### GETTING HIS SEA LEGS.

#### Life on the Ocean Wave Has Its Drawbacks for the loung lavy Recruit.

The phrase "acquiring the sea hab-Mr." which is frequently used in conmection with the training of recruits in the mayy, carries to the lay mind something of an impression of a wolling gait, a chronic hitching at the waistband of the trousers, a saline recabulary and a canny knowledge of the brands of eating tobacco. The navy department knows the epoch as one in which the recruit is learning to make himself comfortable aboard whip, and during which he is liable to fits of depression, in which more things than sea water look blue. It is the period in which the romance of a life on the rolling deep becomes temporarily obscured and life seems

During such a period the recruit is likely to write to his family or his congressman in such terms as seem to warrant an abolition of the service, and a considerable part of the work of the navy department lies in assuring inquiring friends that the recruit will feel better when he gets over it. If the investigation which is made in each case of complaint happens to cover some weeks, it is likely No get to the recruit about the time he is beginning to take notice and enjoy himself, and he is quite willing

to admit that "things look different." The present conditions of the service which seem likely to be permanent, says the Washington Times, make it absolutely essential that the enlistment contract shall be enforced as strictly as it has been enforced since the date of the executive order which abolished the former privilege of discharge by purchase.

## WAIL OF A DEPOSED KING.

### Paris Chef Who Has Cooked for Royalty Tells of the Good

Old Days. Casimir, the chef of the Maison Doree, in Paris, which closed its doors some months ago, new describes himwelf as a king without a kingdom, says the Detroit Free Press. He has been Jamenting to a correspondent that the

beaux jours have gone forever. He SBV>: "In the olden days-in the days of Rosini and the duke of Hamilton and wothers, or during the empire-the people knew how to dine. M. Le Bardon would come and consult me five hours in advance and Mme. La Marquise two days ahead. They came down to the kitchens, and we consulted, and a dinner in those days was a poem, not a meal. The kings, alas, have changed all this; ah, they have much responsi-

bility, the kings.

"Your King Edward was a customer of mine; but what do you think he preferred? The simplest dishes. And Leopold of Belgium"--Casimir's dark eyes blazed with scorn-"soup, and a Time of beef. Alas, is that a dinner for a king? The king of Portugal is the only one who knows in these degenerate days how to eat. The last Time he dined with me he sent for me and pressed both my hands. Tears were in his eyes. He kissed me on both cheeks and assured me that it was not 🛵 dinner, bút a creation."

## WHERE ASPHALT IS CHEAP.

### Indian Territory Contains an Extensive Mine That is Being l tilized.

Not far from the town of Ardmore, in Indian territory, and partly within the corporation limits is an asphalt mine which is thought to be extensive enough to pave all the streets in Indian and Oklahoma territories. Ardmore proposes to build her streets of mative asphalt, says a report from that place. She will be prodigal in the use of asphaltum, for the reason that it is more economical than ernshed rock and cement. The plan is to take the asphaltum as it comes from the mine and make a foundation A six inches thick. This will be pounded and rolled until compact. Upon this will be spread a coating of the same material crushed into coarse gravel rize, mixed with the powdered material that results from the crushing.

This also is thoroughly tamped and rolled. The last coat is made of the same material ground to a powder and then heated. No wagon ways have been made, but many sidewalks have been built in this manner and they are giving most satisfactory results. The crude asphaltum can be laid upon the streets at about half the cost of crushed stone.

## Projectiles in Navy.

Four classes of projectiles are used in the United States navyarmor-piercing projectiles, for use against armor; common shell, for use against unarmored, or wery thinly-armored parts; hrapnel, for service against exposed detachments of men a considerable distance away, and canister, which is employed against detachments of men lacking protection within close range.

## Locating Ores.

It is claimed by the Draft-Williams method of locating ores by the deflection of electrical currents that not only can deposits be located, but that the extent and depth of the lode can be determined with an accuracy that is quite impossible with any exdeting system of prospecting.

A Pilm of Oil. According to Lord Rayleigh, a film of oil on water may be so thin that its thickness is no more than one twenty-five-millionths of an inch, which is computed to be, in all probability, the size of a molecule of the

### BEWARE OF THE PHAGOCYTE.

#### Little-known But Much-Dreaded Creature That Frequents the Human Body.

The hope of mankind," says Metschnikow, "depends upon the proper restriction of the phagoetyte." Very few nonprofessional men know what a phagocyte is, and even numerous physicians try to get along without having made its acquaintance, while most medical handbooks ignore the thing, and the few dictionaries mentioning it describe it wrongly. Here is Prof. Metschnikow's definition: "Phagocytes constitute the police of the human body. As a big city cannot get along without officers of the law to keep crime and vice under control and the moral atmosphere pure and wholesome, so health is impossible unless the phagocytes exercise their proper functions in the streets and channels of our interior.

"Phago means est, devour, absorb; cyte is the Greek for cell. The phagocyte, then, is an absorbing or eating cell; one might term it the scavenger of the human body. So much science recognized long ago; also that its main food consists of bacteria, the elements of organs peculiar to the larvae stage and other noxious matters.'

The author continues, according to the Indianapolis Journal: The above, my biological and bacteriological investigations and experiments proved correct, but science's further argument, namely, 'that the phagocyte, after performing this most important office for the youthful body. becomes itself food for the developing organs of the adult,' is a serious

## JAPAN A CURIOUS LAND.

### Almost Everything Seems to Go by Contraries in the Mikado's

"There is no land that I have ever seen so curious as Japan," said Robert W. Brinkley, of Yokohama, to a Washington Star reporter recently. "I have lived in Japan for the past 22 years and it is to me still a sort of wonder-

land. "One of the strange features of the country is that all crops and fruits are almost certain to deteriorate. I have seen beautiful peaches grown the first year from stock imported from the United States. The second year they were still fairly good; the third season poor and after that unfit to eat. Nothing in the vegetable world would seem to retain its excellence for any length of time. It is a bamboo country and everything reverts to the bamboo. Beautiful lush grass covered many a plain and yet it gives no nutriment to cattle. Garden vegetables look as fine as any grown in the United States, but when cooked they have no taste. The flowers are of gorgeons hues, but

they are without perfume. "But even with these imperfections it is a very interesting corner of the earth and many things recommend it. Its inhabitants are in their way a fine people. In the rural districts particularly the natives are the most honorable beings I ever met. In the cities they are sharper mentally, but not nearly so scrapulous."

## WILL STUDY OLD RUINS.

### American Savants on the Way to Explore Remains of Civilization in Russian Turkestan.

Raphael Pumpelly, who has been charged by the Carnegie institution with the exploration of Russian Turkestan has arrived at St. Petersburg with his son, R. W. Pumpelly, to procure the necessary permission. They will join Prof. W. H. Davis and Ellsworth Huntington, of Harvard, and Prof. Richard Norton, director of the American school of classical studies of

Rome, at Baku. The party will search for remnants of the once flourishing civilization of the basin of the Sea of Aral, will investigate the climatic changes that have taken place there, in historical times, and will seek to discover whether such changes have been sufficient to cause the present decline of this region, and whether equal if not greater importance should not be attributed to economic and political changes, such as the interruption of the old caravan route by the Arabs and Turks the devastation of the country, the settlement of a population unused to agriculture and the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route to India.

The party will remain several months, some of the members perhaps longer, future work being determined by the results of the present reconnaissance.

## Will Be Bride of a Peer.

Lord Monson and Mrs. Turnure, daughter of Gen. Roy Stone, U. S. A., will be married soon, according to announcement made at London. Lord-Monson is the nephew of Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador to Paris, and was at one time intended for the diplomatic service. He was appointed to the household of the late duke of Saxe-Coburg, but by the death of his father in 1900 he found himself. a peer of the realm, the owner of the country seats and entailed estates. He

### as 34 years of age. Big Wild Animal Trade.

A dealer in wild animals in Hamburg collected and sold last year 76 lions, tigers and panthers, 42 bears, 52 elephants, 64 caincis and dromedaries, 730 monkers and a large number of smaller an mals and birds.

## Where Man is Small,

To ordinary eyes a man 1,000 yards away - say, on a rifle range -appears as a dot; he could not be known as a man except as being a smaller dot than a horse.

### GIANT EGG OF ÆPYORNIS.

#### Marvelous Specimen Recently Acquired by the American Museum of Natural History.

A rare and remarkable curiosity in the shape of the largest egg in the world is now on exhibition in Bird hall of the American museum of natural history. The egg-belonged to a gigantic extinct bird, called the aepyornis, formerly inhabiting the wilds of the Island of Madagascar. This huge member of the bird kingdom, for some unknown reason, was exterminated in comparatively recent times, and nothing but its fossil eggs and fragmentary remains of the skeleton can be found.

From the length and size of the limbs and feet the birds are said by scientists to have been probably twice or three times the height of an ontrich, of which they are supposed to be a distinct group. They were powerful and ever dangerous creatures to human life. It is related that they carried off cattle and sheep and the white inhabitants had to walk about with tame tigers to guard and protect themselves from their attack, The extraordinary size of the egg. which is nearly a foot long by ten inches in diameter, is vividly shown by comparison with a hen's egg. which seems nothing but a mere

speck in comparison. Nearly half a hundred hen eggs. could be packed inside, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Only a few perfect eggs have been found. They command a high price, owing to their scarcity, averaging from. \$100 to \$500 a piece.

### QUEER KIND OF THEFT.

### Mexican Hotel-Keeper Tapped Electric Light Company's Cable to Save Cost.

A hotel keeper in the City of Mexico. whose place was always brilliantly lighted by electric lamps, apparently without regard to cost, has recently been convicted by a local judge for stealing from the electric light company the current with which his hostelry was lighted. He was condemned to a year's imprisonment and a fine of \$33.70, and, as an additional penalty, was "disqualified for all kinds of public honors and employments,"

reports the Chicago Chronicle. The landlord who attempted to evade the electric company's charges wired his house and made a connection with the company's cables, with the intention, as he pleaded, of calling at the office of the company and explaining the matter at a later day. He also declared that he had used the current for "only a month." The company had its suspicious aroused, and applied to the court for authority to make an examination of the hotel lighting system, which was granted, with the result of revealing the fraud. The legal point of interest involved in the case hinged upon the definition of the word "robbery, which the district code thus elucidates: "He commits robbery who possesses himself of a movable thing belonging to another, without right and without the consent of the person entitled by law to dispose of it."

## EXCHANGE OF CHILDREN.

### Where City Parents Trade Their Offspring with People from the Country.

A curious arrangement, called "The Exchange of Children.", was adopted by some charitable people of Berlin last summer, and will be revived this spring, says the New York Tribune. The promoters arrange for the temporary interchange of city and country children. Children of working people there begin to contribute to the support of the family sooner than in this country. The little ones all have their tasks. This is true in the country, as well as in the cities, but the labor performed by children in the towns is very different from that on the farm. Hence some charitable women of Berlin organized a fresh-air scheme. by which the children of the poor may exchange places for a few months in the summer. Those from the farms come into the city, which is a valuable educational experience for them, and those in the city have an opportunity to enjoy a little country life, without depriving the parents of either of their assistance. Families who are willing to make such exchanges are invited to report at the headquarters, where an exchange is arranged.

## Highest Waterfall.

While mining in Mexico, William P. Dunham, of Denver, visited what is considered the highest waterfall in the world. It bears the Indian name of Bassaseachic, and is located about 190 miles westsof the city of Chihuahua, near the summit of the Sierra Madre mountains. The elevation of the mountain is 6,500 feet above sea level. The cascade falls 978 feet.

## Large Artificial Lake.

In a gorge of rock little more than 200 feet wide the United States government has decided to construct a dam of solid masonry, the first under the Hansborough-Newlands act, at the Tonto Basin site, that will create in the valleys of the upper Salt river and Tonto creek the largest artificial lake in the world. It will irrigate 200,000 acres.

## Stuck on the Show.

A man in Skowhegan, Me., recently sold his beloved pig to rame money to take his family to the circus. The next week he asked the town for financial aid, as he claimed that the hog was his entire capital

## ENGLISH HOUSEHOLD TROOPS

#### Regiments That Date Their Establishment from the Timo of Charles II.

The privileges of the household troops, which are now being called into question, date from the establishment of the regiments from Charles II., according to the London Chronicle. A fortnight before his coming from Holland he selected 80 cavalier gentlemen, and formed them into a corps of life guards, under Lord tierard. Increased to 600 meu. they formed the king's bodyguard. and escorted him into his own again. Parliament disbanded the Ironside army, but an outburst of fifth monarchy fanatics in January, 1661, afforded Charles a pretext for maintaining troops for his personal protection. Out of Monk's disbanded army the king increased the life guard by 500 men, raised a regiment of foot guards, transformed the Coldstream regiments into a second corps of foot guards, and converted troops of Cromwellian cavalcy into royal horse guards. The Third regiment of foot guards, was established in 1713, in honor of the union with Scotland. The earl of Linlithgow's fusiliers were brought to London and converted into "Scott's guards." These five regiments formed the nucleus of the British army.

### CAMELS IN LOUISIANA.

#### Said to Have Been Introduced There by a Lumberman as Far Back as 1842.

James Boardman Cable, of Longbeach, Miss., is authority for the statement that his father, the late George W. Cable, imported a herd of camels for utilitarian purposes in 1842, reports the New Orleans Picayune. He was engaged in the manufacture of lumber under the firm name of Cable & Simpson, in the vicinity of Covington, in St. Tammany parish, La. St. Tammany parish has a very sandy soil, and Mr. Cable conceived the idea of using camels in

the hauling of logs. That was long before the days of the logging steam train. Horses and mules were unserviceable, because of the sandy soil. In 1842 a herd of camels was imported from Arabia. through New Orleans, and put to work hauling logs to the saw mill. The venture was a big success. The queer-looking beasts, with their slouchy gait, hauled logs to the mill and hauled the lumber to the river, which led to Lake Ponchartrain, over which the lumber was carried in schooners to New Orleans. Some years after the firm dissolved, and the camels were sold to a man out west. That was the last of the herd, so far as Mr. Cable knows.

### ANIMALS ON ANIMALS.

### Parasites That Take Up Their Lodg-Birds and Fishes.

All animals both great and small. suffer as severely as mammais in the matter of parasites, says Leslie's Monthly. The parasite of the ostrich is a formidable-looking example. The most interesting of the pigeon's parasites is the one known as the slender pigeon louse, which is supposed to do good service to the bird by thinning its body plumage as the weather grows hot. Fish also have parasites. The legs of one variety which inhabits the carp and pike are attached to the posterior part of its anatomy, and constitute paddles by means of which the organism can change its host and depart to pay its attentions to another fish. Two dark spots in the forepart of the creature represent the first pair of legs, which have been converted into suckers, by means of which the organism retains hold of its host. There is good reason to believe that this "pike louse" is not a parasitic torment, but rather a desired attendant. In all probability it derives its nourishment from the mucous products secreted by the skin of the fish. And when it has satisfactorily arranged the toilet of one fish it abandons it for another which needs its help.

### WHEN MILES WAS DEFEATED. Irish Woodchopper Was More Than a Match for the General

in Repartee.

#### Gen. Miles is quoted by a fellow officer as telling the following story on himself:

"It was during our pursuit of Chief Joseph," said the general. "One exceedingly stormy night we encountered on our march in the Bearpaw mountains a few woodchoppers' cabins. The woodsmen were not inclined to be very hospitable, but we finally induced them to share with us the protection their

huts afforded. "They consented, however, only upon condition that they should not under any circumstances be compelled to give up their beds. It fell to my lot to share the bunk of the boss, a very stern Irishman, who was not delighted

with his guest. "Hoping to extablish an entente cordiale I said, banteringly, as we were preparing to retire:

"Come now, Patrick, you know you'd be a long time in Ireland before you'd get a chance to sleep with a gen-"'And it's Oi that am thinking,' he

instantly retorted, 'that you'd be a long time in Ireland before you'd iver be made a general." at Only One Argensi.

### Canada's only arsenal is at Quebec. Her main arteries run close to our frontier, and in case of war could easily be cut by raids, says a British

Baltles hebdemadeir-? \$8,00.

### DEGREES OF TEMPERANCE.

### Funny Answers to the Question: "Do You the Intoxication Beverages."

Among the regular questions to be answered by applicants for admission to the examinations in the city of New York is the following, says A. M. Jones, in McChure's: "Do you use in toxicating beverages, and if so, so what extent?" It was a Yunkee who replied: "No, but I take a drink," and it was a Swede who carefully estimated the extent of his indulgence at "one glass of beer in ten days." The birthplace of a man who wrote that he diduse intoxicating beverages "but not as an occupation" is not recorded, but the nationality of the mournful applicant who also drank, but "not to success," may well be a matter of doubt. One applicant of simple vocabulary was content to respond: "Yes -mild," while another added the assurance that he drank in a "gentlemanty way." Still another sought to remove all prejudice from the minds of the examiners by stating that he never used any "beyerages" at all, and one of his companions, admitted using them, though "not effectively."

The commonest answer to the question consists either of the single word "moderately" or of some equivalent phrase, which, on the whole, seems to the examiners the most suitable response. Perhaps the honest soul who reported himself "almost temperate" was a fair representative. Sometimes by a slip the applicant will write the reverse of what he obviously intended. as when recently one said "immoderation," and another replied: "Yes, to no extent."

### MAN WHO USED A PURSE.

#### It Was Too Much for His Figuree and She Broke the Eugage-

ment.

Rumor has it that a belle of this city broke her engagement with a certain Washington club man, "jost because he carried his money in a purse," reports the Washington Star. "I can't ahide," she is quoted as eaying, "a man who carries a purse at all; and as for one who keeps his change in it; he is simply beyond hope, and it's sure to follow that the man with the little purse will be as little and close about everything else. You may not notice it during the engagement, but it will come

"Fancy asking a man for money. and have him extract a miserable little purse, and begin digging down into it, half the time the little piece of leather not being capable of holding the amount that one would ordinarily pay for a simple frock."----

And the matron to whom the young belle confided the cause of the broken engagement was heard to remark afterward that she "would not be surprised if there was not considerable truth in what she had heard, and, while it might not warrant most girls breaking an engagement, still it was a thing for them to ponder

## KEROSENE AND MOLASSES.

### Both Are Carried in the Same Tanks by Ships in West Indian Trade.

Commerce dull, prosaie, matter-offact commerce plays queer pranks. One of the queerest is played in the kerosene trade. Almost all the kerosene oil that is shipped from America now goes out in great oil tank steamships and barges-yessels that are practically nothing but mighty floating kerosene cans. The oil is pumped into them, and then their iron hatch covers are screwed down, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Now, when these tank vessels carry kerosene to the West Indies, they cannot afford to return empty, for the voyage home is just as expensive to the owners as the voyage down. So, after the oil has been pumped out of them, they are sealed again and superheated steam is forced into them until they are perfectly clean. Then the hatches are reopened and molasses is pumped in.

To put molasses into tanks that have been used for kerosene would surely be the last thing that most persons would think of. But commerce does it.

## Saved by Quarantine.

"A few years ago it would have seemed absurd to promise that the great commercial ports of the world could be made absolutely free from danger of invasion by such epidemic scourges as cholera and plague, but a careful investigation of the elements of danger and a rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations have made all our cities exempt from infection.

## Smallpox Disfigurement.

In a recent article in a widelyread magazine on "Niels Finson and His Heating Rays" it is said: "All the world might now have smallpox without fear of disfigurements." The red light treatment was experimented with long before and much since that publication, and the results show the quoted statement to be unwarranted.

Lenom of Snakes. The venom of snakes contains only intermediary bodies which alone would not be virulently poisonous, but the normal blood serum of susceptible animals contains the substances which, by conjoint action with the intermediary bodies of the venom, cause the deadly poisoning.

## Tragedies in Arctic Seas. During the nineteenth century 200

ships, numberless lives and over \$30,-000,000 were lost in futile efforts to reach the north pole.

### BEST OF THEM BLUNDEREC.

#### Ludlerous Mistakes Made by Some of the World's Most Colobrated Artists.

In Vandyke's celebrated picture of Charles I. in armor both of the gaunce lets are for the right hand. Wilkie painted a horse without a bit fosming at the mouth. Angelo, in his great pacture, "The Last Judgment," has introduced Charon's bark. Brenghell, the Butch painter, in a picture of "The Wise Men of the East" making their offering to the Infant Jesus represents one of them dressed in a large white surplice, booted and spurred.offering the model of a Dutch 74-gum ship. Sir Joshua Reynolds gave one of his portraits two hats.

There are numerous similar errors, all most ludicrous, but I cannot at the moment get hold of a list of them, says a writer in the New York Press. some absurdities are in Westminster hall. Sir Cloudestey Shovel is dressed. in a Roman entrass and sandals, but on his head is a full bottomed wig of the earlicenth century. The duke of Buckingham is arrayed in the costume of a Roman emperor, while his duchess. is in the court dress of the George III. period. Tintoret in a pieture which represents "The Israelites Gathering Manna in the Wilderness" bas armed the men with guns. Paulo Mazzochi in his symbolical painting of "The Four Elements" represents the sea by fishes, the earth by moles, fire by a salamander and air by a camel. Evidently he mistook a camel for a chameleon, which traditionally lives

## PICKED UP SPILLED OYSTERS.

### Fish-Monger's Boy Was Unabashed and Deliberate in Righting Things.

Ten feet in advance of the young man who was harrying to a dinner engagement walked a fish-monger's boy precariously balancing on his shoulder a large shallow tray, covered by a towe', relates the New York Evening Post. The puzzle that he could keep from dropping it did not long continue, for presently he did drop it with a crash-It then became apparent that the precious cargo was composed of blue points on the half shell. Oysters and shell's parted company, and the eracked ice on which they had orce daintily reposed was mixed with them in a miscellaneous heap on the sidewalk. Was the buy overcome, with shame or fear? No. That is not the way of the resourceful New York de-Byery boy He stended down in a deliberate manner, arranged his tray, and proceeded to gather up the bits of ice, arranging them in an even layer. ... Then he arranged the shells at regular intervals on this hed, the oysters all the while lying on the flagstones. Last he picked up each eyster with his fingers, and fitted it, right end foremost, into a shell of suitable size. Spreading the papkin over all he went whistling on his errand.

## CASE OF COSTLY COURTESY.

### One Instance Recorded in London Where it Did Not Pmy to Be Polite.

The following pathetic story was told in a London police court recently: A man was sittler in a comferrably for car, when a woman entered and broke the laws by hanging in pathetic esperation to the end of a strap. Gallantey supervened, the man rose from his sent and relieved the woman from the necessity of brenking the law, lot by doing so he broke it himself. Then, says Washington Times, the policeman entered and all persons standing were ejected, and the man was forced to walk home.

On the way any number of crowdedcars passed him, which refused to take on any more persons, and he were on eur-ing the position that medieval chivalry gave women. But his injuries were not over yet. He received a summons and was hauled before a magistrate in a police court, together with other offenders who had stood in cars. The conductor explained the situation and told how it was only politeness that made the prisoner break the law, but it was all of no avail to him. The magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of three shillings and : wo shillings for costs.

## GULLS FOLLOW VESSELS.

### Sea Birds of Puget Sound Mord Trave elers am Interesting

To the thaveler on Puget sound there is nothing that so holds the interest on the day's trip from Scattle to Vice toria, on Vancouver island, as do the sengulis. These birds distinctly are the feature of the trip, greater in many respects than Mount Rainier or Mount Taconia, as it is well known to the first settlers, and which rises for thousands of feet howard the southeast; greater than the Olympian mounttain range on the land between the sound and the Pacific, and which rises. cold and drear to no mean proportious.

The seagulis of Puget sound are an institution, and as an institution are protected by the government of the state of Washington and of Britishi Columbia. To kill a senguli is a crime y and punishment is swift and sure to anyone who is caught committing such a de ed.

Few Premature Burials. Speaking of cremation, the London, Lance: expresses the opinion that the chances of a living body thought, to be dead being reduced to ashes! are too infinitely remote to merit attention. In the vast majority of instances there is no real foundation for for the stories of premature burial? or intended burial.

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