MIGGING CERMAN PRINCES. Raiser Tells Offspring Never to Forget That They Are Hohensollerns.

Princes will be princes, it seems, and there have been times when the kaiser has had to talk like a father to offenring. There is a delicious story of one wigging which he adminsalered to them which the court is still chuckling over, says the Chicago Journal.

"Never forget," he said solemnly, as they stood to attention before him, "that you are Hobenzollerns and sons of the kaleer of Germany. But you," he added, turning upon one who shall not be particularized, "you remember that I have my eye on you" In person the kalser is a florid man of barely middle height, with a full face, fleshy neck, and a noticeable general plumpness. On foot, especially when in one of his two score uniforms, he is item regal than engaging; on horseback he is quite a fine figure of a man. Although his horses are specially broken and trained for his use, he has in good working seat in the saddle. To see him go past a saluting base at the procking-chair canter the German cavulty affects is to see a good type of a mailitary-looking man; he could pass im a crowd for a well-to-do major without ambitions. In spite of his growing stoutness he takes a good deal of exercise. In particular he shoots, and he issues to the chase with not much less circumstance than the duke in Browning's "Flight of the Duchess."

PAPER FROM FIBER PLANT.

Visitor at World's Fair Declares That Its Manufacture from Texas Growth Is Possible.

Paper will be manufactured from the west Texas fiber plants in the near future, if the experiments proposed by a visitor in San Antonio from the east are successful, says the San Antonio Express. In speaking to a group of gentlemen.

in the Express building at the fair grounds he said: "I noticed in my travels another variety of plants, as yet ranked merely as weeds, which I believe will become a source of wealth to the state. I speak of the great yucca family, of which the lechnegilla. magney, sotol, beargrass and Spanish dagger are the common types. These plants all have a long tough fiber, and are already used by the Mexicans in making a very fine quality of rope. I am carrying specimens of one of the species back with me and intend to see if the quality of its fiber does not make it suitable for the manufacture of certain grades of paper. The rapid diminution of the wood pulp supply from which paper is now made, points clearly to the necessity of finding a cheap and serviceable aubstitute. I believe the solution of this problem. grows right here in Texas, and I hope to demonstrate it before another year

CARE FOR RUSS DRUNKARDS Reformed Muscovite Donates Magnificent Hotel for Professional Tripplers.

Kieff Russia, has become a real paradise for drunkards through the charity of the merchant, Vassill Levedeff, himself a reformed drunkard, who has built a magnificent hotel for tipplers and who employs ten men to go about the streets day and night and drive to the unique hotel all whom they find intoxicated. Here the topers are given comfortable beds, a Russian bath and an appropriate breakfast when they sober up. Drunknness in Russia has increased at an alarming rate since the war broke out, especially in the provincial capitals. On Sundays and holidays the police stations are so full of persons found belpless in the streets from drink that separate quarters have had to be hired. In Baratopf an enormous building has been opened for giving a night's shelter to persons who are too drunk to find their way or give their addresses to the police.

Mrs Thumb Still on Deck. Mrs. Tom Thumb, made famous by Barnum, is still alive at the age of 65 years. She has a regular turn at a midget theater at Coney Island, and in driven home each evening in the identical coach presented to Tom-Thumb in 1884 by King Edward, them prince of Wales. She is very religious, and a member of the Actors' Church alliance and of the Woman's Aid society. She is also a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Rank of World's Powers.

In a table covering different countries France ranks seventh among saving nations, following Denmark. Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Germany Another table, dealing with the average per capita of population puts France tenth, or behind Denmark Switzerland, Germany, Norway Australia, Belgium the United States. Austria and Sweden.

Great Trade Competition.

Competition between the different nations of the world for foreign trade is causing merchants and manufacturers to make increasing demands unon their consular officers for trustworthy information concerning nearly every line of commercial and industrial ac-11 W17 W.

Stole a Monument.

The monument over the grave of John Apgar, in the cometery at Washington, N J, was stolen two months after it was exected. Ten months later It was returned to its place as mysteriously as it had been taken.

ALL FOR A LITTLE BROOCH And When It Was Becovered There Was a Score of Disgusted Searchers.

It was at the railroad station at Kansas City that the chic young woman lost and found her jewelry, relates the New York Sun.

The loss occured as she alighted from the train in search of something to allay that hungry feeling. If a stingy corporation had not left so much space between the planks of the floor, her jewelry would not have gone through, she would have been spared some embarrassment and the public would never have heard of it.

The article lost was a brooch-one that mother gave her-and about 17 of the 18 karats had worn off. She pecked through the aperture in the platform, without getting a glimpse of what she sought. Then, a trifle distressed at the loss, she was about to continue in search of first aid for the

appetite. One of those obliging drummers that are always willing to turn over a car, Jack up an engine or tear down a house to do a courtesy for one of the fair sex, happened along and inquired

"Oh, just a little brooch," she replied. "It doesn't amount to anything."

if she had lest something.

With an "Allow me, madam," the drummer was on his knees in an instant, his eyes searching the depths of darkness underneath the platform. At first he failed to see the brooch. but by lighting a match and holding it between his two little fingers as far down in the crack as possible, he located it and joyfully announced his discovery.

The young woman was becoming embarrassed, and again insisted that the brooch was of no value. But the angel of commerce was sure that he could get it without the slightest trou-

One of those inky inhabitants of Mr Pullman's traveling bedrooms happened along and suggested that a piece of gum on the end of a stick would prove the magnet that would draw up the jewel.

"Run, get the gum, porter," comas he passed the porter a quarter and signalled that he might keep the change.

The brakeman came up with a suggestion that he could run up to the engine and get a crowbar to pry off the plank; but a bootblack who had joined the group thought it would be easier to get into the basement, and thence under the platform, where a crawl on hands and knees of about a hundred feet would bring him to the right spot. A passenger with a long piece of twine tried to lasso the brooch with a slip noose, but without

There were at least a score of persons drawn to the scene by this time and the young woman had given up all thought of her breakfast and was wishing that her train would pull out so that she might have an excuse to

Without undue haste the colored brother returned with a chew of gum and 24 cents profit. The gum was placed on the end of a stick and lowered to the unsuspecting brooch.

The gum adhered all right. In fact. it got mashed on the bronch and severed its connection with the stick.

All efforts to relocate it were futile and the drummer finally appealed to the brakeman to get the crowbar. To tear up a station platform out west you must needs have a permit from the station master. After that gentle man had sanctioned the performance by his own presence, thereby drawing an additional crowd, the plank was finally raised.

The tenacious drummer, having ruined a clean shirt and a pair of trousers in his endeavors, was in at the death, and it was he that raised the much sought for object to the glare of the sunlight.

His face lost that benign expression as he passed the brooch to the brake. man and disappeared through the crowd. The brakeman looked disgusted, said something worse than: "Oh, fildlesticks!" and handed it on to the porter. That worthy rolled his big round eyes a couple of times and gasped so that all might hear: "Law me, ef it ain't brase, jest

Then he turned to hand it to the owner, but she had fled into the sleeper and hid her head under a pil-

No Hunting in Palestine.

The late Bishop.Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun, and spent much of his time bunting, says a representative from that state. One day the bishop was out with dog and gun, and met a member. of his parish whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties

"You should attend church and read your Bible," said the bishop.

"I do read my Bible, bishop" was the answer "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting."

"No" replied the bishop "the shooting was very had in Palestine, so they went fishing instead " - Nashville Ban-

Travels of Odor.

Experiments have been made recently to determine the speed with which odors travel. Ammožia was sprinkled into one and of a pipe about ten feet long and it was found that the odor could not be perceived at the other end of the pipe until two hours had elapsed. Sulphuris acid, camphor and other similar materials, althaving a powerful scent, were also tested and it was found that the various odors required about the same length of time to traverse the pipe. - SciMOOSE SEASON IN MAINE. Six Weeks During Which the Great Animal Is Hounded by Hunters.

The moose, that monarch of the Maine woods and the greatest same animal to be found in the temperate zone, has been fair game for the hunters since midnight of Friday, October 14, for the close time which has protected him for ten months ended then, and for six weeks the bull moone of Maine have to run the gantlet of the aportsmen's fire, says the Bangor Commercial.

Moose hunting is the greatest sport to be had in the Maine woods, for the size of the game and the valuable trophy which the head of a good-sized built makes with its organientation of great antiers is enough to cause a sportsman to endure almost any hardship in the hope of accuring one of the big fellows. There is also an element of danger which makes the sport the more entiting, for a bull moose on a rampage is a dangerous foe, and unless the hunter fortunately disables his game at the first shot there is trouble in store for him. The mores's great size enables him to crash. through the woods with the speed of a iscomotive and with almost as much power, and the knife-like hoofs and great antiers are terrible weapons when brought into play at close range. More than one hunter has paid the penalty for his carelessness and met death beneath the feet of one of these maddened monsters, and others have been treed and nearly frozen to death while a buil moose kept watch, as patiently as a sphing, beneath the limb which sheltered them.

Moose weighing more than 1,000 pounds are often brought out of the woods, and their great heads, adorned with wide-spreading antiers, form the decoration of many a "den." largest moose ever brought to Bangor measured nine feet from his forehoofs to the top of his antiers, and weighed over 1,200 pounds. In many rases the antiers measure more than five feet from tip to tip, and in some cases the breadth exceeds six feet.

When the various water plants which form the summer food of the moose have become edible in the spring the moose leaves the yard or sheltered spot where he has passed the winter and seeks the waterways. Here he spends the summer, fooding on the tender plants and bathing in the water to keen cool and to protect himself from the victous files which are a terrible pest in some parts of the woods. When thus engaged the moose are often easily approached by persons in canoes, and more than one summer visitor has carried home a photograph of a big bull or a cow and calf taking their daily bath The cows and calves are often seen together during the summer months, and in some instances are very tame and linger in the vicinity of the camps, evidently pleased at the attention bestowed

Usually in April the horas of the bulls begin to sprout and they attain a marvelous growth before September They wear their soft covering called "reivet" until September and are nometimes found lase in that month with the cororing still on. During August and September the bull moose are in the pink of condition, and are dang your enimals. to meet. They tear through the woods for weeks at a time, bellowing a chailenge to any living thing that roams the woods. Fierce fights between rival bulls are common at this period, and many instances are on record of such. fights, in which both combatants fell with their antiers locked in the death struggie

When the sold weather comes on the moose so back into the woods and seek shelter in the thickets from the cold winds of winter. They are often found "yarded." a dozen or more together in some spot where there is plenty of food in the form of young poplars, maples and birches.

The reports which have been brought from the hunting regions indirate that moose are unusually plentiful in the Maine woods this fall. Whether the increase is due, to the protection the animals. have received during the past few years, or whether their numbers have been recruited by moose from the northern part of the state, or perhaps from New Bruaswick, is not known, but whatever the reason for the increase the moose are certainly more plentiful than they have been for many years.

NOTHING SMALL ABOUT HIM When It Came to Family Trees There Should Be No Half-Grown Bush for Rim.

"John," said Mrs. Croesus, thoughtfully, "everybody in society seems to think a lot of genealogy in these days." "Jennie what?" exclaimed John, looking up from his evening paper, relates Smith's Weekly. "Genealogy," repeated Mrs. Crossus.

"What's that?"

"I don't exactly know," replied the good dame; "but I think it's a tree of some kind-at least, I've heard some ladies refer to it as a family tree." "Well, what of it?" he asked.

"Why, it seems to me a sort of fad, you know, and everyone who is anyone has to have one." "Buy one, then," he said, irritably.

"Buy the best one in town, and have the bill seat in to me; but don't bother me with the details of the affair. Get one and stick it up in the conservatory, if you want one, and if it isn't too large---'

"But I don't know anything about

them " "Find out, and if it's too big for the conservatory, stick it up on the lawn; and if that aint' big enough, I'm buy the next in order to make room. There can't any of them fly any higher than we can, and if it comes to a question of trees I'll buy a whole orchard for

GOLD MINE DREDGE.

OPERATED WITH GREAT POWER SCOOPS CUT OUT SOLID BOCK.

process outperform 1.0000

Ore Automatically Separated by Machinery-Prodigious Labor Performed by New Invention.

A gigantic dredging machine is the latest devise used in gold-mining. A great steel ladder extends in front of the vessels, like an inverted bowsprit. Up and down the ladder march in endless procession bucket shaped plows, with mouths of forged manganese steel. The chain that carries them will aupport a weight of 500 tons. These keen-edged scoops will cut through solid rock. A marine engine drives them with irresistible force. They delve into the banks ahead of the ship.

western paper. Gorged with rock and sand, the buckets mount the ladder again and along a huge gantry are carried back to a rotary cylindrical screen, into which they discharge their contents at the rate of 13 buckets a minute. Each one of these steel carriers contains five cubic feet of earth, so that an amount of material edual to the contents of three city dump carts is poured every minute of the day and night into the whirling cylinder

literally eating up the land, reports a

Other machinery separates the gold automatically. The total expense in a day in the operation of one of the great gold-mining vossels is sometimes less than \$30. The ships cost from \$50,000 to \$95,000, according to size. The first year's cruise will pay for the monster ftself, will pay the cost of the land, even at \$5,000 an acre, will meet all expenses, including repairs and depreciation of machinery, and still net the owner more than \$100,000

These are figures of actual operations, and regarding land carrying a low proportion of gold. It is little wonder that the men who own these mining fleets do not advertise. Many of them are reaping a profit of more than 600 per cent, on their investment. The industry is of course. legitimate in every sense, but it has

One of the gold ships will devour an acre of earth every month. As there are now 10 vessels in the unique Pacific coast fleet, 100 agricultural acres are being permanently destroyed every 30 days. In the val leys thus far prospected and purchased by the operators there is an assurance of at least 50 years of min ing activity; so that at the end of that period, even if no additional boats were launched in new sections, 60,000 fertile acres will have been deducted from the tillable acres of western

America Of course, no amount of yellow metal can actually offset the annihila. tion of the fairest valleys husbandry has made to bloom. As these ships tear up alluvial acres at a cost of three and four cents a ton and can work at a profit land that contains a very small proportion of yellow sands. It means that few valleys whose rivers rise in the mountains are safe from Invasion.

And so the western states in Amer-Ica have reason to regard with seriourness the cruising of those semisubterranean squadrons, which can gather yellow particles so microscopic that the human eye cannot detect them, and in reaping this precious harvest can so metamorphose fertile dominions into perpetual desolations.

PREACHER KEPT HIS WORD

Awakened His Slumbering Wife in Church to Mollify a Sleepy Elder.

"Down in Oregon-I won't say just where—there is a settlement of Scotch Presbyterians, who retain all their old country habits," said a globe trotter the other day. "Not long ago the minister while in the midst of his sermon noticed one of his parishioners peacefully sleeping. The divine suspended his discourse and addressed 'Wullie' in a loud tone, waking him up, and then gave him a severe rebuke.

"Wullie was very angry and after services were concluded went up to the pastor and made an indignant speech, protesting against the humillation which had been put upon him. He concluded by saying:

"'You ain wife was sleepin' at the time. I saw her before I went to sleep myself.

"The pastor tried to smooth the matter over and told Wullie that if he should ever see the pastor's wife sleeping in church thereafter to raise his hand, and she should receive the same correction which had been imposed upon Wullie.

'The next Sunday, when the sermon had reached about fourthly, Wullie's hand went up. The minister looked over at his family pew, and there, sure enough, his spouse was wrapped in *lumber Mindful of his word, the preacher thus addressed the wife of his bosom:

"'Susan! Susan! I dinna marry ye for your fortune, for ye had none. I dinna marry ye for your beauty-the whole congregation can see that, an' if ye hae nae grace I've made a sair bar-

Cleanly Japanese Stables. In Japan horses are backed into their

stalls, and the door is closed at the head. To the door to fixed a grain and hay rack, and to it the animal is secured. When needed, the door is swung back and the horse led forth. No one gets kicked, no refuse matter is visible to the visitor, and it seems to be a sensible way to construct a place for a horse.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

Calculations of a Scientific Nature Upon the Inner Center of the Globe,

Experiments to be tried in the Washington monument by officers of the geological survey to try to determine the comprehensiveness of the earth's mass, has awakened widespread interest in scientific circles, says a Washington leteter. Coming as it does on the heels of a project broached by Charles Algernun Parsons, of England to bore a hole 12 miles into the earth, the scientific world has much food for speculation.

Prof. Parsons estimates that to sink a shaft 12 miles deep would cost \$25,-000,000, and that it would require 85 years to accomplish it. This shaft, cut down into the earth, would represent the equivalent of a hole one foot deep in a mass 666 feet thick. It would solve many questions that the scientific knowledge of the world has left phanswered, yet it would investigate only the crust and leave thousands of miles of the interior mass still untouched.

No man has gone down into the earth's interior beyond the distance of one mile and lived to tell the story. The deepest boring in the "crust" of the planet is 5,000 feet-less than one fourthousandths of the distance to the center of the globe.

The earth's interior is a vast unknown, beside which in the realm of mystery the heavens are an open book. The most daring explorer seeking new fields of heroism in unraveling the mysteries of nature has halted even before he could plan to surmount the obstacles that He in the pathway of the secrets of the earth's mass.

The amount of compression at the globe's center should, to some extent at least, define the character of the mass of which it is formed

Within the Washington monument, which is 550 feet high, is to be stretched a wire 500 feet long on the free end of which will be hung heavy weights. Furvey experts, who will conduct "Le experiments, hope by this means to gain a knowledge of the force of gravity at equal distance toward the center of the earth

It is argued that the great mans of the disterior of the earth is would "Against the contention that the plane" under a crust 25 miles tolch, is a ma s of flery liquid is arrayed the fact of the known density of the globe. That density in the carth's entirety is about 5.5 times, the density of the water that covers three-quarters of the sur-

FEARFUL WASTE OF ENERGY

Loss of Power in Coal During Transmution Into Electric Light.

Ninety-nine per cent of the sun-power or energy stored up in a fun of coal lost on its way to the electric light bulb. Thus we get only a hundredth part of the possible light contained in a ton of coal. The other 99 parts are jost on the way, dissipated in heat and used up in friction in the engine or the electric atparatus, and never become light. To discover some way to prevent this fearful waste of energy is one of the great problems confronting scientists to-day, writes Orison Swett Marden, in Success,

Just as fearful a waste of energy goes on in man's use of his law a powers. Instead of low per cent of his energy appearing in results that are worth while often not more than one per cent of it. gets into his real work the rest being thrown away, dissipated in scores of

A young man starts out in life with a Jarre amount of force and vitantly stored up in his brain rend and muscles. He feels an almost limitless supply of overgy welling up within him, a fullness and buoyancy which knows no repression. He believes he will do wonders with this energy, and that he will transmuter practically all of it into light-achievement. In the pride of his youth and strength, he seems to think that there is practically no end to his power to throw off energy, and so be often flings it out on every side with reckless prodigality. He burns it up here in a cigarette or a pipe, there in whisky or wine; here he drains it off in heavy suppers and late hours, there in vicious living, idleness, shiftlessness and botched work, until he finally comes to himself with a shock and asks: "Where is the electric light I meant to produce with all my energy? Is this flickering candle flame all that I can generate?" He is appalled. to find that, with all his superabundant vitality, he has scarcely produced light enough to illumine his own way, and has nothing left for the world. He who had boasted of his strength and felt confident of shedding a light that would dazzle the world stumbles along himself in semi-darkness. The energy which should have been transmuted into achievement has been lost on the way.

Where He Could Sec.

A waitress in a restaurant in a northorn town is known to the members of the establishment for her ready with An ocpasional customer went in the other day 'or finner. After receiving his order the waitress handed him a newspaper to while away the time that would elapse. before dinner was served. He looked up. ifter a few minutes and said

"I say miss, have you nothing comic to look at?"

"Well sir" replied the waitress, without a smile. "there's a looking-glass straight in front of you, sir "-Comio Cuts.

"The landlady is just hopping mad at

old Sharp." "What is the trouble now?"

"Old man Sharp tasted the butter yesterday at dinner and suddenly reached over and handed the landlady two tickets to the pure food show." -Cleveland Leader.

CAR OF NOVEL DESIGN.

Added to Equipment of Big Western Road for Benefit of Women Travelers.

Something entirely new in the way of railroad equipment has just been procured by a big western road for use on its overland limited trains between Chicago and Omaha. It is what is called a "composite observation" car, the idea being to furnish women bassengers an opportunity of taking in the beauties of the scenery with the greatest possible amount of comfort and entirely free from the fumes of tobacco smoke. The car is divided into two main parts, one of which is divided from the other very much after the manner of a compartment sleeping car, with a lobby running down the side of the inclosed space. This inclosure is for the use of the amokers. and those seeking other refreshments from the huffer

Another noteworthy feature of the mew style car is its extraordinary atrength. Throughout the car there has been placed a series of steel arches, which bind sills and sides together and strengthen the roof in a manner which renders the car almost indestructible.

The interior woodwork is all of St. Jago mahogany and Treacuts a very wich appearance. The car is lighted with Pintsch gas and electricity. It is miso furnished with electric fans by which the temperature may be moderated in the hottest summer weather.

In both the observation room and smoking rooms writing desks have been provided and in the observation room library and stands on which recent periodicals are always to be found

EMIGRANTS HELP SMUGGLER

Leaf Tobacco, Worth \$100,000, Is Brought Into New York by Steerage Passengers.

A novel method of bringing Sumatra tobacco leaf into the United States without paying duty has been brought to the notice of the New York custom house officials and agents have been set at work on the case.

It is estimated that Sumaira leaf valued at \$100,000 has entired that port in the last three months without

Emigran's sailing from Bremen. Hamburg and other Dutch and German points have been given a card which is printed in German and Hebrew, and tells the recipient to visit a certain person at a given address and receive & present

If the emigrants called they were told how to obtain employment in America and given a small package wrapped in colored paper and warned not to open it until the barge office at New York had been left behind Agents of the smuggler invariably

bairge office and requested the package as a means of identifying the seeker for employment At the proper moment the agents disappeared, taking the smuggled to-

met each load of emigrants outside the

baicco along

JUSTLY ENTITLED TO PAY. Unique Contention in Suit for Commission on Land Sale in

Philadelj bia.

Bornes the brief trial in Evaladelphia the other day of the sur brought by Thomas J. When h against Mexander B. Scott to receiver commissions for series mar land owned by the detendant. Thomas J Measter attorney made a contention unique in cases of this kind. It was to the effect that Whelan, by merely showing the plans of the grounds to be sold to John C. Gallagher. a more pertive purchaser, and enforming the latter of the owner's address, had performed services of sale entitling him. to a commission. Whelan took no other part in the pegotiations which re-

to pay him the one per cent commission claimed, amounting to \$260 But the judge, in refusing to grant a nomsuit moved for by Mr. Nichola, counsel for the defense, said the plaintiff, by showing the purchaser the plans and giving the address of the owner, had started the pegotiations resulting in the sale, and he was justly entitled to com-

suffed in the sale of the tract to Gal-

tagher for \$26,000, and South declined

penisation for his services The jury returned a verdict for Wheian for the full amount of his claim.

WOULD WEIGH 300 POUNDS

A CHARLES AND A COURT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

Eight-Year-Old Boy Tips Scales at 152—Has Ambitions to Be Heavier.

Although 152 pounds is enough weight; for any boy eight years old. Clarence Barnes, of Latimer Pa, who has been dubbled Fatty Felix, is not contented, and his greatest ambition is to weigh 300 pounds "Farty" also wishes to sustain the

reparation of the Barnes family, who claim the heavy-weight championship of the state. There are seven members in the timery, and their combined weight. is 1.529 poands averaging 217 pounds. The lather Francis Barnes weight 265; the mother, 240; the daughter, Mrs. C. Bartlett of Warren. 211, Rolla, 27 years old, 240; Frank, 20 years old, 248. John, 15 pears old, 173, and Clarence,

Charence is a remarkable boy He weighed 1412 pounds when he was born and has never been sick. He also has great strength, and can pick any of his lassmates up with one hand and hold them at arm's length. Just to show what he could do he recently picked upa bag hale of binding (wine with two flugers with ease.

eight years, 152

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