#### PRANKS OF A PRINCE.

Milhelmina's Kature Husband Was a Lively Youngster a Few Yéara Age.

Ferhaps Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the flance of Queen Wilhelmina, is a sober, industrious royalty mow, but according to this story he was a pretty lively fellow a few years ago, mays the St. Louis Republic. Once a governess of some cousins of his, scions of the ducal house of Mecklenburg-Birelitz, lived in a grand, solitary castle planted in the middle of a boundless lain of sund, like a tent in the desert. Henry Vludimir von Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was there on a visit to his cousins, had taken a violent dislike the governess, who objected to his rather free-and-easy manners with her noble pupils. One Sunday morning the children started with her in a carsiage to drive to the little church a few miles away from the castle. Mme De x---, the governess, was on the front meat with the two countesses, and Duke Henry Vladimir had installed himself on the back seat. More than space she felt as if something queer was going on behind her, but when she looked around the boy was stiff and molemn, looking the other way.

At last the party reached the church, In front of which a little crowd of nobie neighbors and peasants had assembled. Henry Vladimir jumped out first and gallantly offered his hand to the governess. She thought this unwonted politeness rather strange, but on jumping out her skirt and one or two petticoats fell at her feet, where they softly arranged themselves in a mort of balloon, from which she emerged a little more dressed than "Venus Rising from the Sea," but not much. On the morrow the young Meck-Jenburg-Schwerin was sent home with the brand of shame upon him.

#### WOOD LOOKS LIKE METAL.

M New Process by Which Strength and Hardness Are Given to the Fiber.

A European scientist has discovered a method by which wood may be given the appearance of metal. Outside of The added value for decorative purposes which this may give, the advantage to be derived is not clearly apparent. The wood is said to be rendered exceedingly hard and strong, although it is equally uncertain what part of the process may be assumed to confer these desirable qualities upon wood which was soft and weak before treatment, says an industrial exchange.

The process is described as follows: The wood is first soaked for three or Sour days in a solution of caustic alkali temperature of from 75 to 90 degrees centigrade, and is then transferred at once to a bath of hydrosulphate of calcium, to which a saturated solution of sulphur in caustic alkali is added after 24 hours. The wood reanains in this bath, which is kept at a temperature of from 35 to 50 degrees pentigrade, and finally it is soaked for about 30 to 50 hours in a solution of acetate of lead. The wood is then dried mt a moderate temperature and may be polished with a burnisher of hard wood. In this case it can be made to acquire a brilliant metallic luster and if the sur-Tace is previously rubbed with a plece of "lead, tip or zinc and a glass or porcelain burnisher is used the effect is increased. The wood treated in this way resembles a metallic mirror.

# ANIMALS THAT WEEP.

Many Species of the Brute Creation Shed Tears When Frightened or Hurt.

"Me cried like a calf," is a remark mometimes heard. It is no disgrace for a calf to cry and he sheds tears in quantities when his emotions justify them. It is even easier for him to cry than for many other animals, because his Bachrymal apparatus is perfect and mery productive.

A scientific writer writing in La Nature says that the ruminants are the animals which weep most readily. Munters have long known that a deer at bay cries profusely. The tears will roll down the nose of a bear when he feels that his last hour is approaching. The big, tender eyes of the giraffe fill with tears as he looks at the hunter who has wounded him.

... Dogs weep very easily. The dog has tears both in his eyes and voice when his beloved master goes away and leaves him tied up at home. Some varieties of monkeys seem to be particularly addicted to crying, and not a few raquatic mammals also find it easy to weep when the occasion requires it. Seals in particular are often seen to 學出籍。1970年19**10年**9-

Elephants weep profusely when wounded or when they see that escape from their enemies is impossible. The maimals here mentioned are the chief comes that are known to weep, but there 10:55 is no doubt that many others also display similar emotion.

What Typesetting Means. In setting and distributing type a compositor's hand travels on an average 11 miles a day. Leaving Sundays sand holidays out of account, this means about 3,000 miles a year. More than half the deaths among composftors are due to lung diseases. In the course of his lifetime an average man gets through about 2,500 miles of reading matter.

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Paper from Rye Straw. Experts who have examined ryo straw are of the opinion that a very high grade of paper, not only adapted No newspapers, but suitable for books wes well, can be made from that matezial, of which Louisiana produces athousands of tons that are now got said of as a waste product.

No Chinese in Potter's Field. Among the thousands of bodies Aburied in the potter's field of New Mork there is not one of a Chineman.

## NATIONS HAVE WAR CHESTS.

Vast Sums in European Tressuries Laid Up for Times of Strife.

A source of amazement to continental politicians is the facility with which Great Britain obtains the money to carry on the South African campaign. Even our severest critics acknowledge that in no other country could the many millions already voted have been obtained so readily.

This is all the more wonderful to them when they remember that in the sense they understand it England has no war chest to fall back upon. The explanation is simple enough. England, being the richest country in the world, her credit stands high, and she is able to raise vast sums at a moment's notice, says the London Daily News.

The case is different in France, where they have something like £70,000,000 worth of gold and £50,000,000 worth of silver ready for war time. The Austro-Hungarian bank possesses about £30,-000,000 for a like purpose, while Germany clings to the old-fashioned system of maintaining an actual war chest, containing £6,000,000, at the fortress of Spandau. It is also estimated that Russia has ready at least £ 100,000,000.

Financially, Europe is prepared for the day that pessimistic prophets say is drawing nigh-the day when wild war shall run riot throughout the eastern hemisphere. There is at least £ 155,-000,000 waiting for the time when the war clouds shall gather, and in a great war it is tolerably certain it would all be spent.

#### CROWDING INTO THE CITIES.

Rural Districts in England Are Rapidly Being Forenken by the People.

The depopulation of the rural districts of England is beginning to cause serious concern to the government. From statistics recently collated it is learned that in 1801 36 per cent. of the population lived in towns of 1,000 inhabitants and upward, whereas in 1891 84 per cent, of the population inhabited towns exceeding 4,000 in population. The rural population in 1891 on 31,577,-000 acres was only 5,534,000 persons out of a total population of 29,002,525. It will be seen from these latter figures, says a London exchange, that less than one-fifth of the whole people live in the country and are engaged in rural occupations. Lord Avebury, in commenting upon these figures, ascribed the decrease of rural population to the failure of the country schools to foster interest in country life and objects. There have been other causes at work, however. The great development in the pleasures and recreations of town life, the increased interest in politics, agricultural depression, miserable labor wages and last, but perhaps not least, the local tyranny of squire and parson, have contributed to this result. It is perhaps yet to be seen whether the development of local government will have the desirable effect of making country life more interesting and tolerable.

## HAY IN ROUND BALES.

Packed in This Shape It Occupies Less Space and There Are Other Advantages.

Hay as well as cotton is put up nowadays in cylindrical bales, a standard round hay bale being 18 inches in diameter and 36 inches in length. Such a bale packed at the pressure under which it would be put up for domestic use would weigh about 200 pounds; as packed for export such a bale would contain about 275 pounds. There is put up for army use a bale of the same diameter, but only 18 inches in length, which contains approximately 140

pounds of hay. In the cylindrical bale a given quantity of hay is got into less than half the space that it would occupy in a square bale: and there are asserted for it other advantages, including freedom from mold, preservation of the sweetness of the hay and greatly reduced combus-

Thousands of tons of hay in cylindrical bales have been shipped to the American army in the Philippines, and large quantities of it have been used by the British army in South Af-

## LETTERS FROM PEARY. ---

Were Written in March Last and-Were Addressed to His Wife and Mother.

Letters from Peary, the arctic explorer, for his wife and mother, who died recently, were received the other day. They were accompanied by others from Dr. Dedrick, his surgeon, for Mrs. Dedrick, and from Samuel Warmbath, the members of the Stein party, who is remaining for a second year at Cape Sabine, for his wife in Malden, Mass., and his mother, in Russian Poland. None of the letters contains any news. The one from Peary is dated March 2, 1900, and in from Cape d'Urville, Grinnell Land. It says that divisions of his party had started for Fort Conger. The latest word from Peary, dated March 31, which has already been published, reported that the divisions had all arrived at Fort Conger. According to letters received the divisions intended to push northward from Fort Conger.

Dentistry for Sheep. A shepherd of New South Wales has tried dentistry for sheep with great success. He had a valuable ram which found great difficulty in masticating its food owing to the loss of teeth, Artificial teeth were inserted which enabled the animal to masticate its

of Giving Aid to Swins Poor, In some Swiss vineyards nearly the whole harvest was left last month to the poor of the neighborhood.

# MISTAKEN FOR "IOHN L."

An Amusing Anecdote Regarding the Late Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Among the many anecdotes of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan which have been traveling through two hemispheres since the death of the eminent composer, the following, as told in Sir. Arthur's own words, is by no means the worst, says the Brooklyn Eagle:

"I was traveling on a stage in a rather wild part of California, and arrived at a mining camp, where we had to get down for refreshments. As we drove up the driver said: They are expecting you, Mr. Sullivan.' I was much pleased, and when I reached the place I found a knot of prominent citizens at the whisky store. The foremost of them came up to a big burly man by my side and said: 'Are you Mr. Sullivan?' The man said 'No,' and pointed to me. The citizen looked at me rather contemptuously, and after awhile said: 'Why, how much do you weigh?

"I thought this was a curious method of testing the power of a composer, but I at once answered: 'About 162 pounds. 'Well,' said the man, 'that's odd to me, anyhow. Do you mean to say that you gave fits to John S. Blackmore down in Kansas City?' I said: No; I did not give him fits.' He then said: 'Well, who are you?' I replied. 'My name is Sullivan.' 'Ain't you John L. Sullivan, the slugger?' I disclaimed all title to that, and told him I was Arthur Sullivan. 'Oh, Arthur Sullivan?' he said. 'Are you the man as put "Pinafore" together?'-rather a gratifying way of describing my composition. I said: 'Yes.' 'Well,' returned the citizen, 'I am sorry you ain't John Sullivan; but still I'm giad to see you any-way-let's have a drink."

#### VERY OLD CHECK CASHED.

It Was Drawn Over Twenty Years Ago, But Was Good for the Money.

In the year 1879 C. W. Merchant, of this city, was engaged in buying cattle all over this part of Texas, says the Galveston (Tex.) News. In those days Fort Worth was the headquarters for banking business, and Mr. Merchant, in common with all cowmen, had his money on deposit in one of the banks there. While in Haskell county that year he purchased five head of beef cattle from a Mr. Mobley and gave his check for \$100. On account of the distance from Fort Worth and the inconvenient facilities for transacting such matters, Mr. Mobley did not present the check for payment until six months after its date. When presented the cashier informed the gentleman that Mr. Merchant had long since closed his account with the bank. Nothing further was ever done to collect the check, until recently both gentlemen met in the town of Haskell, just 21 years later, and began talking of "old times."

Mr. Mobley suggested to Mr. Merchant that he held an unpaid check signed by him and dated 1879, and wanted to know if it was still worth 100 cents on the dollar. He was informed that it was, and on inquiry as to how it came into his possession explanations followed and Mr. Mobley got his \$100.

In speaking of the incident to the News correspondent, Mr. Merchant said that in 1879 he purchased something like \$60,000 worth of cattle, and most of them in small herds, and that, with a "saddle horn" for a memorandum book, it was very easy to lose run of a

## WHEN LIFE IS DEPARTING.

Phenomena Which Electricity Has Disclosed in Animate Nature.

A. D. Waller, of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has devised an electrical means of distinguishing between living and dead matter. His statement of the method is somewhat as follows: Living matter responds to an electrical stimulus by yielding an after current in the same direction. The same matter after it has been killed by heating or other method does not respond to excitation unless it does so by causing a reversed current, due to polarization. This phenomenon is characteristic of all living matter, animal or vegetable. The similar induced current is the last sign of life and its amount may even be used to measure the amount of vitality remaining. In order to make this test the body is first connected to a delicate galvanometer and if there is any deflection caused this is corrected; an electrical stimulus is administered to the body and then the galvanometer again connected to it. If there is now a deflection of the latter the body is living; no deflection shows that it is indubitably dead.

Sin of laing Tobacco. In early colonial days the use of tobacco was considered far more sinful and degrading than indulgence in intoxicating liquors. Old-time legislation reveals some curious attempts to check the spread of the "creature called tobacco." Landlords were fined if they permitted it to be brought into their taverns. No one could take tobacco publicly nor in his own house or anywhere else before arangers. Two men were forbidden to smoke together and no one could smoke within two miles of the meeting houses on the Sabbath day. In Connecticut in early days a great indulgence was permitted to travelers -they were allowed to smoke once during a journey of ten miles.

Respect Their Idols, While repairing a temple, the Chinese cover up the eyes of the idols, in order that the deities may not be offended at the sight of the disorder.

#### ILL LUCK IN APPLE BLOOMS.

Free That Bloscomed Late Brought & Train of Misfortunes to a Pennsylvania Woman,

"I saw in the Star not long ago copes from a New York paper," said a lady fiving near Greeley, Pike county, Pa., relates the Washington Star, "a story about an apple tree blossoming in October, and the fatal result of it. The story was told as coming from a man, and he said that an apple tree at his home had blossomed ten years before in October and shortly afterward his wife had died. It had not blossomed again in October for several years, and then within a month his mother had died. Then there was another lapse, and when he told the story, which was about the 1st of October, the tree was again in blossom, and he was greatly disturbed as to what was going to happen next.

Well, that story was mine, and the reporter put it in the name of a man. because I didn't want to appear in it. Two weeks after I had told the story. to a party of friends in which the reporter was I went back home, and within a week the house took fire and burned to the ground." It was so sudden that we barely managed to get out with our lives, and our chief articles of apparel were bath-robes and blankets. It was a country place and we had no means of putting out the fire, so everything was lost. The only conrolation we have is that the fatal apple tree stood so close to the house that it was burned to a crisp, and it, at least, will never again be the messenger of bad luck, however much other trees may bring with their October blossoms. One thing I am sure of, I was never superstitious before, but I confess to a little of it now, and I never want to see another apple tree blooming in October if it belongs to me.'

#### WAS A BORN FIGHTER.

Prince Christian Victor Did Not Presume on Hfs Being of Royal Blood.

The grandson of Queen Victoria, Prince Christian Victor, who died of fever in South Africa a few weeks ago, was a soldier born, who owed nothing to rank, but obtained his advance in recognition of his military ability. He knew everything about Tommy Atkins, from the enlisting fees down to the canteen extortions, which he labored to abolish. In his room at Winchester might be found nearly double the number of books on tactics and drill usually found in an officer's quarters, and the majority were well thumbed. But he was no prig. He enjoyed every hour of his life, except that he was much hampered by insufficient private means, and his brother officers and his men simply idolized him, says a London paper.

He once told Lord Wolseley that the only advantage he ever derived from his royal rank was that it always got him accepted when he volunteered for active service. In the last ten years he served in six campaigns-a rare record-and he constantly obtained deserved recognition for valor. Somehow, commanding officers never felt hampered when they had him under their command, as was too often the case when a royal prince insisted on seeing. a bit of fighting. Prince Christian Victor was simply the smartest officer in the king's royal rifles and a rattling staff officer. As son, as brother, as officer. as sportsman, as an Englishman he was honorable and honored.

## QUEER SIAMESE MUSIC.

An Octave Which Differs from Our Own and Has Seven Equal . Intervals.

Profs. Stump and Neesen, of the Berlin university, have concluded some interesting experiments regarding the peculiarities of Siamese music, says the Scientific American. The Siamese musical octave differs from our own in the fact that it comprises seven equal intervals. The sounds, though perfectly harmonious, are somewhat curious. While the Siamese court troupe was at the zoological gardens in Berlin these two professors decided to record these musical tones in their natural sound to such exactitude that the faintest variations might be clearly defined. In the mearlier experiments the ordinary phonograph was employed, but was proved to be unsatisfactory, owing to the unpleasant constant rasping reproductions which always accompany phonographic reproductions and which in this case destroyed the distinctness of the sounds. A telephonograph was then employed and the results were all that could be desired. By means of this apparatus the sounds are so clear and the graduations so faithfully recorded that it is a difficult matter to distinguish between the actual recital by the troupe and its telephonographic reproduction.

Searchlights on the Ranch. Even the western cowboy has come under the spell of the electric power. and a ranch in Lower California and Mexico is to utilize a local water power for the generation of electricity, for lighting, harvesting, pumping, etc. The chief innovation will be the use of searchlights on the mountains overlooking the ranch to prevent cattle raids. The operator of each light will be suitably armed with longrange weapons and provided with a signal code by which he can flash information to the other watchers. A telephone system, embracing all portions of the 16,000 acres, will be another convenient method of raising an alarm.

-> A Queer Congress. Among the many congresses that met at the Paris exposition, one of the most interesting was the international asembly of the Alpinista. composed of mountain climbers.

## NURSE MIXES BABIES

Complications in Disposing of an Estate Arise in Consequence.

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Confusion Arises as to Which of Male Twins Was Born First-Proviston in Father's Will Makes Eldest Son His Heir.

Jarad Marks, a farmer who lived near Malvern Hill, seven miles west of Geneva, N. Y., died Monday last, leaving an estate valued at about \$54,000. He left a will in which he stated that his heirs, except his eldest son, should receive a certain sum each more proportionately than the laws of the state of New York provided. He bequeathed all the rest and residue of his estate to his eldest son, at that time unborn. He provided for the disposition of the estate if the expected child should be a

As he was without children at the time the will was made, November 15 last, the expression "eldest son" was inserted to act in case male twins were born. At the time the will was made Marks was ill with cancer of the stomach, and was not expected to recover. He morally expressed the desire that his estate should be kept intact so far as possible, and descend to the eldest son forever. He requested that his name also should descend to the eldest son in the same manner as the estate.

Mrs. Marks gave birth to twin some Friday afternoon last. It was noticed that the first born was marked by a small mole immediately beneath his right shoulder blade. Otherwise the babies were so much alike that even the mother could not tell them apart. The nurse, a Mrs. Bertram, of Canandaigua, bathed them the other afternoon. She was dressing the one supposed to be the younger when she discovered that both of the babies were markd by a mole immediately beneath the right shoulder blade. In the excitement over the discovery the position of the babies was changed, and a moment later the nurse could not tell the children apart, nor could the mother or the physician.

The case might be settled in the courts were it not for a clause in the will which states that if any contest over the will occurs, or if any suit at law should be caused by the will, the person who begins the contest or suit at law shall be disinherited and the portion bequeathed to him shall go to certain charitable institutions in Roches-

Attorneys in Geneva say that as long as the eldest son cannot be distinguished the only thing that can be done is to break the will, and an effort to do this, it is stated, will be made.

#### BRITAIN LOSING TRADE.

Manufacturers Warned to Beware of Industrial Competition.

To the disappointments of war time, which are keenly felt when the Christmas season is approaching and over 210,000 soldiers are fighting across seas, is added the increasing pressure of taxation and industrial competition. The trade journals of England are making a great ado over the success of American manufacturers in underbidding their British rivals in tenders for the Urganda railway

This industrial incident has created a strong impression, since it indicates that the expansion of the British empire and the opening of new markets tend to promote American industries.

British iron and steel manufacturers are warned by their own trade journals that they must arouse themselves without delay, unless they are prepared to lose their foreign markets, since it has become notorious that Americans and Germans are making their competition felt with cumulative effect.

# COWBOY OVERPOWERS A BULL

Seizes Infuriated Animal by the Horns Just as It Is Charging a Crippled Man,

There was a counterpart of the scene in "Quo Vadis" between Ursus and the aurochs recently on the parade grounds of the Indian reservation near Covelo. (Col., when a large cowboy mastered an infortated bull. A large animal, belonging on Bank's ranch, broke out of the corral and started through the grounds. Several expert cowboys tried to lasso the animal, but without avail. Chub Baker was seriously injured by being thrown from his horse. The bull charged upon him just as Wyatt Jordan, of an adjacent ranch, was galloping to the scene. Jordan dismounted, seized the bull by the horns, and, by force of physical strength, stopped the animal from charging the crippled man. and forced him into a near-by corral.

## "WINS FROM FARO BANKS.

San Francisco Man Breaks Gambling-Houses at Dawson by Remarkable Run of Luck.

One of the most remarkable farobank plays of record was made three weeks ago in Dawson by David Allen, of San Francisco, a Klondike passenger on the steamer Dolphin, which arrived the other day. From \$2.50 Allen in four days won

\$35,000. Two of the houses in which he played turned over their boxes, and two others had enough of his game. Of this amount he devoted \$8,000 to "staking" his friends. Of the score or more "staked" but one-William Cullen-won. With the money furnished him he drew out \$4,000 for himself and a like amount for Allen. Then, having paid \$1,400 for debts, he proceeded to plunge on his own account and went broke.

# LITIGATION OVER WIND CAVE.

The Famous Sinck Hills Spot May Become a National Reserve.

The famous Wind cave of the Black Hills, near Hot Springs, S. D., over which there has been so much controversy for some time, is to be examined by a special agent and geologist sent out by the government to find out as. to whether or not the property is tobe set apart by the government as a national reserve. In the report of the secretary of the interior a flattering mention of this wonderful cave was

Two lawsuits have sprung up over this ground and have been heard in the local land office in Rapid City. The first was that of the Wind Cave company against Elmer McDonald, involving a homestead entry, and the second was against Jesse D. McDonald by the South Dakota Mining company, also involving a homestead entry. In the first case the local land office held that good faith had been shown by Me-Donald in his holding of the ground, and it was recommended that the entry be perpetuated. In the second case it was decided that the ground was not a mineral bearing property, and, as Jesse McDonald had not shown good faith, it was decided that his homestead entry be canceled. It was also suggested that the property might be of value to the government as a re-

Both cases were then appealed to the commissioner of the general land office, whose decision was the same as that of the local land office, and againthe cases were appealed to the secretary of the interior. In the case of Elmer McDonald the secretary reversed the decision, but in the case of the Dakota Mining company against Jesse McDonald he sustained the findings of the commissioner and the local land office. It was then ordered that the ground be gone over thoroughly by an expert geologist.

#### SHOWS THE AGE OF GLOBE.

Prof. Farrington Exhibits Stalagmite of Great Antigaity.

With a chip from a stalagmite claimed to be 1.000,000 years old Prof. O. C. Farrington, of the Field Columbian museum, Chicago, illustrated lecture on "The Age of the World" at a dinner given by the Northwestern Association of the Massachusette Institute of Technology. The stalagmite had only recently, been discovered by Prof. Farrington himself during a prolonged visit of exploration to Wyandotte cave, in Crawford county, Ind.

"This stalagmite was formed by countless drippings from the roof of the cave," said the lecturer, "and it is as certain as anything in geological science that not less than 1,000,000 years of drippings were required for its formation on the subterranean roof. Whether the earth's age is 1,000,000 or 10,000,000 of years is a mooted question among students and authorities. Geologuers way that mother earth is about 60/m0.000 years old. Physicists contend that the extreme limit allowable in the calculation is 2 .000,000 years. My own belief is that the earth's true age is within a few hundreds of thousands of years, more or less, of the 30,000,000 mark. However all this may be, my friends, there can be no doubt that toward the close of the next century the age of the earth will be as well known and as scientifically established as its weight or its distance from the

#### WANTS TO WED OLD MAID. Auguste Dereume of Manitoba Makes

a Request of Chicago Chief of Police.

"Good French or German old maids," if there are any such persons in Chicago, are the objects of the quest of Auguste Dereume, 44 years old and a resident of Plum Coulee, Manitoba. The woman may be poor. but she must have no "incumbrances" if she is to be asked in marriage by the Manitoba man. The letter he wrote to Acting Chief Ptacek is as

"I would ask you if you would be so good " as to find me a wife in your city. Female dearth is not a quantity here in Manitoba, and especially if you could introduce me to some good French or German old maids you would so much oblige.

"I have a home of myself and I mean what I say. Any poor woman without in-cumbrances, will do me. I am about 46

# BREAKS WESTERN RECORDS.

years old, Beigian born, 26 years in America.
"AUGUSTE DEREUME."

Fred L. Dindhammer Scores a Total of 4,032 Points in Test of Strength,

Fred L. Dindhammer, of Northwestern academy at Evanston. Ill., has broken all the western college records in as strength test taken at the Evanston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium under the supervision of Director Dass. Dindhammer scored a total of 4,632 points. The bestprevious college record scored was: 4.238, made by Alfred W. Place, of the University of Chicago, on February 161

The marks scored by Dindhammer were as follows: Arms, 1,189; legs,. 2,804; trunk, 639; total, 4,632.

Dadhammer is 23 years of age, weighs only 150 pounds, and is 5 feet. 7% inches high. He rows No. 4 in the Evanston life-saving crew.

No Need of American Heireus. It is announced that the duke of Westminster is about to marry an English lady who is a member of the nobility, and the Chicago Times-Herald thinks that his financial affairs must be O. K.

🖟 Illinois Apple Orehneds. It is estimated that Illinois has 500. 300 acres of apple orchards.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS