CIGAR IN A CHRUSE.

r Magrealng In a Pagis Sher Which Precipitated a Romarkoble Battle,

There was an extraordinary equipes recently in a cheesemonger's shop in the Avenue Parmenties, Paris, weinter Pearsonia Wookly. Que of the deeman's exetouses, who had inand five friends to dismer, had purchased a large choose, and when it was cut into the biump of a helfalls. The host and his greets uprehed nd is a body to the sheet do demand an explanation and the waters of the money or the substitutime of another choose, but the traditmen refused all three propositions, and even suggested that they early to be satisfied, as they had not only the cheese, but half a cigar as well. One of the guests then threatened to report the cheesemonger for sellday tobacco without pagainsion. High mords followed, and at length the contour picked up the offending choses and hurled it with correct aim at the dealer's head. A regular battle ensued. The shopkeeper was hasked up by his wife and three semistants and the customer by his friends. The counter was piled with chattes of various kinds, and these were converted at once into missiles, while the butter also come in handy. The uproar attracted the attention of a peliceman, who arrived just as a large Dutch cheese crashed through the window and caught him on the chest. When the officer had reporand his breath he separated the nembetante and took them to the police intolita, where they were the with a caution.

LOSSTER CLIMBS TREES.

Maland Sea Captures of the East Indis Inlands That Are Fond of Coccanula.

In the East Indian islands is found a carious lobster which climbs trees. Although it prefers a home on land it at times feels a longing for the water, where it goes to moisten its gills; and here the eggs are laid, and the young are relied on the coust, where they have the benefit of salt air, always good for children. But most of their time is event inland, living at the roote of trees where they have burrowed deep hollows which they earpet luxmriously with Abers stripped from co-

They come out of these homes at might to climb the palm trees, for although it seems funny to us, their climbing is quite a serious business to them, since it is in this way that they memore the cocoanute of which they are fond and on which they live princi-

To get at the contents of the nut the Mobster first tears away the fiber which have noticed those black spots on one send of a coconnut that makes it look hammers away with its claws at these The the wierd face of a monkey.) It spots or "eyes" until a hole is made, when it extracts the kernel by means Mer crilling through the perforated "eye" it greeps the nut in its claws and breaks it against a stone.

STUCK TO HIS BYEGLASS.

The English Diplomat Wore It, Even When He Was Capsised in the Sea.

Becently a party from the embasales as Constantinople went to inspect the international lifeboat service on the Mack sea coast. At one of the lifemoving stations they thought they remould like to test the conditions of Me-boat work, so, clothing themselves ilm bathing costumes and cork jackets, they each took an oar in a lifeboat, to the huge delight of the Turkish boat-

One of the secretaries of the British pembessy is never seen without an eveas, and is said even to sleep with it. this occasion he was faithful to his repeglass and solemnly embarked in a mark jacket and eyeglass. All the propwer exercises were gone through, and Monally the boat was capsized and righted again by its own crew. As they Except out from under the capsized boat a howl of surprise came from the Turks, for the secretary's head appeared, with the eyeglass firmly fixed im its proper position, its sweet taking it as a matter of course that it methould be there.

ONLY A LITTLE CLIP.

Mar Ingenious Device for Holding Paper, Which Mas Become Very arey was Popular,

A short time ago someone put on the market an ingenious device for holdjing sheets of paper together. It took the place of the pin, says the New York Fress. By "short time" is meant a matter of some five or six years. Tothere are more than 20 different Indude of clips, selling from 60 cents year 1,000 to 25 cents per 100, and comanderable capital is invested in their meanufacture. The same general principle is followed in all, and it is asgamed that each improvement is patented. Corporations have been formed to make nothing but clips, and competition is lively. The original patentee will no doubt become a mil-Menaire, though he may make only one cent on each 1.000 sold. It is the simple, dirt-cheap invention that brings the big returns -- something so inexmensive that all the millions of us want it.

Buele Sam's Salt-Water Parm. For 30 years the United States mammission of fish and fisheries has theen making a study of Uncle Sam's and the mater form, its products and the men who work it.

MAPOLEON'S MAGIC TABLE.

Wanderful Piece of Furniture Which Was the Fride of the French Emperor.

Napolean's magic table is our of the greatest curiosities from the time of the great emperor, who had it in his study of the castle of St. Cloud. After the diffth of Napoleon it was bought in London by Baron Behauone. Stradich ambassador to the court of St. James at that time. It is now puntil through inheritance by one of the foremost families of the Swedich pobility, says the Strand Miganine. Inside the drawer of the table is pasted an old stip on which is printed a description, which in moderained Ragitals reads as follows: "The Emperor Napoleon was highly delighted with this extraordinary work of art. It formed the surface of one of the tables in his study, and was siways shown to all foreigners of distinction who visited the imperial opart. It is a painting whose resemblunce to what it represents is the most clusive ever produced by the genius of man. One may look at this strange production of art in different lights—the pieces of money, the fragments of broken glass, the penichis, water and cards retain an squally illineire appearance as the ob-Pinnelres A very minute examination sover all the truly magical wonders 't possesses." In these times, when relies of Napoleon I. are eagerly sought for, the present whereute of this mesterpiece should cartainly interest all compolescurs.

SECOND.HAND FOOD BARRED.

Leavings of Blob Men's Banquets East Not Be Baten by the Poor of Paris.

"What is one man's meet is another's poison" is a proverb just now berne out in literal fact by the police raid upon the arriquing of Paris, reports a

Liebdon paper. The oreigning are the keepers of small restaurants at the market, whose supplies are provided from the broken remniae of repeats at different fashiomeble restaurants.

The proppletor takes each morning a tour of the fushionable quarters and by paying a small amount to different maitres d'hotel he has the privilege of relecting a most for his house from what is left of a swell disper the day before. This he serves up to his customers for two centrand the latter have the privilege of eating what the aristocrate had set before them.

The elegance of the courses, however, is outweighed by their unwholesome effects. So many maladies are laid at the door of these second-hand feaste that the police have undertaken to protect the public stomech from possible indiscretions. The arelquing will soon be a picturesque feature of the pash for as their licenses expire they will fade from existence:

MODERN SURGERY.

Everything Depends Upon the Cleanfiness and Exclusiveness of 'h the Optration Product State

Your medayn surgeon of note is a "sterile" man. The operating room, almost hermetically sealed and at a temperature of 100 degrees or thereabouts, is purified daily by meanly of a hose throwing a solution of bichjoride of mercury over ceiling, walls and hopre. The surgeon arrives in an antercom in his civilian's garh. He is required like be clean shaven, like a monk, says the New York Press. His clothes are removed. Two attendants in the sterilizing room hand him a white duck gowa reaching from collar to heel, and a cowl of the same material, which covers tightly every part of his head except eyes, nose and mouth. The sleeves of the gown reach to his elbow. He incases his hands in the thinnest, Anest sterilised rubber gloves. These garments are handed to him is sterilized tongs. There has been no haman contact. Thus equipped, he is prepared to sew and slice.

INVENTOR OF THE BATON.

Now It Cannot the Beath of the Man. Who Piret Introduced the Bond Londor's Wand,

The inventor of the boton has been discovered. According to the investientions of a Frenchman the credit belongs to Lully, the composer, who eventually had cause to regret his invention.

Before he adopted the baton, conductors were in the habit of pounding on the floor with their feet or clapping their hands to mark the time. Lully found it wearisome to keep his foot constantly in motion, and so used a stick to strike the floor and beat time. He used a pole six feet long.

One day he brought down the pole with such force that it struck his foot and made a deep wound. He paid no attention to the matter. The wound grew worse and ultimately caused his death.

After his time conductors tried more and more to improve the baton and it was ultimately brought to its present form.

Tall Men in Indiana.

A record of the height of Indiana soldiers in the civil war shows that out of 118,254 there were 15,047 5 feet 10 inches high, 8,706 5 feet 11 inches. 6.679 6 feet high, 2,614 6 feet 1 inch, 1,357 & feet two inches, 406 6 feet 3 inches, and 336 over 6 fest 3 inches. Commenting on these statistics, Dr. Gould, actuary of the United States sanitary commission, writes: "It is evident from our statistics that the Indiana men are the tallest of all natives of the United States and these latter the tallest of all civilized coun-

HUSBAND'S ADVICE.

Tells How to Treat a Wife When Her Resves Get the Better of Her.

Having lived under the same roof with several nervous women and re-ceived the benefit of some valuable experience, I am prepared to give advice on the subject, mays a mournful benediot in the New York Herald.

Nervous women are divided into two classes those who are continually nervous and those who have nervous fits. When you find yourself sum-mering and wintering with a contin-BOLLLY BETTOUR WOMER MYSTEL muthods suggest themselves, but perhaps, after all, prussic soid is hest for you. It is sudden and her no had after offects. It is a complete cups. But for the woman who has nervous fits other means should prevail. The is in a class by honself and deserma separate consideration.

It is wise when you observe the \$4 coming on to try and shal away through the window, frost or back door. You will probably not succeed, but your main object is to hurry the fit on, with the idea that it will be over so much sooner, and this will help greatly. In a few momenta, when you have put back your hat and opet, the wheels will be running at a forced speed of 12,000 revolutions to the min-

The fatal moment has now arrived. Everything being in readiness, you should six calmly down and argus. There is nothing in the wide wester more soothing to a woman with a nervous fit in full blast than to have hey reason appealed to. Explain to her, in gentle terms, how unwise it is to permit this lack of self-control on her part. If you find inductive reasoning does not readily accomplish the result desired, try the deductive method. You will

and the effect will be immediate. Never lose your femper. If by any possibility you should get seal mad and assert yourself, and just make her stop, she would get over it too soon. andher mind being built on such logical lines, she would naturally feel that an injustics had been done her. No woman likes to be chested out of a nervous Besides, this does no good, as

the next one will be all the harder. The only time that you should make a genuine effort to stop a woman with a pervous fit is when she begins to cry. Here is where you can de good work. Plead with her. Tell her you can't stand it. Beg her to step. Your object, of course, is to make her cry all the harder, and you cannot do better than this.

There is another way to treat berif you feel that between fits life is really worth living. Get M. Santos-Dumont to make you a good, serviceable flying machine and keep it attached to the roof for immediate use. When the fit is coming on use the attie trap door and sircle around ap in the air half a mile or so for the next 24 hours, until the clouds roll by.

AN IDEA FOR SHIRTWAISTS.

Ploture Buttons Is One'of the Pretty Accompgion of the Senson's Garment.

Since the shirt waist, never failing and always serviceable, is now perennial in its popularity, more attention is given from season to season to the little accessories that really make its distinctive style, says Woman's Home Companion.

For instance, the smart girl is putting her knowledge of pyrography to a personal use this nutumn, and now decgrates buttons for her shirt waists, indead of picture-frames and book-holders for her room, by this interesting process of designing with fire.

And she is giad she made the change when she looks in the glass or in the eyes of admiring friends. The work steels is a pleasure. It is done with a platine point at a red heat, tracing a design aiready stamped on the wooden buttons. There is a great chance here for effective shades and original varia-

Colors, also by means of staining, can be artistically introduced.

Panhions for Children.

The woman who hesitates to make her own driesses is often the greatest adept in the line of children's attire. This is because she develops to the work through a succession of years and changing seasons, all of which enrich her store of experience regarding her children's clothing. She begins with putting the baby in short clothes, and as the baby grows it is often a surprise even to herself that she has literally "picked up" so much information on the subject. Her taste is cultivated, her ingenuity is exercised and she is not infrequently a veritable genius in the achievements of dressmaking for the little ones. Her own discarded gowns renew their usefulness in diminutive garments, and the skill she displays in making over is so great that the little dresses look as good as new. The designs given in this numbecay one of them, may be made from discarded materials, with perhaps a small amount of new goods by way of decoration.-N. Y. Ledger.

Baby's Finger Sails.

The care of a baby's finger nails should by no means be omitted. At the Babies' hospital the nurses cut the nails once or twice a week as is necessary, using small slender, sharp scissors. Care is taken not to cut the nails too short nor straight across, but alightly rounded. An ivory nati cleaner or a wooden toothpick is the proper cleaner for the tender finger, and every day after the bath the skin should be gently pushed back from the base and sides of the nail with a soft towel. Care of this sort given regularly during infancy will result in well-shaped fingers when the child is older .- Detroit Free Press.

t très rénandres en Louisians et dans tous les Etats du Bu. Eta publishté offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Priu de l'absunctant, un l'anné

PIPTERN MILLIONAIRES.

That Is the Number That Bagland Hat, and ireland Dat a Pifteenth That Many.

There are only 15 millionaires in Great Britain and one in Ireland-at least this would appear to be so from the official income tax matures lately issued, says the London Mail. According to the returns these 16 persons make the sum total of the individuals in this country who enjoy

incomes of over £50,000, and this is about the "millionaire" level. It is true that there are 154 people with incomes of between £10,000 and #86,000, and, of course, a considerable number of these are just on the line across which they would be elassed as millionaires. Incomes of

between \$5,000 and \$10,000 are anjoyed by 494 people. To be an assessor of income tax one needs a heart of fint. To him the world is a Dantesque Infermo.

filed with delerous complainings. It is always: "The worst year I remember, sir," or "Hard times, very hard times;" every year sees the nation "on its last financial legs."

Unfortunately the great majority of the smaller income people have no opportunity of pleading poverty. They are people with salaries; and the income tax man has access to the telling tale wages list. But the millionaire is not a salaried man. For the most part he pays on an assessment provided by himself, and the above-quoted figures "give one to think.

Down the scale the numbers gradually increase until of insomes between £160 and £200 there are no fewer than 136,466; while of smaller incomes not exempt from taxation there are 112,397.

But there is one singular exception to this steady gradation. There are comparatively few incomes of between 4 000 and 2000, the number being 1,989 in Great Britain, whereas the figures immediately above and below are 3,935 and 2,641.

There appears, indeed, to be a drange fatality about this partieular size of income, for we find that it is rare, not only in the case of private persons, but also of firms, public companies and municipal corporations.

The return gives startling evidence of the large propertion of the burden which is borne by the comparatively poor man. Of incomes between £160 and £200 the gross amount assessed is £25,\$32,\$13; of the incomes between £200 and £300 the gross amount assessed is £24,215,614. But of incomes between £ 1,000 and £ 2,000 the gross amount assessed was only

It is interesting to note that there are in Areat Britain 86 firms with an income of over £50,000, but not one in Ireland: and that in Great Britain there are 656 public companies, and in Ireland 19, which have incomes of OFFF £ 50,000.

THE UNGRATEFUL HYBNA.

Mow He and All His Children Came

An English missionary in Africa, writing to the London Standard about the stories that the natives tell around their campfires, says that this one about the hyens never fails to bring out many grunts of satisfac-

Long ago there lived a man named

Nemi, who was very kind to all the

animals. All through the winter, when food was scarce, he feasted them from his well-filled barns. The sound of the great drum in Nemi's courtyard was the signal for the gathering of animals of almost every species. The elephant came with the buffalo, the lion and the antelope, the hyena and the rabbit-all for the time laying aside their mutual hatred for one another and joining in honoring Nemi with a chorus of praise as they partook of his bounty. One day Nemi said to his wife: "I should like to put the affection of these animals to the test. I often wonder whether there is any real gratitude in their hearts for all my kindness, and-whether, after my death, they will any longer hold me in honor. Let it be given out that Nemi is dead; then I will lie upon my mat, in front of my house, simulating a corpse ready for burial, and will see whether they will come to mourn over me." So it was reported that Nemi was dead, and soon from all directions the animals came to mourn over their benefactor. Among them came the hyens, who, when he saw the corpse of Nemi, was seized with an overmastering desire to devour it. So after the other animals had all taken their departure he returned to the courtyard, and, with a growl of satisfaction, ran to the body, and was just about to commence his horrid feast, when Nemi sprang to his feet, and, seizing a heavy wooden pestle, hit the hyena such a blow on the back that it was almost bent double. The hyena never fully recovered from the effects of the blow, and the deformity which bears record to his ingratitude and greed has been transmitted to all his children.

Scarcity of Female Servanta. The scarcity of English female servants in London has led to the importation of many foreigners of the opposite sex fully trained for housework. This new field of labor gives the young foreigners, especially the Germans, a fresh chance of escaping proscription. Foreigners fitted for all kinds of domestic service are supplanting the girls all over London.-London News.

PLANTS THAT MADE HISTORY.

Points Fungus Caused Famine in Ireland-Cloves Brought da Two Wars, Opiam Another.

Rather mere than 60 years ago & tiny fungue-itself a plant-appeared in Ireland, and fastened itself on the potato. Fostered by a cheerless summer, the fuggus spread until the whole potato crep, the mainstay of the Irish, was ruined, and the resulting famine of 1845 stellads out in history as a time of overwhelming trouble, relates Stray

Its relief occupied the whole attention of the British ministry, and when the familie was over a quester of the whole singulation lay slain by the fun-

And this potato disease acted in two distings ways on history. It had an immediate effect in helping the repeal of the sorn laws and throwing the country open to free trade.

In the second place, it had a great and anforseen effect on another continest, for there then started a stream of smigration across the Atlantic which has steadily continued.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the English and the Dutch were rivals for the possession of a certain little island, Amboyna, in the East Indies, because of the cloves that grew woon it. At this date the production of cloves was extremely limited, and finally the Dutch massacred the small English colony established there. This aroused the bitterest feeling in England against the Dutch, and, as a great historian tells us, furnished a popular pay for two wars."

A sudden passion for tulips turned the heads of the usually placed Dutchmen in the seventeenth century, and the tulipomania is a well-recognized event in Dutch domestic history.

It was a time when the desire to possess an uncommon tulip was sufficient to drive men to most extreme lengths of speculation, to cause the ruin of noble houses, and to carry whole famflies to misery. In fact, so acute did the rare become that the Dutch government was obliged to step in with a heary hand, and by stringent meas-

ures allay this fever of the tulip. The tea-plant was the "last straw" which brought about the independence of the United States, as we all know.

The poppy involved England in the opium war with China at the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria. Though the war was an unjust one, yet it did ultimate good in opening up

China to foreign influence and trade. Sugar, cotton and tobacco have all influenced history, for these three plants were practically responsible for the slave trade of modern times.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An Employe of the Federal Gaverament Who Receives Only That Mach Pay.

Among the long list of government employes the distinction of being the amallest salaried of any falls to Charles Henry Gibbs, keeper of the "bug light" at Nantucket, who annually about the 20th of July receives a check for one dollar, his year's salary, and he promptly goes to the bank and cashes it with as much concern as if it were for \$1,000,000 instead of 100 cents, says the Boston Herald. What is known as the "bug light-

house" is situated on a hill mear Monomey, on the south side of Nantucket harbor, and at the time when the island was at the height of its fame as a whaling port was considered an invaluable guide to vessels entering the harbor at night. It ranged with the light on Brant Point in such a manner as to indicate the channel entrance, but for over 29 years it has not been used at all, the shifting sands of Nantucket bar and the building of the jetties bringing it several hundred feet out of range. The name "bug" was applied to the light by the old mariners as a nickname, evidently from its resemblance to a firefly when seen at a distance.

However, the government still retains the lighthouse and is willing to pay a man one dollar a year to live there. The keeper has no work to do, but is allowed to keep hens and breed cats for a livelihood. Mr. Gibbs is one of Nantucket's eccentric characters and lives alone, coming to town only when his stock of provisions is getting low.

He is a native of the island, and in early life learned the cooper's trade, afterward going whaling for over 20 years, and made several voyages 'round the Horn," visiting nearly every sea on the globe. Since giving up the sea he has made a living at whatever kind of a job he could secure, and about eight years ago he accepted his present place as keeper of the lighthouse.

Despite his three score and ten years he even now hires out to neighboring farmers in having time, and is an expert berry picker, claiming he can pick more berries in a day than the liveliest youngster on the island.

Mr. Gibbs wears neither shoes nor stockings in the summer, but in the winter resorts to the old-fashioned leather boots. He says he does not get lonesome, for his cats keep him company, and he always has one event to look forward to each yearthe coming of his check in July when he indulges in a few delicacies for his table and one or two heads of tobacco for his enjoyment during the long winter months.

Mind Masseurs.

A Leipsic physician expresses the opinion that on account of their delicate sense of touch blind persons are specially qualified for practicing massage. In Japan this is done very largely.-N. Y. Sun.

CHOOL AND CHURCEL

Paris has 120 Bussian girl-studente of whom mearly 100 are Jewish. The size college secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. report 600 college organice

tions with 48,000 members. Dr. H. K. Carroll reports the total church membership of the United States in 1901 to be 26,000,637.

Reports from the Holy Cross college, Warrester, Mass., and Notre Dame university, Indiana, show nausually beavy metriculation at those leading Roman Ontholie colleges.

When Samuel Bradburn applied to John Wesley for assistance. Wesleymove him the Scriptural text, "Trustin the Lord" and covered the letters with a five pound note. Bradburn re. piled that he had often consulted the šest, but never found it accompanies by "expenitory notes" so interesting.

Tukefer Schauchek, an Eskimo isem the Alcution islands, plays center in the football eleven belonging to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. A popular notion regarding Eskimos is that they are sluggish and phiogmatic, but Schauchek plays football with a courage, agility and endurance that ourprise other members of a team which bas a fine reputation in the three nocessities samed.

The largest center of the Roman church in America is the archdiocess of New York, with an estimated Cathotic population of 1,200,000 that in to say nearly one-tenth of all the Catholics in the United States, while tto numbers surpass those of all the most crowded centers of Italy, including Bome, Naples, or Milan; and only the principal archdioceses in Europe, such as Cologue, with 2,532,000 people, and Vienas, with 1,000,000, go beyond

THE CONSUMNATE TRIUMPH.

An Example of Mercie Straggle with Advocatty in the Life of Sir James Paget.

Among the great names of the nineteenth century none shines more honorably than that of the famous English surgeon, Sir James Paget. His tireless industry and perseverance, his patience and courage through the long years of poverty, his scorn of cheap eleverness, his love of wisdom, his tenderness to the poor and suffering, his loyalty to his friends and devotion to his family united in forming a character of rare strength and quality, says Youth's Companion.

Yet to those who knew him best his real greatness was revealed, but when, old and helpless and suffering, he was fighting the last battle of his life. He had won his way from obscurity to the first place in his profession. He had enjoyed an ideal home life, and counted some of the greatest personages of England among his friends.

Changes came at last. His wife, whose love had been his inspiration for 30 years, faded gently away. One after another his friends, too, crossed the unseen river. Bit by bit his lifework had to be laid aside; finally the physician whose skill had saved so self a helpless invalid, awaiting death. He understood-the clear brain did not fail. But no one ever heard a word

of complaint through all the years of

that hard battle. This is his son's tri-"Though one wrote forever one could not describe the wonder of those last veers of his life. One looks back at the infinite fulness and energy and strong will of his whole life, at his devotion to science, at his laborious practice, his hospitalities, his holidays, his keen love of art and his friendships, and it is impossible to measure the height to which through 80 years be

rose that be might attain the consum-

mate triumph of his final old agenway

from the world." True greatness never happens. Men ean conquer physical forces for suceseding generations, but battles of the soul no man can fight for another. There is no greater victory in life than the victorious old age, but it can be attained only by those who have learned to conquer in the years of strength and power. They and they alone can win the "consummate triumph."

Made a Good Guess.

She was an amateur artist, and, like most of her kind, considered herself several laps in advance of the average amateur. She was eager, however, to know how her work would impress one of the masters who had managed to grasp fickle fame by the back of the neck.

One day a real painter called at her home, and she immediately conceived the idea of testing him. She would show him a specimen of her handiwork, but would reveal nothing that might lead him to suspect her as being the creator thereof. So the fair amateur proceeded to guide the real painter toward her master-

"Of what school would you call this painting?" she said, expectantly. "Of the boarding school," promptly replied the real painter. - Spare

Invention of the Revelver. The revolver was the invention of

Joseph Shirk, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pa. Before the civil war, oldfashioned "pepper-boxes," which were dangerous to the user, obtained. Then come the "navy." This had to be loaded like a musket, each barrel requiring separate attention. It was usually ineffective, except at pointblank range. Then came the revolver, and from it was evolved the repeating rifle of to-day.-Scientific Amer-

Granting Payors.

Most people who grant a favor expect two in return.-Chicago Daily

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

1988 100 District Re Date of the Control of the Control of the Sobiemeles 18.00.