A LITTLE NOWSBUSE.

"why doesn't the city do more surface t cleaning?" "Because it can't smale the dust, I s'pose."—Indianapalis News.

When three women sit down to talk about a new dress pattern a small boy with a toy drum is inaudible.—Chicago Daily News.

Parke—"My house burned down the other night and all I saved was a box of cigars." Lane—"That was a brand plucked from the burning."—Town and Country.

"I'm so worried about Brother Henry," said Clara to her caller. "I ado hope he'll come out all right."
"How long was he seat up for?"
asked Mr. Hunker, sympathetically,— Emart Set.

"Ah! my friend!" sighed old Skinflint, who was dying. "I'm going a long, long journey." "Never mind," "replied the friend, who knew him; "It's all down hill."—Philadelphia Record.

Not to Be Expected.—"I don't see how he can expect to succeed as an author. Why, he can't write comamon sense." "He doesn't have to. All his stories are in dialect."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mrs. Whyte—"Your paper at the elub lest night was very interesting."
Mrs. Browne—"Thank you!" Mrs. Whyte—"After all, I think it is a great deal better to get a paper written for you than to try to work it up yourself."—Sommerville Journal.

A Willing Subject.—"You will have to be identified before I can cash that wheck," said the bank eashier to the man who was unfamiliar with the precautions of banks. "Oh, well, go shead, then," answered the man with the check, in diagnat. "I don't recken it hurte enny more than bein' vaccinated, does it?"—Ohio State Jour-

TALKERS OF BUGLISH.

Brishmen Speak It Better Than the English Thomselves - Some of the Bread Sounds Explained.

It is no new suggestion that Irishmen talk better English than the English. Dean Swift wrote to Pope expressing his regret at some slighting remark of the latter's concerning the Erish: "The English colonies, who are three parts in four, are much more civslized than many countles in England, and speak better English and are much better bred." It will be remembered. "mays the London Academy, that the dean was an Englishman, and would thank every one to remember it. It is possible here to give only a few il-Bustrations of the survival of old words and pronunciations in Ireland. The many-headed multitude who are "agin the government" use the old preposition which they learned before it was modernized into "against." The word survives, of course, in many rural dis-Aricts of England, where there is little reading of books. Ireland keeps to the old fashions because the peasemnts are illiterate beyond English comprehension. The peculiarity of pronunciation which most strikes the tourist is the broad sound given to wanch words as "please, sea, heast, com-"plete." Waller, Dryden and Pope habitually pronounced them as "plaze, suy, baste, complate," as all students of seventeenth and eighteenth century poetry have noticed. Dryden,

for example, wrote:

"Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey.

"Hold to them both the trident of the sea."

Pope pronounced "tea" in the same manner as a Tipperary peasant does.

"One example, referring to "great An-

ma," is well known; here is another:
"Soft, yielding winds to water glide away,
And rip, with nymphs, the elemental ten."
So in Munster the country folk talk
of the "lay," meaning "lea"—that
pretty word which Englishmen have
abandoned to the poets. It was the
influence of French that made our anesstors "pronounce "complate" and
"thame," and the influence still holds
good over here. Listen to Pope again:
"Here swells the shelf with Osiby the

There, stamped with arms, Newcastle shines complete."
English, with characteristic inconstancy, has kept the broad sound in

"great."

"Did you ever see a man getting a free sample of breakfast food?" asked the department store sales-

girl "He sneaks up to the counter where they are serving it in those dittle dishes," she continued, "as if he had just happened along. Then he mort o' stands there, looking at the goods on the shelves as if he wanted to buy something, till the girl, just to get rid of him, asks him if he wouldn't like to try a sample of the new breakfast dish. He seems to be surprised, says he doesn't know, then guesses he will, and when she gives him the dish he calls for a little more samugar, eats the stuff up to the last particle, asks how she sells it and how it's prepared, says he thinks it's wery good, and he'll have his wife get some the next time she comes down town. Then he sneaks away without buying any of it, and that's the last "the girl ever sees or hears of him. And the girl knows that'll be the way of it all the time she's waiting on him. There's nothing makes me as tired as a man shopping in a de-

Then the salengiri jabbed her lead pencil viciously into the lump of hair at the back of her head and turned to wait on a customer.—Chicago Trib-

Can Afford to Be Shiftless.

Many a man's shiftlessness is due to The fact that his father bore down too hard on the grindstone when he was a hoy—Chicago Daily News.

UNIQUE LITERARY WORK.

Close of Regency in Spain to He Marked by Written Accounts by Members of Ministry.

The close of the regency in Spain will be commemorated by a unique literary work, written by former members of the ministry and prominent public men. Senor Moret, minister of the interior, and Carmen Sylva will deal with the personality of the queen regent, says the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. Senor Silvela will discuss the relations of political parties, and Pi Y. Magill, republicanism. Senor Villaverde will take up finance, Admiral Cervera, the navy; Lopes Dominguez, the army; the duke of Tetman, international relations; Senor Gamaso, judicatur reform, and Sanchez Toca, commerce. The most interesting chapter for Americans will be the colonial disaster, from the pen of Senor Maura, late minister to the colonies. Socialism will be jointly discussed by Prof. Agacarate, of the University of Madrid, and Pablo Iglesias, a labor leader, well known in England; and clericalism, by Senor Pidal, Spanish ambassador to the vatican; and Senor Canalojas, leader of the anti-clericals. The merchant marine will be considered by Marquis Camillas, and education, agriculture, industry, art, letters and Africa have been assigned to ministers who are well known Spanish writers. This literary enterprise, which will be carried out with the cooperation of the leading men of all parties, is a notable sign of intellectual revival.

The historic peninsula of Spain, inatead of being ruined by the loss of her colonies by the war with the United States, has been benefited by her deliverance from ruinous economic conditions, says the correspondent. The close of the regency and the opening of the new reign may mark the beginning of an era of progress and prosperity.

INDUSTRIES OF CONNECTICUT.

Census Bureau Statistics Give Very Interesting Array of Facts.

The census office has usued a statement giving the status of the manufacturing industries of the state of Connecticut for the census year of 1900 and making comparisons extending back to 1850. The table shows a steady growth for all of those years. For last year the figures are as follows: Capital employed, \$314,695,736; salaried officials, 9,981; salaries, \$12,286,050; average number wage-carners, 176,694; total wages, \$82,767,725; miscellaneous expenses, \$23,069,806; cost of materials used, \$185,641,219; value of products, \$352,824,106.

In 1850 the wage-carners numbered 50,731, the figures given for the last census therefore showing an increase of 4,248 per cent. for the half century. The greatest number of wage-earners engaged in manufactures at any one time during the year was 212,865, or over 23 per cent. of the entire population. The statement also shows that over 92 per cent. of the entire manufacturing product for the state in 1890

was produced in 61 cities and towns.

It is stated that the capital invested for the entire state represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, etc., and the live capital utilized, but that it does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations of the state.

POVERTY TO AFFLUENCE.

Peddier's Wife Heir to a Fortune of \$500,000 Left to Her by Hor Grandmother,

Mrs. Peter Koster, wife of a peddler, whose home is on People street, West Hoboken, N. J., is heir to \$500,000, left to her by her grandmother, who died in England a short time ago. Mrs. Koster was notified of the legacy by a firm of English lawyers. She was informed that the money was left to her and a similar amount to a brother, who had been missing for several years. She was told also that it would be necessary to prove definitely what had become of her brother before the esinte could be settled up finally. Mrs. Koster wrote to friends in all parts of the world, asking about her brother. He was located in Hamilton, Ont. The brother and sister have arranged with Councilor E. J. Wicheld, of Hoboken, to go to England next month to complete arrangements for having the fortune transferred to them.

PERIL IN YANKEE SHOES.

W. H. Peach, British Shoemaker, Declares American Footwear a Menace to Life.

W. H. Peach, head of the Peach company, limited, bootmakers, has begun the opposition to American footwear in England. He opens the campaign with a proclamation to the effect that American shoes are dangerous to life.

"If the demand for Yankee boots continues," says Mr. Peach, "there will be many vacant chairs at the fire-sides of England before next spring. These boots are made of spongy, inferior leather, and cannot be worn without having wet feet. The danger is especially great with women. American ladies' shoes are as thin as paper and wholly unsuited to the English climate. American shoes are merely a fad which sensible people avoid, preferring the home-made article."

No Docked Morses for Prosident.

President Roosevelt will not have docked horses attached to his carriage.

The president has had experience enough, says the Chicago Record-Herald, to know what constitutes beauty in a horse when he sees it.

OF USE TO FARMERS.

The Industrial Commission Prepares a Valuable Volume.

Consists of a Digest of the Laws of the Several States Sciating to Boards of Agriculture, Farmers' Institutes, Ste.

The industrial commission has prepared and will publish soon a digest of the laws of the several states relating to boards of agriculture, farmers' in-

stitutes, and so forth.

Summarising the practice in the selection of commissioners of agriculture, agricultural boards, and so forth, the commission savs:

"Organisations for the promotion of agriculture, maintained either in whole or in part by the state governments, are found in nearly every state in the union. State boards of agriculture, the most common form of organization for that purpose established by law and maintained at public expense, are found in about half the states. The other typical form is a department or bureau of agriculture, presided over by a single officer, usually designated as commissioner of agriculture. In several cases, however, this office combines a number of functions, and his bureau is known as the bureau of agriculture and immigration; the bureau of agriculture, labor and industry; the bureau of agriculture, statistics and mines, or the like. These commissioners are found chiefly in the south. but also in the main, Washington or North Dakota, while in Pennsylvania there is a department of the state government presided over by a secretary of agriculture. Finally, in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa the place of a board of agriculture is filled to a greater or less extent by the executive committee or board of directors or managers of the State Agricultural socisty; and in Utah a similar arrangement is in effect with the directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufac-

turing society.

"The principal modes of designating the members of state boards of agriculture are election by state and local agricultural societies or their delegates, and appointment by the governor, usually subject to confirmation by the upper house of the legislature. In some states the two methods are combined.

"The members of the state boards of agriculture commonly serve without compensation other than the expenses incident upon attending the meetings and performing their official duties. The actual executive work is usually in charge of a salaried secretary chosen by the board, in some instances from its own number. The functions of this officer, therefore, correspond that closely to those of the commissioner of agriculture in states having such officials. In some states there is both a state board of agriculture and a commissioner of agriculture who acts as its executive officer; while in Kentucky the commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics is assisted

by an advisory board."

The commissioner is also preparing a digest of laws and court decisions relating to grain inspection, elevators and warehouses.

NEW YORK TO PARIS BY RAIL.

Loice de Nobel, French Engineer, Plans a Route by Way of Alaska and Siberia.

Loicq de Nobel, the French engineer who is the organizer of the project "from Paris to New York by railway," is waiting impatiently for the United States congress to grant him a concession in Alaska in order that he may go to Russia to demand similar privileges of the czar, which, a group of Russian financiers assure him, will be gladly given.

"As soon as congress acts," said M. Nobel the other morning to the Paris correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. "a Franco-American company, with a capital of \$200,000,000, will be formed to exploit the project, the practicability of which is now widely recognized. The request for a concesaion was sent to Washington October 1, where I am assured it will soon be discussed by congress. The next steb will be to ask Emperor Nicholas to determine the point where the new line shall detach itself from the trans-Siberian railway. Having secured these concessions we shall go to work immediately, since there is no lack of money for the enterprise. Thus everything depends on the speedy action of congress."

M. Nobel's son, who is also a skillful engineer, is now in Alaska studying the project of making a tunnel under Behring strait.

Gun to Shoot 31 Miles.

As soon as the new trunnion hook can be received from the methlehem Steel company work will be resumed at the United States arsenal at Watervliet on the new 16-inch gun which is to be made for Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor. This gun will be the largest ever made in the world. It is a breech loader, and the breech will be so constructed that a child can open and fire it. It will shoot a distance of 21 miles, but in order to do so, the shot will assume an altitude as high as Pike's peak. After the hook has been placed in it the gun is to have another jacket shrunk on it. Military men the world over are very much intercated in the mechanism of this gun, as it will be an innovation for coast

Bultan's One Regret.
Bohemia has no navy, which leads
the Chicago Record-Herald to remark
that the sultan must be sorry he
doesn't owe Bohemia anything.

A BANK ON WHEELS.

Enterprising French Authorities Envo Inaugurated un Automobilo Savings Bank.

One of the most brilliant ideas of modern times has just occurred to the local authorities who administer the public moneys of the town of Mezieres, in the Ardennes. The new scheme consists in an "automobile savings bank," says the Scientific American. The term requires some explanation.

The inventors apply it to a new sort of motor car which they are having built. The vehicle is propelled by electricity and contains four seats, one in front and apart from the others, for the driver. The three places behind are arranged round a revolving table in the middle of the car, one at each side and one at the rear of the vehicle. Writing desks are fitted over each of the three seats and devised in such a way that they can be either folded flat against the sides of the carriage inwardly or opened outwardly. The central table also contains desks, besides book shelves and a small metallic atrong box. Such is the new automobile. The use to which the authorities of Mexieres intend to put their invention is

The car will travel round the country, making stoppages of an hour or so on prearranged days in the different localities of the department. The passengers will be two clerks of the local treasury administration and a cashler. They will carry with them a complete collection of savings bank books, registers and forms, and the third of the above mentioned officials will be empowered to receive moneys. Our readers will have now divined the purpose of the financial authorities of Mezieres. It seems that these gentlemen, assembled in council lately, came to the conclusion that something should be done to encourage thrift among the peasantry of the Ardennes. On the other hand, it was recognized that the saving propensity was already very marked among the country folk. What was needed was that the administration should meet their wants half way. The peasants put by their earnings thriftily enough, but frequently fail to invest them in savings banks because, especially in the busy summer months, they have little time for journeying to the few principal towns where the offices are situated. So the authorities determined upon sending the savings bank to the country folk instead of waiting any longer for the latter to find time to come to the office.

The description of the vehicle which the authorities have had built, according to their own designs, requires no further explanation except to say that the movable desks are intended for use by the public, hence the arrangement by which they be opened outward over the road. It is reported that the scheme meets with the unqualified approval of the savings bank clerks, whose days hitherto throughout the fine season have been spent in musty offices. But, contrary to what might have been expected, the public does not look upon the innovation with unalloyed delight. Some suspicious persons have spread a rumor that the administratime motor car will not always convey savings bank clerks, but will occasionally bring-more often, perhaps, than would be desirable—that unwelcome visitor, the tax collector.

PLANTS IN HIS HAIR.

Novel Provision of Nature That Serves to Protect the Lazy Sloth.

It is a very curious fact that certain plants grow and thrive on the hair of sloths. Apart from its extremely: coarse and brittle nature, the most striking peculiarity of the outer hair of the sloths is its more or less decidedly green tinge. Now, green is a very rare color among mammals, and there ought, therefore, to be some special reason for its development in the sloths. And, as a matter of fact, the means by which this coloration is produced is one of the most marvelous phenomena in the whole animal kingdom, so marvelous, indeed, that it is at first almost impossible to believe that it is true, says Knowledge.

The object of this peculiar type of coloration is, of course, to assimilate the animal to its leafy surroundings, and thus to render it as inconspicuous as possible; and when hanging in its usual position from the under side of a bough its long, coarse and green-tinged hair is stated to render the sloth almost indistinguishable from the bunches of gray-green lichens among which it dwells.

In the outer sheath of the hairs of the Ai there are a number of transverse cracks, and in these cracks grow a primitive type of plant, namely, a one-celled alga.

In the most tropical forests forming the home of the sloths the algae in the cracks of their hairs grow readily, and thus communicate to the entire coat that general green tint which, as already said, is reported to render them almost indistinguishable from the chisters of lichen among which they hang suspended.

Pepulation of Molaksi.

In the leper settlement on the Island of Molakai there are 909 lepers and 164 "clean" persons. The general opinion was that the "clean" would in time become leprous. Nearly 1,100 people are housed, fed and clothed for about \$80,000 a year.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Question That Arises.

It is said that people have a "gift" for music, or for painting. Ever hear of anyone who had a "gift" for housework, or farmwork, or anything else practical?—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

PLANS OF OUR NAVY.

The Winter Cruise of the North At-

On the Way South It Will Step at Charleston Expection — New Feature Will Be Speed

The winter cruise of the North Atlantic squadron will be a notable one, for the vessels of the squadron will stop at Charleston for four days during the exposition, and visit Cuba, Porto Rico, the Isthmus of Panama, Colombia, Trinidad island, on the northeast coast of Venezuela, and the Danish West Indies.

The squadron will coal at Newport News and take on provisions at Hampton Roads, leaving the latter place on the first of December, and, after the stop at Charleston, proceed directly to Havana, where it is scheduled to arrive on December 11. After a five-days' stay at Havana, the squadron will proceed to Matanzas and then to Culebra island, Porto Rico, arriving at the latter point two days before Christmas. Here the squadron will lie for a full month, and then visit, in turn, Port America, Mayaguese, Samana bay and Guantanamo, arriving at Cienfuegos on February 20, 1902.

on February 30, 1902.

On February 24, the squadron will weigh anchor and sail almost due south for Colon, arriving there on the twenty-eighth. On the fourth of March the vessels will leave for Carthagens for a three-days' stay, and then sail to Trinidad, arriving there on March 10, and remaining five days before starting north. After a stop at Martinique the squadron will proceed to St. Thomas and St. John, and them to Culebra island and San Juan, which point they will leave on April 21 for New York.

This will be the first time in several years that the North Atlantic squadron, as a whole, has visited the north coast of South America.

An important feature of the itinerary made public is the provision for speed trials, which will be run by each vessel of the squadron off Barren island before starting south. This will be a new practice, instituted at the instance of Engineer in Chief Melville, and is for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessels have deteriorated in any respect. The runs will be according to the "graduated speed system," in which a vessel is run at low, medium and high speed successively, in order to test her performance under all speed conditions.

PYTHON SWALLOWS 'GATOR.

Big Reptile at Central Park Nonageric Makes a Meal of Captive Companion.

The largest of the three pythons in the Central park (N. Y.) menagerie felt hungry the other morning. Uncoiling itself from around the top of the tree trunk in its cage in the monkey house, it crawled over toward the tank of water, where three young alligators were lying asleep, and swallowed the largest one, which measured two feet eight inches. The snake was eight feet long. The swallowing process is supposed to have taken about an hour.

Jake Cook, the keeper of the monkey house, entered the building as the snake was completing its meal. He reached the cage in time to see the alligator's tail twitching as it disappeared from view. The keeper knew that he could not rescue the victima without damage to the python, and pythons are more valuable than alligators, so he notified Superintendent Smith, of the menagerie. Smith ordered the other two alligators taken from the cage, lest the snake swallow them also. The python evidently did not consider one alligator aufficient Yor a meal, for he alid into the water tankat frequent intervals and searched about for the others he had previously seen there. When the snake stretched itself on the floor there was an apparent bulge in its middle, and the outlines of the alligator could be seen plainly.

Superintendent Smith said that the python would have its strange meal digested in about a week without any had consequences. He was surprised at its conduct, as the two species of reptiles live in peace with each other in a wild state, and that was why he had put them in the same eage.

Achwah's Princely Income. Concerning the much-discussed question of the annual allowance made Charles M. Schwab for his services as president of the United States Steel corporation, the New York Herald announces that Mr. Schwab's salary is \$100,000 a year, but that he is allowed a contingent fee, and receives in addition to his salary one-quarter of one per cent. of all the corporation may earn over and above its fixed charges and after deducting such sums as may be necessary to pay the regular dividends on the common and preferred stock. This contingent amount is estimated at \$125,000.

The Busy Business Man.

Lord Rosebery wants to try the experiment of having England governed by business men. But where are the business men, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, who will be willing to give up their time to such a trivial matter?

We wish, says the Chicago Record-Herald, to respectfully call Prof. Starr's attention to the fact that nearly all Indians part their hair in the middle.

Has Come to Go.

Manufacturers are overwhelmed with orders for automobiles, which leads the Chicago Tribune to say that the horseless carriage has come to go.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Young Lord Howlingbroke has settled with his creditors, hasn't he?"
"All but his father-in-law."—Town Topics.

Lady Sneerwell — "Have your daughters accomplished much in music?" Unfortunate Father—"Yes—the tenants below have moved."—Punch.

Patron — "Oh, I've found an oyster!" Restaurant Proprietor — "Have it identified at the cashier's desk and get your money back."— Ohio State Journal.

"What's going on at the big hall, stranger?" "Why, our party's graph-ophone is going to have a joint debate with the other fellows' phonograph."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What He Missed.—"Yes; they call it

what he Missed.—"Yes; they call it a 'rural play;' but it seems to me there's something lacking." "Why, so there is; there's no mortgage on the farm." — Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Judson—"Carrie, sometimes I think you are a ninny." Mrs. Judson—"What, after living with you so many years? It can't be posible; I admit that I might have been when I married you."—Boston Transcript.

Ruin Ahead.—Mamma—"No, dear,

Ruin Ahead.—Mamma—"No, dear, you can't go out this weather. Now, if you'll only promise not to ask me to let you play outdoors, I'll get you any toy you want." Tommy—"All right, ma, get me a bow and arrow."—Philadelphia Press.

In a Dublin paper some time since was a biographical notice of Robespierre, which concluded as follows: "This remarkable man left no children behind him except his brother, who was killed at the same time."—Olasgow Evening Times.

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD HATS.

Through the Bushelling Process
They Are Made to Return a
Mandaome Profit to Dealers,

"Shall I send the old hat home, sir?" asked the clerk in the big furnishing store. The customer, who had just bought a handsome Derby and slipped it on his head, looked at the discarded article, says the New York Herald.

"No," he said, carelessly. "I guess not. It's all shiny around the edges. Needn't send it. It would just stay in the box and take up room in my closet, for I'd never wear it again." "Cigar money," softly said the clerk to a friend, as the customer humind again.

hurried away.

"What becomes of the hat now?"
asked the friend.

"It buys me cigars," said the elerk, complacently. "In some stores it wouldn't do me any good. It and all other hats not taken away by customers would be given to the drivers of the delivery wagons. But here, the house lets its clerks make a little extra money.

"Once a week a bushelman will come around to this store, looking for old hats. I'll give him all I have collected, and he'll give me on an average of 15 cents apiece for them. I get a dozen or more hats in the course of the week, and, you see, this keeps me in smoking material.

"When the bushelman has made the rounds of all the stores where they let him do business he takes the hats over to a shop on the east side. There they are taken to pieces; that is, the silk ribbon and the silk band are taken off and the sweatband is removed. New material is put on, the hat is thoroughly cleaned, and if you can tell it from new you are a wonder.

"The leather for the sweathand and the very small quantity of silk for the band and the rim edges cost only a few cents. When the hat is placed in the store windows it will sell for two dollars. Many of these refurbished hats are sent south and sold to the 'hands' on the plantations.

"In addition to this industry, the 'old clo' man' has a field of his own. He will stop you on the street and offer to buy all your old cast-off suits. He pays you a ridiculously small price, and you take it, for you would throw the stuff away did he not buy it. Trousers and coats and other articles receive treatment like the hats, and when they arrive in the south they make a very good showing and command prices which leave the men engaged in the business a handsome profit.

"Many a rich merchant of to-day has made his start through 'bushelling.'"

This is what Short Stories tells of a stanch young churchman who is most careful in his observance of the teasts and fasts of the year:

When the owl lunch wagons in Heraid square were still a novelty, he visited New York and saw one for the first time.

"What have we here?" he said to his companion. "What a question from you," was the retort. "A good churchman hke

you not to know a movable feast when he sees it!"
"Oh, I should call it a restaurant a ta carte," promptly replied the "good"

churchman."

The supposed audience chamber of Nebuchadnezzar is alleged to have been discovered by a German exploring commission, that is now engaged in delving among the ruins of Babylon, says a Berlin correspondent. The ouilding measures 158 feet long by 54 feet wide. The wall paintings and ornaments are well preserved, and several clay tablets have been unearthed with Assyrian inscriptions, said to be psalms and contracts. The excavations are being vigorously prosecuted.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS