

GIRLS FILL THE CHURCH.
Pretty Usheers Prove a Paying Move
At Trenton, N. J.

Rev. Maurice Penfield Fikes, of the First Baptist church, Trenton, N. J., has astonished religious circles by introducing in his church a novel feature in the form of girl ushers, whose business it is to take up the collections as well as to show church attendants to seats.

Mr. Fikes advertised the fact that there would be girl ushers in the church, and it was incidentally announced that in selecting care would be taken to pick out half a dozen of the prettiest maidens in the congregation. The announcement was sufficient to draw to the church recently such an attendance of young men as was never there before.

Every seat in the church was filled long before services were begun, and it was necessary to set chairs in the aisles to accommodate the crowd. As ushers the girls were a grand success, but their best service was given when the time came to take up the collection.

Pastor Fikes, prior to the time for starting the girls out with the contribution boxes, announced that the Lord loves a cheerful giver and said that he who gave to a church invested his money in an institution that was better than a savings bank. "Give freely and cheerfully," said he, "and the Lord, as well as these good girls, will appreciate it." The contribution was the largest ever taken in the church.

MRS. BELMONT DYES.

Gray Hair of the Gotham Society
Light Changes to Chestnut.

Those who know Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont when they see her have discovered a marked change in her appearance. Many are unable to tell at first glance exactly what it is. It is evident, however, and striking. She looks ten years younger than she did a month ago, and the resemblance between her and her daughter, the duchess of Marlborough, is stronger than ever.

Mrs. Belmont has dyed her hair. It used to be black, almost raven black. That was—well, several years ago. Only last season, though, did the streaks of gray become really noticeable by reason of social cares and domestic difficulties. Her friends told her that the touches of silver lent an added charm to her beauty and gave a softness to her features that was lacking before.

But she has not listened to their advice, and now has hair of a color which is known in the trade as a "No. 4 chestnut," a sort of reddish brown. The result is an extraordinary change in her appearance.

HEADED OFF BY ELISS.

Secretary Takes Steps to Prevent Invasion of Wichita Reservation.
Secretary Eliss has taken prompt action to avert a possible invasion of the Wichita reservation in Oklahoma by whites with the idea of forcing upon congress the opening of the country to white settlement. Reports have just reached the department that certain persons are declaring their intention to organize a large party in the state of Kansas or elsewhere to invade the Wichita lands with the object stated.

Instructions have been wired to all the agents and inspectors in that section to make inquiries and ascertain as far as possible the truth of the rumors and report the result to Washington. The agents are called upon to exercise great vigilance to prevent any such invasion and in case of necessity, where the Indian police force is inadequate, military assistance will be promptly furnished.

This action is more of a precautionary measure than in anticipation of real danger. Officials, while taking proper steps to meet any contingency, do not apprehend any serious disorder.

ENTERTAINS A LITTLE PRINCE.

Queen Victoria Provides a Birthday Celebration at Windsor.

Queen Victoria gave a birthday party at Windsor on Tuesday for Prince Alexander of Battenberg, aged three years, the eldest son of Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg. For his birthday her majesty summoned the manager of the Empire theater to produce the Cinematograph pictures and troupe of performing dogs, now showing in London. The pictures were displayed in the large drawing-room of the castle. The queen, Princess Beatrice and the rest of the court, as well as the children, were hugely delighted.

The queen seemed to enjoy immensely the pictures of herself in the "jubilee procession" and after the entertainment was over she caused Manager Hithins, of the Empire theater, to be presented to her.

Parke Godwin's Girls.

Mr. de Castro and Miss Nora Godwin, daughters of Parke Godwin, are among the most accomplished of society vaudevillists. Last year Mr. Godwin's daughters planned a surprise party for their venerable parent to celebrate his eighty-third birthday. Mr. Godwin's party was a distinguished success, and as a surprise rather exceeded the originators' intentions. When Mr. Godwin entered his drawing-room, in compliance with a request that he would receive an old friend who wished to see him upon important business, he found the room filled with a motley throng of masqueraders. He knew, of course,

Made in America.

An American who visited Birmingham, England, not long ago, found that in constructing the street trolleys there the rails are made in Pittsburgh, the cars in Philadelphia, the boilers in Erie, the engines in Milwaukee, and the general electric fittings in Schenectady.

Towns Without Post Offices.

There are 12 towns in Maine without a post office.

PASTEUR'S IDEA STOLEN.

MRS. LANGTRY'S YACHT SOLD.
Bidding Is Slow and the Price Realized Not Large.

French Scientist Got His Start from an American.

Maj. Mellon, of St. Louis, Claims to Be the Discoverer—Will Ask Congress to Adequately Reward Him.

Maj. John S. Mellon, of St. Louis, will appear in Washington this winter with a bill against the United States government for services rendered humanity as original discoverer of the germ theory. According to the grizzled veteran it was he who laid the foundation stones to the elaborate structure of bacteriology. Pasteur, he claims, caught his first glimmering of the germ idea from an article which appeared in the old St. Louis Times in the year 1866. The item was written by the late Maj. John N. Edwards and was built upon material furnished by Mr. Mellon. It stated that Maj. Mellon made the discovery that cholera and diphtheria were caused by what he termed a parasite. In order to cure the disease it was necessary to kill the parasite. Maj. Mellon offered a recipe which he claimed would accomplish that result.

Years passed and Pasteur became a brilliant star in the medical and scientific firmament. An American scientist who had been working along the same line pursued by Pasteur wrote to him and made the statement that he was stealing some of his thunder. Pasteur wrote back and very caustically informed him that he had obtained his idea from the same source that he had named, from an article concerning one Mellown, which had appeared in the St. Louis Times. Both of these letters, Maj. Mellon claims, were published at the time. They were clipped and shown to him by his friend Edwards, who remarked to him that he (Mellown) had the honor of paving the way to the greatest discovery known to science. Edwards then wrote a letter to Pasteur and asked him if he had received his first inkling of the germ theory from the article which appeared in the Times. Pasteur responded in a very sharp and snappy manner. "Yes," he wrote, "but what are you going to do about it?"

Armed with these documents, he will appear in Washington and request Uncle Sam to give him as much for the discovery as the French republic awarded Pasteur. He thinks that he should receive at least \$100,000 as a slight recognition of the inestimable good he has accomplished for humanity.

Maj. Mellon discovered what he termed parasites as early as 1836. He applied the new theory to the treatment of horses for bots. For the first time in the history of that disease he was able to cure horses afflicted with it. His upsetting of the theory that "what killed bots killed the horse" gained him quite an amount of celebrity in the neighborhood where the cures were effected. Later on, in 1847, he noticed that cholera was caused by little parasites. They appeared on the bodies of people who had succumbed to that affliction almost immediately after death. With a good magnifying glass the bacilli were very easily discernible upon people who were sick with the disease. Based upon the two observations he concluded that whatever would kill the parasites of cholera would cure that disease, as in the case of horses afflicted with the bots. He hit upon a preparation which he believed would accomplish the result.

With finished it is estimated that the ship will cost \$15,000.

MAY ALSO LEAVE THE CHURCH.

Princeton Inn Controversy Likely to Cause Another Withdrawal.

Prof. Rockwood, of the mathematical department of the John C. Green school of sciences of Princeton university, may follow the example of Prof. Charles W. Shiehls and withdraw from the Presbyterian communion as a result of the criticism growing out of the licensing of Princeton Inn.

Prof. Rockwood is an elder in the Second Presbyterian church of Princeton, and, with Prof. Shiehls, was one of the signers of the petition for a license for Princeton Inn. The organ of the prohibitionists is out with a statement attacking him for this action. It is also intimated that the prohibitionists had decided that if the Second Presbyterian church did not act in the case before the meeting of the presbytery in January they would fight to have the church enjoined to do so.

Prof. Rockwood has not received any communication from the church on the subject, but one is expected. He will withdraw from the church if any such communication is sent him.

WILL KILL ALL GERMS.

Ohio Physician Makes Large Claims for His Discovery.

Dr. J. O. Davy, a veteran physician of Springfield, O., has made a medical discovery which promises to prove one of the most important of the century. After years of experimenting he has produced a compound called zymotinene, the ingredients of which are secret. It is, he claims, a sure remedy for all diseases caused by germs, and has been used with great efficacy in treating typhoid fever and yellow fever, especially. Dr. Davy is now negotiating to have the Cook county hospital, Chicago, take hold of the remedy, with the ultimate object of having the state of Illinois take it up and make free distribution of it.

Where a Cat Nap.

London has a cat whose partiality for a nap in a warm spot is so marked that she has selected the top of a dynamo in a power station. She sleeps there calmly and peacefully while the machinery around and within six inches of her is running at a rate of 2,000 revolutions per minute.

Encouragement for the Boys.

An Oberlin president certified that "During all my experience as a professor—27 years in all—I have never observed any difference in the sexes as to performance in recitation." The boys may now pluck up courage.

Color Line in Ambulances.

Macan (Ga.) has a fine ambulance for sick or injured white people, but the police wagon serves for injured negroes.

Plenty of Teachers in Belgium.

There are 10,800 teachers in Maine without a post office.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NILE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00; Edition du Dimanche, \$2 00.

MRS. LANGTRY'S YACHT SOLD.

Bidding Is Slow and the Price Realized Not Large.

French Scientist Got His Start from an American.

Maj. Mellon, of St. Louis, Claims to Be the Discoverer—Will Ask Congress to Adequately Reward Him.

Maj. John S. Mellon, of St. Louis, will appear in Washington this winter with a bill against the United States government for services rendered humanity as original discoverer of the germ theory. According to the grizzled veteran it was he who laid the foundation stones to the elaborate structure of bacteriology. Pasteur, he claims, caught his first glimmering of the germ idea from an article which appeared in the old St. Louis Times in the year 1866. The item was written by the late Maj. John N. Edwards and was built upon material furnished by Mr. Mellon. It stated that Maj. Mellon made the discovery that cholera and diphtheria were caused by what he termed a parasite.

The vessel cost to build for Lord Ashburton (Francis Edward Baring) \$200,000, and Mrs. Langtry spent \$100,000 in decorating the yacht and her state boudoir suite. A few years ago Mrs. Langtry refused \$110,000 for the White Lady, and the vessel was chartered to the late Ogden Gooley, of New York, who used her until his painful steam yacht Mayflower was about completed. Mr. Gooley, who had possession of the White Lady for about four years, is understood to have paid something like \$5,000 yearly for her hire alone.

Mr. Johnston offered a recipe which he claimed would accomplish that result. The vessel was chartered to the late Ogden Gooley, who used her until his painful steam yacht Mayflower was about completed. Mr. Gooley, who had possession of the White Lady for about four years, is understood to have paid something like \$5,000 yearly for her hire alone.

Mr. Johnston to-day said: "I shall take my family on a voyage to the Mediterranean in January, and after the spring season I shall go to Quebec and Montreal and shall make a tour of the lakes.

"I have not yet decided whether I shall or not race Britannia. I have just heard from Capt. Carter that the prince of Wales has given up his services, and that he will not be hired for the new boat which his royal highness is having built for him, and if I race Britannia Capt. Carter will have charge of her."

NAPHTHA AIRSHIP BUILDING.

Chief Constructor Contemplates a Trip to Klondike.

Hiram S. Maxim, superintendent of construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Aerial Navigation company of San Francisco, announces that the company now has in course of construction an airship, in which it is expected to make the trip to the Klondike. He says from an article which had appeared in the St. Louis Times. Both of these letters, Maj. Mellon claims, were published at the time. They were clipped and shown to him by his friend Edwards, who remarked to him that he (Mellown) had the honor of paving the way to the greatest discovery known to science. Edwards then wrote a letter to Pasteur and asked him if he had received his first inkling of the germ theory from the article which appeared in the Times. Pasteur responded in a very sharp and snappy manner. "Yes," he wrote, "but what are you going to do about it?"

Armed with these documents, he will appear in Washington and request Uncle Sam to give him as much for the discovery as the French republic awarded Pasteur. He thinks that he should receive at least \$100,000 as a slight recognition of the inestimable good he has accomplished for humanity.

Maj. Mellon discovered what he termed parasites as early as 1836. He applied the new theory to the treatment of horses for bots. For the first time in the history of that disease he was able to cure horses afflicted with it. His upsetting of the theory that "what killed bots killed the horse" gained him quite an amount of celebrity in the neighborhood where the cures were effected. Later on, in 1847, he noticed that cholera was caused by little parasites.

They appeared on the bodies of people who had succumbed to that affliction almost immediately after death. With a good magnifying glass the bacilli were very easily discernible upon people who were sick with the disease. Based upon the two observations he concluded that whatever would kill the parasites of cholera would cure that disease, as in the case of horses afflicted with the bots. He hit upon a preparation which he believed would accomplish the result.

With finished it is estimated that the ship will cost \$15,000.

MAY ALSO LEAVE THE CHURCH.

Princeton Inn Controversy Likely to Cause Another Withdrawal.

Prof. Rockwood, of the mathematical department of the John C. Green school of sciences of Princeton university, may follow the example of Prof. Charles W. Shiehls and withdraw from the Presbyterian communion as a result of the criticism growing out of the licensing of Princeton Inn.

Prof. Rockwood is an elder in the Second Presbyterian church of Princeton, and, with Prof. Shiehls, was one of the signers of the petition for a license for Princeton Inn. The organ of the prohibitionists is out with a statement attacking him for this action. It is also intimated that the prohibitionists had decided that if the Second Presbyterian church did not act in the case before the meeting of the presbytery in January they would fight to have the church enjoined to do so.

Prof. Rockwood has not received any communication from the church on the subject, but one is expected. He will withdraw from the church if any such communication is sent him.

WILL KILL ALL GERMS.

Ohio Physician Makes Large Claims for His Discovery.

Dr. J. O. Davy, a veteran physician of Springfield, O., has made a medical discovery which promises to prove one of the most important of the century. After years of experimenting he has produced a compound called zymotinene, the ingredients of which are secret. It is, he claims, a sure remedy for all diseases caused by germs, and has been used with great efficacy in treating typhoid fever and yellow fever, especially. Dr. Davy is now negotiating to have the Cook county hospital, Chicago, take hold of the remedy, with the ultimate object of having the state of Illinois take it up and make free distribution of it.

After getting the second shell in the gun he soon shot the remaining eagle and carried both birds home in triumph. The eagles are the largest which have been shot in this vicinity for some time.

Queer Barometer in England.

One of the most curious stones in the world is found in England. It is a natural barometer, and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white.

Encouragement for the Boys.

An Oberlin president certified that "During all my experience as a professor—27 years in all—I have never observed any difference in the sexes as to performance in recitation." The boys may now pluck up courage.

Color Line in Ambulances.

Macan (Ga.) has a fine ambulance for sick or injured white people, but the police wagon serves for injured negroes.

Plenty of Teachers in Belgium.

There are 10,800 teachers in Maine without a post office.

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

PAR HECKER & SMITH.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

UN EXCEPTIONNEL

EMPLACEMENT POUR

AFFAIRE

A l'encougnure Tchoupitoulas et

Amelia.

A l'Encan, le 27 Janvier 1898.

Dans l'affaire de la succession de

John Voekel.

Succession de Joseph Bitter.

No 43,026—Cour Civile de District, Paroisse d'Orléans—Division D.

PAR MACON, DENIS ET KERNA-

GHAN.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Trois Lots de Terre bien

Remblayés,

SUR LA RUE WATER,

Entre les rues Austerlitz et Constan-

tinepol.

No 43,026—Cour Civile de District, Paroisse d'Orléans—Division D.

<p