A JONAH ON SHIPBOARD.

The state of the s

Recurring Misfortunes Soon Make a
Crew Believe a Passenger
a "Hoodoo."

It does not take a long series of misfortunes overtaking a ship to convince her crew that a lineal descendant of Jonah and an inheritor of his disagreeable disqualifications is a passenger. So deeply rooted is this idea that when once it has been aroused with respect to any member of a ship's company, that person is in evil case, and, given fitting opportunity, would actually be in danger of his life. This tinge of religious fanaticism, cropping up among a class of men who, to put it mildly, are not remarkable for their knowledge of Scripture, also shows itself in connection with the paper upon which "good words" are printed. It is an unheard of misdemeanor on board ship to destroy or put to common use such paper. The man guilty of such an action would be looked upon with horror by his shipmates, although their current speech is usually vile and blasphemous beyond belief. And herein is to be found a curious distinction between seamen of Teutonic and Latin races, excluding Frenchmen, says the London

Despite the superstitious reverence the former pay to the written word, none of them would in time of peril dream of rushing to the opposite extreme, and, after madly abusing their Bibles, throw them overboard. But the excitable Latins, after beseeching their patron saint to aid them in the most agonizing tones, repeating with frenzied haste such prayers as they can remember, and promising the most costly gifts in the event of their safely. reaching port again, aften turn furiously upon all they have previously been worshiping, and, with the most horrid biasphemies, vent their rage upon the whilom objects of their adoration. Nothing is too sacred for insult, no name too reverent for abuse, and should there be, as there often is, an image of a saint on board, it will probably be cast into the sea.

WHITE LIES IN SOCIETY.

Fib, But Just Can't Help
Doing So.

A man of doubtful veracity is responsible for this, according to Polly

Pry in the New York Herald:

"Nothing amuses me so much," he writes to me, "as to notice the efforts of two women who have just been introduced to impress each other with their importance.

"It renerally takes some such shape as this:

"'I am delighted to meet you. I heard Mr. Smith say such sweet things about you.'

"'Awfully nice of you to say so.
Which Mr. Smith was it? The cousin
of the Vanderbilts?'
"'Not exactly—it was—'

"'We know the Vanderbilts very well.

"'No, it wasn't that Mr. Smith. It was the one that we met at George Gould's. He is—'

"'Did you go to the Bradley-Martins' great dinner?'

"'No; it was awfully provoking, but we had an engagement that night at the Waldorf to meet Prince—'

"Indeed! That's the great trouble in society; so many dates clashing, don't you know! Why, the night we made up a box party for the opera—that

don't you know! Why, the night we 'made up a box party for the opera—that wonderful performance of "Faust," you know—we had to give up attending a musicale that—'

"And so on and so on, until the two

"And so on and so on, until the two fair frauds retire to their respective corners—I mean rooms—each satisfied that the victory is hers."

HER SON'S MODEL

A Mother's Devotion Sends Her Artist Boy to Paris for a Two-Years' Course.

A young student at one of the large art institutions decided last winter to try for a prize, says Harper's Bazar. He was under 20, and his competitors were all older than he. He wrote his mother about it, begging her to come and pose for him, saying that he knew he could win if only she were his sub-She had a large family at home to look after, and a small boy hardly months old. Moreover, the spring had come, never an easy time for a mother to break away, pick up a small baby and establish herself alone in a distant town, merely to sit as a model for a sou. Most women would have hesitated, as hoped-for prizes being uncertain quantities, particularly for boys still in their teens, and present home duties being, according to all rules of logic, paramount. But this mother did not hesitate. Her son had asked her to come, and so proved a rare loyalty. That was enough for her. At great inconvenience to herself she went, though cheerfully, and the picture was painted. Now the papers announce that the young boy painter has won the prize! This will send him for a two years' course of study to Paris.

course of study to Paris.

It is like some old story of the masters, and certainly few sweeter stories of painters and their mothers have ever

Tuberculosis in the German Army.
In an article in the Militar Woohen-Wochenblatt it is stated that the number of cases of tuberculosis in the German army has fallen from 2.9 per thousand in 1890-'91 to 1.8 per thousand in 1898-'99. This decrease is attributed largely to Koch's discovery of the bacillus of tuberculosis, owing to which the diagnosis of the disease is easier, and recruits suffering from it are rejected who would otherwise have passed the medical examination.

Cost of Universal Patent.
To patent an invention all over the
world costs about \$15,000. This means
to 64 countries.

AN ECCENTRIC INVENTOR.

Worked in Secret for Thirty-Five Years on Perpetual Motion Machine.

The sale of the effects of the late Jesse Horn, an eccentric farmer living in the Flatwoods district, will doubtless attract a very large crowd of the curious, says a Rome (Ga.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. Among the things listed for the sale is one perpetual motion machine. For 35 years Horn worked every spare moment on his machine, often working feverishly far into the night. He guarded his secret and his machine zealously, keeping it in a stout outhouse, the key to which was never out of his sight for an instant. Not even a member of the family was ever permitted to gaze on the precious work of his brain, and he died with the secret locked in his heart. But the machine is advertised to sell at public outcry, and a large number will be attracted to the sale.

Floyd has another eccentric old fellow, who was for years imbued with the idea that he could invent a flying machine. His name is Poole, and his mental equipoise is not of the best. One day Poole got the machine fixed to his liking, and, after bidding his wife and children a solemn farewell, crawled out on the roof of his cabin from the summit of which he announced that he was going to fly to Heaven. He launched himself outward, but, instead of sailing off like a bird, Poole and his machine came to terra firma like a lump of lead. As a consequence of his foolhardiness, Poole was laid up for three months with a broken leg and other damages. It is only necessary to mention "flying machine" in Poole's presence now to send him into a towering

EXPRESSIVE AMERICANISM.

A Peculiarity Which an Intelligent Tailor in London Failed to Understand.

"When I go over to the old country
I am going to get a lot of clothes to
bring back with me," said a well-known
Windsorite who went abroad recently,
according to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Oh," said his hearer, "if that is the case, I have a brother who is a tailor in London, and I will give you a letter of introduction, and write him telling him to use you right."

In course of time the traveler stepped into the tailor shop in London and presented his letter of introduction. He got a warm handshake from the tailor, who said he had received a letter from his brother telling him of the traveler's expected arrival, but could not understand part of the letter. The letter, when produced, read:

"Dear Brother: The bearer, Mr., is from our place and wishes to get a lot of clothes in London. He has all sorts of money. Soak him. Yours affectionately."

The part of the letter that could not be understood was the concluding phrase. The traveler of course understood the Americanism, but managed to keep his face straight while he gave it a favorable construction. He saved the laugh until he could have it on his American friend.

QUAINT DOLL HEADS. FIG

Some of Metal Included Nowadays in the Variety Supplied to the Dealers.

Years ago doll heads were made of wood, carved out by hand, and great numbers of dolls were sold that were entirely of wood, with jointed arms and legs. Some dolls of this sort, looking quaint enough now, though they were once so common, are still sold, but the great bulk of the dolls now made have bodies of cloth or leather, with heads of china, bisque, or papier-mache. There are also now dolls' heads of metal; these heads being made of brass in two parts, stamped out with dies and joined together.

In the process by which these heads are made, many dies are used in the production of a single head, the metal being worked to its final shape gradually. The first die makes but a barely perceptible impression upon the piece of sheet metal from which the head is to be formed. The next shapes it a little more; and so on by pressure from successive dies, each a little more sharply defined, the head is brought finally to its perfect form. These heads are made in various sizes, and in various styles as to details of finish. They cost about the same as the best bisque heads; but one of the merits claimed for them is indestructibility.

A LOST KING.

That Was Centuries Ago, But His Faithful People Still Wait for His Coming.

In olden times, when European kings were as plentiful as Kentucky colonels are to-day, it was not an exceptional occurrence for a king to disappear and never be heard of again. In recent times, however, the people have been more careful of their kings. So when King Sebastian of Portugal disappeared in battle July 29, 1578, while fighting the Moors at Alcazar, there was great commotion. The Moors surrendered to the Portuguese a body said to be that of the king, but it was rumored that the Moors had the live king in custody. The surrendered body was buried with royal honors at Belem, but the faithful Portuguese persisted in waiting for the return of their king. Long after he would have died in the course of nature his countrymen longingly awaited his coming. Even up to this day the legend of the return of King Sebastian is believed by many, and on stormy nights credulous Portuguese citizens will wrap their cloaks about them and go outside and watch the storm, thinking that the king may appear in a cloud of fire and again rule over his people.

CLOTH CARRIES PERFUME.

Novelty That One Dressmaker Is Dividing Among Her Favorite Customers.

A dressmaker, recently returned from Paris, brought a small but very valuable piece of red material, which she is going to divide sparingly among her most favored customers, After awhile, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, it will be accessible to a larger circle, as the material will ultimately be put upon the market. Just now the manufacturers have not been able to complete the material in the way they desire. Now the only color in which this material can be made is light red, of the hue that the farmer wears when he has rheumatism, or did wear until a short time ago. Later it will be possible to impart the merits of this invention to other colors, although it would probably become just as popular in the present red monotony. For this cloth can retain in the most wonderful way the odors of perfume. It is expected to solve, in the best fashion, the problem as to the best way in which to perfume dresses.

Many other expedients have been tried, such as small sachets sewed in the draperies, but none of them is so simple as this cloth, which is laid in the lining or otherwise concealed about the waists. It diffuses a delicate odor, which is never exhausted, however long the time of a gown's use may be. Various scents may be given to the cloth, and the number will be increased as the makers complete the details of the

When the material goes on the market there is little danger that this new invention will ever become common. The price is prohibitive to any but women who are willing to pay for what they want, whatever it may cost.

COCKROACH RACES.

New York Men Who Bet Heavily on Speed Contests Between the Insects.

Cockroaches furnish excellent sport when raced. At least one man in New York makes a business of this pastime, and those who have attended his exhibitions in a long room on the top floor of an east side building care no more for poker or horse racing, roulette or faro bank, says the New York Press. Two tin troughs, with vertical sides, 30 feet long, constitute the course. The roaches-usually large Croton bugsbeing started at one end, sprint to the other, the one arriving first capturing. the stakes and his backers all the money. It is no remarkable circumstance for \$1,000 to change hands in an hour. Men have trained roaches, which they enter against all comers. One is named Longstreet, after the Dwyer horse, and he is a whopper, about three inches long. I believe he holds all records, and needs to be heavily handicapped now. When he gets under way he touches the ground only in the high places. The handicapping is done by sprinkling fine sand in the trough, the deeper the sand the more difficult the progress. Any number of troughs and racers may be arranged, but it is difficult for the eye to keep track of more than two thoroughbreds at a time.

FIGHTING HORNETS.

Boys Who Would Attack Them Should Profit by This Valuable Advice.

Boys who propose to bombard hornets' nests may find valuable information in the description, by Henry Laney, in the Scientific American, of the way these insects defend their homes. There is always a sentinel in watch at the entrance, and when a stone is thrown at the nest, "the hand that threw it has been marked as sure as the sun shines, and before the attacking party can turn the head he will feel a stunning blow on the forehead, and possibly drop to the earth with pain, for the hornet flies with such velocity that the human body is not swift enough in movement to get out of the

In making such a charge, Mr. Laney says, the hornet flies "with head and tail together," and the sting is driven deep. But if the boy gets behind a tree or bush, and throws from shelter, he is likely to escape, because the hornet seems to possess little power of locating the enemy at sight. When the delivery of a stone is followed by a successful charge, Mr. Laney thinks, it is because the hornet possesses "the faculty of marking the direction of a missile thrown at the nest."

Julian Ralph's Great Find. Julian Ralph tells of his delight in finding green corn in Europe. In the course of many years of extensive travel on the continent he had never seen an ear. He recently stopped at a hotel in Paris and met a porter in the hall carrying a basket of genuine American green corn. "Green corn!" he shouted. "Is it possible that this is what I see?" "Yes, monsieur," said Mme. Brunel, the wife of the proprietor. "It is veritably the green corn of America. We grow it upon our farm. So many of our guests are Americans and so fond are they of this peculiar food that we have seen it to be to our advantage to make for them this singular product in our fields in the coun-"I took Mr. Brunel's hand," says Mr. Ralph, "and pressed it. I raised my hand as one does who bestows a benediction. 'God bless you, madam,' said I, with such evident piety that she could not take offense. You are the most magnificent and the most wonderful woman in France."

Bread for Horses.

In Germany potato bread is used by the natives of Thuringia to feed their horses, especially when they are worked hard in very cold weather. The animals thrive on it, and their health and strength are excellent.

FILIPINO IS GULLIBLE.

This Is Shown by Some Not Very Scaly Tricks of the Yankee Soldiers.

The native Filipino has the reputation of being the shrewdest among the Asiatic races. Like the Parsee, he is known as the Yankee of the orient, says the Philadelphia Press.

He lost no opportunity to trim up

his occidental Yankee brother whenever the opportunity presented itself,
but the American Yankee, and particularly he of the Pennsylvania breed,
usually gave him a Roland for his Oliver.
When the Pennsylvania left San Francisco on their way to the Philippines

the Red Cross society gave each one of

them an aluminum badge the size and shape of an American quarter, bearing the name of his regiment, his company, and his company number.

Shortly after their arrival in Manila the officers of some of the companies found these identification badges in the hands of the Filipino merchants, upon

whom the Pennsylvanians had imposed them as quarter dollars in return for articles of barter.

Another trick of the Yankee soldier was to take a new copper penny, mill the edges of it with a file, polish the coin till it shone like gold, and then pass it

upon the guileless and unsuspicious natives as a five-dollar gold piece.

The gullibility of the native in this regard led some of the men to write home for samples of confederate scrip, which, when duly received, were put in circulation among the yellow packets as bona-fide American greenbacks, the natives willingly accepting them as stand-

ard paper money of the United States. THE CREVALLES.

Constantly Circling Fishes at the Aquarium That the Children Call the "Merry-Go-'Rounds."

Children looking at the crevalles in their tank at the aquarium call them the merry-go-'round fishes, because they are constantly circling around in their tank, following one another like the animals of the merry-go-'round. The crevalles are singularly nervous and sensitive, and they are always on the go, says the New York Sun.

These crevalles have now been in captivity more than a year, which is perhaps longer than any were ever kept before; certainly longer than any have been kept in the aquarium, these being the first to be carried through a winter, which was made possible by the extension of the aquarium's warmed salt water supply, so that some others than tropical fishes could have the benefits of it. The crevalle goes south in winter, where, in some waters, it is abundant. It does not come north in numbers every summer; its visits are irregular, and sometimes there are none here worth mentioning for four or five years; so that on the whole it is rather a rare fish in these waters. These specimens were taken in Granvesend bay; they have doubled in size and weight since they were put into the tank.

Besides being nervous and sensitive, and easily frightened fish the crevalle is a fish of beauty with its sides of solid, silvery pearl.

UNCLE SAM SLOW.

He Takes as Much Time Settling a Sixteen-Cent Bill as Others That Are Larger.

A grizzled veteran of two big wars and several smaller Indian combats was relating stories of his experience, while in the service of Uncle Sam. One of them that will show your Uncle Samuel one of the real business men of the world is told by the veteran, as follows:

"I went through the civil war, and rose from the volunteer ranks to a first lieutenancy, and was assigned to the regular army. In June, 1873, while attached to the quartermaster's department of my troop I disposed of some oil to private parties. In selling the oil I; sold one gallon more than I had, and turned the money over to headquarters before I discovered my mistake. I then wrote the department at Washington asking it to return the price of the oil, so that I might have my accounts straightened. As only 16 cents was involved I thought the matter would endby the return mail bringing back the amount of the claim. In that I was much mistaken, as I am still forced to answer documents that read: 'In reply to yours of June, 1873,' and so on and so forth, till I have in my possession a stack of documents weighing not less than 50 pounds, and still they come."

RESTLESS ANIMALS.

They Are Always Walking About in Their Cages Because They Need Exercise.

When you see the animals in the park menageries pacing back and forth restlessly in their cages do not take it for granted that the creatures are unhappy or even discontented. It may be that the lion or the tiger or the polar bear that moves about with apparently ceaseless activity is only taking his daily exercise, without which he would pine and die soon. When the wild creatures are in their native jungles they are kept pretty -busy hunting food. Thus each day they walk many miles, perhaps. In their narrow cages in the parks they are plentifully supplied with food, but their brawny bodies still demand a great amount of , exercise. Mile after mile is paced off daily by the uneasy creatures. Usually they move with a long, swinging stride, but when meal time comes around then the step quickens until, when the keeper appears with his baskets of meat, the tigers and lions and other animals leap against their bars and growl and whine and lash their tails. In fact, they act like great, hungry boys do after a long day's tramp if they find that sup-

WOMEN OF BABYLONIA

Marriage Contracts 2.500 Years Age
Were Very Carefully
Drawn Up.

A recent treatise by Victor Marx, a German scientist, defines the position of women in Babylonia during the period of 604-485 B. C., as illustrated by the contract literature of the times. The contracts indicate that Babylonian maidens held property in their own right, and that there were definite marriage stipulations relating to dowry, incidentally indicating the dependence of the son on his father's wishes in the choice of a wife.

The dowry contracts were definite, stating the amount and nature of the property to be given, providing for payment by installments and arranging for payment by a brother in case of the father's decease, the dowry being regarded as a legally collectible debt, payable in kind if money were lacking.

The legal recipient of the dowry was the son-in-law, yet the daughter (wife) retained such proprietary interest therein that, if invested in realty by the husband, it was in his wife's name.

There are indications that husband and wife enjoyed approximately equal rights with respect to property, the control of children, etc.; there is little reference to the husband's duty to support the wife, though it appears that in case of divorce the husband paid alimony according to his means.

Apparently the regulations govern-

Apparently the regulations governing the contracts studied pertained
chiefly to urban life; certainly the regulations seem hardly in accord with the
customs prevailing among contemporary nomadic tribes, and still maintained among their descendants of similar habit.

A HEROIC NUN.

Rewarded by the King of the Belgians for Her Noble Conduct as Nurse.

King Leopold has just bestowed on Sister Teresa Hickey, an English nun of the Apostoline community established in Belgium, the civic medal of the first class (a decoration instituted as a reward of conspicuous civic merit), in recognition of her heroic services to the people during the outbreak of a terrible epidemic which ravaged the district of Oordegem, in Flanders. So great was the consternation of the inhabitants that no one would venture to approach the houses in which the victims lay dying, says the Westminster Gazette. During the panic Sister Teresa volunteered to go and tend the unfortunate sufferers, for whom purses could not be found. For several weeks she devoted herself day and and night to the noble work of ministering to the sick and dying, receiving no other assistance than that given by the clergy of the parish. With unflagging devotion the brave woman remained unflinchingly at her post of duty until the epidemic abated, although almost broken down by her untiring efforts.

Public manifestations of gratitude for her inestimable services were rendered by the people, and her conduct having come under the notice of the government, the king has rewarded her self-sacrifice by bestowal of the honor mentioned. Sister Teresa has been in Belgium for nearly 30 years.

GIRL STUDENTS MUST MARRY.

Russian Universities Require That
Women Must Be Married
on Entering.

If a girl in Russia wishes to study at any of the universities in that country etiquette does not allow her to do so until she is married, so she goes through the civil ceremony of marriage with a man student, whom very probably she has never seen before, and this marriage is quite legal, though perhaps they may never speak to each other again, says Stray Stories.

On the other hand, if they like each other, and they wish it, they are married for life. If they don't, the marriage is dissolved when their university course is finished, and they are free to marry some one else.

The celebrated mathematician, Sonya

Kovalevski, went through the marriage ceremony with a student whom she then saw for the first time, and who afterward became her husband.

The education of women in Russia stands better than in most European countries, owing to the persistent efforts of the Russian women themselves. By 1886 they had managed to get four university colleges for women, with 1,442 students; one medical academy, with 500 students, and numerous intermediate schools. There are 700 women doctors in Russia, of whom nearly one-balf are employed in the civil service.

The Home Magazine recalls a good story which Dr. Newman Hall used to tell on the lecture platform. An illiterate negro preacher said to his congregation: "My brethren, when de fust man Adam was made he was made ob wet clay, and set up agin de palings to dry." "Do you say," said one of the congregation, "dat Adam was made ob wet clay an' set up agin de palings to dry?" "Yes, sar, I do." "Who made the palings?" "Sit down, sar," said the preacher, sternly.; "such questions as dat would upset any system of the ology."

France loses every year by infectious and contagious diseases 240,000 lives, or nearly double the number of lives lost in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. According to the Pharmaceutical Journal, a committee has been formed to organize a public subscription in aid of scientific research of methods of preventing and treating these diseases.

Omly One Copper.

There is only one country in the world, and probably only one, which gets along with a single policeman; that is Iceland.

BIRD SISTER OF CHARITY.

Affection Manifested by a Java Sparrow When Its Companion Was Mortally Wounded.

Milne-Edwards, director of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, relates the following story of two Java sparrows:

"They were both hens and in the same aviary with a parrot, which took a dislike to one of them. One day the parrot ! picked a quarrel with one of the sparrows, tore out its feathers and finally broke its leg with a blow of its beak. The poor little thing could no longer stay on a perch. It lay shivering on the ground, to the evident grief of the companion bird. She went about the aviary picking up straws, feathers and leaves to make a bed for the invalid. She accomplished wonders of dexterous management in lifting up the featherless. sufferer and placing it on the couch. But the weather was cold at night. The charitable bird placed itself beside the one with the broken leg, and extended a wing over it to keep it warm. The position must have been uncomfortable, not to say painful, but M. Milne-Edwards never came at night to see how "this feathered sister of charity" was behaving without finding it with its wing lovingly extended. The invalid died. The other bird began to mope, lost appetite, withdrew into a corner, drooped and died also. Was it instinct that prompted it to make a bed and keep the other bird warm? No, it was sentiment, and charitable sentiment, guided by reason. That bird was not only charitable, but virtuous, and really deserved the Montyon prize.

COST OF THE CUP DEFENDER.

The American Racing Yacht Has Cost Its Owners a Handsome Fortune.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal having applied to it for information on the subject, that paper answers that the cost of the building of the Columbia has been variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000 and for the Shamrock at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. It then adds:

"A summary of the cost of the Shamrock, based on estimates from various sources, is as follows: Construction and rig, \$200,000; pay roll officers and men, including sailmakers and carpenters (80 men), for four months at average of \$40, \$12,800; provisions for men and officers at \$5 a week for 18 weeks, \$7,200; clothing for crew, \$1,000; for dry docking twice, \$600; tender at \$150 a day for 60 days, \$9,000; tugboat at \$60 a day for 60 days, \$3,600; derrick and lighter services, \$500; lighter for storage of spars for six weeks, \$600; freight for spars and sails by steamer, \$500; passage for 30 workmen, riggers, etc., \$1,800; general expenses, incidentals, etc., \$5,000; total, \$242,600. If the special services of the designer, Mr. Fife, and of Sailmaker Ratsey, who came to this country, are a charge against the account the sum would, of course, be so much augmented. Recapitulation shows that the Erin and Shamrock represent a first cost of \$725,000. The cost of running the Erin increases the expenses to \$875,000."

THE MEANEST LOVER. Fortune Certainly Did Favor His Ex-

"My roommate is a chap of extraordinary financial genius," remarked a railroad clerk of this city, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "He is a native of California, and five or six years

nary financial genius, relative of california, and five or six years ago he spent a season on a sugar plantation in Hawaii. He was engaged at the time, and while he was there he corresponded regularly with his finance. Afterward they quarreled and the match was broken off, but the poor girl thought his letters were beautiful, and treasured them religiously.

"Quite recently he saw in a paper

that the Hawaiian stamps of the period of his stay there had become very scarce and valuable, and he immediately sat down and wrote to his own sweetheart, demanding his letters. He said he was soon to be married and felt it his duty to destroy 'em; he appealed to her 'better feelings' and all that, and, to make a long story short, she sent them back. They were yellow with age, and had suspicious stains that looked like tears, but he wasn't moved a bit. He promptly cut off all the stamps and sent them to a New York agency, and got a check for \$42.

"Our landlady, who knows about it, says he is a perfect brute, and will come to a bad end. I am afraid so myself. I think he is doomed to become a million-aire."

A Spiendid Present. In one of the dormitories (presented by the three children of Waldorf Astor) of the home at Bath, the bedsteads are brass, the window-panes of leaded glass and the hangings are of pretty flowered cretonne, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. The room is as dainty as a rich child's nursery. When little girls are brought into this room for the first time they invariably stand in the doorway, looking around admiringly, but not seeming to realize that this is where they are to sleep. Many of these children have never slept on any kind of a bedstead before, and the letters and postcards they send home next morning usually contain allusions to the "gold beds."

Breaks the Record in Omelets.

News has come from Kef. Tunis, of the manufacture of the largest omelet on record. A company of the Third African battalion stationed there, at the request of the neighboring farmers, set out on an expedition to annihilate the swarms of sparrows which were devastating the crops, says the New York Tribune. The soldiers brought back as spoils of war 5,000 eggs, and the regimental cook contrived, with the help of other ingredients, to make an omelet nearly seven feet in circumference.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en Louisians et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc aux commerce dess avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne. \$12.00