talk insurance, says the Punxsutawney Spirit. "I am busy to-day," said the man

"Call again when I have more time." time, and I'll be there."

"You may call next Friday morning at three o'clock." "I will be on time."

"He is."

When the appointed day arrived our indefatigable insurance man arose at 1:30 o'clock, and walked to Anita, a distance of nearly five miles, arriving there at 2:55. He sat down on the porch and waited until precisely three

o'clock, then rang the doorbell. "What is wanted?" inquired a female woice from an upstairs window. - "In Mr. Jones at home?"

"Tell him to come down right away. I have some very important business

Mr. Jones hustled downstairs in his mightshirt, and there was the life inworance agent! "I have called." he began, "as you re-

Jones was somewhat astonished and bewildered, but realizing that he was up against it. said: "Such punctuality deserves to be re-

quested, to talk life insurance."

warded. I surrender." And he gave him his application for a

THE MEXICAN COYOTE MINER.

### A Kind of Prospector Who Is Ever on the Alert for Some One

to Take In. Having your traveling outfit for a Mexican prospecting tour, the next question is, where are you going? You will probably, long ere-you feel yourwelf prepared to start, have been accosted by numerous individuals who have mines more or less distant. The zirst proposition of one of these Mexican prospectors is, usually, that you grub-stake him; failing that, that you go with him and look at the mine, failing that, that you loan him two do lars, says Engineering Magazine. Never grub-stake a Mexican. If you give it to him in cash he will spend it on a glarilous drunk before he leaves town; if you give him provisions, he will take them out to the mine- if there is one; if not, to any suitable point, and assemble his friends and relatives and proseeed on a protracted picnic. If there be any of the assembly who do not feel themselves up to the mark as vocalists sor dancers, they may go out and dig for an hour or so occasionally; but, on the whole, there will be very little work done for the amount of grub eaten. Never let one of these "coyote" miners undertake to pilot you to his mine, or anywhere else. He will have a number of ranchers of his own feather along the route of travel with whom he has a definite understanding. He will pilot you to them for entertainment, and they will charge you outrageous prices. for most villainous accommodations, In return for this favor, the rancher "keeps the coyote whenever his wanderfings bring him that way. Never ban money to one of those copotes; it will mot even have the effect of getting rid of him-he will come back to borr sw more as long as he thinks there is a

#### GETS HIS REVENGE.

Jilted Lover Mails Limburger to Post Office Where Girl Works. .

Smell Drives Her Out and Post Office Inspector Russ the Plot to Earth to the Chagrin and Woe of the Conspirator.

"The romance of a general delivery window, or the revenge of a jilted mail carrier," is the title under which a case recently under investigation by post office inspectors has become known throughout the department. A letter carrier in an Ohio post office was engaged to a young woman whose aspirations ran in the direction of a government office. The letter carrier had an aged mother to support, and it was his intention to save a sufficient sum of money to enable him to marry and keep those dependent upon him in comfort as well. Yielding to the persuasions of his lady love he went to the postmaster and recommended the young woman for a clerkship. In due course of time the girl was appointed to a place at the general delivery window. She was not in the place very long before she conceived an exaggerated idea of her own importance, and after a month or so she gave the mitten to the carrier. He took his dismissal with very bad grace and wanted to get even. A month elapsed. One day the girl appeared in the office of the postmaster.

"I can't work in that office," she said, tearfully. "It's dreadful. There is such a terrific-er-smell some-

where." The postmaster, impressed by the manner of the fair clerk, accompanied her to the little boxlike general delivery office.

"W-b-e-w," he said, with a longdrawn breath. "How long has this been around here?"

"It's been getting worse for the last week," responded the clerk. "I didn't want to say anything about it at first, but I'll have to go home if it, isn't taken away.'

"Something must be dead under the floor," said the postmaster, after due deliberation, and he ordered the boards removed and the space beneath searched. While the laborers were removing the case of pigeonholes which contained the mail it was knocked over and the contents scattered all over the floor.

"What are all these funny-looking little boxes?" asked the postmaster, who was directing the work.

When the boxes were examined they were found to be 26 in number and addressed to fictitious names and each containing a little square of limburger cheese. Inspectors ran to earth as the sender of the boxes the the general delivery girl. He frankly confessed to the intention of making his one-time flancee desert her post and lose favor with the chief, besides subjecting her to worry and annoyance.

## WANTS MORE BIRTHS.

French Parliamentary Commission to Device Means to Increase the Population.

Anxiety over the depopulation of France resulted in an interesting debate in the French senate the other day when Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, accepted, in the name of the government, a proposal for the nomination of an extra parliamentary commission to seek means of increasing the birth rate and diminishing mortality. The proposal was countersigned by 133 senators. Senator Bernard, in proposing the inquiry, compared the peopling of France with that of other nations throughout the nineteenth century. At the beginning of that century France had 26,000,000 inhabitants, Germany 15,000,000 inhabitants and England 12,000,000 inhabitants. Now France has 38,000,000 inhabitants, Germany 56,000,000 inhabitanta and England 41,000,000.

He combated the theory that in population quality is better than quantity. His remedies were the adoption of fiscal measures in favor of large families, and, above all, of legislation to check the terrible mortality among infancs. In the latter regard another speaker declared that it was well known that the baby farming system. in France resulted in the death of about 80 per cent. of the infants so

Death of the Oldest Printer. One of the oldest printers, if not the oldest, in the United States, both in p by of ago and years of consequive work, at the case, die! in Washington he other day. Henry Walker was his nam , and he was 97 years old. He commessed work in 1818, and was actively engaged at his trade until the eightles. He was employed upon a number of newspapers and upon all of the numerous publications devoted to a verbatim. report of the proceedings of congress. He was one of the organizers of the Columba Typographical society in 1827. at Exas a charter member of the Co-'amnia Typographicar anion, No. 101. He had been in the best of health until a so ath ago, when a fall resulted in paralysis.

Emperor's Gift to Sistened, The Berlin correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times ways that as a token of interest in the Germanie museum at Harvard university. Emperor William is having prepared for presentation to Barvard & and piece Certion of plaster casts. The asts will duplicate some of the finest German medieval stenework, such as the pracery in the choir of the Halber-

stodt eathidest.

#### DECAYS WORKMEN'S TEETH.

Injurious Effect of the Sulphuric Acid Fumes on Men Who Handle Storage Batteries.

Calculated to arouse wonder and perhaps excite the curiosity of the medical and dental professions were it generally known is the fact that the teeth of the men who handle the storage batteries of the Thirty-fourth atreet cross-town cars in New York rot from the effects of the acid fumes which arise from the batteries as they are charged, while apparently no other ill effects are felt. Twelve men work in the two pits at the powerhouse in West Forty-second street, in which the storage batetries from the cars are recharged and restored to the cars. Sulphuric acid and water form the proportions of these batteries, and when they are charged with an electric current they exhale clouds of vapor or fumes which are strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid. It is these fumes, the men say, which cause their teeth to decay so rapidly, even in such a short space of time as three months. Save for causing a soreness of the skin, the fumes apparently do them no other harm and have no effect on their lungs, though they cannot help but inhale the acid-charged fumes. Even the men who work over the pits on the outside show decaying teeth and say in that respect that it is just as bad to work over the pit as it is inside it.

## JEALOUS OF AMERICAN GIRL.

German Opera Singers Try to Make Massachusetts Young Lady Retire from the Country.

The royal opera is the latest German enterprise to protest against the "American peril." Resenting the hit recently made by Geraldine Farrar, an 18-year-old Massachusetts girl, which resulted in her securing a three years' contract, several jealous prima donnas, foreseeing the possibility of superannuation, are proceeding to make Miss Farrar's position among them un-

One middle-aged songstress, Margarita by name, announces that she will not sing on the same stage with "American upstarta." Miss Farrar is endeavoring to ignore her detractors, but as these jealous minded ladies have considerable influence, they may undermine her with the management.

The situation recalls the experience of Mrs. Webster-Powell last year. In spit of her successful debut and admitted ability that singer was subjected to such systematic persecution by her colleagues that she was forced into paying the management 12,000 marks (\$2,816) for the privilege of canceling her contract.

### NO SKYSCRAPER FOR LONDON.

The County Council Refuses to Lease

"The Anglo-American scheme for a big office building in London was a much-talked-of matter in that city.' It was thought from the manner in which the announcement was made and from the nature of the London Times editorial that the project was finally settled. But at the London county council the whole story was declared to be moonshine.

It apparently originated in the fact that an application was made for a large block of ground facing the Strand by an Anglo-American syndicate, but it was reufsed point blank. The officers of the county council say that they will not grant the lease of any such large block to any single individual or syndicate. They have not even seen the architectural drawings of the proposed block as described in the statement published by the Times. Frederick B. Esler, of New York, who is a prominent member of the syndicate, is understood to represent large American interests.

Vaccination Teas a Fad. "Vaccination teas" are among the latest novelties in social London. Invitations are sent out "To a five o'clock tea to meet Dr. ---." This idea has been started by women who believe in vaccination in order to impress ita value upon women generally, since of late years there has been a growing tendency among the upper classes to regard it as useless or even danger ius. When the party has assembled and been wound up to the requisite pitch of belief in the necessity of vaccination Dr. -- appears, the guests have their arms or feet and the operation is performed. A fortnight later they assemble again to compare notes, and vaccination marks. Smallpox is slowly but surely spreading, and if not stamped out before spring it must prove a serious damper upon the coronati in prospects.

Children Fight with Engle.

As Hegman Swisher, aged for was playing with his sisters, near Shorman. Pal, an enormous eagle pourced upon tacm, throwing the girls to the ground. The bird fastened his claws into one of the arms and the face of the younger girl and attempted to carry her off. Herman ran into the house, got a carving knife and returning slashed at the eagle's legs, nearly severing one of them. It released the girl and attacked the boy, badly lac rating him and tearing his clothes off. The screams of the childree attracted, the mother, who grabbed a hatchet and bravely artacked the engle. Joe Belger, a neighbor, returning from a hunt, shot the bird, which measured seven feet from

tip to tip. Wors of the Rich.

The heirs of Corn are Vanderbilt will has a to pay the povernment \$361. 803 for having been corn to rich, says. the Charage Record-Hernel, and thay are bosy complaining at their tuck.

## SUGAR CONSPIRACY.

Great Trust Called the "Kartell" Found to Exist in Germany.

Through Its Operation the Price of Sugar to Forced Down to England and Other Countries to the Ruination of Industry.

The British sugar magnates assert that their investigations have revealed the existence in Germany of a great trust called the "Kartell," which has been in existence about a year and that it is chiefly owing to its agency that sugar has been forced down in England and other countries to the lowest point in the history of the industry, and that Germany today is enabled to dictate to the world the price of that commodity. The exact extent of the "Kartell" was discovered, they say, only quite recently. The magnitude of its operations supplies the missing factors in the present alarming conditions of the sugar

The abolition of this organization will be one of the chief objects of the nations other than Germany attending the forthcoming Brussels conference. Already British firms have entered into negotiations with leading American sugar interests, and tables are now being drawn up showing the transcations of the "Kartell," with a view of submitting them to the authorities at Washington. The British government will be urged to empower its representatives at the Brussels conference to threaten retaliatory measures unless the "Kartell" is

broken up, or at least modified. The latest figures available in London show that Germany now produces one-third of the world's supply of beet sugar, of which she exports no less than 1,250,000 tons after completely supplying her own population. These exports, which are almost one-fifth of the world's available supply, are sent out at a loss to German manufacturers, but, thanks to the "Kartell," plus the bounty, they are able not only to make up for this, but to reap a handsome profit in addition to gaining absolute control of the sugar market.

The "Kartell" is run very secretly. but from confidental reports shown to a representative of the press in London, it is learned that it consists of an ironclad combination of almost all producers and refiners to keep up the price of sugar in Germany. This is done so successfully that German consumers to-day pay thrice as much for sugar as the Briton does for the same atricle imported from Germany.

The members of the "Kartel!" bind themselves to buy from and sell to only those affiliated with the combine. This has worked so satisfactorily that the "Kartell" now includes practically every factor of the sugar interests in Germany, from the agricultural producer to the refiner. The latter agrees always to pay 12.75 marks per hundredweight for the raw article, though natural conditions might ordinarily allow him to buy three marks cheaper. This, however, insures a permanently high price to the German consumer. The enormous profits consequent upon these methods are pooled in the "Kartell" and are divided upon an elaborate and ingenious scale, and the surplus product is disposed of at a slight loss in other European and American markets, though even this deficit is often made up by the bounty that Germany

British sugar authorities are quoted as saying that the German "Kartell" and bounty combined will within two years ruin the beet and cane industry in other countries, especially in Cuba and the other West Indies.

## FARM LIFE FOR RICH BRITONS

Colonies of Young Englishmen Are About to Be Founded in the State of Kansas.

Henry Hillis, agent for the Colonial & United States Mortgage company of England, is making arrangements to bring to Kansas many young sons of wealthy parents and of poor members of the nobility, who are to be apprenticed to farmers and taught how to raise wheat and corn.

It is the intention of the company to locate these men on land owned by their parents purchased during the boom of years ago, when Kansas land was advertised in London daily papers as extensively as in Chicago.

About 40 young Englishmen are now en route to Wichita. Their parents think it not only a good scheme to get their idle sons to work, but will enable them to get money out of large tracts that have been lying idle. Colonies of these Englishmen are to be established in Logan, Finney and Comanche counties. Some members of the English parliament are owners of Kansas land.

D'Orany's Daughter Poor, There is it least one person in London not connected with Her Maje esty's theater who is deeply interested. in the duration of the run of "The Last of the Dandies." Early in the week an elderly woman called on Beerhohm. Tree and told him she was a laughter of Count d'Orsay. This daughter produce I a certificate of birth and other documents proving her statement, which inquiries also substantiated, She is a skilled planist, speaks English and French we'l, but has fallen into-Hi luck and is row in a Lordon workhouse. Mr. Tree is making her a comfortable weekly allowance for the duration of the run of the piece,

Doctors and Druggists in Germany. In O ranany there is one physician, to every 2.053 persons, but only one drug store to every 10,3-33 persons.

#### PRIMITIVE MAN.

Professor Virchow Skeptical About the Neanderthal Skall-Has Discovered Various Deviations.

During the recent meeting of the congress of anthropologists at Metz, Prof. Virchow read, an important paper on "Prehistoric Men and the Distinction Between Species and Variety." After pointing out that two kinds of change can be discerned in the human organism-namely, Blumenbach's innate variation, and, secondly, changes occurring during life-"The artificially caused change or

time-the professor went on to say: deformation belongs, strictly speaking, to the science of pathology. There are, however, transitions; and it is, therefore, difficult strictly todistinguish the latter from an inherited or acquired change. The question of the descent of man has led to many controversies about the 'Neanderthal skull.' In many quarters it has been regarded as the prototype of a supposed original human race, called also 'Adamites.' The anatomist, Prof. Schwalbe, of Strasburg, has recently reexamined this skull, and declared it to be that of a prehistoric race, which inhabited a large portion of Europe, and was akin to the present Australian negro."

Prof. Virchow, however, maintained that this hypothesis lacks the necessary foundation, and proceeded:

"The fact that the skull exhibits some peculiar traits which may be considered, in part, as individualistic, and partly as pathological formations, makes the matter very doubtful. It is, moreover, impossible to infer from a single individual what a whole race may have been. Hence, the Neanderthal skull, and the fragments of skeleton belonging to it, cannot be accepted as the prototype of an original race. The doubt about the hypothesis is all the greater as a 'Neanderthal-like' skull formation is not infrequently found among people now living in different countries. It cannot be denied that the skulls of the Frisians in northwestern Germany and the neighboring districts of Holland show a certain similarity to that of Neanderthal, This might be taken as a proof in favor of the hypothesis; but some of: those peculiar formations for example, the flatness of the prominent parietal bone-cannot be looked upon as normal.

"Furthermore, the \*conclusions drawn from the examination of a few skulls are misleading. We must not be induced to build up anatomical arguments for racial differences on the uncertain basis of the Neanderthal skull."

Prof. Virchow had himself carefully examined the Neanderthal skull, and discovered various deviations, which he regarded as showing an abnormal development. He argued, herefore, that the said skull can hardly be accepted as the type of a race. This brought him to the principle that "a whole race cannot be reconstructed from a single skull, but only from a numerous series of objects which allow a recorstruction of average normal conditions." The professor then referred to the explanation recently given by Prof. Balz regarding the Ainos of Japan. Prof. Balz is of the opinion that this? race of hairy men is a scattered remmant of the Caucasian race, and compares it with the Russian peasants. Prof. Virchow, on the other hand maintained that there are marked differences between the two races, but that it is, at any rate, impossible for the present to arrive at any defirite conclusion as to the origin of the Ainos.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Dreaded Disease Has Been in Hong-Kong for About Ten

It is now fully six years since the arrival in Hinghua, on the Fulkien coast, of that most unwelcome guest, the bubonic plague, says the Shanghai Mercury. We had heard of its steady approach from Amoy, south of us, for two or three years, and the newspapers had been keeping us informed about it when it was commonly spoken of as the Hong-Kong plague, where it was supposed to have originated. But the world has since learned that the people of Hong-Kong were not sinners above all the Asiatics, that they should have been the first victims of this scourge of God to make filthy humanity clean up. Hong-Kong has had the plague more or less severely for ten years because it is so near the China coast, and the hinterland of this colony has been the native heath whence this world's terror sallied forth upon its tour of conquest. Each year we have supposed would be the last. We have been told that three years would finish the visit and the uninvited guest would take his departure. But such has not been the case. Not only is he still here, but age does not enfeeble him, nor diminish his thirst for human life. The disease is more fatal than ever and no less widely spread. The plan of letting this enemy of mankind die of old age is not fulfilling the expectations of its friends. It looks as though humanity might die first. It is a common thing to hear of a whole household perishing within a few days or perhaps leaving one or two survivors. No attempt is made at isolation of patients nor disinfecting houses. People run away from it to neighboring villages, only to carry the disease with them. Streets still reek in filth and infected clothes are sold at the pawn shops. Not the Way to Get Ahead.

You will never get ahead by following the crowd .- Chicago Daily

## THE MOSQUITO WAR.

Results of Experiments Instituted by Government Experts.

Breeding Places of the Variety of Insect That Transmits Malaria-Petroleum the Most Effective Destroyer.

The full results of our mosquito experiments cannot be presented until the laboratory work which is now in progress is completed. It may be said, however, that the practical part of the work has shown that stagnant ponds, cesspools and rain-barrels are breeding-places of the mosquito, and that in areas where malaria exists will be found the variety of the mosquito known as the Anophele, the insect which transmits the parasite of this disease. These facts have already been demonstrated many times before by different investigators, writes Alvah H. Boty, health officer, port of New York, in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

There is no reason to believe that the mosquito lays its eggs anywhere but in the water, and it prefers that it be stagnant and unclean. This is particularly true of the Anopheles, which are found breeding in old pans and other receptacles found about premises which are not in good sanitary condition. Unfortunately this is commonly overlooked. Though it is possible for mosquitoes to be carried by certain winds to a distant part, they usually prefer to remain in the immediate vicinity of their breeding-places, and during the day are secreted in the tall grass or brush near the stagnant pools.

Careful experiments with different agents have demonstrated that petroleum oil, in some form, is the most effective means of destroying the mosquito larvae. Its use, however, can only be accepted as a temporary means of freeing a community from mosquitoes, inasmuch as the radical and scientific method of securing this result is proper drainage, cleanliness and the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations which deprive the mosquito of its breedingplaces. In our recent experiments the Anopheles were found in the apartments of those sick with malaria. The captured Anopheles have been placed in receptacles made of wire netting, and are fed and otherwise cared for. They have deposited eggs in the receptacles containing water which have been placed in their cages and from these have been grown the full-fledged winged insects, which we are certain do not contain the majarial parasite inasmuch as they have not been removed from the cages. When the opportunity prerents itself some of these will be a lowed to bite persons known to be suffering with malaria, and afterward these insects will be dissected to determine if possible the presence of the parasites. It is on these lines that the mosquito experiments will be continued in the laboratory.

Many interesting and valuable experametris have been made in connection with this part of the subject. For itstance, some European investigators erected a house on the Roman Campagnu at a point where mularial fever of the most perminions. type is notoriously present. The building was completely protected by netting to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes. Here the investigators lived, and though many cases of malaria occurred in their immediate vicinity not one of the party became fill from this disease, although they were freely exposed to the night air which formerly was believed to be the cause of malaria in certain areas. In petrolizing the breeding-places of mosquitoes, an apparatus was

used consisting of a wooden frame, having underneath a network of small pipes with numerous openings. This was attached to a tank containing crude petroleum oil under pressure, which carried the oil with considerable force beneath the water. Although it soon came to the surface it undoubtedly destroyed larvae which at times are below and which may escape if the oil is simply thrown to the surface. It is clear to all who have investi-

gated this subject that malaria is transmitted by the mosquito, and that the disease will disappear if this insect can be banished. Though the use of petroleum oil for this purpose is of great value it is not the radical or scientific means of bringing about this result, which can be fully attained only by proper drainage and the enforcement of moderasanitary regulations. A Pussling Question.

"How much do you generally charge for marrying a couple?" asked the brile of the clergyman after the cepemonv.

"Oh, I'll leave that to you," said the elergyman, modestly; "whatever you think it's worth."

"It's a little too early to tell that," said the young husband, "so to be on ... the safe side, I think you had better ! wait a few years."- Ohio State Jour-

Subarban Hose Company's Chance. City Friend So there was a fire on at Lonelyville, last night?

Isolate - Yes. But when we membees of the volunteer hose company woke up and saw it was only the barn of the Touchmenots, who put on so much style that they never notice any of us, we all went to bed again. Puck.

After the Quarrel. Dashaway Well, old man, did you make up with your best girl?

Cleverton Yes, but I thought I never would succeed in convincing her that I was wrong .- Brooklyn Life.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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