TRE YEARS OF THIRST

in Torne a Man Must Go to Prison If He Steals a Herse, Even When Drunk.

"We had a judge down in my part of the state," said Congressman Lanham, of Texas, who was on the bench an his district for many years, "who was fond of his toddy, but not excessively so. On one occasion he passed sentence on a prisoner who had been convicted of horse stealing. It appeared in the testimony that the enen was drunk when he committed the act, but that doesn't excuse a man for stealing horses—not in Texas. Semetimes men kill in Texas when they are drunk, and occasionally go free, but when a man steals a horse in our state he nearly always gets a penitentiary sentence. In the case of which I speak the court said to the prisoner in dealing out the penalty:

"I knew your father, and a most estimable man he was, but he had one failing. He loved liquor, and finally it got the better of him and he lost all his property and his friends. It appears that your love for liquor is the cause of your being here. It is my painful duty to sentence you to ten years in the state penitentiary. Ten long years of labor for stealing a horse, and the testimony shows he wasn't anything extra, either. But you stole him. Ten years at labor in m prison is a long time. I wish there were some extenuating circumstances that would warrant me in reducing the time, but there are none. You get ten years.'

"During the delivery of the sentence, which was as solemn as if it had been one for death, the courtroom was painfully still. The judge motioned to the sheriff to take charge of the prisoner. Then, whether it was m new thought or whether it was one The judge had had in mind all the while I don't know, but he turned to the prisoner as he was being taken back and said: 'Yen long years, and Sn all that time not a drop of liquor will you get.'

"I have always thought the judge believed the long thirst which awaited the prisoner was the hardest part of the sentence."

PHENOMENA OF MIND.

The Society of Psychical Research to Devote a Liberal Sum to the Purpose of Investigations.

An appeal to the public for \$50,000 will shortly be made by the Society for Psychical Research, which purposes to devote the money to investigating the phenomena of hallucinations, coincidences, apparitions, automatisms, etc. Dr. James H. Hyslop, professor of logic est Columbia university, who is deeply interested in the success of this appeal, explains that thorough scientific investigation of these phenomena was calculated to modify the whole theory of insanity, and that the community at large would consequently be benefited.

"Insane asylums," he said, "are full of interesting cases. If hallucinations, apparitions, automatisms, dowsings, and things of this sort were studied in this country with as much care as Pierre Janet has bestowed upon them in France there would be a chance of discovering a cure for certain forms of insanity. It would not apply to acute mania, or melancholia, or epileptic insuity, but it would apply to some forms of mental insanity which are based upon hallucinations. Many persons are put in asylums who in reality are sane and merely have physical peculiarities. "If we could get coincidental phe-

nomena in connection with the brain that would suggest hallucinations it would modify the whole theory of insanity. "If insanity lies on the borderland

of any stage of future existence we sought not to treat it from the materialistic point of view. It is worth while ransacking the insane asylums to es-*ablish the truth of this alone."

ANOTHER FASTER.

A Thin Man at New York Follows the Example Set by Milton Rathbun, the Fat Man.

Emulating the example of Milton Rathbun, who has fasted for 26 days and expects it to keep it up for 14 more. Frank Foster, an Elizabeth (N. J.) telegraph operator, has not eaten for four days. He stopped eating and eigarette smoking at the same time, and after fasting for four days concluded it was easy to go without food, so anmounced his determination to go for a record. Foster says that eating is a habit, and

that once one gets away from feeling the necessity of eating the rest is easy. He is of slight build and frame. He mays that if the fast causes him to lose flesh he will be a good exhibit for a dime museum when he gets through. He is determined to stick to his resolution, however. In the meantime, Mr. Rathbun an-

nounces that he has no appetite, and feels in good health. He says that he has suffered no inconvenience since he decided to fast, except a slight loss of flesh. When he started, 26 days ago, be weighed 207 pounds; now he weighs 173 pounds, a loss of 34 pounds.

Not Appreciated.

An Indiana paper, in reply to a correspondent, says it "cannot spare space to print 'The Vampire.'" This, says the Chicago Times-Herald, is probably the bitterest of all the doses that Kipling's admirers have been called on to

Music as an Intermediary. The Denver Post says that eight brass bands played at the funeral of a Chinaman in New York to frighten the devil away and give the deceased a chance to make the run to the

L'ABBILLIE

WOE AT THE ALTAR.

Yale Professor Says Many Ideals Are Shattered

Declares in a Lecture That Ninety Per Cent. of All Marriages Prove Unhappy-Ideals Never Realized.

"Ninety per cent. of all marriages prove unhappy," announced Prof. William Graham Sumner, head of the Yale department of social science, to the senior class, the other day.

Prof. Sumner was delivering a lecture on "The Family, Population, and Marriage," when he made a sweeping statement that "love and romance die out with the sound of the wedding bells. The novelist takes the hero and heroine to the altar and leaves them to fight it out."

"In the strictest sense marriage is an ideal thing that has never been realized. Vicissitudes act on the couple and change them, and not more than ten per cent. realize their ideal. That is to say that not more than ten per cent. of married people at the end of their lives, looking back, can honestly say that they have realized all of the happiness and all of the ideals they started out in the married life with.

"People to-day connect marriage and religion, the women especially feeling a desire for religious sanction. Hence, they think that the marriage ceremony is marriage. From societology we hold that the ceremony is not marriage. the marriage ceremony being an afterthought. It was not adopted until the sixteenth century.

"The poetry of the marriage ideal ends with the ceremony, too often," he said. "Most young men marry because they think it is right and that it is time for them to do so. They fail to find their ideal many times. And most often they fail to realize their ideal in the married life. Furthermore, the marriage ceremony nowadays is often too much a matter of show.

"Marriage was based on the struggle for existence. It was a cooperation between man and woman to make a living on the plan that working together in cooperation against a common antagonist they could do better than each of them working separately against the same antagonist.

"The marriage relation has been subjected to idealization. It was at first gross, but has become idealized, and has entered the great field of poetry and romance."

RESENTS PASTOR'S VIEWS.

Millionaire Huntington Refuses to Attend Church Because Rector Holds Anti-Trust Opinions.

Collis P. Huntington and his family have left St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, at Westchester, N. Y. He does not agree with the rector, Dr. F. M. Clendennin, who has radical views about trusts and the money power. St. Peter's church is one of the oldest parishes in this part of the country. The rector has antagonized many of the fashionable parishioners, and those who now attend his church are largely villagers, not blessed with any large amount of this world's goods.

The rector also made an attack on saloons. Out on the Pacific coast Collis P. Huntington's Southern Pacific Railroad company operates bars at pleasure resorts. They pay large dividends, and the railroad magnate does not approve of prohibition ideas for a public that has money to spend.

"I have not been in St. Peter's church," said Mr. Huntington, "for something like two years. I am not in accord with Mr. Clendennin. I did not know that he had been lecturing against trusts. I did know considerable of what he was doing four or five years ago, but for the last two years I have known very little of his doings."

"There has been no serious disagreement between Mr. Huntington and myself," says the rector. "I have not been taiking against trusts and the money power. It is possible that some of the leisure class do not like my teachings, but I always regarded Mr. Huntington as being very democratic. Only a few days ago he sent me some money for the poor of the parish."

REFUSES PROFFERED HONOR.

Admiral Sampson Declines Presidens cy of a College-His Reasons for So Doing.

Admiral Sampson has been offered the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but has declined it. Upon being asked to make public his reasons for declining he

"These should be evident. It would mean my leaving the service with which I have been so long identified and entering upon a new life, for which I am probably less fitted than for the one which I now hold. While light fire engine. Chief Croker, at I appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and while, as a matter of fact, such a change would mean an increase in salary, at my time the change is not to be thought of."

Not Yet Entirely Germanized. Even at this late date a number of the men of Alsace and Lorraine oppose service in the German army. In the 99 districts of Metz 89 persons on January 1 were before the court on this account.

Poor Place for Coal Dealers. There were 219 cases of sunstroke in Buenos Ayres last Sunday, 134 of them being fatal. The Chicago Times-Herald says that must be a poor town for people who are in the coal busi-

Mission Presses in China. Last year the eight mission presses

DE LA NLLE-ORLEANS

TURKISH MINISTER PROTESTS

Newspapers Purporting to Give Information About His Wife.

One of the attaches of the Turkish legation at Washington, in explaining the position of the minister, Ali Ferrouh Bey, regarding the newspape? comment on his domestic affairs, said "The minister understands newspa-

per methods and does not at all resent ordinary description or comment. It must be remembered, however, that in Turkey it is a matter of religion and law to secure absolute privacy for the women. Therefore, when unscrupulous reporters, both male and female, represent themselves as having visited the wife of the minister, describe her face and garments, and pretend to give conversations with her or with the minister in her behalf, there is natural objection. Some of the newspaper articles printed in this country, if they were true, would disgrace the minister's wife in Turkey.

"The minister has been made the victim of a few sensational and untruthful correspondents, who have distorted casual conversations and have placed the wife of the minister in a light which has caused her great pain. She is entitled to the chivalrous respect of the American people, and the privacy which her religion and national custom enjoin should be guarded both from intruders and scandal mongers. She is the guest of the United States, and the minister cannot understand why she should not receive the same courteous consideration as the wives of the German, French, or British ambassadors,

"The minister, however, is quite aware of the fact that this abuse of good breeding and hospitality is confined to a few papers, and is not countenanced by the respectable press of the United States."

NEED OF THE NAVY.

Figures of the Navigation Bureau Show That Officers and Men Are Greatly in Demand.

According to figures prepared by the navigation bureau, the navy is badly in need of officers as well as men. With rare exception every naval weesel now affoat is short of officers. If the vessels now in ordinary should be placed in commission it would be necessary for congress to authorize the appointment of 1,4% officers to give them a full complement.

It would require 3.048 officers to commission the vessels now being constructed, and those who could be placed in service if an urgent necessity arises. The number required for each grade would be ten rear admirals, 61 captains, 86 commanders, 245 lieutenant commanders, 1,326 junior line officers, 24 chaplains, and 559 warrant officers.

To man all these vessels 32,933 enlisted men would be needed. Secretary Long has authority to enlist 17,500 men, but the quota is 2,504 short, as only 14,996 men are now in the service. Therefore, to man all the vessels now in commission, under construction, in ordinary, and authorized, it will be necessary for congress to authorize the appointment of 3,048 officers and the enlistment of 17,937 men. This estimate of course does not contain figures for vessels to be authorized by this Le Rapport précédent est une copie juste, vrais et correcte des Livres de la Compagnis. congress.

PIETY IN BASKET FACTORY. FERGUS G. LEE.

Religious Fervor of Employes Compels a Total Suspension

Owing to the results of a revival held at Sharpstown, Md., at the Methodist church a large basket factory had to close down recently. Soon after eight o'clock the other morning about 30 young women employed in the factory became so affected with religious fervor that they began to sing, pray and shout. The men at work in another depart-

ment were attracted to the scene. The proprietor of the factory, who is a Methodist, was called. He made no effort to control the girls, but told them to shout and rejoice and he would pay them as much for this as for work-

News of the unexpected demonstration spread, and so many persons visited the factory that the work was brought to a standstill. Probably 300 persons visited the factory, and, without stopping for food or rest, the services were continued until late in the afternoon, when the people went to their homes exhausted. Several conversions were reported.

SEARCHLIGHT FIRE ENGINE.

An Addition to the New York Fire Service Which Costs More Than a First-Class Pumping Engine.

Fire Commissioner Scannel, of New York, has closed a contract with a fire engine manufacturing company for the purchase of the Croker searchwhose instance the machine was built, said that it had demonstrated its usefulness in the department and was a success. At a fire in Mercer street the engine did excellent work by lighting up not only the front of the building but the various floors as well. The firemen were thus enabled to locate the fire and strike it from the rear, as well as the front. The contract price of the engine was \$5,900. The engine is more expensive than a first-class pumping engine, which costs \$4,700.

Lucky for Ladysmith.

The bicycle and the motocycle have done much to deprive horseflesh of its value in many civilized countries. But if the bicycle and the motocycle had driven the horses out of Ladysmith. says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the beleaguered inhabitants would now be short of their daily rations.

ASSURANCES.

Quarante-quatrième Rapport Annuel.

BUREAU DE LA

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES DU SUN.

REVENU DURANT L'ANNEE.

Nouvelle Orléans, 2 janvier 1900. Conformément aux exigences de sa Charte et des 101s de l'Etat de la Louisiane, la Compagnie publie le Rapport suivant pour l'année finissant le 31 décembre, 1899.

Primes écrites durant 1899 :
 Primes scrites durant 1899:
 \$610,155,46

 Incendies
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 Rivières
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Marine..... \$75,866 78

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\$257.052 08 | Dépenses | \$73,645 05 | Privilèges de Taxes et Charges d'Etat | 12,792 96 | Taxe de Guerre | 2,704 83 | Bureaux et Patrouille d'in-| 10 523 31 161.972 66 Dividendes Dividendes déclarés durant l'année 1907 \$50 Dividendes non payés 31 décembre 1898. 3.042 50 Moins dividendes non-payés 31 Déc. 1899 Dividendes Comptant payés durant 1899 \$469,132 24 Surplus du Revenu Comptant \$7 130 15 ACT IF.

DEBOURS DURANT L'ANNEE.

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Moins Primes due depuis trois mois.

Ré-Assurances uon collectées sur peites payers.

Comptant en banque et dans le bureau.

\$1,115 024 41

CHARLES JANVIER, Secretaire. Assermenté et souscrit pardevant moi, ce 23mionr de lanvier 1900. CHAS, J. THEARD, Notaire,

Efficient a Louistane, heat of Secretaine o'Elat, Departement o'associance, Je, soussigné autorisé, certifie que le Rapport assert et en conformité avec le Rapport assert pour l'année din: sant le 31 décembre. 1899, enregistré dans ce Département.

EUGENE J. MCGIVNEY, Assistant Secretaire d'Etat.



Bulletin Financier. Bulletin Commercia

Mardi, 13 mars 1900.

COMPTOIR D'ECHANGES (CLEARING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE ORLEANS.

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CHANGE.

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ACTIONS ET BONS

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Futures de New-York.

Marché de New-Yo-k.

Mardi, 13 mars 1900.

COTON

Marché de la Nile-Oriéan

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Les cotann taches aust de le 1 jan olus le june les cotes suivantes

Auf marches

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Marchés divers.

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MOUVEMENT DU COTON.

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Marché de Livernool. SUR PLAUS Les affaires modérées, les prix plus bas. Ueses 5 17152 pour le midding Amelica

Futures. A peine stables. Marché du Havre.

SUR PLAUS. Calmo Calmo

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Les cotes ci-dessaus sont net sujett-un escompte comptant de 1 0,0 sur en payés en 5 jours. TONNELLERIE.

ms 8 hoops...

Barils de sucre et de 12 de secoude main, é hoops.

Barils de sucre et de riz de seconde main 8 hoops.

Boucauts de sucre de seconde

Nouveaux demi-barile de mé-lesse en cybre.

Barile de mélasse de seconde nain. Nouveaux bartilets de mélasse

90c.

\$1.15

RIZ. AU BOARD OF TRADE

FARINES. AU BOARD OF TRADE.

Trade.

PARINE DE MAIH... \$2 00@2 05

GRITS—\$2 20@2 35 Lis cotes de faiine et de farine de nidel 0 à 150, plus cher par l'aril.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGE

AU BOARD OF TRADE. MAIR — On core — A 44 pour le bi - A 43 ur le mêlé et — A 44 p

- à 43 ur le meie es - a le le fanne.

AVOINE - No 2 de l'Ouest 31e; Ch 31è à - c. Texas No 2 - à - .

BON - 80 à 82è c.

FOIN - Prime \$14 00 à 15 00; Ote \$17½ à 18 00.

Les pour siots se vonders and prin selvaine de la plus par holanante avoire à la les pour siots se vonders and prin selvaine.

mais So. splus par boissant; avoins a de las par boissant; avoins a de las par boissant; son C a Sc. de plus 100 verse, et le foin \$2.00 a 3.00 de plus tonneau

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