LEATHER FROM OCEAN

SKINS OF FISH USED IN MAKING SHOES, GLOVES, ETC.

Various Kinds of Leather Produced from the Denizens of the Deep for Various Purposes.

A great deal of good leather comes out of the sea-not the kind of leather that comes from the backs of wairus, seal and ofter; everybody knows about that. There is a queerer leather, which comes from the bodies of fish, says the Canadian Harness and Car-

Trage Journal. An extremely fine quality of green Beather made in Turkey is manufactured from the skin of an ugly fish called the angel fish. This is a kind of stark-a shark with thick, wing-like fine that have earned for him the name of argel, though he doesn't look a bit like an angel, but rather the opposite.

The sword grips of the officers of the German army are made from shark leather, too. They are beautiful in pattern being marked with dark diamond shaped figures. This skin comes from a North sea shark known as the dia-

German leather manufacturers have tried to produce a leather from animal hides that shall supplant this skin, but in vain. Unlike animal leather, fish leather is absolutely impervious to water and never gets soggy from dampness. Therefore it is ideal for sword grips, as, no matter how much the hand may perspire, the grip remains hard and dry.

The sturgeon, despite his lumpy armor, furnishes a valuable and attractive leather. When the bony plates are taken off there pattern remains on the skin just as the pattern of alligator scales remains on alligator leather. The Pacific coast sturgeon and the sturgeon of the great lakes produce a tough leather that is used to make laces for joining leather belting for machinery, and the laces often outwear

The strange garfish, an American fresh water fish, with long toothed laws like those of the crocodile, has a skin that can be polished smooth until it has a finish like ivory. It makes beautiful jewel caskets and picture frames.

The skin of the garfish used to be converted into armor by some tribes of American savages. The hide is so tough and hard that it makes a breastplate that can turn a knife or spear. Some of the finer specimens that have been found are hard enough to turn even a blow from a tomahawk

The savages who wore this fish armor also used to wear a fish helmet. It was made from the skin of the prickly porcupine fish, and besides protecting the wearer's head, it was used as a weapon of offense. The warriors butted their enemies with it, and as it had hundreds of ironlike spikes, the operation was eminently painful to the obsject of attack. -

In Gloucester, the "king town" of fish, the hundle cod has been utilized with success for making leather for shoes and gloves. In Egypt men walk on saudals made from the skins of Red sea fish. In Russia certain peasant costumes are beautifully trimmed with the skins of a fine food fish, the turbot. Bookbinders in Europe are binding books with eelskin.

The eelskin serves another and less pleasant purpose. It is braided into whips The writer was the unhappy member of a European private school where one of these celekin whips was a prominent instrument of discipline, and he has never cared for eels since

. Along the big salmon fivers of Siberia the natives often wear brilliant leather garments dyed red and yellow. They are made from salmon skins. In Alaska beautiful waterproof bags

are made from all sorts of fish skins. The queerest use is that to which the Intestines of the sea lions are put. They are slit and stitched together to form hooded coats, which are superior to India rubber as waterproof garments. Walrus intestines are made into sails for boats by the Eskimo or northwest-

ern America. Even the frog does not escape. Several factories in France and a few in America make card cases and other small leather articles from his skin.

Why Japa Have Progressed. The ease with which scientists, enmineers, naval and military experts have been produced in Japan proves that often the most abstract training is the best preparation for practical efficlency. The cherry-stone carvers have been preparing to hold the lever and the trigger; the pundits have found the plotting of a campaign upon Port Arthur already accomplished in their ancestors charting of the cosmos and the soul of man. The Japanese have not been taught to despise anything as too small or too great. No illusion of racial superiority has fostered a faith that they can blunder luckily through all emergencies. No superstitious respect for machinery has betrayed them into scorning the finest of all instruments-

the mind itself-N. Y. Post. New Vegetable Oil

Since 1899 there has been a considerable development in the American importation of wood oil from China. Until that year the oil was practically unknown in this country, although it had been used to some extent in Europe It comes from the so-called oil-tree which grows in China, and seeds of which have been successfully planted in California. The oil is valuable for its astringent and drying qualities, and is principally used for the firer kinds of furniture varuab. In Europe it is said to have been utilized in soar-making.

AN EXPERT ON THE ZEBRA.

Apparent Viciousness of the Animal Is Attributed More to Timidity and Fear.

No one in this country knows more about zebras than Walter Rothschild. member of parliament, for that distinguished naturalist has had so much practical experience with them that he has even criven a team of four in the streets of London, says the London Daily News. Speaking about the experiments which are now being made in taming the two zebras at the zoological gardens, Mr. Rothschild said he had no doubt whatever that Jess and her mate could be rendered docile enough to carry children about the grounds. "Three or four years ago," he said, "I tamed four. But mine were the wild, little South African animals, and they are much more intractable than the Grevy or Abyssinian ones like those at the zoo. I had always heard that the sebra was savage, dangerous and untamable. They certainly will kick and bite most furiously. But I found that it all arises from fear. All animals of the horse kind are naturally nervous, and the zebra. I believe, is the most timid of them. You have first to convince them that there is nothing to be afraid of, then they will let you approach and handle them. In fact. I think they like it, once they know there is no danger. But they never get over their natural nervousness

"That was very noticeable with the team I drove. At first I drove them with a pony, and then got the four to work together. It was thought that they would be unmanageable in town, so I brought them from Tring to London. I at once found they went better in the crowded streets of London than in the country roads. The reason was simple enough. In the country, if a bird flew out of a hedge, or some slight thing happened, or a noise arose that was new to them-well, there was trouble. In London they evidently put all the noises down to what they could see passing about them, and they were delightful to manage.

"As to vice. I do not think they possess any if they are caught wild; as mine were. Of course, they would seem vicious, for if they were standing and a. stranger passed they would certainly kick or bite at him, especially if he touched them; but that would be fear. Those reared in captivity, however, are sometimes vicious because their natural tempers have been ruined by inclosure and the tormenting done by visitors.

"I had one which had been born at the 200 and afterward brought up as a pet. It was so tame that it would follow you like a dog. But nothing could be done with it. The moment you tried to harness it it lay down. Yes, they are cuter than old donkeys.

"Certainly none that I ever had could have been trusted with children, but those at the zoo. I fancy, ought to give no trouble in that way so long as there are proper arrangements for mounting and dismounting; and, of course, a groom would always be at the animal's

HERBS ARE PASSING AWAY.

Measures Required to Prevent Extermination of the Chief Medicinal Plants.

The approaching extermination of our chief medicinal plants unless measures are taken for protecting and cultivating them, is predicted in the Journal of Pharmacy by Dr. Kraemer. Says the British Medical Journal in a notice of this article:

"Some well-known plants as spigella. serpentaria and senega which in the time of Linnaeus were found in abundance in Maryland and other Atlantic states, are already becoming scarce. It is well known that some plants have been improved by cultivation, and it may reasonably be supposed that all can be when the peculiar requirements of each have been ascertained. Dr. Kraemer urges a study of these plants in the natural surroundings in order that they may be successfully cultivated and conserved. Many of the medical plants now in use are being cultivated in the United States. It is stated that 40 000 .-000 pounds of peppermint are produced annually near Kalamazoo, Mich Castor bears, from which castor oil is obtained are grown in the western and miccie states. Valerian is produced in Vermont. Digitalis purpurea, atropa bellaconta, sanguinaria canacensis, cimicifuga racemora and many equality vanuable plants have been raised experimentaliv in America and in Dr Kraemer's opinion could be grown successfully with the proper cultivation. He arges the further cultivation of certain plants-such as senia colocynth gentian, poppy, etc - which have been introduced into the United States and grown there to some extent. He believes that three-fourths of all medicinal plants are grown either wild or in cultivation in the United States and that fully one-half of the remaining fourth ould be successfully raised there. He points out that Americans must realize the necessity of protecting their forests and plants and must consider their care and preservation a duty both to themselves and to future generations."

Funerals for the Health.

At a funeral in Gargow a stranger who had taken his seat in one of the mourning coaches excited the curionity of the other three occupants, one of whom at last asked bim

"Ye'll be brither of the corn?" "No. I'm no a brither o the corn!" "Weel, then, ye'll be his cossin?" "No. I'm no that!" "Then ye'll be at least a frien' o' the

No that either. To tell the truth, I've to been weel mysel', and as my doctor ins ordered me some carriage exercise thocht this wad be the cheapest way o tak it "- From "Reminiscences, by Bir Archibald Geikie.

FISH LATE RISERS

ARE ADDICTED TO LATE SUP-PERS AND MORNING EASE

Troat. Bass and Other Game Fellows Are More Easily Taken After Dark-Points by an Angler.

"The angler who turns out of his bed at an unseemly hour in the morning in order to get to fishing by daylight is following a rule as old as the art of angling, but a false rule," said an observant brother of the angler, according to the New York Sun.

"All game fish are night feeders. This is particularly true of trout and black bass. The fishermen of Lake Keuka, in this state, are well aware of it and their biggest catches of the biggest bass are made between dark and midnight.

"Anyone who has ever sat by some alder-skirted pool on a trout stream as night began to fall knows what a lively change comes over its surface with the passing of day. He might have sat there an hour or more, and seen no disturbance of the placid surface of the pool, save the occasional ruffling by a passing breeze.

"But with the darkening of it by the evening shades, what a transformation he sees! First a bulbous lifting of the water near one edge of the pool, perhaps where the alders hang lowest, that bulging bit of surface instantly breaking into a tinkling splash, and fading away in widening ripples.

"This movement is quickly followed by similar ones, here, there and vonder, until the gathering darkness hides them from his view; but the splash and tinkling of them continuing tell him that they are still disturbing the sometime quiet of the pool.

"The listener, if a skilled angler, would know what had brought about this change in the aspect of the pool. He would know that with the coming of evening the winged and creeping insects that appear only at night had left their daytime hiding places and were abroad, hosts of them falling into or aimlessly alighting on the water or crawling into it, and that the trout which had been lying low in the depths of the pool had aroused to their royal. feeding time.

"If he could see or hear what was passing every other where along thestream he would discover the same busy scene at every pool and reach of water. And if he should remain at the side of the stream until midnight he would hear the musical commotion

"Then it would begin to grow less and less, uptil within an hour only the water's own music would be heard. The time for feeding is past, the time for rest and sleep has come, and the trout have retired to their haunts beneath the roots and rocks and overhanging banks, surfeited, and no tempting lure could induce them to

dash upon it "The person who has seen the transformation that takes place in a trout pool at evening will sit in vain to see it disturbed again by trout rising to passing food before eight o'clock rext morning Game fish are rarely astir before that hour in the morning, as I have demonstrated by years of close observation.

"So when I hear the angler crawling out of his comfortable bed an hour or so before day, and, regardless of breakfast, of, at best, bastily gorging a cold bite, hurrying away to be the first on the brook or lake, in the belief that daybreak is the time of all times to catch fish. I smile and turn over, enjoy an hour or two of that Incomparable early morning sleep, get up and eat a good breakfast, and go out to deliver to the trout or bass, which are just then themselves getting up. the lure the like of which they haven't known that the early angler has been vainly trying to give them for the past

three hours. "The early bird may catch the worm. but it isn't the early angler that catches the fish; so unless you have to get up early because your fishing ground lies at a distance, stay abed like other folks, take your regular breakfast and then by the time you get to fishing the fish will be ready for

The Cheapness of Life.

In the matter of thrillings, human nature seems to obey some hitherto untabulated law of selection. Let a regiment of 1000 men be decimated in a charge upon a Santiago outwork. and the country resounds with a mingled cry of praise and lamentation. But in every peaceful year of the world more than eight entire regiments of lives are lost in railroad aceidents in the United States; and so the man who reads about them over his coffee and chop in the morning be not hereaved personally or by near proxy, he experiences only a perfunctory shock now and again when some notable wreck bunches the killing and wounding a thought too unevenly .-

Germany's Potato Alcohol. The use of potato alcohol to furnish flett test and motive power has been developed rapidly and to a very high degree in Germany Grmany produces about 55,000,000 tons of potatoes a year, and uses for human food stock food and starch only about 35,000,000 tons. The remainder is converted into alcohol, and used as a power generator for both land and water motors, and for cooking, heating and lighting. The alretal vapor is burned like was in chandesters and street lamps, and gives a very bright light. In districts distant from mines it is cheaper than coal .-N. Y Tribute.

MANY SEEK MISER'S COLD.

None Claimed Body of Dead Wandering Jew Until News of Wearth Appeared.

A case of international interest has arisen at Hamilton, Out. It is a suit for about \$60,000, the wealth of a miser bachelor. George W. Todd, who died in a hospital there a year ago, surrounded by strangers. Todd died from exposure and age. As there seemed to be some doubts as to who is entitled to his money, as represented by the bank books found among his effects, the crown authorities turned over everything to the General Trast company, and the claimants, of which there are many, were told to go ahead and prove their claims in court. At first it looked as if it would be an easy matter for certain relatives living in Illinois and lows, one of whom quickly claimed the body, to get the old man's worldly +f-'ects, but as is usually the case in such matters, there were developments that would supply, material for a story writer.

Shortly after the body was taken away relatives from New York state made their appearance and placed the case in the hands of barristers and through their efforts to establish the claim a score or more persons in different parts of the United States who were unknown to one another have discovered that they are blood relations. Todd having died without issue the money goes backward and to prove the claims of the various litigants the lawyers have found it necessary to trace the branches of the Todd family tree right to the trunk.

Todd was a wandering Jew in every sense of the word and accumulated his wealth by going about the country with a wheelbarrow selling small wares. It is stated that he slept in barns and begged his food but made periodical trips to Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo. New York and St. Catherines, Ont., where he banked his money.

Not a friend or relative came to claim the remains until the announcement that he had left a large fortune. Then scores of people came forward and engaged counsel to help them secure the body.

EXPLORES OCEAN DEPTHS.

Professor Ritter Tells of Interesting Work Along the California

Coast.

William E. Ritter, professor of zooplogy at 'the University of California. has just returned from a voyage on the steamer Albatross, having been engaged in collecting specimens of sea ife for scientific research. The entire time was spent in sounding and dredging the ocean off San Diego, although most of the work was carried on about Point-Loma, La Jolla and Catalina islands. Some dredging was done about 240 miles off Point Conception, this being the farthest the steamer sailed from land. Here the abysemal depths: begin, the soundings ranging anywhere from 10,000 to 14,000 feet.

"It was in these great depths that we found the most interesting specimens of sea life;" said Prof. Ritter. There is an abundance of life there and it is surprising the gorgeous colors the inhabitants wear. The range of color is astonishing. The predominating life at the great depths is the star fish and the sea urchin. The sea urthin is most abundant in individuals and kinds."

Samples of the bottom were taken by the expedition at all places and science will be interested to know that bitumen was found in large quantities at great depths.

MILLENNIUM DATE FIXED.

London Minister Gives Out a Fresh Batch of Prophecies-Describes Inhabitants of Hades.

Undeterred by previous failures, the Rev. M. Baxter, of London, is ready with a fresh series of prophecies. According to this veracious authority. the millenium may be expected about

Elaborating his prophecy to a Sheffield audience, he described the inhabitants of hell as being like locusts with scorpions' tails; and to thoroughly convince his audience, terrifying pictures of these beings were shown.

Regardless of the laws of gravitation, about 144,000 persons who believe in the millenium will mount up on wings like eagles, and cleave the ether.

The other good but foolish people will be carried later to a wilderness. probably in the holy land. There they will be catalogued and assorted. English, French and German will be kept distinct for three years, during which period the great Napoleoneither Prince Victor or Prince Louis Napoleon-will set up his image to be worshiped.

War and famine will then destroy many people. Two hundred million demons will come out of the bottomless pit for 13 months.

Apparatus for Washing Smoke.

A smoke-washing apparatus is in successful use in London. It is claimed that the apparatus does away with the becessity for chimneys, as it produces

the exact amount of draught required for complete combustion and deprives the smoke of its noxious properties. It consists of an electrically-driven fan, which draws the smoke from the fire and passes it into a stream of water, which extracts the sulphurous and unconsumed particles It works automatically and only equires that the water in its lower part should be changed at regular intervals.

Better Sell Out.

An English scientist says radium will var.ish in about 1.150 years. People who tave radium on hand, remarks the Chiago Record-Heral would do well to dispose of it at the present prices.

FAMOUS CODEX FOUND

PRICELESS VOLUME OF AZTEC HISTORY IS RECOVERED.

Book Describes the Wanderings of Early Mexicans Before Settlement and Has Been Missing for Several Years.

The famous Aztec Codex, describing the wanderings of the accient Mexicans in the valley of Mexico, which document disappeared many years ago from the national museum at Mexico City, has been found in a pawnship and restored by the courts of the government. An American priest, searching for rare volumes, discovered its whereabouts. Quick identification followed.

The proprietor of the shop said the codex, with other documents, had been placed there by Hipolito Ramirez, son of a former director of the museum, to be sold on commission. The price was put at \$15,000. Senor Ramirez has been summoned to court to explain.

One of the most interesting features of the codex is the part relating to the founding of Tenochtitlan-the place of the Tenuch or Nopal-by Mexicans in 1325 and which is thus described by

"After a series of wanderings and adventures, which need not shrink from comparison with the most extravagant legends of the heroic ages of antiquity. they at length balted on the southwestern borders of the principal lake. There they beheld perched on the stem of a prickly pear, which shot out from the crevice of a rock that was washed by the waves: a royal eagle of extraordinary size and beauty, with a serpent in his talons and his broad wings opened to the rising sun. They hailed the auspicious omen, announced by the oracle as indicating the site of their future city, and laid its foundation by sinking piles into the shallows, for the low marshes were half buried under wa-

Thus was laid the foundation of the present capital of modern Mexico. This legend of the foundation of Tenochtitian has been so generally accepted as to give to Mexico the design for its escutcheon-the eagle, the serpent and the nonal.

MILLIONS LOST BY DISEASE.

Startling Report by State Health Commissioner Lewis, of New York.

Millions of dollars annually lest to the people of the state of New York. through preventable diseases is the keynote of the annual report of Health Commissioner Lawis of New York

."If the monetary value of a human Lewis, "the deaths from but five of the preventable diseases during 1903 in this state represent a loss of \$94.2 960,000. These figures seem appalling, and yet millions upon millions can properly be added to this sum, in loss of wages, expense of the care of the sick and many other charges incidental to the management of these epidemic

and infectious diseases " The commissioner shows that there was vast opportunity and abundant authority to meet conditions but absurdly insufficient appropriations with which to perform the peressary work. for which, he believes, \$1,000,000 a year could be used with immense advantage to the people of the state.

As the most conspicuous feature of the sanitary condition of the state during 1903 the report cites the typhoid epidemic at Ithaca, where, with a population of 13.0(a), there were more than 500 cases reported and 50 deaths. In this instance, says the commissioner, the distribution of the fever cases indicated the water supply as the purveyor of the infectious material.

LONG TRIP TO ASK MA.

Suitor Journeys Five Hundred Miles to Get Her Consent to Union and Obtains It.

A wedding has just taken place in Elgin, lil., which shows what a gritty Minnesota girl may demand of her

bean when he asks her to marry him When William Steege, of St. James, Minn, asked Miss Leah Runge, of the same place, to become his bride, she coyly said, "You'll have to ask mam-

"Very well," said the hopeful suitor. "I'll write her to-day" "O, but that won't do. You'll have to ask her personally."

"But she lives in Elgin, 500 miles away. "Would that be too far for you to

travel to ask her for me?" Within 25 minutes the young man had two tickets from St. James to Elgin. It took considerably less than that many hours to get to the Fox river metropolis, and still less for the groom-to-be to ask the mother's consent and to be married. The ceremony took place at the home of Mrs. Louise Runge, and the happy pair are now back in St. James in a snug home of their own.

All Nicely Fixed.

Austria and Italy bave allied themselves to guarantee peace in the Balkans. Now, remarks the Philadelphia North American, if somebody will kindly guarantee to keep the bread rioters quiet in Italy and to suppress the Czechs in Austria there will be no reason why Abdul Hamid shouldn't have 40 wlnks.

Some Original Rulings.

It has been decided by a St. Louis court that hop tea is beer. This, however, says the Chicago Record-Herald, falls several notches below Secretary Shaw's decision that frogs are poultry.

YOUTH AND AGE IN UNION.

Buffalo Woman Aged Seventy, and Worth \$500,000, Weds Syrian of Twenty-Eight.

In the marriage of Gabriel Abu Kalil, 28 years of age, a Syrian who came tothis country ten years ago, and Miss Margaretta Johnson, of Buffa o who in the 70 years of her spinsterhood has accumulated a fortune of more than \$500,--000 there is a most remarkable union. of youth with age.

After a courtship of several years the marriage was recently eclemnized at New York in the Church of St. Chrysostom by Rev. Thomas Henry Sill, rector of the church.

It was while the young Syrian was selling oriental jewelry in Buffalo that Miss Johnson met him. She soon became interested in his personality far more than in his wares. That was between five and six years ago: Although before she met Kalil nothing had been farther from Miss Johnson's thoughts than matrimony she found that she had become so attached to the young man that her life was incomplete without

It appears to have been about two years ago that the subject of marriage first began to be discussed between them. Such of her friends as she took into her confidence warned Miss Johnson against taking the step and pointed to the difference in their ages and to the fact that while she was wealthy the Syrian was comparatively poor But protests of all sorts were useless in turning her from her purpose

Until a few days ago the marriage was kept secret. When Mrs. Kalil was asked why she had never married before she said she had not had time to. think about it.

CIRLS DISPLAY READY WIT.

Adopt Unique Method of Winning Contest with Gang of Men at Cincinnati.

By the quick wit and courage of two pretty girls a Circinnati telephone company was prevented from erecting a pole in the alley in the rear of their residence Mrs. H. L. Reed owns the place and after the workmen had dug a deep hole in the "shot gravel," it seemed to undermine the foundation of her, nouse, and she complained to the city electrician and building inspector. These officials hurried to the place, but declared the foundation would not be affected after the pole was in the ground. They left and the workmen commerced digging. As soon - as the hole was completed one of the men jumped in, as he feared the woman or her daughters might throw some obstacle into it. To his surprise, the two bandsome girls sprang into the hole after him and refused to get out. The man climbed out and left the girls holding the fort. Only the heads of the young ladies were above ground The other men had the pide ready to put into the hole, but could not do so without injuring the girls. The scene attracted a large crowd and existement. ran high. At this juncture the city, electrician came back, and sizing up the situation, advised the foreman of the laborers are give it up and erect the pole elsewhere. The plu ky pirls refused to get out of the bole until assured that it would be filed up with dirat rece which was done, amid the theers of the amused spectators

ANCIENTS' IDEA OF LOVE.

Scholars of Antiquity Called Cupid's Art a Mental Disorder-Could Be Diagnosed by Pulse Action.

An article on love recently published by the London Lancet has created much discussion on all sides. The paper declares that the idea of love being a disease "has the sanction of venerable an-

tiquity." "Apart from the Greek and Roman classics," says the Lancet, "It is a commonplace of the seventeenth century, writers on medicine, such as the learned German Gregorius Horstius who in a long academic dissertation on the nature of love showed it to be a mental disorder, while one of his opponents spoke of it as a result of poisoning by philters.

"Christopher Bilitzer averred that the best physicians could diagnose the disease from the action of the pulse, and reminded his audience-for the erudite disputants were being listened to by the nobility and gentry of Glessen-that Galen himself, after observing the pulse of the wife of Menippus, discovered her to be in love with one Pylades, and by his professional discretion was able to restore her to a better state of mind."

SELLS HEART FOR \$5,000.

Johns Hopkins University Buys Musical Cardiac Organ of Edward Lewis.

Edward Lewis, a Pole, who has been giving exhibitions of his "musical heart" at medical colleges, has sold his heart to the Johns Hopkins university for \$5,000. He said the university had paid him \$500 down and would pay the remaining \$4,500 to his widow or heirs. Lewis' home is in Chicago, but he

has been exhibiting his remarkable heart at the Marion Sims Medical college, at St. Louis. His heart thumps with a musical sound that can be heard distinctly when the ear is held near his breast.

The peculiarity is due, he says, to a saber wound at the hands of a Russian guard while he was held in a Siberian.

. More Appropriate.

Ruselans propose to change the name of Port Arthur to Port Nicholas, It geems, remarks the Washington Post, that Port McGinty would be more appropriate.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Lat très rénandue en Leuisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sad. Alle publisité effre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement, sur l'amé : Estiles, Onotidienne 312,06; Zartine satisfemadate 24.00