LIMIT IN LIFE INSURANCE.

In All the Companies of the World a Man Might Get Perhaps \$10,000,000.

Several papers have published a paragraph to the effect that the prince of Wales is insured for about £10,000,000, a portion of the insurance being for the benefit of creditors, and a much larger portion in favor of persons neither related to him nor having any interest whatever in his living. Prof. A. F. Harvey, the insurance actuary, who is authority on all such matters, considers the statements ridiculous, and particularly the one that Prince Albert is insured for the benefit of people who have no insurable interest in him.

"Up to about 125 years ago the practice of taking out insurance on the lives of kings, queens and others in authority, where there was no possible insurance interest, obtained to a great extent," said the professor when his attention was called to the paragraph. "The practice became so general, scandalous and vicious that in 1774 parliament enacted a statute (14 Geo. 3, c. 48), prohibiting absolutely all insurance in which there was no interest to the beneficiary in the life of the principa! in the contract, and prohibiting the payment of money under a policy written to secure a debt beyond the actual sum due. This law against wager or gambling policies was followed up in France and Germany and in most of the states of this country and has since been rigidly enforced everywhere."

The amount of life insurance carried by the prince of Wales has never been made public, and is probably known to only a few people. It is evident, however, that the total is not one-tenth of the sum named in the paragraph referred to. The most heavily insured man in the United States is ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and his insurance amounts to only \$2,025,000. The word "only" applies here because of the comparison with \$48,600,000, or, to be more accurate, \$48,775,000, according to the present market value here of £10,000,-000. At a meeting of the National Life Underwriters' association in Philadelphia four years ago Mr. Wanamaker stated that one of the first things he did after becoming of age was to insure his life. When Mr. Wanamaker addressed the association his life insurance amounted to \$1,525,000, and all but \$60,000 had been taken after he was 50 years of age.

According to an eastern insurance journal "the amount of life insurance which can be secured upon a single life among the United States companies foots up \$2,600,000." The paper gives a tabulated list of 42 old line companies and what purports to be the limit of each. The figures are correct in the main, but there are some bad errors in the list.

Some of the companies insure for more than the amounts credited to them, but in every such case the company reinsures a portion of the risk. The figures in the table represent the limits without such reinsurance. Of course, there could be no reinsurance on a person that took the limit in every company. Legal reserve and stipulated premium companies that are not usually classed as old liners are omitted from the table, as also assessment compan ies, fraternal organizations and several industrial companies that write very little, if any, ordinary life insurance. Accident companies that pay death claims, but do not write ordinary life insurance, are likewise omitted. Including all these, the total life insurance that a person could get in the United States would probably still fall below \$3,000,000. There are about 350 life insurance companies in the world, not counting American companies. Very few of them insure for as much as \$25,000 and the average is not half that sum, but supposing it were \$20,000, the total would be only \$7,000,000, which, added to the American total would still make only about one-fifth the sum the prince of Wales is reported to be insured for .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE ELECTRIC CAT.

A New Instrument of Correction in Use in the Prisons of France and Her Colonies.

Some of the French newspapers have been telling about the new method of whipping men which has just been introduced experimentally into some of the penitentiaries and colonies of France. The instrument bears the pleasing name of "The Electric Cat,"; and l'Electricien expresses the scientific opinion that it is a great improvement upon the Russian knout and the eat o' nine tails which it says "still unfortunately figure in many penal colonies and in the penitentiaries of socalled civilized states."

The method of this new whipping machine is very simple and business-like. The culprit who has been sentenced to undergo the lash is tied to a post in the usual manner. Behind him is a wheel driven by an electric motor, which goes round and round with a velocity that is unpleasant for the victim. The velocity. may be regulated, however, according to the severity of the trouncing to be administered. Attached to one of the spokes is a whip which swings around the circle and the culprit is placed at such an angle with reference to the instrument of flagellation that every time it comes around it nips him square-

...

ly on the back. It is claimed for the new invention that it dispenses justice impartially and equably. It has no animus against the prisoner, its blows are given with equal intensity and it better fulfills the idea of even-handed justice than mannal flogging, which is likely to distribute penalties very unevenly .- N. Y. Sun.

The Infant Prodigy. The infant prodigy at four may be a fool at 40.—Chicago Daily News.

TO JUDGE LITERATURE

Writer Gives a Wonderful Discovery to the World - The Intellectual Atmosphere.

At various times attempts have been made to develop scientific methods for the consideration of literature, but, though ingenious schemes have been boldly advanced and audaciously defended, they have invariably come to naught, for the simple reason that they were not based on fundamental truths. Poe's attempt to value epics by weight is now regarded as satirical rather than earnest, and the assertion that eminent editors of wide experience are in the habit of judging manuscripts by the feel of them is usually ascribed to the promptings of humor. However, the time for idle jesting has passed, for it will be possible henceforth to judge literary productions with an exactness that will make criticism useless and log rolling futile. By applying the laws I have formulated it will be possible for the publisher of the future to reduce his losing ventures to a minimum and for an author-after he has had a book published that will furnish the necessary data-to avoid the ruinous results of publishing in the wrong direction.

Having discovered the characteristic trend of his wave of influence and the average intensity of his intellectual pressure, a writer can offer his works to an appreciative public without fear of failure. Of course, in dealing with first books judgment will still be necessary, but judgment backed by scientific experience will be much less likely to err than that which inspires the present order of critics, who can give no excuse for their existence other than a divine right to be fiendish. Of course, I realize that my deductions will be opposed or, at least, misunderstood by that class of critics whose minds are so broad that an idea gets lost in them, but to such people I shall have nothing to say. In order to present my case I shall begin by stating the laws of the intellectual atmosphere in the order of their importance:

1. Impulses of humor travel from the west to the east. 2. Impulses of wisdom travel from the east to the west.

3. Poetry travels from the north to the south and from the south to the north.

Only waves that are direct in their motion develop permanence. Cyclonic waves are short lived and a second is never generated from the same source. Amazing or absurd as these statements may seem to the literary and unthinking, I am sure that every scientist will accept them as authoritative, for I have attended meetings of the Association for the Advancement of Science and known the fine courtesy with which new discoveries are always received.—Ainslee's Magazine.

OYSTER EATING.

Seventeen Dosen Is the Capacity of a Certain New Orleans Citizen.

A young man sitting on a stool in an oyster bar one night had just finished his fourth dozen. He drew a gratified sigh and looked at the barricade of empty shells with a mixture of pride and apprehension. "Gee whiz!" he exclaimed, "that must be pretty near a record, min't it?" The opener smiled scornfully and went on washing his knife. Such a foolish assertion did not call for a reply. "Well," said the young man, a trifle chop-fallen, "it's certainly a right fair snack. What's the most you ever knew anybody to eat?" "Straightaway, or heats?" inquired the opener, with an air of one who weighs his words. "Oh, right at one time; hand running, y' know." "Well, the most I ever opened for anybody myself was fifteen dozen and a half, for twowhen I was working on Royal street. One gentleman eat eight dozen and a half and the other gentleman eat seven dozen." "Eight and a half!" said the young man, enviously. "Holy snakes! "They was large That's 102 oysters!" oysters, too," continued the opener, "and that makes all the difference in the world. A dozen such oysters is equal to three dozen small culls, and you want to bear that in mind when you hear fellows blowing about their records. Five dozen, though, is nothing out of the way in the winter time. I open that many for single customers every night." "What's supposed to be the record among the oyster openers in town?" "Well, they say a man ate 17 dozen, medium size, at a place here last season. He came from New Iberia and he wasn't a very big man to look at, either, but he sure had a capacity. The shells filled a barrel." "Yes, that's straight," spoke up a customer from the other end of the bar. "I was there when he did it, but pshaw! that wasn't enything. I claim the championship myself. I won it about six years ago, eating a barrel of oysters in a wholesale house here, opening them myself as I went along. I admit they were not very big, but the score was 306 and up to date I haven't heard of anybody who has beaten it." The speaker was a well known resident of New Orleans and several bystanders confirmed his statement. The young man with the four dozen record changed the subiect.-N. O. Democrat.

Impolite Interruption. Tramp-Lady, I'm hungry an' I'm lookin' fer a chance to work-Lady-Very well. There's the wood-

"Lady, it ain't perlite to interrupt. I was jest sayin' I'm lookin' fer a chance to work somebody fer me breakfast."-N. Y. World.

Something Didn't Happen Nearpass-What happened between you and Spriggins? You were on

friendly terms a year ago. Bennet-Yes; I loaned him \$50 a year ago. Nothing has happened since.-

TATTOOING OUT OF FAVOR.

The Bertillon System of Identification the Cause of It-Becoming Unpopular.

Warden C. C. McClaughrey, of the Wisconsin state prison, says that the Bertillon system of measurements is away ahead of the achievements of Sherlock Holmes in the detection of crime. Under the direction of Dr. F. G. Messer this system is well in hand at the Waupun prison. It was devised in 1880 by M. Alphonse Bertillon, the well-known French anthropologist, who figured in the Dreyfus case, and was introduced in Paris in 1882.

The Bertillon system was first introduced in this country by Maj. Mc-Claughrey, father of the warden of the Wisconsin prison. Maj. McClaughrey was then warden of the Illinois state prison, at Joliet. Matthew Wilson Mc-Claughrey, a younger brother of the Wisconsin warden, installed the system at the Waupun prison and at the central police station in this city. For many years he has been engaged in identification and detective work, completing his education as an expert in Paris under M. Bertillon. Mr. McClaughrey was injured while installing the system at the Wisconsin prison, a convict who was being measured striking him on the head.

Since the introduction of the Bertillon system there has been a waning of the tattoo fad. There was a time when a tattoo mark was regarded as indipensable by men who made lawbreaking their business. They considered it a sort of a charm, and believed that to a certain extent the indelible ink figures that adorned their breasts or arms made them immune to arrest. But that day has gone by. The clever modern crook knows that the tattoo is a hoodoo. Under the Bertillon system of registration of the marks upon a man's body it is a certain clew to the identification of prisoners.

"There is one peculiar thing about tattoo marks," said a member of the state board of control recently. "Some time ago, when the board was hearing prisoners at Waupun, I took occasion to ask every man who came before us if he had any tattoo marks upon his body. Most of the men had, but I took notice that the real clever criminals had fewer marks than the bungling fellows. I learned that most of the prisoners had been tattooed by the same man. It seems that the fellow made a practice of securing short jail sentences in various places, and while in jail tattooed his fellow-prisoners, accepting whatever amount of money they were able to pay. You'll never see a flag design tattoo on a real tough man. For some reason the fellow who is real vicious doesn't like to have the national emblem pricked into his skin. He much prefers an anchor or a serpent."-Milwaukee Sentinel.

PROTEST AGAINST TITLES.

Present British System Contrasted with Simplicity of the Ancients.

The following letter deserves all the publicity I can give it:

"Do you not think that the time has arrived when the practice of adding meaningless prefixes to otherwise respectable names should go the way of many other useless and bbsolete customs? Why should a robust cleric in the prime of life be designated as 'venerable'-a description which he would doubtless object to in the ordinary way? Why should a magistrate be styled 'worship' though he may frequently have been overwhelmed with ignominy while occupying the truth pillory? Why should a youth of shady habits and questionable morals be marked out as 'honorable' above all his

fellow-men?" These interrogatories might be considerably extended. Why should humble John Jones be addressed as "mister"-a corruption of the imposing Latin "magister?" Why should plain Tom Smith set so much store by the suffix "esquire"-a rank which has had no practical meaning since the day of chivalry? The ancients were much ahead of us in this respect. It never seems to have occurred to them that their great men would appear any the greater for being spoken of as Mr. Socrates, or Mr. Plato, M. T. Cicero, Esq., or the Hon. Julius Caesar. Though they occasionally used official titles, the Greeks never obscured a hero's identity by such a title as Lieut. Col. Leonidas or Maj. Gen. Miltiades. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus is a good mouthful, but what is it beside Field Marshal the Right Honorable Lord Pumpingborough, of Vizigapatam, K. C. B., K. C. S. I., D. C. L., and all the rest of it? I entirely agree that it would be a good thing if we could revert to the simplicity of the ages when a man's family and personal names were considered good enough to know him by. At the same time I fear there is little prospect of it, in spite of my correspondent's opinion that certain titles are out of date. The tendency of the time seems all the other

way .- London Truth.

Changes of Climate. Prof. Arrhenius, who has recently investigated the causes of secular variations in the temperature at the earth's surface, thinks that they are more probably due to changes in the amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere than to variations in the heat of the sun. If the amount of carbonic acid that the air now contains were diminished a little more than one-half, the mean temperature all over the earth would drop about eight degrees, which would be sufficient to bring on another glacial period. On the other hand, an increase of carbonic acid to between two and three times its present amount would raise the mean temperature 15 degrees and renew the hot times of the Eccene epoch.—Youth's Companion.

THE WELLS OF MOSES.

An Onsis Where the Children Israel Are Said to Have Encamped.

Upon the different occasions that the bubonic plague has visited Europe, it has been generally admitted that the route traversed has been by way of the Red see and the Arabian desert, being carried to the latter country by pilgrims from India to the tomb of the Prophet Mecca, and brought thence to Egypt by returning pilgrims from the same holy city.

Considerable interest, therefore, may center round that oasis in the peninsula of Mount Sinai, called Ain Moosa. or Moses' Wells, where a recent cablegram announces the fact that a rigid quarantine has been established, as the chief outpost of defense against the

dreaded plague. The reason for electing this particular spot as a quarantine barrier is that it lies directly on the overland route to Mecca, and that it is there the yearly caravan bearing the khedive's presents to the tomb of Mohammed halts before starting on its long and perilous journey across the desert. It is there, also, the returning caravan pauses to collect stragglers and rest after the pilgrimage has been successfully accomplished, bringing with it too often, however, not only the blessing of the chief ulema, but the germs of cholera and the plague. Hence the European medical authorities have determined to combat the disease at this little oasis in the desert before it can reach the territory of Egypt

proper. The oasis is so called from a tradition that it was on that spot the children of Israel first encamped after the passage of the Red sea. It lies southeast of Suez, some miles inland upon the further side of the gulf of that name. The advance of civilization has not yet penetrated into the sandy wastes of Arabia, and consequently in the numbers of a party is to be found the best safeguard to peaceful transit.

Situated in the midst of an arid plain, glimmering in the bright sunshine with incrusted salt and alkali, the oasis of Moses' Wells is composed of but a small group of date palms and mimosa bushes, sheltering a few huts, where dwell those responsible for keeping the brackish springs free from drifting sand. By these self-constituted guardians of the oasis, a toll is charged for the use of the water.

Far away to the southward can be discerned a range of rugged hills, from out of which rises the peak of Mount Sinai, visible at early dawn and late sunset. When the shimmer enveloping the desert has passed away, should the traveler chance to visit Moses' Wells when the great yearly caravan halts there en route to Mecca, he will be well repaid for whatever trouble he may have experienced in reaching this unfrequented spot on the earth's sur-

No more romantic vision can be conjured up than the richly caparisoned camels, their silvery bells tinkling in the clear atmosphere, bearing the khedive's presents of costly rugs, perfumes and spices; the flerce, swarthy countenances of the Arabs, their persons enveloped in the flowing burnous, and carrying those long-barreled, matchlock guns, with curiously inlaid handles, the prize of the collector of antique armor. To these, the great crowd of attendant pilgrims of all complexions, from the full-blooded negro of the Soudah to the comparatively lightskinned denizen of the Caucasus, all wrought up to high pitch of religious fervor by a previous period of fasting and penance, and you will have imprinted on your memory a scene, that for its unique character it is not likely to be witnessed elsewhere.

It is with the return of this caravan at Moses' Wells that western medical science proposes to deal in order, if possible, to check the advance of the terrible plague from the hotbed of pestilence, the holy city of Mecca.-Michael Gifford White, in St. Louis Globe-Demo-

BUSINESS GIRLS.

Not Those Engaged in the World of Business But in the World of Home.

I do not mean a girl who has gone into

some trade or profession, for the most domestic "home bird" of my girl readers may be one. Indeed, if she helps to carry out her daily duties successfully she must do her utmost to become a "business girl" in my sense of the word. And when, in course of time, she passes to a home of her own, she will be at no loss in taking up her position as housekeeper and mistress. She will win the respect of those in her employ by showing them that she understands how she should be served, and that while comfort is absolutely required, no extravagance will be allowed. She will cause her husband's love for her to increase by showing him how truly his interest is hers by bringing into play her knowledge of "how to spend and how to save." To make home uncomfortable by mean, unnecessary savings is no real economy, but to plan with loving thought how to make every dollar yield its true value is housekeeping in its best sense; for such a "business girl" will make a small income go further and give more real happiness and comfort than would one of double and treble the amount in inexperienced hands. But to make my girl reader a complete business one of the type which I write, she must also learn how to conduct her charities. Giving indiscriminately, without inquiry or thought, is often more productive of evil than good, and she must be as wise over the spending of the portion allotted "to help others," and give as thorough consideration to it as she does to what she puts apart for her personal? concerns.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Edition hebdomadaire, \$8.00.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Japan has decided to open up 21 new ports to foreign commerce. In West Australia the disproportion of the sexes is so very great that there

are only 54,000 females in a population of 168,000. Mount Kenia, in British East Africa. has at last been climbed. Mr. Mackinder, of Oxford university, is the first man to reach the top, which is 18,000

feet above sea level. Melbourne, Australia, recently experienced the first fall of snow in its, history. It came late in the Australian winter, and was heavy enough for the children to make snowballs.

In a recent report to his government the French consul at Manila declares that the Filipinos did not make the least progress in their agricultural methods during the three centuries of Spanish.

Strange to say, in England a church has not the legal power to substitute one method of illumination for another without obtaning an ecclesiastical license called a "faculty" for the altera-

A \$200,000 hotel is being erected on the Collo del Gigante in the Alps of Savoy by the Italian Alpine club. It will be the highest hotel in Europe. An electric reflector will be put up that will send light over a radius of 60 miles.

Proposals are being entertained by the French military authorities for a new weapon called the pistol-saber. It is an ordinary saber provided with a small firearm lodged in the hilt. Onencountering a resistance surface the blade recedes and discharges the pistol, a recoil of about one-tenth of an inch being all that is necessary. The shot will penetrate a steel breastplate. Thenew weapon will weigh only a third more than the ordinary saber, which of course, when the pistol is not loaded, can be employed in the usual way.

MUST STARVE TO LIVE.

The Only Safe and Sure Policy to Be Pursued by the Cautious Man.

Medical science has taken up the food question so closely during recent years and gone to such trouble and expense to find out every deleterious quality in articles of everyday consumption that the man who studies hygiene attentively can only eat-if he believes all he reads -at the great risk of contracting disease or poisoning himself.

Bread is not to be thought of as an article of diet. It is a treacherous compound, consisting largely of alum and potatoes, and, concocted in some insanitary cellar, it is teeming with microbesand totally unfit for food.

No careful man will touch beef owing to the number of tuberculous carcasses which are constantly being placed upon the market. Mutton and lamb are also to be tabooed on similar grounds, and no one would think of touching pork for fear the late lamented piggy might have died of swine fever.

The vegetarian chortles in his joy and points out that none of these things, except bread, affects his style of dining. But his triumph is shortlived. Root vegetables are to be dreaded because of wire-worm, tomatoes induce cancer, cabbages may become poisonous by the application of improper fertilizers, and therefore are best left alone, while, in addition to the disease microbe which devotes its attention to the potato, there is always the risk of damage to the digestive organs.

Butter and milk are poisoned with boracic acid and other noxious preservatives, to say nothing of the artificial coloring matter which is frequently added. Eggs are dangerous, because so many of them are packed in lime to keep them good, and recently, too, a French bacillus has found his way in through the shell. In addition to other drawbacks, cheese helps to ruin diges-

Raw fruit helps along cholera to a great extent. It also contains prussic acid round the skin, pips and stone. When cooked it induces dysentery.

Of tinned and potted stuffs little need be said, except that the solder of the tins makes for lead poisoning, and potted meats have recently been shown to be simply a mass of spiced rotten filth and garbage.

Fish, although possessing highly nutritious qualities, should be avoided, owing to the large quantity which is sold in an unfit state for human consumption, and the difficulty of obtain-

ing it really fresh. With beverages the same difficulties present themselves to the careful feeder. Beer, wines or spirits are not to be thought of. They affect the brain and eyes, and act injuriously upon the coating of the stomach. Tea and coffee may set up insanity, but at the least they are sure to induce dyspepsia. Water is full of disease germs, and, if distilled, becomes dangerous by reason

of its lack of mineral matter in solution. Poultry, if fresh, appears to be the most wholesome sort of dish, as there: is only a vague, undecided sort of microbe to its account. Therefore, duck and green peas appear to be the dish to make a stand upon; but let the peas be fresh, as the tinned sort are poisonous, owing to a solution of sulphate of copper being employed to give them a fresh, bright color.—London Mail.

The railroads of Australia have never discovered that it is possible to take up tickets on the train, hence the passengers are locked in the cars to prevent any of them from stealing a ride, and when they arrive at their station are hustled out through a turnstile

Australian Railroad Fares.

Chronicle. Faint Praise. Mae-I understand Bessie has offered to sing at the charity concert. Ethel-I should call that more of a

threat than an offer.-N. Y. Journal.

and held up for tickets.-San Francisco

THE BATTLE CHARIOT.

A Vehicle That Is a Grim Reminder of the Combats of the Beroie Period.

The chariot was used in antiquity for

the battle, the chase, in public processions and in games. It had two wheels and was drawn by two horses, and when one or two horses were added they were attached to each side of the main pair by a side trace, fastened to the front of the chariot. These chariots have only come down to us in fragments, with the exception of the one in the Archaeological museum of Florence, which is a unique example of a war chariot, the so-called "Biga di Frassino," found by Rosselineo in a tomb at Thebes. It is certainly as old as the fourteenth century, B. C. It is probably a trophy obtained in the north by some Egyptian warrior. There is an entire absence of metal in the construction. Immediately on the axle, without springs of any kind, rests the basket or body of the chariot, which consisted of a floor to stand on, and a semi-circular guard around the front and about half the height of the driver. It is entirely open at the back, so that the combatants might leap to the ground and up again as became necessary by the exigencies of action. There was no seat, and generally in war chariots there was only room for the combatant and his charioteer to stand in. The pole, as in the present instance, was usually attached to the middle of the axle, although to outward appearances it looked as though it sprang from the front of the basket. At the end of the pole was the yoke, which looked like a ram's horns. Depending from this by thongs was a Y-shaped piece, which preferably took the place of the modern horse collar. Probably broad bands were also fitted around the chest of the animals. Besides the harness of each horse there were & bridle and a pair of reins somewhat in the same style as in use at the present day. These were made of leather and were ornamented with stude of ivory and metal. The reins were passed. through rings attached to the collar, and were long enough to be tied around. the waist of the charioteer in case of his having to defend himself. The wheels and body were usually of wood, strengthened in places with bronze or iron. The wheels had from four to eight spokes and the tires were of bronze or iron (in the present instance ash was used), and the pins which secured the felloes were of fossil bone. This description applied to the chariots of almost any of the nations of antiquity, the difference consisting chiefly in the mountings. Thus the chariots of the Egyptians and Assyrians, with whom the bow was the principal arm of attack, were richly mounted with quivers full of arrows, while those of the Greeks, who used the spear, were plain, except as regards mere decorations. The Persians and the ancient, Britons used a class of chariots having the wheels mounted with sharp, sickle-shaped blades, which cut to pieces whatever came in their way. This was probably the intention of the Persians.

The use of the battle chariot really belongs to the heroic period. The warrior standing by the side of his charioteer was driven in front of the line to invite hostile warriors to single combat. After the strategic skill of a commander superseded the demands on his personal valor, the chariot was transferred from the battlefield to the hippodrome, where alone its original form was preserved. The description of the Homeric battle chariot therefore to a great extent also applies to the historic chariot of the race course. The small diameter of the chariot wheel may be explained from the desire of preventing the chariot from being opposed by the impediments in the batlefield, such as debris or dead bodies. The rim was usually formed of four felloes in which the four spokes were let. The upper rail, which was of either wood or metal, varied greatly in form, and was intended to be grasped by the warrior on jumping onto the chariot, while the front part served for fastening the reins and the traces of the "wheel horses." In the Roman triumphal chariot a covering of leather served to ward off missiles, and later on the sides were composed of strong boards. Unfortunately we know very little of the vehicles of everyday use. They nearly all seemed to be a variety of what we now term the "gig."-Scientific American.

Wedding Dress 400 Years Old. A most interesting exhibition of anclent curios and objects of art was lately held in the Cape The collection was. lent by descendants of the Huguenots and others in the Paarl and Wellington districts, two of the best known Dutch centers of the colony. The number of exhibits is described by the Antiquary as surprisingly large, while the good state of preservation of most of the articles was proof of sie affectionate remembrance in which the first comers to the land are still held. The following items are reported to have been among those shown: A wedding dress of the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, 400 years old; a handkerchief with a map of Spain on it, brought from France by the ancestor of the Hugo-family in 1688, and a picture of Christ, 300 years old, painted on the back of a glass.-Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

A Bachelor's Romance. "I came pretty near getting engaged

"Why didn't you?""

"The day I made up my mind to propose to the girl a man came along and asked me to go fishing."—Chicago Record.

Of Course. The Bachelor-Well, do you find married life one grand, sweet song, as you expected?

The Benedict-Yes, but it's a solo instead of a duet.—N. Y. Journal.

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