GOTHAM IN 18 HOURS

NEW SCHEDULE FOR TWENTI-ETH CENTURY LIMITED.

Meed of Wall and La Salle Street Business Men Is Complied With-Gives Full Day in Chicago and New York.

Chicago.-From Chicago to New York in 18 hours is the new schedule which the management of the New York Central lines has decided upon for the famons Twentieth Century Limited train. This new race against time, which will make this fiver the fastest longdistance train in the world, went into effect June 18 and was made upon the insistent demand of Wall street and La Salle street interests. Wall street firms want two extra hours for business in Chicago so that they may put in a full day's work and return to New York on the same day that they came. On the other hand, the stock exchange and board of trade interests were anxious to have a full working day here before taking the train to transact business in New York city the following day.

West-bound the schedule is satisfactory, as business men may remain in New York until 2:45 in the afternoon and can arrive to Chicago at 8:45 the next morning, in smple time to begin the day here. The Twentleth Century Limited until recently left Chicago at 12:30 in the afternoon and the banking firms and brokers declare this cut them off with a short day in Chicago. Under the new schedule the fiver will leaves Chicago at 1:30 p. m., arriving in New York at 7:30 One next morning. With the new schedule now in ef-

fect business men in both cities are able to leave their own cities shortly after noon, spend a full working day in the other city the next day, and reach their own city again the second morning. Since the Twentieth Century Limited went into commission the custom has grown rapidly among business men of traveling between the two cities and transacting business in person, rather than by letter, wire or 'phone.

An 18-hour schedule means many remarkable things. The roadbed and track, the equipment and power must be in perfect condition and the best that can be provided. Discipline among the thousands of employes who handle and take part in operating the train over the Lake Shore and the New York Central roads must be perfect in every idetail and exact to the instant. It means that all traffic, both freight and passenger, must be side-tracked fully 30 minutes ahead of the flyer so that no mistakes may occur. It also means that when delays occur a speed of fully '90 or 100 miles an hour, possibly more, must be maintained for considerable portions of time.

ENDS LIFE ON WEDDING EVE Bridegroom Gets Up Might Before and Body Is Found Hanging in Barn.

Glencoe, Minn.-John Dammon, a farmer living eight miles south of Glencoe, who was to have been married recently, committed suicide during the night, his body being found hanging in the barn in the morning. He was to have been married to Dora Walters, a neighbor's daughter, whom he had known from childhood. They were born within two weeks of each other and had been playmates all their lives. Arrangements had been made for one of the biggest weddings ever held in this community. All of the neighbors had been invited, a brass band engaged, and the cooking for a great feast completed.

The bride-to-be remained at the Dammon home all night, and, after wishing her sweet dreams. Dammon retired to his room. A hired man slept in the same room, but did not hear Dammon get up. When the farm hands went to the barn the next morning they found Dammon, fully dressed, hanging by a halter strap. Miss Walters was prostrated.

GAY YOUTH OF 98 IS WED. Bride, a Winsome Schoolma'am of Thirty-Five Summers, Marries Aged Man.

Prescott, Mich.-The latest matrimonial event of interest to occur here is the marriage of George Sinton, of Logan township, to Miss Maud J. Love. The feature of the affair is that the wedding occurred on the ninetyeighth anniversary of the groom. while the bride is a winsome schoolma'am of only 35 summers, who has saved the bulk of her salary for teaching school the past 16 years.

This was the groom's second marriage and the bride will come into possession of six buxom daughters, all of whom are grandmothers, which will give her the distinction of being the youngest great-grandmother in exist-

Cupid seems to be looking after the interests of the pioneer residents in this vicinity, this being the twentieth wedding in which an aged groom and a youthful bride have figured.

Found His War Canteen. James V Clark, of Cape May, N. J., was one of the members of the Ninth New Jersey volunteers who was present on May 18 at Newbern, N. C., when the governors of North Carolina and New Jerney met on the occasion of the return of confederate colors captured during the war and the dedication of the regiment's monument. While wandering over the battlefield be found the identical canteen which he had carried into battle and lost 42 years ago,

and has since been showing it to

driends here.

WORK OF THE BAYONETS.

What Is Meant by the Order "Throw Yourselves on Their Bayonets."

It is a phrase merely to those of us who do not know war at first hand: "Then the men threw themselves on the bayonets of the enemy." It sounds desperate and dramatic, but this account in Blackwood's Magazine by a naval sublicutement at Port

Arthur shows what it really means: For 30 long minutes a hand-to-hand struggle had continued. Men threw grenades in each other's faces. Halfdemented Samurai flung themselves upon the bayonets of the dozen Muscovites that held the traverse in the trench. Who shall say that the day of the bayonet is past? Although there was not a breech that had not its cartridge in the chamber, yet men roused to the limit of their animal fury overlook the mechanical appliances that make war easy. They thirsted to come to grips, and to grips

they came. But it had to end. The old colonel had fought his way through his own men to the very point of the struggle. He stood on the parapet, and his rich voice for a second curbed the fury of the wild creatures strug-

gling beside him. "Throw yourselves on their bayonets, honorable comrades!" he shouted. "Those who come behind will do

the rest." His men heard him; his officers heard him. Eight stalwarts dropped their rifles, held their hands above their heads and flung themselves against the traverse. Before the Russian defenders could extricate the bayonets from their bodies the whole pack of the war-dogs had surged over them. The trench was won.

NEW CUSINESS FOR WOMEN Deserted Philadelphia Wife Contracts

to Clean Boilers of Steamships.

Women, especially widows, drift in:0 strange lines of work to make a living for themselves, but there are few who have chosen a stranger occupation than a Mrs. Harris, of this city, states the Philadelphia Record.

Last winter, when, deserted by her husband, she found that she must earn a living for herself and children or become dependent upon relatives who could ill afford to provide for her. Her husband had kept a large force of men busy in the boiler cleaning business. His principal patrons were steamboat owners and captains. Mrs. Harris took charge of her absent husband's office, in search of clews to his whereabouts, and in the mail she found many orders to clean steamship

The work was urgent; there was no time to waste, so she called her husband's employes together and told them she was going to continue the business, and asked their loyal cooperation, which they were glad to give, inasmuch as they knew their own livelihood in a measure depended upon her success. She made one of the men foreman, and then proceeded to the wharf, where she met the captain of a big steamship, and, after closing a contract, set her men to work. The plucky young weman, after several months in business, says she never had so much money in her life.

TRY GUESSING DISTANCES.

Interesting Pastime for the Young Folks When Time Hangs Heavily.

e knows that the Almost ev head of an or iry horse is as long as a barrel, but not many persons would have thought it so without measuring. When you have a rainy day or a dull evening try a distance guessing contest, suggests the Washington Star. Let each player have pencil and paper and write down the list of things to be measured. All have a voice in making up the lists. Some one suggests height of the table. All then write "height of table." and each puts opposite his guess of the height in feet and inches. In the same way other objects are selected and the distances guessedwidth of door, dimensions of room, length and height of mantelpiece, distance around a circular stand, distance around Claire's neck or Jack's head, dimensions of books and boxes, height of chairs, pictures and vases.

Finally the papers are signed and exchanged, and some one with tape line or rule measures the various distances. The best guess for each object is marked by a cross, the poorest by a cipher. It will be amusing to see how wild some of the guesses are.

Squirrels Take Care of Themselves. "Squirrels need no protection from dogs," said Attorney Harry Sloan. Janesville. "In fact, in the park at Madison I have seen them tease dogs for the sport of it. They will scamper into the street, take a tantalizing posttion and let a dog get nearly to them Then they make for the nearest tree. They ascend the tree just far enough to be beyond the dog. They seem to know by instinct just how far the dog can jump and they stay just beyond his reach. They used to build fences around the park to protect the squirrels from the dogs, but it was soon discovered that they needed no protection and that they enjoy being chased by their canine enemies."---

Long Drive for Sheep. Without losing a single animal, seven shepherds recently drove a flock of 14,000 sheep from Mamuga, in Queensland, to Narrabri, in New South Wales, a distance of 900 miles. Syd-

Milwaukee Sentinel.

MONEY IN RAISING TROUT.

Handsome Returns Are Realized by Varmont Farmer on His Labor.

That a farmer can derive more profit from raising brook trout for the market than from most any other source of like requirements of money and time has been clearly demonstrated by Lewis J. Johnson, who has a fish preserve on his farm two miles out of West Brattleborough, Vt., reports the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. By utilizing the clear spring water running through his farm, by his own ingenuity and with a very little hired assistance within a few years he has established an inexpensive hatchery where he has succeeded in hatching and growing a large number of brook trout with which he has, partly at least, supplied the local markets, besides furnishing thousands of small fish for stocking different streams in the adjoining towns. All these have netted Mr. Johnson a handsome return upon his capital invested aside from the pleasure afforded and incidental diversion from the usual farm labor, which, however, it has not been necessary to slight because of his fish

From a modest beginning Mr. Johnson has gone on with his fish establishment, adding new and inexpensive ponds, miniature falls by dividing and diverting the little spring fed rills, till to-day be has a succession of long pools stocked with thousands of sportive trout of all sizes, strong and flourishing in the purest and coldest water. In connection with his plant Mr. Johnson has constructed at an expense of a few dollars modest hatching-houses with their numerous troughs in which to propagate the trout from eggs. Here he has hatched this season 800,000 trout, all of which are alive and thrifty and most of which he hopes to raise for the market. Already he has orders for part of this

fry at two dollars a pound. It takes on an average two years to rear the fry to the fishing size, though, of course, some fish grow slower than others. Mr. Johnson has a few twopounders which are not much more than two years old. After the first year trout under favorable circumstances grow rapidly; in fact, more so than in early life. Last year Mr Johnson sold in the home market several hundred pounds of trout to people who came with rod and reel, taking them from the larger ponds and paying from 50 cents to \$1 a pound. These with a liberal supply for private and club suppers brought in a handsome revenue to the propagator, who expects to exceed that revenue from this sea-

EATING CHEESE AND SALAD

Habit of Serving the Two Courses Together is of American Origin.

The habit of taking cheese with salad is, according to the best authorities, wholly American in origin. The French make cheese a special course at the end of the meal, following the dessert, says the New York Sun.

In England ft is served after coffee, as a sort of savory, although it does not take altogether the place of the heavy cooked savories, which are sometimes a surprise when they are put on a table after a long dinner. As salad in England, when a typical English meal is served, has no dressing on it, it can scarcely be taken into account here.

The American habit of taking the cheese with the salad seems good enough to Americans, although persons in the habit of eating in the French way complain very bitterly that the two courses do not go well together, and in fact are fairly sure to spoil each other. To American taste, the cheese is very much better with the salad than the salad served with the chicken, as the French in-

variably serve it. The best plan seems to be for family dinners to serve two plates with the salad and cheese, so that the person who wants both may not have the salad taste in the cheese, and vice versa. Except in the case of Camembert, Pont l'Eveque and some of the finer cheeses, the taste of cheese does not mingle badly with that of salad. The old-time nuisance of making the toasted crackers taste of cheese by appeading a thin layer of cheese over the English water cracker after it has been toasted is no longer necessary. There are made now, ready to eat as soon as they are taken from the box, thin crisp crackers covered over with a delicate and thin layer of

They are usually better than the homemade article, because the crackers are thinner than the amateur can make them and crisper than any ordinary cook can toast them without

Not an Up-to-Date Fairy. The beautiful lady in the twentieth

century fairy tale was about to be married. Adorned with jewels almost as dazzling and costly as those worn by the bride, the good fairy appeared. "I have come," she said, "to touch you with my magic wand, so that you will live happily ever after."

"It's awfully sweet of you," respondeded the bride, cordially; "but, don't you know, that wouldn't be at all fashionable now."-Modern Society.

Far from It.

Caller-Do you ever have any trouble with your neighbor's chickens? Old Hunks-Trouble? I should say not. There's nothing I enjoy better than stoning them out of my yard .--Chicago Tribune.

WHEN EGGS WERE COSTLY

In Early Days in San Francisco Were Worth Their Weight in Gold.

"Hens' eggs were worth their weight in gold," writes Thomas E. Farish in one of his stories of the very early days in San Francisco, says the Chicago Daily News. "A couple of young men recently landed from Tennessee dropped into Aldrich's for breakfast one morning. Not being aware of the rarity and consequent prices of eggs in California and having five dollars still left with which to pay for breakfast for two, they calmly ordered their usual breakfast of eggs and toast. When the bill was presented the young gentlemen saw, to their consternation, that the amount was ten dollars. They had only five. What was to be done?

"After a consultation together it was decided that one of them should remain while the other went out to look for Col. Gift, an old-time friend whom they knew to be in the city. The colonel was soon found, who, after hearing the story of his young friend and asking who was with him, inquired what they had for breakfast. 'Eggs,' was the reply.

'Eggs! Eggs!' exclaimed the colonel. Did you not know, you blankery-blank fool, that hens lay gold in California?" 'I did not, but I do,' said our young friend. 'Well.' continued the colonel, kindly handing over a \$50 gold slug, 'take this and remember after this that you are not in Tennessee, where eggs are given

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Chances of Matrimony for Women Banging in Years from Twenty

"At present your chance of marrying," said the statistician to the young girl. "is five in six. It would be easier, in fact, for you to marry than to remain single."

She looked pleased, relates the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Thank you," she said. "Do you speak with authority?"

"With the greatest authority," he answered, "for I have collected marriage statistics for seven years. My researches show that, from 20 to 27. a girl of ordinary good looks can marry almost anyone. Five bachelors out of six are ready to propose to her.

"The matrimonial chances of a maiden lady of 50 are only two in to. 000. Those of a maiden lady of 40 are two in 1,000. Those of a maiden lady of 30 are two in 100.

"Maiden ladies, up to the age of 60. incline to think that men desire to marry them. At 60, as a matter of fact, a maiden lady has no chance of marriage at all unless she is enormously rich-not one chance to a million, in a billion, in a trillion.

The Underground Ocean.

The Brazilian government, convinced of the existence of immense supplies of underground water within its territories, proposes to organize & division of hydrology similar to that of the United States geological survey. Drilling outfits have already been purchased in this country. The colonial office of Bermuda has sought American expert advice in regard to obtaining a supply of water from underground sources in those islands. and there is a similar movement in Pern, where it is thought that water drawn from beneath the deserts may serve to irrigate the nearly rainless area along the coast. It is also pointed out that Arabia may be irrigated in this manner, as investigation has shown the existence of great underground water-beds there, one of which is said to extend 800 miles across the peninsula from the Hedjaz northeasterly toward the Euphrates .-Youth's Companion.

Gas-Driven Ships.

A German engineer holds out the prospect that in the future we shall travel by gas-ships, vessels which will have coal-gas producers on board and will utilize the gas in a special type of marine motor. The Engineer reprints a paper recently read by the inventor. E. Capitaine, at Frankfort. He has followed out a new line in this latest development, starting from the original free flight piston - Otto Langen-engine, and substituting for the ordinary atmospheric pressure that of air compressed to three atmospheras as the agent for effecting the return stroke of the piston, which at the same time is made to do the duty of compressing the gas and air mixture up to the igniting point.-London Telegraph.

Ten Pearls in an Oyster.

When serving a customer with oveters Mrs. Althorp, wife of a Kettering fishmonger, had the good fortune to open one containing no fewer than ten pearls. Her attention was called to the remarkable contents of the oyster, which was one of a consignment from Liverpool, by a pearl falling out, and she consequently laid the bivalve aside, and served others to the customer. An examination then revealed nine other pearls. The find was submitted to two local jewelers, who pronounced them to be pearls of excellent quality. They vary in size from a large pea to a little larger than a pin's head .-- London Tit-Bits.

Sarcastic Customer. Rough Barber-Do you often kneed

the skin of your face? Mangled Customer-O, occasionally, but you seem to need it so much worse than I do that you might an well take the rest of it while you're about it.-Baltimore American.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS. Aborgines of America Develop Much

Ingenuity in Their Handi-WOTE.

Miss Sarah J. Porter, writing in the Arrow, expresses the opinion that the American Indian has much latent artistic ability and that when generations of training have brought him to a position of independent competition with the nations of the world this ability will stand out as a national characteristic. The writer in question calls attention to the fact that the direction in which his artistic ability manifested itself in the different tribes was determined by environment. The Indian simply took whatever material lay next his hand and with the crude implements of his age worked this material into something which should be first a thing of daily use and then, by reason of ornamentation or perfection of design, a thing of beauty. Thus the Indian of the plains—the Cheyennes, Arapahoes Sloux, Omahas and others-did elaborate embroidery with porcupine quills on deerskin and other hides always beautifully tanned. The mountain tribes, such as the Pimas and the Apaches, made baskets of unexcelled beauty. The Navajos wove blankets and the Pueblos made pottery, while the northwestern and Alaskan Indians expressed their artistic sense in carving upon their cance stems and totem poles.

Whether or not the craftsmanship of the indians will ever assume the significance implied in this writer's opinion is perhaps a question. Some need of it, however, will always be felt and the importance of fostering the native arts and crafts cannot be too often or too strongly emphasized. We realize this the more when we note the attempt now being made to revive the vanishing handicrafts which once nourished among the white people of this country. In a recent bulletin of the bureau of labor, published by the department of commerce and labor, a whole chapter is devoted to the discussion of this revival of handicrafts in

In certain localities systematic efforts are being made by missionary organizations and by exchanges for women's work to find markets for the beautiful mountaineers in the south, the Attakapes cottonsdes woren by the Arcadian colony in Louisiana and the Abnake rugs made in certain remote farmhouses in Maine, arts and crafts societies are active in many of our cities. While the total output of the articles produced by handicraft in the United States is small in amount as compared with the products of machinery, the movement has nevertheless brought to the consumer and to the public generally an increased pleasure in the things of daily household use and ornament. And while the movement cannot be expected to increase to such an extent as to diminish perceptibly the demand for factory products it has nevertheless brought to many workers a new interest in life, along with a means of livelihood, and has no doubt had some far-reaching effect in improving the quality and de-

sign of factory-made goods. We may easily imagine the educated and sophisticated Indian of a few generations hence sighing for some of the heautiful and durable products of the handicrafts of his forefathers. The schools may do something, though they probably cannot do much, to preserve those arts and crafts. But they may at least teach by precept a proper appreciation of the products, while such societies as the Mohonk lodge, the Indian Industries league and the Sequoya circles actually promote the native industries among the people. Any and every effort that aims to preserve and develop the latent artistic ability that is indigenous to American soil is a step in the right direc-

Crosses Land and Water. Denmark is a country of land and water, and the ingenious natives have provided themselves not only with steamers which take whole trains on board, but with noats which travel from one water to another on rails. In the island of Seeland, a screw steamboat plies on three lakes, separated by land, which it crosses on wheels. For this purpose it is prowided with four wheels, actuated from the screw, which enable it to run. along the railways provided.

A Way Out.

Mrs. Hiram Offen-See here. Bridget; the dishes you have put on the table of late have been positively dirty. Something's got to be done about it. Bridget-True for ye, ma'am; if ye only had dark-colored ones, ma'am. they wouldn't show the dirt at all .--Philadelphia Press.

Making a Fair Offer.

Bumper-You owe me 30,000 marks, which you say you can't pay. Why don't you marry Miss Oldgirl? She's worth twice that amount.

Jumper-No, I can't do that; but you might marry her yourself and pay me the difference!-Fliegende Blaetter.

Pinched.

"A string of pearls! You can't have them! Good heavens! with your penchant for pearls you should have married an oyster." "Yes, I should have known I could

not get them from a lobster."--Houston Post.

Evidence.

Agent-The insurance will be paid as soon as you submit the necessary proof of death.

Widow-Proof! Do you think I would be wearing these hideous black clothes if he were alive?-Judge.

THROUGH AIR - LOCK.

THRILLS EXERIENCED BY UM-INITIATED IN TUNNELS.

Person Feels Like the Body of a Bass Violin in Pull Blast-It Is a

Senses. What it means to the tunnelers to gass through an air-look is something that must be experienced to be apprecisted. Time and again professional visitors, anxious to study for themselves the working of the big shield, have turned back at this point rather than endure the sensations, says Pearson's Magazine. Recently, a party of German engineers, come to study American feats of engineering, went home before they got more than five pounds of pressure; and as for laymen it is a joke

among the tunnelers to give them &

Terrible Strain on the

"taste of the locks." When the fun begins you can find yourself sitting on a low, mud-covered bench in what appears to be the inside of a length of enormous water-pipe, closed at both ends. At signal of the guide the lock-man turns on a valve and there is a scalp-raising screech as the in-rushing air fills the little chamber with a fog so dense that you.can hardly discern the figures of the men sitting within two feet of you. Even the outlines of the single incandescent lamp are lost. Wider and wider the valve is opened, till the air fairly drones as if in that tiny chamber were the safety-valve of an ocean liner blowing worlds of steam. The top of your head aches with the bewildering racket. You feel the bench beneath you, the walls at your back, the floor under your feet-everything vibrating under the strain of those enormous sound waves. You wonder if you'll ever hear again. You feel as if it would be possible to kill a man by subjecting him to volume of sound. Inward and outward you feel sore as if you were being jounned over a corduroy road, and barely you have grasped this when the pains in the ears begin. Like two great fingers firmly pushing deeper and deeper against the ear-drum is the startling sensation. You swallow desperately and blow as directed, and get relief. If you did not the pain would soon become excruciating, the principle being that by swallowing or by blowing the nose the dense air breathed is admitted on the inside of the ear drums and counterbalances for a time the pres-

sure from without. For the eternity of 20 seconds the pressure is admitted when, at the signal of the guide, it is shut off, for there is need to be careful.

"Feel all right? Ears all right?" be asks. "Then you'll make it all right enough. Only don't forget to swallow and if it should get too much for you just raise your hand and we'll stop,"

And again the valve screeches and the air drones and your ear-drums acheand the top of your head throbs and you are shaken up to your very conscience until you feel like the body of a hass violin in full blast, while the for alls the chamber, and you hold your nose and swallow and blow for dear life. For two or three minutes this conunues. Then the pressure equalizes to-a noticeable extent. The fog lifts, the paius in the ears cease and the racket steadily subsides until it die out leaving you to wonder how men trave the fortitude to withstand this ordeal day after day. week in week out and all the rear around.

Submarine Signal.

Beneath the Sandy Hook lightship is a bell which is rung by the same little engine which toots the foghorn. The bell rings five one, fiveone, five-one, 5t, the number of the light-ship. The sound travels swiftly under the water, and may be caught and magnified by a drum under the water-line, which is placed against the plates of vessels which avail themselves of the signal. A telephone-wire attached to the drum conveys the notes. to the proper officer. The fog-horn may fail to do its duty, but no matter how hard the gale blows the submarine warning is effective miles away from the light-ship.-Youth's Compan-

Feats in Dentistry.

Some remarkable operations in dentistry are now being performed in London. One of the most difficult is known as implantation, which consists in fixing in the mouth a real tooth. A. hole is bored in the gum, the tooth being driven and kept in position unnit the gum hardens and fastens round the tooth. Then there is the inlay process. This consists in a piece of enamel being so minutely fitted into a prepared cavity that it forms a sort of dovetail wedge that is immovable. Another feat is to make a tooth travel. Say a tooth is out of place. By the , application of pressure it can be made to move into the desired position.

Battalions of Investigators. Prof. Pearson, the English scientist, has been considering the auggestion of Prof. Simon Newcomb looking to the systematization of scientific research by organizing investigators into what might be termed battalions. Dr. Pearson says that what science needs at present is to get rid of most of its '

Figuring Up Overtime. Clerk of the Works-Look here. Den-

enough to interpret what is left.

data and find investigators with brains

nia, I can't understand how you put tn 17 hours on Thursday. Dennis-Shure, Oi shtarted two bours before I began, an' Oi wurruked all dinner-time when Oi was restin'. an' afther Oi left off Oi wurruked for

two hours more, an' that makes me

toime out.—Pick-Me-Un.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Ret très rémandre en Legislane et dans tons les Etats du Su Sud. Se publishté quire dons au commerce des avantages exceptionneus. Prix de l'abonnementi sur l'anyé : Raitier de Orotidienne 112.06 Edition bebdomadaire St.00.