JEWELS IN THEIR TEETH.

Recent Extravagant "Novelty" Found to Be Over Three Thousand Years of Age.

The New York soubrette who last ummer sought a certain class of advertising or notoriety by having several flashing jewels set in her front teeth, Infantryman Gets Separated from will be pained to learn that she has achieved nothing new; that, in fact, her little "stunt" was quite common over 3,000 years ago, says the New York Journal.

In the recent explorations of Cojan, The Mysterious City of Honduras," by George Byron Gordon, many ancient tombs were opened. The location of these was strange and unexpectedbeneath the foundations of courtyards and under the foundations of houses. They consist of small chambers of very excellent masonry, roofed, sometimes by means of the horizontal arch and sometimes by means of slabs of stone resting on the top of the vertical walls.

In these tombs one, and sometimes two, interments have been made. The bodies have been laid at full length upon the floor. The cerements had long since molded away, and the skeletons themselves were in a crumbling condition and give little knowledge of ge physical characteristics of the peo-, but one fact of surpassing intercame to light concerning their priate lives, namely, the custom of adorning their front teeth with gems inlaid

in the enamel and by filling.

Although not all of the sets found have been treated in this way, there are enough to show that the practice was general, at least among the upper classes, for all the tombs opened, from their associations with prominent houses, seemed to have belonged to people of rank and fortune. The stone used in the inlaying was a bright green jadeite. A circular cavity about onesixteenth of an inch in diameter was drilled in the enamel of each of the two front teeth of the upper row, and inlaid with a little disc of jadeite cut into a perfect fit and secured by means of a bright red cement.

BEASTS AND BIRDS.

Everything in the Brute Order Preys on Something Else-Wild Animais and Death.

W. One rarely finds in the woods or fields the dead body of a wild animal, as such carcasses are soon devoured, although the tones may often be seen, says Lippincott's. Everything preys on something else; the wounded, the old and the sick speedily fall into the power of their enemies. The creatures can scarcely find any place so secluded as to be secure; the hurt bird sees the shadow of the hawk as it soars with keen eye, looking for its prey. Day and night the birds and beasts prowl about and the dull of sense, feeble and aged meet speedy destruction. How much do the wild animals know

of death? It is impossible to say; yet two things are certain; they have a fear of it and they understand how to kill each other expertly. They know the right place to bite an enemy. Their object in killing is generally to obtain food, but one animal does not attempt to bite a piece of food out of another living creature; it aims to kill first and then to eat.

The wild creatures within the regions thickly peopled by men have now an inherited fear of man. A man upon horseback can ride under a tree on which a hawk is lodged without exciting it, while it would speedily fly from a man walking. On horseback and had to go into docks for a long one can get near to a covey of partridges. Squirrels do not show dread of horses or cattle, but by this time they all know man.

Liquid Air. Liquid air has been introduced at the banquet-a scientist's banquet, a s'entend-with more effect than favor, it would seem, says the London Pall Mall Gazette. After the champagne had made its round the glasses were topped up with the new stuff, when, considerably to the disgust of everybody but the originator of this surprise, everybody's champagne evaporated in white clouds. Liquid air is the real firewater. It might be safely reckoned upon to satisfy the exigencies of a gullet upon which forty-rod whisky had altogether palled, but it is clearly not yet likely to get into the general wine card. A little while ago William Kaiser was offered a glass of it. He would not have been William Kaiser if he had not known what to do with it. He raised the glass in the honor of science, but he left it to any scientist who liked to put down the contents.

Condition of the Caar's Army. An American traveler who has spent much time in Russia says the czar's peace proposals are unlikely to be heard of on the frontier for several months to come, consequently the Russian army will not be seriously affected. Of the army he says: "It is better whipped than fed. The rations to each soldier are two pounds of suchary, a small quantity of salt and a pint of barley soup, made without meat. On national holidays, such as the birthdays of the emperor and empress, they have what they call 'high living,' which consists of potatoes, corned beef and pork. They are required to accompany their officers to the cathedral, but before leaving the guardhouse pass in line in front of a great tub of 'wodka,' each with a cup in hand. This he fills to the brim, crying out as he swallows it: 'Long live our emperor and his family!"

Advance of Vaccination in Egypt. Although the Vaccine institute in Cairo distributed lymph for 330,000 vaccinations in Egypt last year, the supply was not equal to the demand, and no fewer than 2,057 cases of smallpox were treated in the government hospitals.

EPISODE OF THE WAR

Incident Showing the Kind of Stuff Our Soldiers Are Made Of.

His Regiment, But Fights Just the Same with Another Body of Men.

Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, of the Tenth regular infantry, who commanded his regiment during the terride fighting at Santiago July 1, in which the Tenth suffered severe loss, is at the Arlington, says the Washington Star, and relates an incident of the famous battle that is worthy a place in history, as illustrating one characteristic of the American soldier that distinguishes him from the soldier of any other country. The incident related by the

colonel is as follows: During the hottest of the fight, when Spanish bullets were flying thickest and men were falling, killed or wounded, a private of the Ninth infantry, who had been accidentally separated from his command, and whose name the colonel could not recall, asked permission of an officer of the Tenth to fight in his company, saying that he wanted to do his duty and could not find his own regiment. Permission was granted him, and all day the soldier did his part towards winning the battle with as much skill and vigor as though he belonged to the Tonth. When night came the private accosted Col. Kellogg and asked for a certificate showing that he had performed a soldier's duty all

through the battle. "For," said he, "my captain might think I had been skulking all day unless I can show that I was lost and that I fought with your regiment."

Col. Kellogg questioned the man sharply, and sent his adjutant to the captain under whom the man said he had fought to see if his story was true. He found that it was true, and that the soldier had performed valorous service all day in his strange position. Quickly writing the proper certificate, the colonel dismissed the man, who started at once to hunt up his own regiment.

Late in the evening, as Col. Kellogg was walking the lines of his regiment to cheer up his men and to see that all was well with them, he made a ghastly discovery, stumbling over the dead body of a soldier who had fallen, pierced by a Spanish bullet. A hasty examination in the moonlight showed that the dead hero was the faithful and conscientious soldier of the Ninth who had fought all day with the Tenth. In his pocket was the certificate so recently given him by Col. Kellogg. He had gone but a few steps on his journey to his own regiment when he was struck down by a stray Spanish bullet. Thus is illustrated, in the strongest light, as the colonel remarked, the self-reliant and independent character of the American soldier.

NOT SUCH A HOODOO.

The Texas Gives a Good Account of Herself in the Battle of Santiago.

Not long before the breaking out of the war the second-class battleship Texas was looked upon as the hoodoo of the American navy. She was top heavy, had a decided list and also had been in more scrapes than all other vessels in the navy put together. She went aground on the slightest pretext. She was badly damaged off Newport time. Naval experts freely predicted she would never be a serviceable fighting ship.

When Gen. Shafter was debarking the invading army near Santiago de Cuba the Texas was sent to Matamoras to shell the batteries and aid Cubans in a demonstration there. Schley's fleet had engaged these batteries without producing definite result. The Texas steamed in near the shore and opened at about 500 yards. She fought a hard fight, receiving some damage. having one man killed and half a dozen hadly hurt by the explosion of a shell aboard. But she completely demolished those batteries, silencing them in two hours' action. Capt. Phillips and his men received high commendation for their accuracy of fire and splendid conduct under a hot fire. The Texas has vindicated herself.

STOLE SIGSBEE'S MEAL.

Unknown and Hungry Individual Aboard the St. Paul Makes Way with Toothsome Viands.

While the St. Paul was making the run from Montauk Point to New York the captain's cook prepared for him a pair of mallard ducks, of which Capt. Sigsbee is especially fond. The cook had been given orders to be particularly careful in the roasting of the birds, and he brought them forth from the oven nicely browned. The captain, upon the bridge, had had his mouth set for them all morning, and occasionally fancied he could smell them cooking. Just a few minutes before dinner time, while the cook's back was turned, somebody whisked those two luscious birds out of the galley and disappeared with them. The St. Paul is a big ship, and the thief had ample opportunity to hide himself while he got on the outside of the roast duck. At any rate, he was never caught, nor was there any clew to his identity. Capt. Sigsbee was obliged to content himself with a can or sardines, but has vowed to discover and wreak vengeance on the daring marauder who plundered the galley of such a toothsome dinner.

How Cereals Rank in Russia. Wheat in Russia ranks third in the production of cereals, rye taking the end and oats the second place.

Lilnes for Evening Gowns. Lilacs once more are a favorite trim-

ming for evening gowns.

AT THE FRONT.

War as Seen by Men Who Are in the Thick of It-Scenes on the Way Out of El Caney.

Friday evening, tramping along with Company A, of the Seventh infantry, when it was hurried out from Caney under marching orders, I got an idea of the way the individual soldier viewed the fighting in which they had taken part. The talk was mostly of fallen comrades, writes Charles M.

Pepper in the Washington Star.
"Did you know Shea's dead?" inquired one. "He's only wounded," was the reply. "No, he died on the way to the hospital. Poor Shea! He was a good fellow."

"Did you hear about Dowd? Had a package of letters from his wife and her picture in his pocket. Bullet went right through them. He never knew." There was a lad lying by my side

on the top of the hill. He was mighty careful in his aim and he got one Spaniard, sure. He raised his head an inch and then they got him. I'd rather take the chance of being hit standing up. Not so apt to get you in a vital

"How's O'Brien?" "Pretty fair. His arm was shattered and he'll lose it, but that bullet in his leg made a clean hole and won't bother him much.".

"Three fellows went over by my side and not one of them got up. I kept saying to myself: 'Old fellow, your turn'll come next,' but here I am without a scratch."

"My kid had a birthday—two years old to-day—and when they were slaughtering us along that ridge I couldn't help thinking of home. That's so, fellows. My time's up in eight days, and I hope I will have done up these Spaniards in that time, for if I reenlist I can't see that kid."

The talk, of which the above is as literal a transcript as can be made from memory, ran along in this way for some time. Thep, following a pause, some one said: "I suppose there'll be some hot fighting to-morrow. Wonder if I'll be in it?" "In it, you chump! Some of us'll be

in it and won't come out of it."

REGULARS AT SAN JUAN.

Gen. Kent Shows in a Curious Way the Wonderful Work They Performed in Battle.

Gen. Kent shows in a curious way the wonderful work of the regulars in the battle of San Juan. The Sixth infantry, which sustained the most casualties, lost 36.66 per cent. of its men; the Twenty-fourth infantry lost 34.78 per cent., while his entire division lost in officers 20.3 per cent. and in men 14.73 per cent. "These figures," says the general in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, "go contrary to all accepted theories of the laws of war. According to mathematical calculations, the statistics would not only indicate that we had lost the battle, but also that our troops had fled in despair. That is to say, when the percentage of killed and wounded exceeds a certain percentage it has been calculated that the soldiers will take to flight. Ordinarily the percentage in a battle runs to two, three or four per cent., perhaps a little more. Thanks to the unflinching bravery of the American soldiers, they kept on fighting against tremendous odds, while a fifth, a fourth, sometimes a third, of their comrades in a regiment fell to the ground." It is an extraordinary record. No European army can surpass it.

CRUISER DIXIE'S SERVICE.

Summary of the Results of Three Months' Activity on the Cu-

The United States auxiliary cruiser
Dixie has joined the Cuban blockade equadron in Hampton Roads. She reports as the results of her services the destruction of two blockhouses, harboring 200 Spanish soldiers, who were picking off our men at San Juan river; a hot fight with a pair of Spanish gunboats at Casildo, in which, without loss to her, two Spanish officers were killed and five men wounded and the Spanish gunboats put out of action; the capturing of Ponce, arduous weeks of duty on the blockade, the shelling of Trinidad, the capture of a French liner and three smaller prizes. Her officers and men tell many interesting stories of the blockade and are especially complimentary in their references to the district troops ashore and the Illinois reserves aboard the Newark.

NAVAL OFFICERS USELESS.

Madrid Paper Says Her High-Grade Men Are a Drug on the Market.

The spirit of a portion of the people is exemplified in the remarks of a leading newspaper regarding the officers of the Spanish navy who, the paper thinks. are a drug on the market, and says: "Our high-grade naval officers are so

numerous that many would not be em-

ployed if one were appointed to each of the royal rowboats at Aranjuez." Minister of Marine Aunon is anxious ly speculating as to whether the odds and ends of Spanish gunboats in the Philippines were included in the surrender of Manila. If so, he declares that the commanders of those vessels shall be court-martialed, as will all commanders who surrendered Spanish

arms by land or sea. Court-martials

promise to rival bull fights as a na-

tional pastime. Feminine Patriotism. It is noticeable that army blue has quite superseded Spanish orange as a

favorite color. Many Alpine Glaciers. There are 250 glaciers in the Alps, said to be over five miles in length.

AUDITORIUM HOTEL **♦♦♦♦ઁ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦**

Avenue Michigan et rue Congrès, CHICAGO.



La bâtisse la plus vaste et la plus massive au monde. Construite en pierres et en fer; dix étages devantures à l'Est, au Sud et à l'Ouest, ayant une moyenne de 710 pieds sur les trois rues. Cet Hôtel est à l'épreuve du feu, inspirant la plus absolue sécurité aux occupants en toutes circonstances. La salle à manger est au dixième étage et est la plus somptueuse connue du genre.

Dans tous ses départements, le Auditorium Hotel est reconnu le plus riche du monde. Sa situation sur l'avenue Michigan, la rue Congrès et l'avenue Wabash, à l'entrée d'un des plus beaux chemins du pays, ayant vue sur le lac et le parc Michican et à quatre îlets de la Poste et du centre de la ville, en assurément un hôtel hors de pair.

L'Auditorium est tenu sur le plan américain et le plan européen, avec un superbe restaurant au ez-de-chaussée.

Auditoriun Hotel Company,

BRESLIN ET SOUTHGATE.

Mone divers.

Police certificates.....

Bulletin Commercia

Vendredi, 28 octobre 1898,

COTON.

Marché de la Nile-Oriéans.

SUR PLACE.

Le Cotton Exchange a rapporté aujourd hui les ventes de 950 balles et 8,000 à arriver

Certificate et Warrante.

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D. II.	- Financiar	8 -Charles Street 50 52%	. 5
Ralle	n Financier.	A stions diverses. D. G. Slanghterier 50 88	4
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Vendredi, 28 octobre 1898.

HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

COMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING

ETAT MEBDOMADAIRE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Total.....\$29,301,500 00

Fire | Fire Total.....\$22,883,800 00 Comparé avec la semaine dernière:
Augmentation D
Legal Tenders..... 231,100

banquiers..... 116.800 Change..... MARQUE MONETAIRE.

Monmaior americalmes et etfangeres

of Millots de Banques.

| Bone divers | United States 4's of 1907 | 111 | 127 | 127 | 18. 4's of 1925 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129

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38c. UESTRIFUGAL—Fort, 14 9 24c.

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Les petits lete se vendent aux prix suivants:
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Oil cake—\$18 00 à 18 50 peur l'expertation Oil cake—118 00 a 18 50 petr (en gros en perror) en helle de graine de coton (en gros en perror) expédition), par gallon, prime crude 13 à 14c.; refined 51c.

TOILE D'EMBALLAGE — 24-peund 74 à 74 per yard; 2-peund 64 à 7; 13 pound 68 à 66.

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PEAUX AUX ABATTOIRS-70 hivres et au-dessus 7 c; steer et peaux de vaches 30 & 70 livres 6 % c; hips 14 a 30 livre 7 a.

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