TRADE AND THE FLAG.

There Is an Error in the Maxim That the One Follows the Other.

The maxim that trade follows the sag covers more error than truth. It s oftener the case that the flag follows trade. But, if foreign nations are going to exclude us from trade with China and Africa on the same terms as their own subjects, we have got to make a way for trade by sending the flag with its usual accompaniments of breech-loaders. If the United States and England would not be driven out of Chinese trade by the gradual extension of Russian and French frontiers, they will have to keep the door open by inserting the lief, but there is a quasi-scientific muzzle of a cannon into it. England has got her cannon mounted at Wei living creatures, animals and veg-Hai Wei and Hong-Kong; Manila is mot so near as would be desirable, but it will do very well as a place for our guns, writes Fred Perry Powers in Lippincott's.

So the more commerce is extended the more danger there is of war. Probably the United States and England would never make war upon each mer, for commercial reasons, in spite of the radical difference in the economic policies of the two nations. But there are nations in a more backward stage of civilization and economic development which confess their inability to do business under the policy of the "open door;" they admit that on account of their inferiority they can extend their trade abroad only by armed seizure of foreign territory, excluding other nations or admitting them to the privilege of shooting on their preserves only by charging them roundly under the forms of a dis-criminating tariff. These other na-tions appear to be willing to fight in order to keep competitors away. Therefore, the nations that are willing to enter a peaceful struggle for commercial success find that they must be equally willing to fight, or withdraw from the contest altogether.

BRITISH SHARKS.

Some of Them Grow to Be of Great Size and Do Great Damage to Fishermen.

British sharks are very substantial racts. The largest of them is an innocuous giant that basks in the sunshine and perhaps feeds on nothing larger than a shrimp. But the blue shark and porbeagle, both of which grow to a length of several yards and a weight of hundreds of pounds, are vicious pests and most unwelcome on the fishing grounds. The former takes his favorite pleasure in eating mackerel out of the nets, doing as much damage in its disentanglement as will absorb a fisherman's weekly wage to make good. Wherefore it comes about that, as soon as one is hauled aboard the fishermen forget their accustomed mildness, and, seizing it close to the tail, belabor with its shovel-shaped head the nearest thwart until peace reigns once more, says the Saturday Review.

The porbeagle is a somewhat less active and less vicious animal of duller hue, and of a smell that passes any other on sea or land. To prevent its blood omparting this odor of the abattoir to the boat, the porbeagle is usually slain over the side, and is then ignominiously slung in a noose at the bow. The quantities of herring and other migratory fishes consumed by these sharks would, could we but appraise the damage, appall even the encomiast who has recently, in a sporting contemporary, declared the shark to be a misjudged child of nature. Fortunately they are not ground feeders like the dogfish, and their voracious appetites do not, therefore, appreciably contribute to the extermination, yeary more apparent and more deplorable, of our soles and other valuable flat fish.

PIANISTS PRACTICE TOO MUCH.

Josef Hofmann, the Young Musician Says Too Much Work Stupelles the Student.

While studying with Rubinstein, Josel Hofmann practiced three hours a day, writes Mary B. Mullett of the famous pianist, in the Ladies' Home Journal. He believes that most students make the mistake of over-practicing. When he came to this country the first time he was practicing an hour a day. For two years after his return to Germany he practiced two hours a day. During the next two years he averaged four hours daily, and after that until he went to Rubinstein six hours daily. This he regards as excessive.

"One's mind grows stupid and confused," Hofmann says, "and one's fingers follow the confusion of the brain. Another mistake of young pianists is that they use too much force in practicing. One should play just hard enough to keep the fingers and wrists from getting stiff. One is not aiming for artistic results as one is in concert playing. It is the fingers which need constant practice."

University Standards.

Leipzig university refuses to accept time spent at the University of Freiburg, in Switzerland, in the count of its degrees, on the ground that the teaching there has deteriorated below university standards since the Dominican monks have obtained control. The other German universities are likely to follow the example of Leipzig, and will refuse to recognize the Freiburg degrees as well.

Shorn of Their Locks.

A Parisian hairdresser received an offer a few weeks ago of 80 pounds of hair from a convent near Tours. This represented the tresses, of nearly 300 novices, who, upon entering the conwent, were obliged to have their locks zhorn.

MYSTERY OF TWO LAKES.

They Are Far Apart in Europe, But Are Agitated by the Same Storms.

The Wetternsee in Sweden, like so many other lakes, has long enjoyed the local reputation of being a bottomless pit. The Swedish scientists have now destroyed the venerable legend, for in the measurement taken a few days ago they have successfully demonstrated that the greatest depth of the lake is only 119 meters. There still remains, however, a series of mysteries which science must be content to leave unsolved-at least for a time. It is not only a legendary beground for the queer supposition that etable, can and do make journeys to and fro between the high northern lake of Wettern and the South German lake of Constance. This bold conclusion has been partly justified by the appearance of exactly the same fauna, and even of the same animal life, in the Swedish and the Swabian island seas.

It is even asserted that whenever there is a storm on the lake of Constance the lake of Wettern begins sympathetically to roll and swell, and that the southern lake is similarly moved by any agitation in the distant northern lake. The Kleine Zeitung soberly declares this sympathetic phenomenon to be a known fact, but considerately adds that we will have to wait some time for the rational explation of it.

A CURIOUS STORY.

How Some Squirrels in Maine Fed a Flock of Hungry Sheep with Apples.

A Bar Harbor man tells this story of how the squirrels on White island often spend their time in feeding a flock of sheep from a certain orchard there. He says that he and his companion, who were duck-shooting there last fall, had stopped to rest in an old field in which there was an orchard. A flock of sheep was feeding near by. It was not long before their attention was called to the chirruping of some squirrels in a thicket, and they were surprised to see the sheep suddenly stop feeding and manifest great excitement. The squirrels went into the orchard and, climbing one of the trees, resumed their loud chatter, evidently calling the sheep, since the flock made for the apple tree. Then the squirrels began to bite off the apples, which fell among the hungry sheep, who would struggle for the

fruit like so many school-boys. The squirrels, says the Kennebec Journal, seemed to enjoy the fun, and after they had dropped a few apples from the first tree they skipped to a distant tree, for which the sheep would make in great confusion. After the squirrels had thus enjoyed an hour's fun with their fleecy neighbors and supplied them with a sufficient quantity of the fruit, they scampered back to their haunts in the thicket, leaving the sheep to resume their grazing.

MEDICAL TREATMENT FREE.

The Sick Poor Are Taken Care of in France by Provisions of the Government.

Official reports show that France, with a population of 38,500,000, has nearly 1,500,300 of indigent persons, of whom 375,000 are inscribed as sick. The country physicians are paid to attend them and the total thus disbursed in 1895, the first year the scheme was practically in operation, amounted to 1.771.472 francs. Each one of the 12. 000 practitioners received, on an average, about 150 francs.

The average to each physician is 30 patients, with three or four visits to each at about 30 cents (a franc and a half), for each visit.

The total expense includes hospital and midwife service, transportation, instruments and medicines, and amounted to 4,898.690 francs. This expense was shared by the community. the department and the state, respectively, 3,600,002, 1,104,710 and 305,196 francs.

The first article of the law states in effect: "Every sick French person without resources receives, free of charge, from the community, the department or the state, medical care at home or in a hospital. Lying-in women are included in these provisions. Sick foreigners without resources are also included if the government has entered into a treaty of reciprocal assistance with the nation to which they belong."

In Handwriting. Perhaps it is not generally known that Mohammedans never use printed Korans; because in doubt as to the ngredients entered into the composition of the printing ink. They are afraid of being defiled by taking into their hands a copy of the sacred book which may have been produced with the ink in which pig's fat, instead of linseed oil, has formed one of the component parts. They therefore confine themselves to reading handwritwork, which are naturally very ex-

A Questionable Compliment. Liuet. Sharpe, of the navy, was lately appointed to one of the vessels recently bought by the government, and had an interview with the secretary of the navy. He observed that his new ship bore the same name as his wife, adding, with a smile, that she had hastened to remind him that it would be the first Josephine he had ever commanded. The secretary seemed amused. A few days later the name was changed to the Vixen, and now Mrs. Sharpe wants to know why.

NO MAN INDISPENSABLE.

This Philosopher Sava There Is a a Limit to the Value of Even the Valuable Man's Services.

"It's a mistake for a man to think he's indispensable," said Mr. Nozzle- COMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING by, of the New York Sun, "for no man is. Men are valuable, and they may easily make themselves very valuable, but when a man comes to think that the business can't get along without him, or can't get along so well as it does, which amounts to the same thing, why, he's wrong, that's all More than one man has found that out when he has set his valuation too high. And it is very probable that when he began to dwell on his own value, his value in reality began to decline; it is certain that one of the things that contributed most to increase his value

point, too, will take care of themselves, or rather other people will take care of them if he will supply the motive. There is a fixed low price for the run of people of average ability, but run of people of average ability, but none for the man of really superior ability, that is, if he is a 100 per cent. man, which is to say not only of high ability, but of perfect forgetfulness of self and absolute devotion to business. Any break or flaw or lack in these qualities anywhere knocks a man's Kew-York 59% 260%. value down wonderfully. Nothing less than the whole thing will do, but that will command a price anywhere and everywhere.

"Still no man is indispensable; it isn't in the nature of things that he should be. No matter who dies, the world keeps on turning just the same, and it would be just the same with the business if you should go out of it."

TWO NARROW BUILDINGS. They Are in Philadelphia and Oa Is a Four-Story Structure Only Five Feet Wide.

Philadelphia may not be able to boast the tallest buildings in the world, but she surely has her share of the narrowest, says a writer in the Record. On the corner of Chestnut and American streets is located a building that at first glance would seem to reflect seriously on the sanity of the projector, but the multitude of prosperous tenants form a monument to the financial shrewdness of the owners. From outside to outside of the walls the structure is exactly five feet wide. It is 150 feet deep, and there are four stories. Every room in it is occupied by a shop of some kind or by families, who seem to be contented with their lot. The walls are tented with their lot. The walls are Compagnios d'assaover one foot thick, and this leaves less than one yard for the inside space. Therefore, it is a physical impossibility for the tenants to occupy a full-sized bed. If they desire to sleep it must be on a cot, and the sleeper extends his body from north to south. Among the numerous industries in this contracted building are a tailorshop, a restaurant, a printing office, a shop, a restaurant, a printing office, a sign painting establishment and a cigar store. Another narrow building is at Market and Letitia streets. It is five stories high and six feet three inches wide. In its original estate this inches wide. In its original state this Actions diverses.

TO LEARN ENGLISH.

Striking Example of the Intellectnal Progress Made by a Japanese Student.

A Japanese young man of education and social standing recently became a waiter in a San Francisco club in order to learn English and make a livng, says the New York Tribune. When he asked the steward for his wages the latter cursed him and struck him with a potato masher, whereupon he wrote the following letter to the elub officials:

"Through all this affair I was never offensive; when I went there to demand the money to which I am entitled he unjustly enjoined me to get out; that is an unreasonable movement, and cannot fail to hurt a man's

leelings. What! Without being satisfied with that insult made my blood boil and veins burst with successive onslaught of ignominious swear. My returning was completely excusable for to be indifferent to such an ignoble treatment denotes that one is a stranger to the sense of honor; and so he ought to have relished it with abashed submission. And what again! The tongue, the countenance was not capable enough to wreak his savage fury and then resorted to the final step of violence as though I was a mass of call (callous?)

insensible to disgrace and pain.' "Bobbing" the Bullets.

The right of a man in uniform to lodge a shell if he has a chance is discussed by a writer in the St. James' Budget in this wise: Ought one to bob when a bullet is presumably coming for one's head? As far as a noncombatant can judge, I should say that not to bob on certain occasions would be extreme folly. A cool man might ten reproductions of the prophet's bob on certain occasions, but I should not expect that he would "cut and run" any more than the man who had his head blown off by a bit of a shell for not bobbing, which sounds Irish. Gen. Gordon himself says in his jour-"For my part, I think judicious nal: bobbing is not a fault, for I remember on two occasions seeing shells before my eyes which certainly, had I not bobbed, would have taken off my head." He says that in the Crimea t was considered mean to bob, and they used to try to avoid it. One of his fellow-officers used to say: "It is all well for you, but I'm a family man." And he used to bob at every re-

Bulletin Financier. Lundi, 12 décembre 1898. HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS. Fasqu'ici cotte #e..... \$3,189,368 00 \$436,036 00 MARCHE MONETAIRE. Tonnales americaines of etrangers at Miliets de Bangues. MONHALEwas his forgetfulness of himself. "As a matter of fact, a man's interests, if he is really a superior man, up to a certain point, and that a high point, too, will take care of them "Agent mullé américain, par 52-54 Rentes 102.90 ABGENT EN LINGOTS (PAR ONUR -ORANGE. Le STERLING est stable. et calme. Traites de semmeros \$1.00 d'oss. Traites de banques au pair. ventes a la bourse de la mouvelle-AUTIONS ET MONS. 100 °si Chemine de fer urbains. Bons de Ville. Leves 6s. Atchafalaya Leves Bds...... 1054 Bons divers. american Brew'g Co. Bds..... Panai and Olaib. St. M.old. Oresont Utty RE. 1st 6s. delsea Bonds. Elyten Land Co. Bond 5s. Jackson Brewery 1st Mort. Bds. Leves 'A. (Orteo " reas mort. Nat & Red RivRR.1st mort. gold. New South Bid Ass' A. N. O. Abattoir Co. N. O. Abattoir Co. S. O. Olty RR. Ce. mort 6s. Uarrellten Bar. Oelstmort1901 1807 | Carrollton Reg. Colstmort 1901 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 1907 | 19 La. Elect. Light Co. 1st mort...... La. Elect. Light Co. 3d mort... Certificate at Wattania. Police certificates. School certificates. City sorin, new particles of the certificate sails with view de l'acte 93 de 1956

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72,568 balles 80,033 balles	\$1 00 à YAM8-\$1 25 à 1 50 par baril. Ordinaires \$1 15 à 1 25.	Retterdam Gin, Green Boxes, 12 quarts, anchor brand
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POOL.	de plus par dousaine d'œufs. Grusses volailes de l'Uness, la dousaine	Delbeck&Co. aDelmonico, qu. 28 000 30 00 Moët & Chardon white seal qts 31 000 83 00 Liqueurs, Marie, brisard & Roger—
	Poulets	Anisette, en panier de 2 pemponeues, \$3.25 Anisette, 12 bouteilles, qts, par caises. \$15.00 Curação, 12quart jugs superfine, caises 14.50
g Américain.	Dindos	Panch an Cognac, 12 litres, caisec 14.75 Panch an Cognac, 12 quarts, caisec 12.00 Panch an Cognac, 12 litres, caisec 14.00
RB	Poulete	Assorted in 12 decanters, bouchons en vorre, caisse
	CEUFS—21 à 21 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Assorted in 12 quarte bouteilles, cans- ec
(SEE PLACE);	ville: 2 c. celui de la campagne. CIRE D'ABRILLE — Prime yellow 23c la livre.	Cocao Vanille, 12 qts bout., caisee 14 50 Crême de Noyan, 12 qts bout., caisse. 14 50 Praimes grillées à la Vanille, 12 quarts.
	LAINE-Burry 10c. la livre; Louisis. na clear 15c.; clear Lake 17c. PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS-70 livres et	Cocaa chouva à la Vanilie, 12 quarte, caisso
982.	au-dessus 6%c.; steer et peaux de vaches 30 à 70 livres 6%c.; kins 14 à 30 livres 6%c.	Green Monthe, 12 grandes bouteilles, caisse
livre pour 'e	peaux de veau 50c. pièce; grub selection 6 4c. PEAUX DE LA CAMPAGNE—Wet salted sound 74c., dry salted 11½c; dry flint 13½c is livre.	Paris— 12% ligres Créme de Mente, Verte [green)
alion pour la du Sugar ax	PELLETERIE—Otter \$1 00 à 7 00; castor 5 à 70c. pièce; reccoons 5 à 50c. PEAUX—Chevreuil 12à15c. ia livre; mouto	Guração Seo, green (stone juge)
alme. 34 à 3 1 16	10 à 40c. pièce; chèvre 10 à 50c. MOUSSE—Mêlée 2 à 2½c. la livre; grise 1½ à 1½c.; noire 2 à 2¼c.	Crême de Moka
35 @ 4 1 [16 4 9 [16 0 4 % 4 4 0 4 9 [16	CORNES-Cornes de bœnfs, prime, — à 4c. pièce.: cornes de vaches — à 1c.	Liqueur d'Abricota
4044	MARCHANDISES DIVERSES. HAVAL STORES—Les prix de gros sont	Chartreuse jaune, 12 quarte
27684 Fort, 21	comme suit. Au détail il faut payer 25 à 50c. de plus par baril. Pitch \$2 00 à 3 25; goudron de charbon \$4 00 à 4 25 le baril; goudron de	Chartreuse verte, 24 pintes
96.	piu #3 50 à 3 75. Bésine selon la qualité \$1 00 à 2 25. Resence de sérébenthine 37c.	Bénédiotine, 12 pintes
გა _გ 5ა _გ გა _გ	Jobbing So. de plus le gallon.	McRwans' Ale
5 1 ₁ 6 enlots de 100	TONNELLERIE. Nouveaux barrie de sucre et de	Fetters—Far 12 quarts— Biract Brasca
	Nouveaux barils do sucre et de ris, 8 hoops	Bokers Bitters
r ing Section	Nouveaux boucauts de sucre \$2 000— Boucauts de sucre de seconde main	Columbo Bitters
5 964 51995%	Nouveaux demi-barils de mé-	Kummei, genuine, J. A. Glika, Berlin. 18 48 Abeinthe, E. Pernod, 12 litres
	Nouveaux barillets de mélasse en cypre	Vermouth, Noilly Prat & Co., 12 litres. 5 35. Vermouth, Martini Sola & Co., 12 litres 5 46. Russian Allash, 12 quarts
3187944 31879314 31479314 218793	Douves de barils en cypre, par 1000	California— Augalica, deux
149178 00.	Perches de boucants et de barils, i il n'y en a pas sur le marché. Jobbing plus élevé	Fort, doux
de et stable. nvière; \$1.75	CHARBON.	Vino Puro Bruto, choix italien
- 	PITTSBURG — Par chaland 28 à 32% o familie 45c. le baril, \$4.50 le boucaux car loads \$3.75 à 4.00 per ton anthresis	Riceling
	car loads #3 75 à 4 00 per ton.; anthracite \$8.50 à 9 00 is ton.; bateaux 35 à 40s, le baril; steamers \$3 00 à S 25 la tonne; habitation (sur	Port Bass Island Uo
70 93 80 20 93 25	la rive) 32½ à 350. ALABAMA—Par baril Corona 45c.; Corona aut coal 35c.; splint coal 45c.; nut splint coal 45	Californie, L & J
farino et de	25c.; Cahaba 45c.; steam coal sur chars \$2 40 a 2 55 le ton	Montilla.very, very pale, dry and light. 1.70
plus cher par	QUINCAILLERIE.	Ramires, full pale, medium dry
our le blanc	Tumes area, but domination of ood over	Mansanilla. very, very pale, very dry and aromatic
1 43 h pour	Crescent, par dous 4 75 Diamond axle grease, en boites.	Ramires, Oloroso, Nutty flavored 3 68 Superior Amontillado, very, very pale.
2 50; Choice	par gr	medium dry. Very Old Amantillado, very, very pale, very fine and extra dry. 5 25 12 howfalllan Medaira Pura
prixacivante: avoine 2 à 4c s. de plus pa:	Baldwin set 4.0 1, par dous 2 000 5 00	12 bouteilles Madeira Puro
o, de pius par 30 de pius par	Planet, Jr. cultivator, No 4	Macon
	chacus, No 1	Miloun à vent
pour lesists es	Planet, Jr., cultivator, wheels, cha. 128 Brent La Dow cultivator, chacum 25 00 Universal cultivator, chacum. 24 00	Volnsy
8 9 00 9 9 25	Golumbia cultivator, chacun 30 00 Brown riding cultivator, chacun. 30 00 Brown walking cultivator, chac. 35 00	Clos de Vougeot
b 4789 5 549 54	Monroe rotary harrows, Nosl 98.17 39 925 00 Geddes' hinge harrows, 14980-tooth	Montrachet
9 516	A B. & Co. aide harrows, chacum. 27t Expanding harrows, 11-tooth, ch. 27t	Bodenheimer, 12 quarts 85 75.

A B.& Co.side harrows, chaoun. Expanding harrows, 11-tooth, ch. Deare's stalk outter. No 1......

Extra short sides. BACON-

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