KITES CARRY FLAG.

*Old Glory" Starts on Journey Across Atlantic Ocean.

Movel Experiment of E. I. Horaman, a Kite Enthusiast-Six Box Kites Anchored to Log Bear Aloft Stars and Stripes.

"Old Glory" is cavorting over the waves, 500 feet aloft, with a novel craft in its wake, presumably bound for England, though its destination will depend upon the wind and the tides. Mariners who encounter the emblem of the free in midocean will have occasion to rub their eyes in astonishment. If they stop to signal The flag they will receive no reply. in without visible means of support, unless the observer gets very close, so ms to see a stout twine extending From kites overhead to a log bobbing in the water.

There was a sensation on the beach at Allenhurst, N. J. when old glory was launched on its long journey. A large crowd of cottagers and boarders at the Inn and Dunes gathered in the bathing pavilion to see E. I. Horsman, a kite enthusiast, make his experiment.

He sent up a tandem of six box and eddy kites on 1,000 feet of line. They sailed gracefully seaward on the wind, which blew steadily from the west. Then the American flag fluttered up toward them, reaching an elevation of fully 500 feet. Mr. Horsman had attached to it a tag, inscribed

Finder report to New York Herald when and where found.

Bathers pushed the log into deeper water and floated on it until they found that it was moving too rapidly, and that unless they wished to start on a trip to an unknown shore they would have to let go. Mr. Horsman calculated that the initial speed was at the rate of five miles an hour. If the wind should remain good and if the kites keep on in the direction they started, they may reach the coast of Portugal or Spain within a month, and the stars and stripes will float triumphantly over the Iberian peninsula. Mr. Horsman's idea, however, allowing for probable variations in the wind as well as for ocean curments, is that if his kite ship goes all the way across the log should finally land on English soil.

HYSTERICAL LOCKJAW.

Singular Experience of a Philadelphian During the Hot Spell -How He Was Cured.

Thomas Colligan reached his home in Philadelphia the other night just as the steeming potatoes were being taken from the fire. He had worked hard all day and was tired, worn and dreadfully hot, but his appetite was all right.

He cut his first potato in two and was about to put part of it in his mouth when his mouth refused to open. Mrs. Colligan in great affright tried to pry and then ran out for a doctor. Colligan put on his hat and hurried to St. Mary's hospital.

It was some time before he could make known his trouble. Dr. O'Connor placed him in front of an electric fan.

"Do you see that electric fan over there?" asked the doctor.

Colligan nodded "yes." "Well, fix your mind on that." The doctor waited a minute, while Colligan gazed at the whirling fan.

'Open your mouth!" shouted the doctor, suddenly. Colligan opened it before he had time to think.

"Merely an attack of hysterical lockjaw, due to the heat," said the doctor. "Now you can go back to your pota-

- And Colligan went rejoicing.

SENT TO STUDY GUNMAKING.

An American Ordnance Expert Begins Investigations in Europe.

From Washington there has come to London this week, says the London correspondent of the New York Herald, the captain of artillery sent here by the war department to study European gunmaking. He is one of the foremost ordnance experts in the American army, and has been one of the leaders of the fight at Washington for adequate artillery. He is a close friend of Gen. Miles, whose idea it was to send an artillery man on this foreign mis-

The American officer will visit the principal English gunshops and will then go to the continent to see how guns are made by Krupp, Canet and _other great gunmakers. He will go to nearly all the European capitals, and much of his time will be spent in France, where English correspondents tell us every day preparations are being made for war with Britain.

Must Pay Debts in Siam. Debtors in Siam, when three months in arrears, can be seized by the creditors and compelled to work out their indebtedness. Should a debtor run away his father, his wife or his chileiren may be held in slavery until the debt is canceled.

Advance Portugal.

The new commercial cable between the United States and Portugal will. says the New York Press, do the latter country a heap more good than the realization of its lost dream of restoring an empire where the Brazilian re-

A Passion for Whist.

Queen Victoria has a passion for whist unabated by years, and she still remains the best player in the royal family of England.

A FINE CLUBHOUSE.

Magnificent Place to Be Provided for the Boys of the Tenement District on East Side of New York.

A palatial clubhouse to cost \$300,000 is to be built as the outcome of a movement begun 27 years ago to provide the boys of the crowded tenement district on the East side, New York, a place for healthful exercise, social enjoyment, reading, instruction and recreation. Any boy, by the payment of one cent a week, may join the junior class and enjoy the privileges of the Boys' club, which began with a membership of 50 and now includes about

600 youths on its rolls. The structure will be built at Tenth street and Avenue A, fronting upon Tompkins Square park. The building will be five stories in height. The roof will also be utilized, and in one corner of it there will be constructed a court for handball, where chairs and setteer will occupy the remaining space. This will afford a place for the members of the club to take refuge from the heat on sultry summer nights. The facade of the building will be of ornamental brick trimmed with stone, and the structure will cost about \$75,000. The remaining \$225,000 will be spent in fit. ting the interior.

Athletic training is one of the principal features of the club. The two upper stories will be given over exclusively to the gymnasium and the plunge baths. Below the gymnasium there will be a large hall or reception room. At the social side of the club develops there will be "ladies' days," and then this room may be utilized for dancing. In the immediate future, however, the club meetings will be held there, together with give club concerts and an

occasional vaudeville performance. On the second floor arrangements have been made for a reading-room, cardrooms and a recreation hall. Offices and a billiard room will be on the ground floor, and in the basement there will be two bowling alleys.

Among those who have been active in bringing the enterprise to its present state are Edward H. Harriman, F. Norton Goddard, Henry O. Taylor, Thomas Wyman Porter and Francis H. Tabor.

NOT ENOUGH QUICKSILVER.

Fear That the World's Supply of the Metal May Prove Unequal to the Growing Demand.

Some fear is felt in the trade that the world's production of quicksilver is likely to prove unequal to the growing demand. The total supply in 1899 was about 95,000 flasks from Spain, Italy, Austria and California, the principal sources of supply. This was less than for quite a number of years, with an exception or two. The production of the Cinibar mines of California, the only large producers upon the American continent, has declined from 79, 900 flasks in 1888 to only 28,100 in 1899. The principal mines of Spain and Austria, which have been producing for nearly 2,000 years, are the only other producers of importance, except Russia produced 8,700 flasks last year, none of which came out of that country. Spain produced 39,340 flasks in 1899 and Austria only 15,000. Hope for future increased supplies of quicksilver comes from New South Wales, where ciniba ore is said to be plentiful, and English capital is now turning in that direction with a view of testing the value of the ores there.

HYDROPHOBIA INCREASING.

The Annual Report in Paris Shows a Steady Gain in Madness of Dogs.

The annual report on the subject of hydrophobia, which has just been presented to the council of public hygiene by Prof. Poust, shows by statistics that the number of mad dogs in Paris and the department of the Seine is steadily increasing.

The Pasteur institute treated 294 persons who had been bitten by rabid animals between the first of the year and June 8.

The report cites the results of cases treated by inoculation and by other means. Among those mentioned is that of a young apprentice who in repulsing a mad dog got some saliva on his hand. This he raised to his eye, into which some dust had blown, and the virus was thus communicated to the blood, resulting in the death of the young man a fortnight later.

INDIANA MAN OSSIFYING.

Mis Flesh Becomes Hard and Devoid of All Feeling and Death Is Not Far Off.

E. W. Green, of Logansport, Ind., whose body began ossifying about six months ago, is in a precarious condition, and death may come at any hour. His entire body, except the head, is as hard as a pine board and utterly devoid of feeling. No indentation can be made in the flesh with a finger-nail pressure, and a prick with a pin cannot be felt. A pin stuck into the flesh and withdrawn leaves a hole. His joints are dry and hard, and when he moves a squeaking noise can be heard.

He suffers little pain. The exact thickness of the stony crust which covers his body is not known, but when it reaches the heart and lungs death will ensue. Fifty physicians, specialists from Cincinnati and Chicago, visited him the past week and are puzzled over the case.

Ruskin's Manuscripts.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, who is the literary executor of the late John Ruskin, says that Ruskin left his manuscripts and notes in perfect order. He was looking forward to his death, and had destroyed such manuscript as he did not wish to have printed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The imports of rubber to this country have in the last 30 years increased 431 per cent. It is estimated that free rural mail

delivery is increasing the value of land in Colorado, where it is in operation, \$5 an acre. The difference between the tallest

and shortest races in the world is one foot four and one-eighth inches, and the average height is five feet five and one-half inches.

The largest pyramid in Egypt is 543 feet high, 693 feet on the sides, and its base covers 11 acres. There are 208 layers of stones, many of them being 30 feet long.

The English starling has been taken to America and is rapidly domesticating itself. Although introduced only a year or two ago, it has increased considerably in numbers.

Clear water in the Chicago river is lessening the city revenue from water, factory owners drawing their supply from the river. It is estimated the city will lose \$250,000 from the stock yards district alone for water service.

In Easthampton, Mass., a child four or five years of age applied to the town clerk for a marriage license. It was discovered the child had a sweetheart about his own age. The clerk made a pretense of writing a license, but advised the young man to consult his father before taking so important

The battering ram of the Romans was like the bill of a huge woodpecker, the walls of the enemy being the tree trunk. The battering ram was so called because at the end of a beam from 60 to 100 feet long was fastened a bronze ram's head. The beam was hung on ropes in a shed and worked by from 50 to 100 men. We can almost hear the crash of the ram's head and the wild cries of the batterers. Odd to say, an old-fashioned cannon ball, touched off by one man, would hit with as much force as a Roman battering ram.

CITY OF MEXICO'S PROGRESS.

Recent Advancement of Business and Social Life in the Ancient City____ of the Auteen.

The modern era has brought us much good; we have quicker and more comfortable transportation; we have a wider spread prosperity and one that penetrates to a lower strata of society than was formerly the case: we have. through the new telegraphic facilities, a direct touch with all the rest of the world; provincialism is disappearing; money is made more easily and the banks, always the index of the business life of a people, are showing the marvelous commercial and industrial movement of Mexico, says the Mexican Herald. There are nowadays so many people with large deposits that bank man. agers cannot hope to know them personally, as in former times. The City of Mexico is a modern capital, full of stir and movement, and the new resident sections reveal the growing wealth of the community.

Yet something has been lost; old foreign residents know it; the fine, old typical Mexican people know it. There the pomp and pride of life and infinitely more of a petty social striving which brings heart burnings and envies that eat into people's soul's as acid eats into iron. The old friendliness which made the society of Mexico seem like a great family has almost departed. Commercialism. absorbing men's minds, and an intensity of business application unknown 15 or 20 years ago have set their imprint on our social life. Money has become here, as elsewhere, the ruling passion. In the Mexican society of the past rich and poor and people only moderately well off mingled together in the freedom of a society which placed its emphasis on blood and breeding. Traces of this charming social ideal still survive in the older and numerous Mexican families, and in provincial cities it is still evident. But a change has come, as when in northern climes the wasting hand of winter touches the warm glories of autumnal splendor. The old patriarchal society, like that of the Roman families even of

our day, is a vanishing thing.

Little Wretch. Most of the stores in the remote business sections of the city are constantly annoyed by children of the neighborhood coming to the door and asking for cards, empty boxes and similar articles. The clerks are, of course, down on the youngsters, and the warfare never ends. The other day a small boy poked his head in the door of a West side store and called out: .

"Say, mister, got any empty boxes?" "No," said the clêrk, not very po-

litely. "Got any cards?" "No."

velope.

No. Why?"

"Got any almanaes?" "No." "Got any empty bottles?"

"Got any sense?"

"No!-yes-no-yes-you miserable little wretch!" and the clerk flew at his tormentor, but the latter had fled. —Boston Traveler.

Unconscious Expression. "Do you understand the stamp flirtation?" asked the stamp clerk of the patron who was addressing an en-

"Because you stuck the stamp on that letter upside down, and that means: 'I hate you." "Humph. I don't believe I'll change it. This letter is to one of my creditors."-Baltimore American.

Melta and Molds Quarts. A Frenchman named Dufour claims to have found a way of melting and molding quartz like glass.

CONNECTICUT INDIAN RELICS.

Thousands of Arrowheads Found Under a Shelving Rock at North diuilford, Conn.

Among the collections of Indian relics owned in this state probably the finest, with one exception, is owned by Herbert Southmayd, who lives on the Haddam Quarter road in the town of Durham, reports the Hartford Courant. A large part of them was found by Mr. Southmayd himself, as he is a confirmed relic hunter and knows many of the caves and camping grounds used by the tribes of this state. White flint, black flint, rose quartz, red and yellow jasper, limestone and glass stone were the stones used in the manufacture of 3,000 arrowheads, varying from the size of a thumb nail to those nearly as large as a hand. His axes include the fineedged, highly polished tool to the rough, unfinished specimens. He has 30 of these, one of which weighs seven pounds, while the smallest turns the scales at 16 ounces. Of his 11 pestles the longest is 141/2 inches in length. Gouges used by the

Indians in working out the inside of logs, which they had first charred, in making their canoes, number 20. There are ten fine specimens of adze and 12 chisels. Of his three pipes the one he values most highly is short-stemmed, perfect bowled, and was found a few miles from his home. It looks much like a common clay pipe of to-day, excepting the color, which is that of red clay. The breastplates are notched around the edges, a notch for each battle the warrior has engaged in. On one of them can be counted 65 notches, denoting either a chieftain or one much given to fighting.

There are three war club heads and a dozen hide scrapers used in cleaning the hides from which their clothing and tents were made. Among the most interesting specimens to the ordinary man, and which cause a peculiar sensation as their use is explained, are the three scalping knives. A string of wampum was taken from a skeleton found in Portland. A red clay kettle is absolutely perfect. A bone ornament found in a cove is considered very valuable, as but few of them are in existence. The drills used for making the holes for the leather thongs in their moceasins and skin canoes show great skill and patience, as they had nothing but stones with which they tapered these, from about the size of a pencil down to a sharp point. Of these he has 15.

Brass arrowheads and a quiver divide honors with two iron tomahawks. During a rainstorm a year or two ago Walter Lane sought shelter under a shelving rock at North Guilford, and while stirring up the ground to ascertain what depth had been made by the decay of leaves he was surprised to find an arrowhead. Renewed effort brought out 35 of them. Returning the next day with spade and sieve, he dug out 4.200 specimens, and from evidences found it was doubtless a spot where they were made and laid away against the time of need. Over 2,000 have been taken from that spot.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

An Improvement in the Inka That Are Now Used for That

Of the many invisible and sympathetic inks that have been used for secret correspondence perhaps the best known are those composed of the salts of cobalt. Marks made with these fluids remained invisible until they were subjected to heat, and then were revealed in line of pale green. The phenomenon was transient and entirely dependent on the temperature. As soon as the sheet of paper grew cool the writing would disappear. Now, to those who had occasion to employ such means of communication, it was desirable to know whether anyone tampered with their letters or not. So long as the fact of the correspondence was kept secret, of course, there would be no danger. But if that once become known the contents of a private letter might be ascertained by anyone through whose hands the letter passed. Cobalt writing can be made to appear and disappear a dozen times without giving the least evidence of having been read. But a patent was recently granted in Germany which meets this difficulty, and in some other respects, also, is an improvement on the old system, says the New York Tribune. In the first place, the paper is soaked

in the cobalt solution and is prepared in advance. The inventor aims to put his stationery on the market. The writing is done with a solution of common salt, and behaves as the cobalt ink did formerly. It can be seen only when warmed, and disappears immediately on cooling. Moreover, it reappears as often as heat is applied. Its color is a bluish green. But the German also provides what he calls a "control ink." This may be prepared by adding two grains of resorein to eight drops of water and six drops of sulphuric acid. When a person has written his letter with salt water he makes a few supplementary marks, in a spot previously agreed upon, with the control ink. So long as the letter remains cool these test marks are invisible, but when heat is applied they come out and they come to stay. They are of a brown hue, different from that of the salt writing, and they will not disappear when the green writing does. If the authorized recipient of a letter finds these marks on a letter before he himself warms it he has reason to suspect that his secret is known. But if they are missing the opposite conclusion is justified.

filence Accounted For. Percy-I whispered my undying love into her pearly ear. She remained silent, pensive, thoughtful, almost sad. Algy-Yes; they say the dear girl is stone deaf in one ear. You must have

got hold of that car .-- Judge.

TUNGSTEN IS VERY RARE.

A Valuable Connecticut Metal Which Gunmakers Must Have for Plates , and Projectiles.

There is no longer any mystery about the work going on half a mile north of Long Hill, Conn. It is generally known that the new plant is grinding up tungsten ore taken out of the round hill and that it is claimed to beworth from \$450 to \$650 a ion. Several thousand tons of ore lie piled beside the mill and the owners claim that all they can produce is wanted by Krupp in Germany, by the English steel makers in Sheffield and by steel furnaces all the world over. The annual consumption of this rare material is now valued at several millions of dollars. It was that famous geologist, the late Prof. J. D. Dana, of Yale, who recommended the development of this deposit. It was his opinion that the round hill was once the crater of a volcano, as from it he took for his cabinet not only the three minerals carrying the tungsten - wolfram, sheelite and huebnerite-but pieces of pure silicate from a wide vein of quartz; crystals containing topaz and specimens of chlorephane and margaradite mica, and also garnet, bismuth and several other rare minerals. But the largest deposit he found was tungsten, a vein of which encircles the top of the hill, which is 35 acres in extent, and dips down into it to unknown depths. This interesting deposit is nine miles north of Bridge-

It was only a few years ago that tungsten found its many present uses and its great commercial value. The story is interesting, as told by the general manager of the mine at Long-Hill, W. R. Hinsdale, who has been identified many years with improved methods of steel-making.

A few years ago Krupp was seeking for something to improve steel, making exhaustive tests. Experiments had already claimed great things for tungsten in its quality of hardening steel. The secrets of Krupp's works are known to be the best guarded of any manufacturer in the world and for considerable time other manufacturers were kept wondering as to what caused the great superiority of Krupp's steel. Knowledge then only leaked out through finding that Krupp was having the dumps at Cornwall picked over for tungsten and it was actually being dug up for him out of the cart roads. Then the Sheffield steel makers began experimenting with the new alloy and soon produced steel equal in hardness to Krupp's.

The struggle for supremacy between armor plate and projectiles is familiar to all. Until recently the Harveyized nickel steel armor plates were invulnerable. But on the floor of the senate a few weeks ago a member announced that the United States now need fear no navy in the world. because experiments just made with a new projectile by our ordnance officers had resulted in penetrating clear through a 14-inch armor plate. It was a tungsten steel projectile. Following such results, the Krupp works are now taking the next step--making tungsten armor plate. All of Krupp's processes except this are now used in this country.

SEE SIGHTS FROM A COACH.

Many People in England Do Their Touring In the Most Leisurely Fashion.

Every year about 4,000 people, mostly Americans and Australians, traverse the whole of Great Britain in initation old-fashioned coaches. This year quite 10,000 Americans alone have booked up in advance complete tours in this way and yet very few indeed of our own countrymen even know that one coach is now so linked with another throughout the whole of the English provinces that the railway can be almost totally ignored, says the London Mail.

The revival of coaches some years ago ended in a dead loss to those who undertook it, for the very good reason that things were done on the most lavish and uncommercial scale Nowadays nearly every coach running from a London hotel is a source of handsome profit, for nearly all the coaches are run as commercial speculations as well as for pleasure. When a good route is chosen they cannot be a failure, for the reason that before they start a certain number of persons living along the road guarantee to make or pay for so

many journeys in each season. But this is about all that is known on the subject by most Englishmen, though thousands of Americans write, months in advance, asking that a complete coach route may be devised for

them throughout England. A coaching agent declares that at the end of each of four seasons past from 3,000 to 4,000 persons have returned to America and to our colonies who have seen the whole of England a good part of Scotland and Ireland from well-appointed coaches that took them from inn to inn, and he further avers that he is understating rather than exaggerating when he says that quite 10,000 persons have already had these rail-ignoring journeys arranged for them this year.

A Royal Envendropper. When the Chinese emperor receives either his own high officials or an occasional European visitor the dowager empress is present behind a screen, and, if only Chinese are present, she breaks in on the conversation with advice, or, rather, orders. The only man to whom she ever lietens with deference is Li Hung Chang. -N. Y. Sum

EGYPT'S SUGAR TRADE.

According to Report It Shows a Conalderable Growth in the Year 1899.

According to a report of the Austro-Hungarian chamber of commerce at Alexandria, there was considerable growth in the sugar trade of Egypt in the year 1899. Both importations and exportations increased, as did also domestic consumption. The amount exported was 65,000 tons, of which 55,-300 tous went to America, 4,600 tons to India and Red sea countries, 3,300 tons to England, 650 tons each to Italy and Turkey and 450 tons to France.

Egypt is exerting itself to the utmost to increase its production of sugar, which already has grown from 7.72 per cent, in the year 1897-98 to 8.18 per cent. in 1899-1960. Of the different sorts of sugar the most salable in Egypt is 'coneasse." The sort known as "pile" is fast losing popularity. A recently introduced novelty in the Egyptian market is Austro-Hungarian crystal sugar, of which several thousand sacks have already been imported in the currept year.

Increased sales cannot, however, ba counted upon, as Russian sand sugar (Muscovado) also is being introduces and sold at two france per 100 kilograms (38.6 cents per 220.46 pounds) cheaper. Domestic consumption has increased much more than importation, and this demand is coming more and more under the control of the Societe des Sucreries et Raffineries d'Egypte This company increased its sales of refined sugar in the Egyptian market from 9,550 tons in 1894-95 to 15.960 tons in 1897-98. In the same period its exportations increased from 455 tons to 5,200 tons.

In addition to reflued sugar the Egyptian market takes about 10,000 tons of granulated sugar, half of which is supplied by the company above mentioned, whose factories are capable of producing 45.000 tons annually. By using electrolysis the company has conalderably improved the quality of its refined augar, thus increasing its popularity. Prices are regulated by those obtaining in the Trieste market though the Egyptian company sells for half a franc less in order to obstruct importation. In Cairo foreign sugars can no longer compete, as factories are located in the vicinity, while imported sugar is burdened with railroad freights amounting to 1.50 france (29

SHE IS HERSELF THE PRIZE Preity Candidate for Office Will Marry Man Who Gets Her

Most Votes.

Lizzie Shafer, a pretty school miss of Comanche county, Kan., wants to be elected clerk of that county very badly-so badly, in fact, that she is willing to sacrince herself to win the office. She has so declared, and now a number of young men are falling over each other in their efforts to win votes for her. For several years Miss Shafer has been secretary and president of the county school board, and now she aspires to a higher place. She has had many admirers and morechances to marry than any other young woman in the county. But she has spurned them all, until quite lately. But now she wants to marry-

reporter she said: "There are three young men who want to marry me, and a do not know which one I like best. So I made them this proposition. I promised to marry the one who did the best work for me in the coming campaign. want the office, and I need help. I will marry the one who gets me the most votes. That is no joke. I have given my word and I expect to stand by it. I expect to be elected, and have to marry one of them."

that is she is willing to marry. To a

There are a great many young men at work for her, hence it is difficult to learn whom she has entered into this unique contest.

MEETS WITH QUEER MISHAP Bartender at Aberdeen, S. D., Has Els Hand Prosen by Carbonie Acid Gas.

To have his hand so badly frozen that amputation was for a time seriously considered when thermometers registered 100 degrees in the shade has no been the experience of many men, yet Harry Knowles, a bartender in an Aberdeen (S. D.) saloon, had this peculiar experience the other day. For charging beer in kegs and forcing it to flow through the pipes in the bar faucet carbonic acid gas stored in cylinders is used. The gas when it comes in contact with the atmosphere creates a very low temperature. The safety plug blew out of a cylinder in the saloon when the proprietor was out, and, not understanding the nature of the gas, Knowles picked up a damp towel and attempted to hold it over the aperture to stop the flow. It took but a few moments to freeze the towel stiff, and the young man did not discover that the excessive cold had also badly frozen his hand until the proprietor stepped into the room and told him to let the gas go, a nothing could stop it. Knowles the discovered what had happened to hi

Coats on the Hailstone. The hailstone is onion-coated, and the layers vary in texture from snow to hard ice, indicating that they were not all deposited under the same con ditions, and proving conclusively that the hailstone was not made in on operation; that is, the stone must hav been maintained in the atmospher for some time before it grew to it full size.

-China's Strong Hold. -Nearly all the shops in Manile ar kept by Chinese merchanta.

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