

TAKE BULLET FROM TONGUE.

He Extracted Thirty-Two Years After Being Fired in a Fight.

Byram C. Austin, of Kansas City, Mo., has just celebrated by having a bullet extracted from his tongue which entered his body during a free fight 32 years ago. He was shot in front of the Glenwood schoolhouse in Lafayette county, four miles southwest of Lexington, in July, 1866.

At the time the Cumberland Presbyterians were holding services in the school. After services Mr. Austin, leaving the church, came on three brothers of a family named Casper. They had become engaged in a quarrel with Austin's friend, Martin Baker, and had shot him with a revolver.

"I stepped in to protect my friend," said Austin. "The youngest of the Caspers brothers had shot my friend, then I shot the next oldest and then the next oldest shot me. I was leaning over to shoot my pistol for another shot when I got a bullet in my mouth."

The bullet was from a Colt's navy revolver, an old-fashioned, muzzle-loading weapon. It knocked three teeth out of the upper jaw, went through the jaw bone and lodged somewhere down the throat. Austin never suffered much from the wound. For two years abscesses would form on the tongue, but they would soon break, and the pain would then leave him. A few days ago Mr. Austin felt something rough, like a pebble, in the roof of his tongue. He suspected what it was and went to Dr. W. C. Allen, who lifted out the bullet from the flesh with a pair of pliers almost as easily as if it had been lying on the surface of the skin. The bullet is twisted and bent, as if it had been hammered with rough stones. On one side are plain marks where it scraped the teeth.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Five Hundred Persons Revel in the Prodigality of Pleasure at Astor Ball.

Mrs. Astor's ball at New York the other night was a triumph of simplicity attained by subtle art, exquisite taste and the most captivating prodigality of wealth. Five hundred persons revelled in it. They danced in the art gallery to airs of Ekel, Strauss and Waldteuffel, played by Berger and Lander on a balcony that statues of satyrsheld. Figures of Flemish princesses and of the ideal subjects of Watteau and Peter painted them.

Mrs. Astor alone received her guests. She was never more affable, and sincere affection for her was expressed impulsively. The dances were informal until 12:30, when supper was served at small tables in the dining-room and corridor.

After supper the cotillon was danced. Elisha Dyer led it with Mrs. Astor's daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, at one end of the room. Harry Lehr led it with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the other end of the room. The favors were in three figures. In the first were silver baskets of artificial flowers, carried on golden poles by footmen in livery, and boutonnieres. In the second were French buckles on ribbons that were belts and walking sticks with heads of personages of history, comedy and tragedy. In the third were blotters and portmanteaux, paper cutters and pincushions.

LOVERS SOLVE HARD PROBLEM

Young St. Louis Man Takes His Attended Name to Save Her Fortune.

Joseph H. Dillon, a member of the Sullivan Contracting company, filed a petition in the circuit court at St. Louis asking that his name be changed to Joseph H. Dillon-Gregg. He said he was engaged to marry Miss Mary Gregg, to whom her uncle, Daniel Hopkins Gregg, who died recently, bequeathed the greater part of his \$25,000 estate on condition that she retain the name of Gregg through life.

The intention of the decedent, it is supposed, was that his nieces should remain single all the days of her life. The young woman, of course, wanted the money, but she was equally desirous of securing Joseph H. Dillon for a husband. The question was submitted to lawyers, who advised the young man to append the name Gregg to the cognomen which he already possessed, and then when she was married her name still would be Gregg and she could lawfully receive the money.

The petition was referred to Judge Withrow, who promptly granted the young man's request. Thus love found a way out of a very peculiar dilemma, and the marriage will take place as agreed upon before Daniel Hopkins Gregg imposed a condition calculated to prevent it.

Skinned Milk and Borax "Ivory."

It will surprise many to learn that much of the so-called ivory which they purchase is made from skinned milk and borax. Take the "ivory" rattle boxes, for instance—the pretty white and colored ones which please the babies so; also many of the combs, billiard balls, backs of brushes, looking glasses, etc.—they are usually cut from what is called artificial ivory. This ivory is made by mixing skinned milk and borax and then compressing the two after a peculiar process known to manufacturers until it is very hard, like the real ivory. Great cakes of it are thus formed, from which different articles are cut.

Lawyers as Masons.

A statistician states that there are fewer Free Masons to be found among lawyers than in any other profession.

William Morris' Library Sold. William Morris' library, recently sold at auction in London, brought nearly \$5,000 for 1,215 lots.

THEY KILL A FINE DOG

Thread Worms Found in the Heart of a St. Bernard.

Theory That Mosquitoes Had Injected Into the Dog's Blood the Eggs—A Most Remarkable Case.

A case which is unusual and of great interest to medical science has developed out of the death of a valuable St. Bernard dog owned by Robert Cummings, of 368 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, N. J. According to veterinarian who performed an autopsy the dog was killed by mosquitoes. In his heart was a nest of threadworms, which caused death by clogging one of the valves. These worms, the doctors say, came from mosquito eggs, which were either injected into the blood by the insects or taken into the system when the dog was lapsing stagnant water from some stagnant pool.

Reduced to tons, the total for the year 1898 would be 400,000 tons, requiring for its transportation 27,000 cars, which, if grouped in a single train, would nearly reach from New York to Baltimore. The United States is by far the largest coffee consuming country in the world, its own consumption being nearly double that of all Europe, and practically half of the coffee produced in the world. In only two countries—Holland and Denmark—is the per capita consumption larger than that of the United States, that of Holland being 23 pounds per capita and of Denmark 15 pounds, against 11 pounds per capita in the United States, 3½ pounds in Germany, 3¼ in France and less than one pound per capita in Great Britain.

Tea importations, as already indicated, will be unusually light during the year just ended, and the withdrawal of tea from warehouse for actual consumption will be much less than the actual importations. The total importations of tea for the calendar year will be about 68,000,000 pounds, while in past years they have ranged upwards of 90,000,000, those of the fiscal year 1897 being 113,000,000 pounds.

FAVORS AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Opportunities Ecuador is Affording for Profitable Investment to Large Companies.

Minister Sampson at Quito, Ecuador, furnishes some very interesting statements the state department relating to American enterprises in that country. Among other things he says:

Ecuador is becoming one of the most important nations on the west coast of South America, in its relation to the United States.

An American company has received a contract to build a railroad from Guayaquil to Quito at an estimated cost of \$17,000,000 in gold, and a number of engineers are now at work on the survey. A representative of another American company is negotiating for a contract to build another railroad that will cost many millions of dollars.

Another American company has secured the right to build a tramway from Babahoyo to Balsapamber, which will require a large sum of money.

A company has been formed by Americans to build in Guayaquil a large cotton factory and in its interest the late congress passed a law authorizing the free importation of cotton.

A charter has been secured by an American company to start a bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

About three years ago Ecuador was first opened to the Bible and Protestant missionaries. A number of them are now coming in.

HARD FIGHT WITH A BIG EAGLE

New Jersey Sportsman Has a Hard Tussle in Dispatching the Bird.

Great Pile of Human Bones Is Unearthed by Workmen in Richmond, Va.

City employees at Richmond, Va., the other day dug a trench in the center of Fifth street near the almshouse and in what now is a populous district. At a distance of two feet they struck a large deposit of human bones. The skeletons were packed close together, as if buried in one large grave. Dark stains and shapes in the earth show where coffins had once existed.

About 200 skeletons were unearthed in a trench seven feet wide. No digging was done on either side and the extent of the burial place is not known. An old citizen suggests that the remains are those of victims of a cholera epidemic in 1840, when the locality where they are buried was waste land. The street grade where the bodies were found has been lowered several feet in late years. No soldiers were buried there during the civil war.

CORSET STEEL SAVES HER LIFE

Defects a Rife Bullet from a Chicago Woman—Her Heart—Ocurs at Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. C. W. Phillips, of Chicago, who is visiting the home of Mrs. Milton Dargan, in the fashionable suburb of West End, Atlanta, Ga., owes her life to a steel corset stay. Mrs. Phillips was preparing to leave West End for the city, and was awaiting a car, when she felt a severe shock over her heart, and looking to the sidewalk found a rifle bullet which seemed to have glanced off her body. Fearful lest she might have sustained a wound, Mrs. Phillips visited a doctor's office, where, after an examination, she was assured that she was unharmed, but that if the steel corset stay had not deflected the bullet it would have penetrated her heart. Mrs. Phillips saw a young man standing with a parlor rifle, and thinks he was responsible for the dead, though he denies it. The bullet found on the sidewalk fits his cartridge, and he will probably be arrested and charged with reckless shooting.

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MORE COFFEE AND LESS TEA.

American People Fast Leaving the Letter for the Former Beverage.

More coffee and less tea, or a substitution of coffee for tea, seems to be the rule with the American people just now. The coffee importation of the last year has been the heaviest in the history of the country and the tea importation the lightest in many years. The importation of coffee in the calendar year 1897 was over 800,000,000 pounds, and in 1898 the figures will be about the same as those of 1897. In no earlier year were the importations ever as much as 700,000,000 pounds. This is a larger amount of coffee for each individual than ever before consumed in the country, the per capita consumption being about 11 pounds annually, while in no earlier year showed as much as ten pounds.

Reduced to tons, the total for the year 1898 would be 400,000 tons, requiring for its transportation 27,000 cars, which, if grouped in a single train, would nearly reach from New York to Baltimore. The United States is by far the largest coffee consuming country in the world, its own consumption being nearly double that of all Europe, and practically half of the coffee produced in the world. In only two countries—Holland and Denmark—is the per capita consumption larger than that of the United States, that of Holland being 23 pounds per capita and of Denmark 15 pounds, against 11 pounds per capita in the United States, 3½ pounds in Germany, 3¼ in France and less than one pound per capita in Great Britain.

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ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIFF

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'une Propriété de Valeur Améliorée dans le Sixième District.

Connue comme les Nos 5345 et 5347 rue du Camp.

Entre la rue Léontine et l'avenue

Petres.

Solomon Reinish vs George W. Nicol.

TOUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PARCE D'ORLEANS—No 58.104.—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans dans l'affaire ci-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Encantereurs, No 840 rue Commune, entre les rues Carondelet et Baronne, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUUDI, 18 février 1899, à midi, du lot de biens ci-après décrits à savoir :

Trois certaines lots de terre ensemble avec toutes les bâtisses et améliorations qui s'y trouvent et tous les droits voies, privilégiés et avantageux qui y appartiennent et sont établis dans l'îlot nommé "le Bois Camp" à l'angle de la rue Léontine et de la rue Camp au dessus de la rue de la Bourse des Encantereurs, à savoir : un lot de 121 mètres sur 216, soit une superficie de 27,789 m², avec un droit de 100 francs par mètre linéaire, et un autre lot de 121 mètres sur 216, soit une superficie de 27,789 m², avec un droit de 100 francs par mètre linéaire, et un autre lot de 121 mètres sur 216, soit une superficie de 27,789 m², avec un droit de 100 francs par mètre linéaire.

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