PREFER OUR GOODS.

Manufactures of America Obtain Ready Sale with English.

Beitish Makers of Specialties Fail to Cater to the Reeds of the Home Market-Don't Make Goods to Suit.

In his forthcoming report James Boyle, United States consul at Liverpool, calls attention to the fact that American manufactures, particularly In specialties, are being accepted by. English purchasers in preference to those of home production. English writing to Liverpool newspapers, he says, have attributed this to the American goods being cheap, and they given add the word "nasty." The nonsul is able to refute these charges by a letter from a prominent business man to the Liverpool chamber of commerce. The writer studied trade conditions during seven years spent in Afgica, Australia and Canada. A portion of this letter is incorporated in Consul Boyle's report, and reads in part as follows:

"I have found that American and German manufacturers are gradually ousting us from all these markets. This truth, irrefutable from statistics, is scarcely appreciated at a time of worldwide prosperity, but it will make itmelf unpleasantly obvious when the inevitable reaction sets in. I find that throughout the countries I have named there is a universal complaint:

"'You English do not make your groods to suit our markets. You send samples and tell us to take them or Seave them-you don't care which. If we ask you to alter things, you either refuse to do it or else you demand prohibitive prices. Germans and Americans, on the other hand, care for and escertain our requirements, and then supply our needs at reasonable prices. Furthermore, we are in closer touch with the actual producers of American and German goods. English goods go through too many hands.'

"In every case I have made much careful inquiry and comparison, and I find that the German and American goods metually fetch better prices than English goods supplied for similar purposes. The reason is that the former are generally either better or more tastefully finished, and are often more appropriate for the purposes for which they are made. I find that even near home similar conditions obtain."

Opesul Boyle states that American smanufacturers can now find plenty of other champions in England, who base their support on the ground of actual superiority both in workmanship and adaptability.

TROUBLE OVER LEGACY.

Mival Schools "For the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity" Sock Peasemion of \$35,000.

War is still on between the rival Series of antiquity." It is being waged at present over a \$25,000 legacy left by at. Hon. Alice Frederica, Baroness Malsolm, of England. Two societies of the same name claim the fund. Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the successor of Mma. Blavateky, organised both societies. some of the members of the society thought Mrs. Tingley had not clearly established her right to be the material emocessor of Mme. Blavatsky, and a split occurred. Mrs. Tingley's followers, who were largely in the majority, formed a new pociety under the same mame. It was through friendship for Mrs. Tingley that Baroness Malcolm Boft the legacy, and her followers claim whe sum. The executor of the estate. Thomas Hay, refuses to pay the money The either society until the matter is indindicated by the courts of England.

APIVAL OF WHITE BUFFALO.

Fom Thunder Assumes the Chief-....tninship of the Winnebago Indiana.

Tom Thunder, son of John Thun-Winnebaga tribe of Wisconsin; has proclaimed himself chief of the tribe, fating his ascension to the chiefgtainship January 1, 1900.

Tom Thunder is 30 years of age and is far above the average member inf the tribe in general intelligence. He says White Buffalo, a Chicago Irishman, who was made chief by the will of the former leader, is only a show chief, while he is the simon pure chief of the tribe, and will see that he is respected in his high office. He intends that White Buffale will not be tolerated, should he attempt to carry out the much-advertised coronation exhibition, which is schedhled to take place when the dande-Mone are in bloom.

Tom Thunder says he is willing to mettle the question in accordance with tribe customs and an appeal to the tomahawk will be made. He says. Now let White Buffalo put up or mhut up."

Fungent Remark About a President. President John Quincy Adams sonce asserted that he would not give 50 cents for all the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, adding: "I hope America will not think of sculpture for two centuries to come." When some one quoted this to Wil-Ham Morris Hunt, he asked, dryly: Does that aum of money really repsegment Mr. Adams' estimate of the menipture of those artists, or the malue which he places upon 50 cents?"

any Should Know Better, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has married a man of half her own age. It is evident, says the Omaha World-Merald, that she is a confirmed victhe of the Little Lord Funtieroy

SOME MINE FIGURES.

Study of Sintisties of Disasters Shows That Pennsylvania Has Best Minlag Law in the United States.

The annual report of James Roderick, chief of the state bureau of mines and mining, contains a chapter dealing with mine accidents and their causes. In the 30 years from 1870 to 1899, the report states, 9,575 lives were lost in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. In commenting upon the fatalities Chief Roderick says: "It is generally conceded that the anthracite law of this state is the best mining law in the world. Therefore, in my opinion, the great loss of life is not due to any defect in the law; neither is it the fault of the mine inspectors, who are an intelligent and hard-working body of men. Possibly neglect can be traced to some colliery managements, but the greatest neglect is on the part of the employe. I claim that the mine law has been the means of greatly reducing the number of accidents in the anthracite mines, and I will endeavor to prove this by figures.

"In the first decade, 1870-1879, for every 1,000 persons employed, a percentage of 3.839 persons lost their lives: in the second decade, 1880-89, for every 1,000 persons employed, 3.210 persons lost their lives; while in the third decade, 1899-99, for every 1,000 persons employed, 3.140 lost their lives. The total production of coal in the ten years, including 1870-9, was 185,924,840 tons. The total number of lives lost was 2,151.

"The total production from 1880-9, inclusive, was 337,059,789 tons; number of lives lost, 3,119.

In 1890-9, inclusive, 470,242,510 tons were produced at a loss of life of 4,305." MANY ILLEGALLY MARRIED.

The New License Law in South Dakota Leads to Embarracing

Complications.

Because of an apparently innocent newspaper item, the matrimonial affairs of a large number of newly wedded South Dakota couples have been badly mixed. To straighten out matters many couples have been remarried. Others are to-day unaware of the fact that the ceremonies which were supposed to have tied them to-

getchr for life are, in fact, illegal. This unfortunate condition is due, as stated, to the publication by many of the South Dakota newspapers of an item to the effect that under the new marriage-license law couples who obtained licenses in one county could proceed to another county and be married

there. The desire of many couples contemplating matrimony to conceal their approaching marriages from their friends and other residents of their immediate localities contributed to complicate the situation, as many of them quietly obtained their licenses in one county and proceeded to another county, where they were not so well known, for the purpose of having the ceremony performed.

A short time ago, however, it was discovered that licenses obtained in one county were void in other counties. and then there was consternation in the ranks of the newly married.

WHIPS EDITOR, BAND PLAYS

Mount Risco Woman's Attack Earns Her a Screnade and Possibly a Banquet.

Frank Dromgoole, editor of the Mount Kisco (N. Y.) Recorder, was lashed by Mrs. Annie Feinise in the main street of that town the other day and at night the Mount Kisco hand serenaded her. Many citizens of the town declare their intention of

giving a banquet in her honor. Mrs. Feinise is close to six feet in height and she weighs 220 pounds. Mr. Feinise is not a large man and it was to punish Editor Dromgoole for writing unkind things about her husband that Mrs. Feinise used the

horsewhip. Mr. Feinise is a boot and shoe dealer in Mount Kisco. Moreover, he is first foreman of the local fire com-

pany. "Inasmuch as Mr. Feinise was the first and only person who smelled the fire it would seem a wise move to appoint him chief smeller of the fire department, with a salary attached, so that he could smell fires before other people could see them."

That was the paragraph in the Mount Kisco Recorder's account of a fire which made Mrs. Keinise take the warpath.

RARE VOLUMES STOLEN.

Valuable Books Taken Systematically from the Congressional Library.

Rare and valuable books of reference have been stolen from the congressional library at Washington. The thieves are evidently book connoisseurs, as they have taken nothing but books of great value that are difficult to replace. Thursday it was discovered that two volumes of a rare law publication were missing. Friday, although all employes had been warned, a "reader" was admitted to the alcove in which the books were kept. He succeeded in stealing two more and left by a stairway which is used only by employes. The watchmen at all doors were notified, but the thief managed to get out of the building with

the books. Got the Same All In. The Chicago Tribune thinks that everybody naturally expects a new book from the pen of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townsend.

Advice for Cuba. Cube is requested by the Washingten Star not to accept Kentucky as a model in all respects when learning to hold elections.

SPINNERS TRUST IN JAPAN. Combination Effected in Order to

Keep Prices Up-Hend Office to

Be at Osaka.

Further details have been received regarding the proposed spinning trust at Osaka, Japan. According to a local authority the head office is to be located in Osaka and a branch office in each of the following places: Tokio, Nagoya, Okavama and Kyushu. The limit of time of the trust will extend to January, 1901. A mill joining the trust must report to the head office the volume of its capital and anticipated out-

The managers of the head office will arrange to receive daily by wire the latest quotations of cotton at Bombay, New York, Liverpool and Shanghai, and, proceeding on the basis of these reports and taking into account at the same time the cost of production, will fix the price, making it so that sales in home markets will bring a profit of seven yen a bale to the manufacturers. The standard prices thus determined will be reported at once to the branch offices, which shall fix their own standard price, by taking into consideration the quality, etc., of the yarns produced by the mills under their control.

The volume of consumption at home and that exported have been roughly calculated as being fairly equal, and, with the view of encouraging the export, two yen shall be set apart on account of an "export encouragement fund" from the profit of seven yen accruing from each bale. Moreover, 50 sen per bale will be set apart on the same account from the refundment of the freight accruing from the shipment of cotton from Bombay. The expenses necessary for maintaining the trust will be procured by levying a charge of 25 sen on this account on each bale of yarn of the mills joining the

PAYS BIG SUM FOR WARDROBE

Countess Castellane (Anna Gould) Excites Comment by & \$280,000 Purchase.

The New York Journal's Paris correspondent cables: Countess Boni de Castellane, known here as Le Petite Gould, has just paid 1,400,000 francs, or \$280,-000, for a pair of wardrobes which are to grace her bedroom in the new Cas-

tellane palace in the Bois de Boulogne. It seems incredible that such a sum should be paid for a mere piece of furniture, but M. Arnoux, the greatest expert on such matters in Europe, says that not only was \$280,000 the actual sum paid, but that the wardrobes are intrinsically worth the money.

"They were made," said M. Arnoux. "by Charles Cressant, cabinetmaker of the regency during the boyhood of Louis XV. They were made for the youthful king by order of the regent."

Tiffany's invaluable exhibit at the fair was bought the other day by an American. His name, kept secret by Tiffany, is said by others to be J. Pierpont Morgan. He is to make a gift of is acquisition to the American Museum of Natural History. The exhibit is not to be taken out-it is too interesting to the world for that-until after the end of the fair. It is formed of gems of all countries in all ages. There are 2,000 examples, collected by George Frederick Kunz, whose authority is absolute. He was diligent at his work for seven years.

JOHN L. AS ART CRITIC.

Refuses to Accept Portrait of Himself Painted by His Order.

"I'm no artist in the painting line, but I can turn out as good a portrait as that myself. Say, you ought to see the feet; regular canal boats. He made the portrait from a three-quarter size photograph and guessed at what my feet were. It would do you good to see the headlight he put in my shirt front. If I had a diamond as big as that I could soak it for a million easy. He had me in a dress suit, and that made me look as though I was just go-

ing to step into the ring." This is John L. Sullivan's explanation of his refusal to accept and pay E. C. Danton \$125 for a portrait which was to have been hung over the great "ex's" bar. The case was in court at New York the other day, Danton suing for the \$125. Magistrate Martin reserved his decision.

INSTRUCT NAVAL OFFICERS.

Will Be Taught the Operation of the Wireless Telegraph Instruments at Newport, R. I.

Instruction in the operation of wireless telegraphy instruments will be given to one class of navy officers which will be formed in Newport. R. I., daring the coming summer. Two sets of instruments have been purchased, and are now being installed in Newport.

Orders will be issued from Washington detaching 12 cadets from duty. on the New York and Texas and assigning them to duty at the torpedo station in Newport. Ten older officers will also be attached to the station. These officers will receive the wireless telegraphy instruction.

These officers will witness the experiments with the Holland submarine torpedo boat. The navy department will not order any officers to duty on. the boat, but will call for volunteers.

limit of their pastors removed, says the Chicago Tribune, can never be the pilgrims and sojourners their fathers were.

Times Have Changed.

Methodist preachers, with the time

Banana Stain.

Stain of banana juice is almost indelible. It does not proceed from the stalk or plant alone, but exists in the green | must have pedestrian feet.

SHOW BIG INCREAS

Exports to Asia and Oceanica for Year Exceed \$10,000,000.

Trade of the United States to h. Oth. er Part of the World Shows Sa Rapid a Growth, Except That to Africa.

Exports to Asia and Oceanica in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June will for the first time in our history exceed \$100,000,000. In no part of the world has our export trade grown with such amazing rapidity. with the single exception of Africa. In 1893 our total exports to all Asia and Oceanica amounted to only \$27,-421,831, so that in the fiscal year now about to end they will be about four times as great as those of eight years earlier.

Imports from that part of the world are also growing rapidly because of the large increase in the share of our sugar supply which now comes from the islands of the Pacific. More than one-half the sugar imported into the United States now comes from the East Indies and Hawaiian islands. Of the 2,891,806,558 pounds imported into the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1900, 1,553,415,397 pounds came from the East Indies and the Philippine and Hawalian islands; the amount from the East Indies alone being 1,143,025,446 pounds; from the Hawaiian islands, 360,899,409 pounds; and from the Philippines, 49,490,542 pounds

Growth in exports to Asia and Oceanica is chiefly in cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and manufactures. Exports of agricultural machinery to British Australasia in the nine months ending with March, 1900, were \$609.-223, against \$349,550 in the corresponding months of 1898. Exports of flour to China in the nine months ending with March, 1900, were 46,961 barrels, against 14,616 barrels in the same months of 1898; to Japan 417,430 barrels, against 107,401 barrels in the months of 1898; and to Hong-Kong 1,009,248 barrels, against 647,688 barrels in the same months of 1898.

Carriages and cars to Australia amounted to \$412,254, against \$251,802 in the corresponding months of 1898; cotton cloth to China in the nine months ending with March, 1900, was 156,830,255 -yards, against 77,990,676 yards in the corresponding months of

Raw cotton exported to Japan amounted in the nine months ending with March, 1900, to \$11,517,968, as against \$5,843,711 in the same months

Builders' hardware exported to Asia and Oceanics in the nine months ending with March, 1900, amounted to \$1,254,000, an increase of 50 per cent. over the same months of 1898, while boots and shoes in Asia and Oceanica in the nine months ending with March, 1900, reached nearly \$1,000,000, as against \$250,000 in the same months

LOSES QUEEN EMMA'S BEQUEST

Honolulu Hospital Deprived of a Vast Property by Court's Decree.

By a decision of the supreme court at Honolulu the Queen's hospital, founded by Queen Emma, loses practically all its property, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. When Dr. Rooke. Queen Emma's father, died he left the greater part of his large fortune to her on condition that if she died without issue the estate would revert to his nephew and godson, Capt.

C. K. C. Rooke, of England. Queen Emma had one son, the little prince of Hawaii, but he died in childhood, years before his mother died. His birth was assumed to fulfill the conditions of the will, and Queen Emma left most of her property to the Queen's hospital, which has done great good. Now suit has been brought by Dr. Rooke's nephew, and the court holds that it was clearly Dr. Rooke's intention that unless Queen Emma had living issue at her death, the property

should go to his nephew. His nephew lives in England, and has never visited Hawaii. The estate includes much valuable property in Hon-

WATER OF LAKE DISAPPEARS. Darthquake Shock Makes a Fiscure -Much Damage in

Mexico. Many buildings in the town of Autlan, situated in the southern part of the state of Jalisco, Mex., were demolished by the recent earthquake. When the first tremblings were felt the inhabitants fled to the mountains. Had they remained in the houses there would have been heavy loss of life. Much damage was also done in Tuscacuesco and Tonita.

The water of a large lake near the town of Zapotalan disappeared in a great fissure in the earth which seemed to be produced by a second shock that lasted about one minute. The bed of the former lake is now dry, and the fissure can be plainly seen. It is over three miles long and from one to three feet wide. The tidal wave which swept in from the ocean after the shock did little damage.

····Wages Board. A bill has been introduced into the house of commons by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Burns, and others for the establishment of a wages board, to fix the rate of wages to be paid workers in particular tradea.

Locomotion in St. Louis. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that to do the pedestrian feat one

REIGN GOSSIP.

Malta ha population of 170,000 Italians, against only 2,000 English. The Russia army is the only one in Europe employing women as medical officers.

Switzerland thes more postal cards in proportion to its population than any ober nation in Europe.

The British array standards, colors and guidone dee all made by hand, but the jack flags are made by machine, Waiter zirls û Munich restaurants

seldom reserve any lay from their employers. Ther fee amount to from fifty cents to the doors a day. In his state cathes including the crown, the sultan of tohore wears diamonds worth £2.40,000. His collar, his epaulettes, his \$7de, his cults sparkle with precious stres.

Word comes from Berlin hat many well-to-do young men, to and com pulsory military service, hat been taking drugs which produce topporary heart weakness, seeking to deceive the army physicians.

Buenos Ayres suffered from unusual heat in January and the first weeks of February. For January the average temperature was 90 degrees, which is ten degrees higher than the record for 16 years. On February 3 it ran up to between 98 and 104 degrees, with over 50 per cent. of humidity, and stayed there for a week. There were 250 cases of sunstroke a data and, the deaths between February # and February 9 amounted to 121. The most cases people dropped dead as if struck by lightning. No such hest as occurred in February had been recorded in the 40 years since meteorological observations have been pre-

HONEY IN PALESTINE.

served.

Jews Who Went All the Way from Switzerland to Go Into the Bee Raising Business.

Biblical and other histories say that Palestine was famous for its honey in ancient times. The natives still raise a great deal of honey, but their methods have been crude, they have secured the honey only by destroying the bees, and therefore their business has not been profitable. Of late years, however, their methods have been improving, and the industry is now developing with the use of modern appliances. This great improvement is wholly due to a Jewish family named Baldensperger that went from Switzerland in 1849 and settled near the famous pools of Solomon, seven miles south of Jerusalem. It was not until 1880 that this family made their real start in the bee business, and now, according to Consul Merrill, at Jerus salem, they are famous in their litte

of industry. In 1883 they carried out the novel idea of transporting their bees from one locality to another to give them fresh pasturage among the blossoms. The first experiment was to transport the hives to Yafa, a distance of 12: miles, to give the bees the benefit of the orange blossoms there. Women carried the hives on their heads all the way, each woman carrying a hive. During April the bees gathered for the thrifty Jews a rich harvest of orange blossom honey. Then the hives were removed to two other places, where crops of honey from cactus and acacia blossoms were also obtained. The Baldensperger boys, pleased with their success, started aplaries in other localities and began to gather a great deal of honey from other blossoms also, such as the lemon and wild thyme. Their bees were very industrious, and 50 of their hives at Yafa have sometimes vielded 6.000 pounds of honey in less than a month. Of course the Turkish officials soon heard of this prosperous industry, and onerous taxes were imposed on the Baldenspergers. There have been other annovances also which have interfered with their business, but they have persevered, and now find a good market for all the honey produced. Their product goes to Germany, Switserland. England and a little to France. The average yield per hive is about 100 pounds of honey, and the product is taken from the hives only during the four working months beginning in April.

Awhile ago an American naned Howard heard the story of these pr * perous bee raisers of Palestine while he was in that country. He visited the family and purchased from them number of queen bees, 12 of which were still alive when he reached. home, and he sold them here for \$:5 apiece. In this way the bees of Palestine have been introduced into America.

The Baldenspergers extract the boney without killing the bees and have taught their methods to a good many of the natives and also to Jewish colonists who have gone to Palestine. Through the efforts of this family it is likely that Palestine will again become famous for its honey.

Tuckerman's Ravine. One of the remarkable scenic features or the celebrated White mountains, of New Hampshire, is Tuckerman's ravine, a great gulf in the southerly side of Mount Washington, which is every year spanned by a beautiful "snow arch," or cave of snow, which remains until the latter part of Aug-

in honor of the discoverer, Edward Tuckerman, an enthusiastic explorer of these famous hills. Taking Advantage of Impossibility. Publisher-There is one bad break in your novel. You tell of a tremendous snowstorm that your hero encountered

ust. The name was conferred upon it

in the tropics. As a matter of fact, they never have any snow there. Writer-Yes, that is the reason I made so much of the circumstance, don't you see?-Boston Transcript.

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