

LIFE IN THE POLAR SEAS.

Plenty of Bears, Birds and Narwhale—Millions of Fiddlers and Fleas. It is evident, according to Nansen, that the waters of the polar seas are far from being deserted by living creatures, says the Journal des Debats. Whenever the sea is open, or partially so, seals, narwhals and birds abound, and on the heaps of ice near the edge of the water the bears are numerous. Under the ice marine animals are not wanting.

The explorers found an abundance of little crustaceans, whose discovery was the result of an accident.

One day the cook sunk a piece of meat in a hole which he had cut in the ice with a view of thawing it out. This is a method often resorted to for the purpose of sparing the fuel. Forty-eight hours afterward, while taking out the meat, the cook was astonished to find an immense number of little animals that dropped upon the surface of the ice and commenced to jump about like fleas. Nansen, who is a professor of zoology, had no trouble in recognizing these little crustaceans, which may be seen jumping in the sand, and which are called sand fleas. He was delighted, at the discovery, because the creatures are good to eat, although they contain but little nourishment.

A few months later on, when in 78 or 80 degrees north latitude, in October, that is to say, at the beginning of the long winter night, he fished up in a little net with closed meshes a quantity of little crustaceans. This proves that life is by no means suspended under the ice; on the contrary, it is very active. In the mud of the bottom, where the water is shallow, there are numerous starfish, mussels, worms, sponges, and several species of crustaceans.

A FREE AND EASY JAIL.

One Prisoner Gave the Jailer's Wife Bicycle Lessons.

The Nantucket jail stories which have been current courtroom topics for the last century have been entirely eclipsed by recent stories concerning the convicts of the Barnstable jail, says the Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror. Mr. E. C. Knapp, who is supposed to be serving five years' sentence for stealing national bank funds, was recently seen in the streets in prison garb, giving the wife of the jailer, Mrs. G. H. Cash, bicycle lessons. Mrs. Cash is 38 years old and has a daughter aged 18 years and the convict is said to occupy a place of congenial companionship in the jailer's family. Another convict, named Lewis Rogers, was recently allowed to take a cow to Yarmouth and back while the sun was bright and invigorating for a pleasant walk.

There is another prisoner, a Portuguese named Joe, who is there on complaint of a Portuguese girl named Rosa, and her story is that Joe promised to marry her while he was serving out a previous sentence in the jail, and that she often met Joe outside the jail. It is a pitiful story, because when Joe got out of jail he married another girl, after borrowing \$30 from Rosa. And all this in Barnstable town, where the jail is. The stories of Nantucket's easy-going jail pale into insignificance in comparison with our continental neighbor.

GREECE'S MOTHERLY QUEEN.

Oiga's Simplicity of Taste Wins for Her the Love of the People.

The queen of Greece is looked upon as a mother. Simplicity in tastes and a kind disposition have won for her the name. She has never got over her own great sorrow—the death of her eldest daughter, Grand Duchess Paul, whose departure from Athens to be married was more like a funeral than the preface to a bridal. All Athens turned out to witness her joy. But the faces of the bride and her mother were blotted with tears. This being thought a bad omen, the air was filled with lamentation. The princess was entreated by the women to turn back and wait for some more propitious time to begin her journey. But the princess was married, and was killed in less than two years by a fall from a carriage that was going at a furious pace. A nurse of the princess dreamed the night before the departure for Russia that they were at the museum and came to a sculpture representing a family group around a dying girl. The dreamer thought the personages very suddenly changed into the king, the queen herself and the betrothed princess. The next morning she told her dream to the queen, who laughed, but believed her, as her blighted face showed.

Jenny Lind's Last Public Appearance.

"The last time Jenny Lind sang in public was on July 25, 1883, in the Spa, Malvern Hills, England, writes Mrs. Raymond Maude, daughter of 'Ladies' Home Journal.' The concert was in aid of the Railway Servants' Benevolent fund, and indeed was a red-letter day to the country folk who came from all the country round with the modest 18-pence which secured them standing room. On one of my walks, during the last and week I helped to nurse her, I found an old woman in a remote cottage who eagerly asked for the 'good lady who was so ill up there.' Upon finding who I was she assured me that it would have been worth even more waiting and a further walk to have had such a treat in her old age as that singing."

Didn't Know He Was Elected.

That a man could be elected to represent a constituency in parliament without any knowledge of the fact seems impossible, yet such has been the case of Alfred Pease, now M. P. for Cleveland. Mr. Pease was traveling abroad when a vacancy occurred and he was nominated and afterwards elected by a good majority. Sir Joseph Pease received a telegram from his son from Arden in these terms: "News of candidature and election received. I will try and merit the honor my friends and neighbors have conferred." Such an occurrence could hardly take place in this country.

THE WHIPPING POST.

Methods of Punishment in Old Colonial Days.

Prior to our revolution a whipping post stood in Philadelphia at the southeast corner of Third and Market streets. They were also to be found in most American cities at that time. The pillory, which usually accompanied the whipping of criminals, was regarded as a species of public entertainment. The rabble evinced such pleasure in pelting the culprits with eggs, vegetables, and clods that Watson, in his historical annals of Philadelphia, declared that, inasmuch as these punishments were inflicted only on market days, the price of eggs was then systematically higher than common.

Two centuries ago these punishments were frequently accompanied by the barbarity of slitting the nostrils or clipping the ears of the worst offenders. Afterward the sheriff usually held up the excise fragments of the ears to the gaze and vociferous applause of the multitude. We have no record indicating that nose or ear splitting ever prevailed in America, but instead thereof the pitiless beating of the offenders with mud or eggs was a universal custom bequeathed to us by old England, and practiced until the date of the revolutionary war.

The penalty of whipping was also a salient feature in the blue laws of New England, as many miserable Quakers abundantly discovered whose zeal had improvidently led them into these colonies. So strong was that prejudice against Quakerism that it was punished by the cat-o'-nine-tails, while the victims were dragged off the rear of a cart from township to township. It was also deemed the only argument that could be used with slaves, or white offenders of the lowest class, which could be hoped to impress them with a proper sense of their transgressions. To simply imprison an insolent slave for a larceny was rather a reward than a penalty for his crime, and left no conscientious reproaches upon his torpid nature.—Cosmopolitan.

PAPER IN THE OXFORD BIBLES.

Manufacturers Have Kept the Process Strictly Secret.

The papermaking for Oxford Bibles is a specially important and interesting part of the work. At Wolvercote, a mile or two out of Oxford, the university has a large mill for the supply of its own requirements. A good deal of the paper they turn out here is made out of old ships' sails, the materials of which, after battling with storms in all quarters of the world, come here for the purpose of being made into paper, printed in almost every language under heaven, and bound up into volumes to be again scattered far and wide into all the uttermost parts of the earth.

This Wolvercote paper mill has much to do with the great reputation that Oxford has acquired in the production of Bibles and other devotional books. Twenty years ago and more the management here hit on a valuable invention in papermaking, and even since their "India paper" has been the envy and the puzzle of manufacturers all over the kingdom. There are said to be only three persons living who know the secret of its make, and, though the process has never been legally protected, and all the world is free to imitate the extremely thin, but thoroughly opaque and wonderfully strong and durable, paper of the best Oxford Bibles if only known how, the world has hitherto quite failed to do so.

It is as thin as tissue, but perfectly opaque, and so strong that a strip of it three inches wide has proved to be capable of sustaining a quarter of a hundredweight. Over 160 works and editions are now printed on this paper. This special advantage has very largely helped Oxford to retain the leading position which it originally gained by being nearly the first, if not quite the first, printer of books in the kingdom, and by the prestige of its name.—Chambers' Journal.

A Novel Paper Cutter.

When Lord Dufferin was viceroy of India he was presented with a novel paper-knife. One day the Maharajah Holkar of Indore—who visited England some years ago—paid him a visit at the residence, and asked for his ivory paper-knife as a remembrance. Lord Dufferin consented, the Indian potentate left, and the viceroy saw him some months later, when Holkar introduced a fine young elephant into the room. A pile of newspapers lay at Lord Dufferin's side; the animal went up to them, cut them neatly with his tusks, which had been purposely sharpened, and laid them in a neat heap on the floor, ready for perusal.

A Well Behaved Peepo.

The Norwegians of all classes are the best-behaved people in Europe. It is often argued that an aristocracy is necessary to give by example a high tone to society; but Norway is almost the only country in Europe without an aristocracy or any pretension to one.—Tit-Bits.

You can always see the best moves in a game of checkers when somebody else is playing.—Washington Democrat.

MOUNTAINEERS' BLONDNESS.

A Strange Fact Educated by Scientific Scholars.

One example, tending to prove that in mountainous areas of isolation some cause is at work which tends to disturb racial equilibrium in the color of the hair and eyes, is drawn from Dr. Levi's monumental treatise on the anthropology of Italy. In entire independence of my own inferences, writes Prof. William Z. Ripley, in the Popular Science Monthly, he arrived at an identical conclusion that blondness somehow favored by a mountainous environment. From a study of 300,000 recruits he found that 14 out of the 16 compartments into which Italy is divided conformed to this law. There was generally from four to five per cent. more blondness above the 400-meter line of elevation than below it. The true significance of these figures is greater than at first appears, for we have again to consider the contrasts in the light of racial probability. In northern Italy the mountains ought to be lighter than the plains, because the Alps are here as elsewhere a stronghold of a racial type relatively blond as compared with the Mediterranean brunettes. Environment and race here join hands to produce greater blondness in the mountains. It is in the south of Italy that the two work in opposition, and here we turn for test of our law. In the south the mountains could contain the Moditerranean blonde type in relatively undisturbed purity, for the northern blonds are more frequent in the attractive districts open to immigration. Even here in many cases this racial probability is reversed or equalized by some cause which works in opposition to race, so that we find contrast at every turn.

The law which we have sought to prove is not radically new. Many years ago Waitz asserted that mountaineers tended to be lighter in color of skin than the people of the plains, educating some interesting evidence to that effect from the study of primitive peoples.

DIARY OF A BUSY KITTEN.

This Young Author Shows Originality in the Realistic Vein.

A little girl is responsible for the following story:

7 a. m.—Got up and took a little exercise before breakfast. Mistress' work-basket was on the mantelpiece. Didn't think it was in proper order, so tried to set it to rights, but didn't succeed somehow. The whole thing tumbled to the floor and the thread got all tangled around the chair legs. Gave it up as a bad job.

9 a. m.—Got hungry. Tired waiting for the folks to come down, so helped myself to cream, which was not so thick as usual.

10 a. m.—Found my claws needed sharpening. Tried to do it on lace curtains, but the flimsy stuff came to pieces the moment I touched it.

11 a. m.—Time for my nap. Found a comfortable place on top of a large clock. Moved the big vase that stood on top of it out of my way. It fell to the floor and made a terrible racket. Had a fine nap.

12 p. m.—Slept till way past dinner time. They would not give me a bite, so had to find a mouse.

3 p. m.—Succeeded; a fine, fat fellow made me feel good.

4 p. m.—Saw my mother asleep in the sun. Climbed up in tree and jumped down on her just for fun. She didn't take it that way. Had to run and stay hidden for a long time.

6 p. m.—Saw a bird in the cherry tree that looked as if he had been made on purpose for my supper. Got him.

8 p. m.—Happy at last on this delightful roof. Shall sit here and sing all night long. Mi-a-ow!—San Francisco Call.

A Ring of Diamond.

A ring recently exhibited at Antwerp was the admiration of diamond cutters and merchants, because it was the first successful attempt to cut a ring out of a single stone. There are a great many difficulties in this method of cutting diamonds, as the stones have a certain cleavage and particular veins, all of which have to be carefully studied in order to prevent splitting just as success seems within reach. After several unsuccessful attempts and three years' labor, the feat has been accomplished by the patience and skill of M. Antoine, one of the best-known lapidaries of Antwerp. The ring is about six-eighths of an inch in diameter. In the Marlborough cabinet there is a ring cut out of one entire and perfect sapphire.

—A bartender in Rochester blindingly served sulphuric acid to two of his customers, and in half an hour they were writhing in pain in a hospital. In extenuation of his mistake the bartender said: "It's lucky I didn't give them some of our whisky, for that might have killed them."

You can always see the best moves in a game of checkers when somebody else is playing.—Washington Democrat.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NILLE-ORLEANS

très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00; Edition du Dimanche, \$2 00.

VENTES A L'ENCAIN.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Une Occasion Rare

POUR

Un Placement Profitable.

PROPRIÉTÉ CONFISQUÉE

DE VALEUR.

Dans la Liquidation du The Southern Syrup, La Sureau et Cariol Manufactury.

No 46, 1897 Cour Civile de District, pour la liquidation d'Orléans, Division D.

PAR PAUL & GURLEY.—Albert Paul, Encaineur—Bureau No 722 Rue Cambronne—Le MARSH 1 juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en la partie de l'ancien Carré des Cardelets et St-Charles, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des Propriétés Foncières et Subsidiées de la Ville d'Orléans et de la Commune, en vente de et conformément à un ordre du Hon. F. A. Morris, Juge de la Cour Civile de District, Division C.

Le 1^{er</sup}