RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Proves Such a Success and is So Likel by Farmers That It Will Be Extended.

Arrangements are being made at the post office department to extend the rural free delivery service at the beginning of the fiscal year. July 1 an appropriation of \$300,000 becomes available, and with this fund the department will be enabled to give a large number of farmers almost as good mail service as suburbanites now have. This appropriation will be divided among the states in proporition to their rural population and the desire of the people themselves for the service. As a preliminary to the establishment of the service it is required that the citizens of a district should forward a petition through their representative in congress, setting forth the nature of the country, whether it is thickly or sparsely populated, the leading avocations of the people, character of the roads, and the distance the petitioners have to travel to receive their mail.

If the petition is indorsed by the member representing the district the post office department sends a special agent to look over the ground, map out a route, select carriers for appointment, and recommend the establishment of the service, if in his judgment it can be successfully and economically carried out.

Illinois will undoubtedly secure a large slice of this appropriation, as a number of applications are already on file, and will be acted upon favorably. Reports from sections where the service is in operation show the farmers are greatly pleased with it, as it enables them to transact business with greater facility and receive the daily newspapers almost as early as suburban residents. Some of the notes against the establishment of this service have been received from country storekeepers and star route contractors. The reason for these objections are that the plan works so successfully that the fourthclass offices and star routes are abol-

DOING GOOD WORK.

Splendid Schools Established in Perto Rice by the United States Gevernment.

Hon. John W. Eaton, who in company with Dr. Victor S. Clark, was sent to Porto Rico last January as inspector of public instruction, has returned to make his report. Gen. Eaton seemed satisfied that American methods of education had taken well in Porto Rico, when seen by a reporter.

'We have tried in our work," he said. not to throw the American system just as it is at the Porto Ricans, but to adapt and remold it to their needs, retaining the fundamental principles which have long ago proved their correctness, but changing the details to suit the best interest of the people. The Porto Ricans have faken naturally to our system, and the improvement in the educational facilities. of the island is already marked. The previous system was founded on the Span ish educational law of 1857, which was made by able men, but the execution of it was entrusted to men of no ability. The result was that 80 per cent, of the population was illiterate.

iation was illiterate.

"We have started a great change in this state of affairs. Gen. Henry authorities the appropriation by the general insular government of \$325,000 for the good of education during the coming year, and, the Society of Education, which has been formed for the benefit of the children, is doing a great work for good in that direc-tion. We have divided the island into 16 parts, and a teacher who speaks English s assigned to each of these districts. This teacher visits the different schools in the district and corrects the pronunciation of

English taught there. "Another thing we have secured is the payment of the teachers. Spain never paid them, and they were forced to accept fees from rich pupils to eke out a living. We have turned out no capable native teachers, much to the Porto Ricans surprise and pleasure. We have instituted a three months' vacation, where before they no vacation at all. There were, in fact, so many faults and abuses to remedy and so many reforms to institute that I could not possibly tell you all of them in a short time."

HAD REMOVED REMAINS.

Body of "Barefeet King of Hawaii" Found to Have Been Taken from its Tomb.

The report comes from Honolulu that when the tomb of Lunalilo, the "barefoot king of Hawaii," was recently opened it was found that the remains had been removed and that the metal casket contained only portions of the grave clothes. It is surmised that the body may have been taken by natives to a heathen grave in the mountains, as a thunderstorm on the day of the burial had much affected his superstitious subjects. Lunalilo was elected king in 1873, but 13 months afterwards died of consumption. Although he possessed a large fortune, he insisted on going about the streets barefooted at all times. By his will, which was not opened until 1881, he left his entire fortune to found a home for aged Ha-

European Oycling Tour.

White on his present trip to Europe President Keenan, of the League of American Wheelmen, will complete the appointment of L. A. W. representatives in all of the continental countries. This will be done as much for the convenience of league members who contemplate a trip to Paris during the exposition as for those who will visit Europe

Rhine Wines.

A German chemist explains, in Prometheus, why Rhine wines are famous, even if they are apt to be sour. They have more than the usual amount of bouquet, due to lack of excessive sunshine and heat, which in all countries diminish the fragrance of fruits and

Dairy Progress in Great Britain. As a result of dairy progress in Great Britain the import of Canadian cheese fell last year to the extent of about

GROVER A POACHER.

Ex-President Ordered Off a Farmer's Fishing Grounds.

Wanders Into Forbidden Waters and Is Not Recognized by the Excited Owner of the Place-Unwittingly Got Even.

Grover Cleveland, former president of the United States, was stopped while posching trout on the land of Frank Johnson, a farmer of Tyringham, near Winsted, Conn., the other day, and ordered from the place. His friends say that he strayed there inadvertently, not knowing the boundaries.

Mr. Cleveland is himself a zealous guardian of game rights. On his lands at Buzzard's Bay almost every second tree has a notice board upon it warning the public away and threatening trespassers with fines and penalties.

The distinguished statesman went to Tyringham as the guest of Richard Watson Gilder, who has a residence there. The place is in the Berkshire hills, just over the Massachusetts state dine. Dressed in old clothes and a big straw hat, and looking much like a countryman, he was whipping streams on Johnson's land, regardless of numerous large signs which said:

HUNTING AND FISHING ON THESE LANDS STRICTLY PROHIBITED BY LAW:

Johnson has some of the best fishing waters in the neighborhood, and protects them with difficulty. A few weeks ago he caused the arrest of a poacher. When he saw Mr. Cleveland on his grounds he "stalked" him, creeping along a hedge until he came to the spot where the large, lone fisherman had just landed a big trout.

"Ha!" he shouted, as he burst through a thicket and rushed up, waving a stick, "I've caught you at last, have I?"

"But, my dear sir-" Mr. Cleveland began. "Don't you 'dear sir' me," shouted Johnson, who was white with anger. "You just get off my property, and

don't you lose any time about it, either, or I'll have you arrested." Mr. Cleveland had only one thing to do, and he did it. He made his way to a fence and climbed over it, but for a moment he sat on the top rail, and it collapsed under his weight. It was John-

son's fence, and the mishap to it made the farmer madder than ever. "You get away from here," he roared. "First you steal my trout and then you destroy my fences." But the former

president had vanished. Neighbors went to Mr. Johnson and told him who the tresspasser was. In-

stead of being sorry, he said: "Grover Cleveland, eh? That's the man who wouldn't appoint me village postmaster when the whole place indorsed me. It beats all how vindictive some men are, and I never did a thing

Mr. Cleveland started at once for Gray

TAKES A JAUNT TO PARIS.

New York District Telegraph Messenger Boy Goes on a Vacation on Borrowed Funds.

Carl Wonderman, 15 years of age and repentant, is in the New York Tombs for the little matter of a jaunt he too to Paris in company with another lad, Henry Myer, on money which did not belong to him. Up to May 4 Carl was an American District Telegraph messenger at the Exchange court office. On the morning of that

day he was sent to collect coupons. He received \$237.50 from the Union Trust company and a check and some other coupons at two Wall street institutions. Some time later Carl met the Myer youth in East Broadway. Myer became friendly, and presently the boys found themselves on a ferryboat bound for Jersey City. There the Myer boy persuaded Wonderman to throw away his uniform and buy a citi-

zen's suit. The boys went to Philadelphia, where they spent some of the money, and returned the next day, taking La Gascogne for France. What followed is told in a letter dated May 19 from Arnaud de Foliard at the American law office. He wrote to Mr. Wonderman at his home, 168 Suffolk street, saving that Carl had thrown himself upon the mercy of the consul general after two days of sightseeing in Paris. M. Foliard sent both boys back.

THE CAPTURED CANNON.

War Department Gets Rid of a Perplexing Task by Turning It Over to the Governors.

The war department has solved the question as to the disposition of the artillery captured from Spain in Cuba and Porto Rico by turning the whole matter over to the governors of the states. Very many applications have been received at the department for the gift or loan of these guns, and the pressure has been renewed since the navy department made known the fact that all of its guns had been disposed of. The law under which these guns can be distributed provides that they may go only to the soldiers' monument associations, grand army posts and municipal corporations. One gun will be allotted to cach state, and the governor is asked to decide what disposition shall be made of the gun for his state.

Cousin of Lincoln and Davis. John Pererley, a commercial traveler of Wichita, Kan., is a distant cousin of both Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Mr. Peverley's grandfather was first cousin to Lincoln's father, and his grandmother was first cousin to Davis'

Young Woman Who Wanted Secretary Alger to Let Her Relieve Her Sick Soldier Lover.

Secretary Alger recently received a novel letter from a Pennsylvania girl which rather startled him and stamped the young woman as a heroine of the highest type. She has a sweetheart who is a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania infantry, now on duty in the Philippines. He was desperately ill and homesick and had written his family asking them to secure his discharge. The young woman assumed the task and wrote Secretary Alger a letter in which she made three propositions. The first was a commonplace one, which simply asked that the sick soldier be discharged and sent home.

WOULD TAKE HIS. PLACE.

The second was one which made the secretary's heart swell in admiration of the girl's courage. This was a proposal that if the soldier could not be spared she should be permitted to take his place in the regiment. She told Gen. Alger she was a strong, healthy and robust girl, fully competent to perform all the duties of a soldier, and would be of infinitely more service to the government than the man confined in a hospital. She then begged the secretary to let her go to the Philippine islands to nurse her lover if neither of the propositions were acceptable to

Secretary Alger did not lose any time in acting in the matter, and immediately telegraphed Gen. Otis to discharge the soldier and send him home on the first transport leaving for this country. He then wrote the young woman a letter telling her what had been done, and complimented her for the noblity of the sacrifice she was willing to make to relieve the sufferings of one of Uncle Sam's soldier boys.

INDIANS SELECT A CHIEF. Pottawatomies Pick an Henorary

Successor to the Dead Pokagon-Tradition of Tribe Observed.

About 100 of the Pottawatomie-Pokagon band of Michigan and northern Indiana held a council two miles north of Hartford, Mich., under the old council tree, nearby the residence of Indian Mexis. The tree is a large maple, the branches of which spread over a circle of 200 feet. It was the first grand council held by the tribe since the death of their chief, Simon Poka-

It was proposed that one of the oldest Indians of the band should be chosen honorary chief, and inasmuch as different candidates would be presented that they should be voted for by ballot. Then a middle-aged Indian arose and said:

"Although we are civilized, we are, so far as the object of the meeting is concerned, Indians still, and I propose we vote according to our ancient custom."

This was finally agreed to. Two veterans were selected to run for honorary chiefs. The chairman instructed one of them to take his position on the east side of the old council tree and the other on the west side. Then a request was made that the members of the council should form in line around the man they desired to elect. John Mix, a Pokagon, was declared the choice of the council, and was hailed by some of the young men as "our old war chief."

TO STUDY HYBRID WHEAT.

Webber Will Pay a Visit to Et rope for This Purpose.

Prof. H. J. Webber, of the division of vegetable physiology, department of agriculture, has sailed for Europe to attend a meeting of hybridists in London, held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural society. While abroad Prof. Webber will visit the most learned and successful hybridists of France and England. In the latter country there has been produced a variety of hybrid wheat which is said to be of immense value.

Garton Bros. have for ten or fifteen years been experimenting in wheat, with the intent of producing a hardier and more fruitful variety than any yet known. They contend that they have produced a variety which will yield twice as much as any variety known, and which will be much more successful in resisting the rust. They have undertaken to sell it to the English. Austrian, and American governments, but all thought that the price was too high. An agent was sent from the United States to examine this wheat, and reported the results to be even more wonderful than he had been led to expect. If the government purchases the original seed, it will do so simply to distribute it among the farmers.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

The Fine Steamer Paris to Be Left to Her Fate on the Manacle Rocks.

Second Vice President James A. Wright, of the International Navigation company, says that the owners have given up the Paris, now on the Manacle rocks off Cornwall. "No arrangements whatever for supplying the place of the Paris have been made," said Mr. Wright. Johnson and Higgins, the adjusters who are handling the insurance on the Paris and its freight, said that the ship was insured for \$1,-000,000 in between 30 and 40 different companies. Of this number 15 are New York companies. The insurance on the cargo of the Paris amounts to \$242,000. Only \$25,000 or \$30,000 in cargo still remains in the Paris. It cost \$2,400,000, it is said, to build the Paris.

Liquor in St. Petershurg. There are 5,000 licensed liquor shops in St. Petersburg, against 25,000 a few years ago, and under the law a person can obtain but one drink of liquor in one tavern.

TO BE FINE SHIPS.

Six New Cruisers to Be Added to American Navy.

They Will Constitute a Distinctly New Type of War Vessel-Utility for Offensive Purposes Is the Leading Characteristic.

Agreement has finally been reached after several months of discussion by the naval construction board on the details of the six fine cruisers, the Denver, the Des Moines, the Chattanooga and the Galveston, the Tacoma and the Cleveland, authorized by congress on March 3.

The approved designs contemplate greatly improved vessels of the Raleigh type, heavier in armament and protection, with much wider radius of action, at a sacrifice of two knots' speed, but with added comfort for the men and comparative independence of dry docks. Their displacement is almost the same as that of the Atlanta class, but they are to have the great advantages over those pioneers of the new navy of higher free board and twin screws. Compared with them, they show the marked evolution in warship designing which has taken place in 15 years, and with the increased use of electricity for auxiliaries, the sheathing of the submerged hull, the substitution of highpressure water tube boilers and the absence of combustible materials of construction, the new cruisers constitute a distinctly new type in the American navy, and one that is not surpassed in any ship so far designed abroad.

Utility for offensive purposes is the characteristic of the Denver class, that object having been kept sharply in view in the design as superior to all other desirable qualifications. The luxurious officers' quarters of early American naval vessels which have astonished foreign officers will be conspicuous by their absence.

One of the most remarkable features of the new design is the large displacement adopted, congress having allowed only for vessels of the Detroit class. The board has added fully 900 tons and thereby taken the vessels out of the category of gunboats and made them full-fledged sea-going fighting ships.

The battery of these ships shows what faith the experts have in the fiveinch caliber of 50 calibers in length, burning smokeless powder. Two of these guns will be mounted on the upper deck, one forward and the other aft, having ranges in all directions. The others will be distributed four on each side of the deck below. The entire battery, with the six and two-pounders and machine guns, will weigh 93 tons, and the magazines will be supplied with 153 tons of ammunition, a larger quantity in proportion to the size of the ship than has ever been provided heretofore. In addition there will be three tons of small arms, including 140 rifles and 80 revolvers.

MUST FIND OUTSIDE MARKET.

Future of German Beet Sugar Industry Depends . Upon Large Export Trade.

A report of interest to beet sugar growers has been received by the state department from Consul Henry Diederich at Magdeburg. It is a collection of the most reliable statistics obtainsble since 1877. It is almost entirely composed of tables showing the development of the industry in Germany, but of particular interest only to those engaged in the business. In closing Consul Diederich says:

"As the future of the German export trade in sugar has of late been engaging many minds, I would call special attention to the above figures bearing on this export up to the present date. These very clearly show that Germany must find an outside market for twothirds of her production, and that most of this surplus for the past five years has been sold to England and the United States. It also will be seen that in 1897 more than double the usual quantity was rushed to our country in anticipation of the enactment of the Dingley law, but that the following year showed again a fair average of export. The first three months of the present calendar year seem to furnish no reason for complaint to the German exporter of sugar. From January 1 to March 31, 1899, the values of sugar declared at the United States consulates at Magdeburg, Hamburg, Danzig, and Stettin for export to the United States amounted to \$3,739,934, an increase of \$3,455,695 over those reported during the first quarter of last year.

SPINNING METAL.

Invention of a Cleveland Man That Promises Great Things for Metal Slanufacture.

James H. Bevington, a Cleveland (0.) inventor of note, has completed a device for spinning metal which promises to work important changes in various lines of metal manufacturing. The principle upon which the discovery is based is extremely simple. The metal that is spun is in tubular form, and is placed in a lathe, which turns at the rate of 1,800 revolutions a minute. In a moment's time the metal becomes hot and softens from the friction, and can then be shaped by the operator, according to his wishes. The tool, which consists of hard steel jaws, touching on either side of the revolving tube. can be readily gauged to any desired width, and the softened metal may be spum down by means of pressure to any size or shape, so long as a circular form is retained.

Female Mariners. Female sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Finland, and they are often found to be most excellent

PROBLEM OF UNIFORMS.

Complaints Received from Officers in Cuba and the Philippines-. roposed Changes.

Complaints continue to be received from officers in Cuba and the Philippines in regard to the uniform which the troops are wearing. Constant changes have been made to conform to the climatic demands of those localities, but there still remains a great deal to be done for the comfort of the troops. The inspectors have encountered numerous suggestions and have transmitted them to the war department, where a diversity of opinion is noted, to the confusion of the whole

subject. Many of the articles issued to the troops are declared unsuitable for military uses. This is accounted for by the fact that inferior goods were bought in the haste of acquiring military supplies in the days just before war broke out. Lately the contracts have been made with greater care and inspection of material has been more rigid. The purchases, however, have not always been satisfactory to the officers and men who must wear the clothing bought. The quartermasters are desirous of securing the best material, and such as will be most conducive to the comfort of the soldiers.

It is proposed, among other things, to authorize coats and trousers of bleached cotton duck for non-commissioned officers and bandsmen and of unbleached duck for the privates. While linen caps will be worn, the officers will be provided with a light white helmet, and cork helmets are to be worn by the soldiers. Straw hats will be adopted for fatigue duty dress by the enlisted force, and the white collar will be worn when summer clothing is permitted.

It has been suggested that the matter of uniforms be taken up systematically, and departmental commanders meanwhile be permitted to exercise discretion in the matter of dress for the troops of their commands.

AGUINALDO'S THEFT

How the Filipino Chief Became Potsessed of a Supply of United States Shells.

Military officials are not much surprised to learn that the insurgents driven out of the territory around Bacoor by Gen. Lawton had a supply of five-inch shells marked "U. S. Navy Yard." ,It is explained that after the fight in Manila bay Admiral Dewey, having no landing force, naturally gave the insurgents the run of the arsenal at Cavite, where the Spanish naval stores were. Dewey landed some marines with arms and ammunition, and it was natural these should become mixed up with the Spanish supplies and so drift into the hands of the insurgents.

There has been no secret of the fact that Aguinaldo helped himself at Cavite with the permission of Admiral Dewey, as the insurgents were then supposed to be faithful allies. Later on American troops were landed in the little bay, and as they advanced toward Manila, practically through the insurgent lines, stray ordnance stores were left scattered along the line of march, as is always the case. The insurgent cannon were, it is said, smooth bores, to which they had adapted rifle shells. but probably not with much success.

It is said that it is impossible that any large amount of American ordnance stores can have found their way all these transactions are ascribed to the interval between Dewey's victory and the landing of the American infantry, guring which time Aguinaldo did pretty much as he pleased ashore.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Crops and Business in the West Premise Well-Opinion of Anson R. Flower.

Anson R. Flower, head of the firm of Flower & Co., who has just returned to New York from the west, said, in discussing his trip: "I visit the west every year at about this season with the object of learning for myself the state of business and the crop outlook. I believe, from what I have seen and heard on the trip just ended, during which we traveled about 4,000 miles, that the country has never been more prosperous than it is at present. The crops seem to be in good condition, and the western railroad officials say, basing their opinion on the reports furnished directly to them by the agents along their respective lines, that there will be at least an average crop this year. The manager of one of the Northwestern lines, who was with us on our trip, told us that the crop in the region traversed by his road, which is chiefly a spring wheat country, would probably be larger than last year. The railroads are earrying more tons than ever to the mile and are reducing grades and otherwise bettering their properties. As for the Federal Steel company, it owns its own mines and steamers, as well as its manufacturing plants, and an enormous quantity of ore is being taken from its mines. All the other companies also are prospering, and industrial conditions throughout the country appear to be excellent. There does not seem to be a

cloud on the financial sky." She Saw Napoleon in Exac. Miss E. P. Bagley, one of the few surviving inhabitants of St. Helena who remembered having seen, when she was a child, the great Napoleon, recently died at the age of 90. The St. Helena Guardian says of Miss Bagley that from her sound memory much interesting matter concerning the Napoleon days in that island was compiled. She retained all her faculties up to a fortnight before her death.

Minneapolis Flouring Mills. The Minneapolis mills make 14,000,-000 barrels of flour a year, and consume 60,000,000 bushels of wheat.

SUBMARINE VESSELS.

Doubt as to Their Adoption by the Navy Department.

Another Test of the Helland to Be Made-Demand That She Run Submerged for Two Miles.

There is a divsion of expert opinion within the navy in regard to the submarine boat, which is still in its experimental stage. The construction board at Washington came to no conclusion the other day, although it implied its favorable view of the submarine boat in warfare. The question was presented by the fact that the Holland. the boat in New York, is nearly ready for official inspection. The naval officers detailed to conduct the trial required that certain important changes be made in the boat and that a trained crew be assigned to the work of operating it. This has been done and the boat will be tested shortly by the navat board of inspection and survey, with a view, the projectors hope, to the purchase of the craft by the navy depart-

ment. Now the board of inspection has laid. down rules governing the trial which are deemed excessive by the designers of the boat. One requirement to which objection is made is the demand that the Holland shall run for two miles in a submerged state. The experts in the navy department differ as to the severity of this requirement. Some of them think the run for that distance is no more than should be exacted of a submarine boat and that if the designers are confident of the prowess of their ship they need not fear the requirements of the distance the ship shall run under the surface.

The matter has been laid over until the return of Rear Admiral Hichborn. the chief constructor of the navy, who is believed to be not especially in favor of submarine construction. There is no doubt about the strategic value of such. eraft, but there are so many difficulties of construction and so many great dangers attending the submerged ships that conservative officers of the navy are not enthusiastic over the idea.

WATER TUBE BOILERS.

Engineer in Chief of the Navy Decides That the Straight Tube Variety Shall Be Used.

Rear Admiral Melville, engineer in chief of the navy, has determined that in ships of the cruiser class above the type of torpedo boat destroyers water tube boilers of the straight tube variety shall be used. This is a big thing for the few firms capable of meeting this. and other requirements of the navy department for marine boilers. The decision is a step in advance of Great Britain, which uses boilers of the serpentine tube type. The adoption of the straight tube boilers means greater economy in this part of warship equipment and greater facility in the cleaning and repair of boilers. The important feature, however, is the fact that the material can always be procured in any part of the world. It is common to the markets everywhere and in an emergency it will be easy to improvise pipe answering the purpose of boiler tubes. The matter is one of much interest to marine engineers, and is the more interesting because the action appears to have been influenced not only by observation of foreign customs, but by the experiences on the great lakes. on the big steamers, which, as one naval engineering expert said, "are notarun for fun or show, but with the idea. that every dollar will count."

UNDER SURGEON'S KNIFE.

Wilbur Rogers Corbin and Miss Rebekah Howe Morse Married in Operating Room.

Everything was ready in the operating-room in New York when the clergyman reached the sanitarium. His mission was not to offer spiritual comfort

to the patient, but to make her a bride. It was feared that Miss Rebekah. Howe Morse might die under the knife. Her affianced, Wilbur Rogers Corbin, desired at least that she should become his wife before surrendering her consciousness to the ether, not knowing whether she would ever awaken.

So Rev. Houghton was summoned from the rectory of the Little Church Around the Corner, and he performed the marriage ceremony. Their wedding had been looked for-

ward to as a great social event in New Haven, but it would have lacked the sincerity that marked the ceremony at the threshold of pain and darkness.

Mrs. Corbin was carried away, and the door of the operating-room cleard upon her, and for hours, that seemed years, her husband waited to hear. When he left the place he walked as upon air, for the surgeon had told him: that all was well. That was only a day or two ago, and the bride continues to

America's First Electric Road. The first electric railroad operated in America was constructed and first run successfully in Baltimore. This was the suburban line between the city and the village of Hampden. On August 10, 1885, successful trial trips weremade, the cars being drawn by a Datt. motor, the invention of Prof. Leo Daft, of Jersey City, N. J. Three days later two Daft motors were in regular service, and with an ordinary horse car attached, filled with passengers, made a round trip of four miles in less than 25 minutes. A third rail was placed between the car tracks.

Fencing Masters of Paris. There are more than 70 balls in Paris devoted to fencing, each presided over by a fencing master more or less fa-

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