ins Gentleman's Magazine, in au e on the "Age of Genius," tends sprove the assertion that brain is incompatible with health. were cold that if we wished to octoge arians we must lay imbition we must be careful in Het and perate in our wishes. must wait pon our bodies and as s poss ie keep the mind out ght. In order to disprove that we he e only to turn from

in war and conquest, since also, is a species of genius, is the list readed with Xenophon, Wellington at 86, 84 ionriez al. 33. Thene it continues to Charle-'rom him the numbers not hastily, to Napoe, thoug owest of all, Alexander reat, at 32 Nearly 60 per cent. of arriors el sen at random reached Biblical s udard of three score

hen, beginning with the great es of state raft, there are Frankand Tallyra d, both at 84, Palmercrat 81 and Vashington at 67, with wist keepin well up in the fifties, slowly falling to 42. hat the en s is imposi , especially if we add dstone and ismardk, both well r their eigh ieth yehr.

cience and hilosophy begin with unboldtatsa adfurn shanimposing of men while braids were worked the fullest tent, and of whom no cent. completed their s than 68 >

entieth we fashort, and it one-half the greatest ninses the rld has yet seen have of 70 years. Let no tained the ie be determe from becoming a gehis by the har of early death!

DIMINISHING STATURE of the () of Causes Is the Mill-

. tarv 🤔 wice Fracted. This we ice between stature and enith is blowent to concrete expresfou in the asu s of Europe through a ejection of all secruits for service who itil below a (~ tain minimum standard theight, go cally about five feet. the result of this, says Popular Science Monthly, is to proclude the possibility of warrage for H the fully developed men during the ir three years in the parracks, while the undersized individexempted from service on this acfree left free to propagate the is to put a listine premium upon interiority of atue in so far as the Luture gragers ms are concerned? This enforced Stponement of marfor the a rmal man implies not merciv that the children of normal tapitlies are been later in life—that wild not be of great moment in itself t means far nore than this. The maity of children are more often born the earlier half of married life, bethe age of 5. Hence a postpone-

children, but fewer children. lies the great significance of the for us Standing armies tend this respect to overload succeeding rations with inferior types of men.

of matricony means not only

INDIAN HAIN-MAKERS.

Crefty Red M n Who Adapt Their Efforts : the Weather. All the Lium tribes had rain-makaderly men re red a short distance and seemed to be mumbling to each ther comething like prayers or invocaions; after son e time a fire was made the bank of the stream, when the wo fain-make a gave an order and a ame up, he had a blue catfish in his and which o of the old men took and threw into he fire, the tribe look in on in perfect silence. Then there more must ding accompanied by conterms and gesticulations, the gathering dispersed. Itrained

night Per aps, on the whole, the 'ul than he civilized one occaand appearing on the frontier in limes of drough , the former having a shrewder and more experienced foreand of weather probabilities and puting in his mean tations at the right

GIVES OFF LIGHT. GIVES OFF LIGHT.

Recent Sit fi Uranium. ure before the Royal society bord be in vindicated the correceives of ' a's early theories in relation to con act electricity. He showed that when a zinc plate and a opper plate as brought into contact one anoth and then separated was charged with positive electricinud the other with negative. He to excitation by air or the moisture the atmosphere, as is stated in the books of the day. Lord Kelvin ng electrification produced by means dissimila instals, and showed some me it a plate of this metal was conected with an electrometer and mehed by a place of aluminum post- geon. de electrification was produced, gradilly changing just zero to negative. a also demonstrated that the en of by ura lium in a dark room

property of the suba slow radiation of donal absorted ight, as has been at he buld offer no solution the mysteriou action of this metal. Plent of Food.

meing the pre ent century the food the principal nations has in-

HIS RICHES TOOK WINGS. Farmer's Treasured Geese Take a

Notion to Fig. A Pawtuxet valley farmer, whose farm is near the village of Crompton, had a literal exemplification a few days ago of the old adage which says that "Riches take unto themselves wings and fly away," says the Providence Journal. Something over a year ago he and his son fired at a flock of wild geese that flew over his farm and managed to bring down nearly twoscore of them. About 13 of the birds were only wounded, and, surviving the shooting, were so carefully kept that in a year their captors had succeeded by judicious breeding in increasing the stock to over 70 geese and goslings. They were kept in a pen that was covered with wire netting, and seemed to have become thoroughly domesticated and satisfied with their surroundings.

One day lately the farmer, wishing to let them feast awhile on the tender blades of grass that were sprouting in an adjoining field, opened the coop and let the strange flock into the pasture green and new. And this is where he made a mistake. The half-wild ganders, geese and goslings reveled for awhile amid the verdant grass and new-found freedom, but never made an effort to rise above mundane things, and the experiment was voted a success by the owners of the flock. They congratulated themselves too soon, however, for later in the day there came winding over the Coventry hills, high in air, a snaky black line from which there floated down into that Crompton farmer's pasture the "honk, honk" of the wild goose, a sound familiar to sportsmen, which it seems the half-wild geese

in the verdant meadow also understood. Without waiting to bid their owner good-by, with one accord the ganders, geese and goslings arose on new-found wings to join their free fellows near the clouds, and before the farmer knew what had happened they were out of gunshot, following the black trail toward the southeastern horizon.

JOBS OF CHEMISTS.

The Queer Class of Patrons That They Have to Serve.

Chemists sometimes have queer experiences. The following facts, says the Chicago Journal, were told by a professor in one of the western universities: "For about ten years I have made a specialty of examining and reporting upon cases of real or suspected poisoning. As a number of my cases have been connected with murder trials, I have had considerable notice in the daily papers. This reputation for making analyses for poisons has brought me a queer class of patrons,

"Every year I have one or more old men come to me with samples of food to be examined for polson. These men, without exception, have married young wives, and when the husband is taken sick and does not recover as quickly as he thinks he should, he begins to suspect that his young wife wants to get rid of him, and is poisoning him gradually through the medium of his food. Of course he does not want his wife to know of his suspicions, and he quietly gets a sample of the food he suspects, and at some unusual hour for work, generally either early in the morning or very late in the evening, he comes to me and tells me very secretly that he has to have an examination for poi son made.

"Now, the odd part is that, though . have made a number of such analyses, and some we yet left. This is one I have never found poison present in their metho of operation, explains any case. Then the husband is very the New York ribute. A large body much afraid that his wife will find out of Crow Ind. s had gathered, all that he suspects her, and he gets out decked out in heir best finery. Two of my laboratory in the quickest and quietest manner possible. So every year I expect to see some elderly man coming apprehensively up my office stairs with a well-concealed sample of food about him to be examined for polson. Every year he comes, every year that pluged into the river, I make my analysis and find no poison, which was then very deep. When he and every year the old gentleman gets information that he considers cheap at the price."

> SENSORY HALLUCINATIONS. The Seeing of Ghosts Due to Defective Eyesight. A recut number of the Australian

Medical Gazette contains a brief but instructive report of the cure of a case of hallucinatory disorder. The patient, a man aged 60 years, had suffered for two years from subjective visual sensations not a day passed that he did not see a large number of spectral human figures, and believing himself to be haunted by ghosts he had become very despondent and melancholy. On seeking medical advice it was found that he had senile cataract. When this was removed by operation the ghosts fled and the man recovered his usual health. In this connection we may cite the case of a tradesman in Berlin whose shop was haunted by apparitions resembling in appearance some of his deceased customers. He was an intelligent man, aware that he suffered from sensory hallucination, and made notes of his subjective impressions. In due time he submitted his eyes to examination and operation, with the result of a restoration of normal vision and the immediate and final disappearance of his intangible visitors. The obvious teaching of the foregoing and similar cases is that in these modern days the person to be resorted to for the exorcism of spirits and demons is the opthalmic sur-

Green Snow. Three places at least are known where green snow is found. One of these places is near Mount Hecla, Iceland; another 14 miles east of the mouth of the Obi, and the third near Quito. South America.

Boston Common. The somewhat curious statement is made by a Boston newspaper that no policemen are ever stationed on Boston

common except on Sundays and holi-

BUSINESS VICISSITUDES. How Nations Have Encroached Upon

One Another's Trade. The annals of commerce are not entirely without a spice of romance. There is a little retributive justice that savors of the novelist's art in the way the spoiler is sometimes spoiled in business relations. In an article entitled "Made in Japan," the Pall Mall Gazette shows how nations have encroached upon one another's business, and reaped for a time a rich harvest, only to see the same tactics employed by a rival people, and be forced to stand aside while the trade slipped from their hands into the keeping of another na-

In old times the Dutch, by importing English clay, made a good profit out of imitations of Chinese porcelain, and presently the Dutch product became established in the markets of the world Delft ware.

But the Dutchman was no more secure in his profitable trade than had been his predecessor, the Chinaman. The English potters took to copying the Dutch patterns, and sold their pottery much cheaper, and the north of England became headquarters for the Delft china.

Again, however, the spoiler has been spoiled. Of late the Japanese have made themselves masters of the art of reproducing the patterns best liked in England, and have begun to encroach on the domain long monopolized by the English potter. The Japanese product is finer and stronger, and above all cheaper than the best English were, and Japan is providing the markets with goods which were originally a Chinese monopoly.

GOT RID OF THE CATS.

Clever Plan of a New York Landlord to Rid His Premises of Serenaders. The inhabitants of a row of fine fla houses in the Harlem district of New York have for a long time past been greatly annoyed by nocturnal cat choruses, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. In desperation plans of poisoning and shooting were discussed, but the owner of the flats, who resided in one of them, and was a law-abiding man, determined to adopt a better plan, and have some sport at the same time. Placing two traps on either side of the alleyways adjoining his flats, he attached wires to the traps, making a wire connection with an electric bell in his cellar. When a frisky feline took the bait, he came quickly on the scene and put the quarry into a bag. Captives were turned over to the S. P. C. A. and taken away in batches of from three to ten every night. When about 70 of the unwelcome serenaders had been transferred in this way, the strain on the society proved too severe, and the landlord was told to do his own execution in future.

His first idea was to electrocute the animals, but he found that the apparatus necessary was somewhat too elaborate. Finally he took the simpler way of inserting in a barrel a tube connected with a gas jet. The cat was dropped in, the lid was shut down, the gas was turned on and the driver of the dead wagon was told by telephone to call. The neighborhood is now cleared of

cats, and the slumbers of the sleepers in the flats are no longer disturbed.

THE MOST POPULAR WOMAN.

ner, and Ingenuous Demeaner. No woman is more closely or fondly associated with the white house than Dolly Madison, writes Clifford Howard of "When Dolly Madison saved the Declaration of Independence," in Ladies' Home Journal. During the eight years that her husband occupied the position of secretary of state under Jefferson's administration she was almost as frequently called upon to do the honors at the receptions and levees at the president's house as in her own home, where she entertained in a delightful and sumptuous manner. She was, therefore, fully prepared for the duties that devolved upon her as mistress of the white house upon the election of Mr. Madison to the presidency. In the graceful and skillful performance of her delicate task she gained the admiration of everyone, and added to the popularity she had already won both for herself and her husband. Through the potent influence of her personal charms, to which were added s frank and cordial manner, a sweet, ingenuous demeanor, and the happy faculty of adapting herself to the views of those about her, she readily became a general favorite. Before her reign at the white house was concluded she was the most popular woman in the

Birds Strangely Concealed. Mr. A. H. Thayer, an artist, believes he has discovered that the light color of the under parts of birds and small mammals serves to conceal them from their enemies. At a recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' union he proved by experiments that an object nearly of the color of the ground, like a potato, is very conspicuous when placed a few inches above the soil and viewed from a little distance. But and gradually shaded into the color of the upper part, the object disappears by blending with the ground; the whiteness beneath counteracts the effact of the shadow of the body.

Sentence of Priests. At Prague, in Bohemia, nine priesta have been sentenced to from 15 days' to two months' imprisonment and to pay heavy fines for having acted illegally during the last elections. Several priests were arrested on the spot, while those who took to flight were pursued by socialists, who stormed buildings in which they took refuge.

Found the Bones. Egypt's pyramid builders were cannibals, according to Mr. Flinders Potrie's assertion. He has found bones, picked clean and separately wrapped up, in many tombs.

COURIERS BACK NUMBERS. No Longer Any Need to Go Through

Europe with Them. Up to times within the memory of living men, almost no one of means traveled through Europe without a courier. Before railroads were built and before good guide books were printed, he was almost indispensable. His tribe survives, writes Herbert Luce in Going Abroad, but in greatly diminished numbers. To the self-reliant traveler he is of no use whatever. Indeed, he is frequently a positive incumbrance, and worse. To my mind, one of the great pleasures of travel is in learning to travel by myself. There is satisfaction, pleasure and education in planning routes, deciphering time tables, making bargains, learning by observation the lay of the land.

The time may have been when a courier could save a traveler more than his cost. Most certainly that is not the case now. On the contrary, as he gets a percentage on every purchase his party makes (which, of course, comes out of the purchaser in increased price), and as it is often for his interest to advise the more costly route, the more costly hotel, or the more costly excursion, he eats up much more than his wages, while saving positively nothing. Bean declares that in a two weeks' trip in southern Spain, which he made side by side with a couple having a courier, he invariably reached the hotel first, got better rooms, saw all the sights to as good advantage; yet the courier was of his kind an expert. The fact is that travel has become so general, tourist companies, railroads and landlords have so well studied its needs, books are so plentiful, that you couldn't very well get off the track or have a mishap if you tried.

OUR FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS. Josh Billings' "Father Was the First Purchaser, Just Fifty Years Ago. "Fifty years ago—in July, 1847— Uncle Sam issued his first postage stamps," writes Fannie Mack Lothrop in Ladies' Home Journal. "In England, seven years before, Rowland Hill, 'father of the penny post,' introduced the 'sticking plasters,' as the stamps were contemptuously called. John M. Niles, our postmaster-general at that time, tried heroically, but in vain, to move congress to authorize stamps for this country. His successor, Cave Johnson, was more fortunate, and the bill desired was approved on March 3, 1847, the stumps not being issued however, till August, though the time appointed was July 1. Only two yalues of the new stamps were introduced in 1847-a five and ten-cent stamp, bear ing, respectively, the portrait of Franklin in a bronze tint and Washington in

"The first purchaser of stamps in the United States was Henry Shaw, the father of Henry Wheeler Shaw (better known as 'Josh Billings,' the humorist). Mr. Shaw was in the postmastergeneral's office on August 6, 1847, when Mr. Johnson entered with the printer from whom he had just received sheets of the new stamps. Mr. Johnson passed a sheet to Mr. Shaw for inspection. After giving the stamps a hasty glance Mr. Shaw, perhaps with an eye to future fame, took out his wallet, counted out 15 cents and purchased one of each variety. The 'five' he kept as a curlosity, the 'ten' he presented to Gov. Briggs as an appropriate gift."

A QUAINT BIT OF GERMANY

ble for Its Old Customs. The Spreewald is the subject of a paper in Century. The writer says: Strange, indeed, that so near Berlin so old-time and curious a community could have remained reasonably uncontaminated by the hordes of picnickers. The Spreewald is too near a great capital for foreigners to hear much of it. The museums and palaces of Berlin, the palaces of Potsdam, absorb all the spare energy of foreign visitors. And for convenient outflights it is a little too far for most burghers of Berlin. Some have country places in and near the Spreewald. Many visit it occasionally. It is a favorite place for people from Dresden and Leipsic who can give several days to exploring its watery labyrinths. Especially for the teaching guild is it a favorite resort. Every village has its inns, and at Burg, where vendish services are held in the old church and the costume remains the most antique, there are several famous taverns. One is the bleachery where Frederick the Great established a colony of dyers and weavers, who have disappeared, although the art is still practiced by private means for personal use in many farmhouses. But the fine green, orange, pink and lilac headdresses and the turquoise, gray and vellow skirts are now bought at Cottbus or in Berlin.

Color Line in British Army. With all England's condemnation of the social disadvantages to which the colored race is subjected in the United States, she is giving abundant evidence of being imbued with radical prejudices that are every bit as strong. Thus, the volunteer regiments of the great universities have declined to adwhen the under side is painted white | mit to their ranks students of Indian or of African origin, and a number of other volunteer and militia corps, including the Inns of Court batallion, composed of members of the legal profession, have followed suit.

A Powerful Beacon, The French lens which throws electric rays 100 miles to seaward and which was part of the French government's exhibit at the Columbian exposition is to be placed in the Barnegat (N. J.) lighthouse, where it will be the most powerful beacon on the American coast.

Let the Ax Grow In. The Gauls, to make handles for their stone axes, cleft the branch of a tree, placed the stone in it, and left it till the wound in the wood had been completely healed.

OBEYED TO THE LETTER. But the Waiter Knew What Was

What, Just the Same. He is an old, disgruntled looking bachelor, and he dines every evening in s chop house not far from Broadway. mys the New York Heralde

"Waiter," he said, the other evening. now take this order and see if you can get along without eternally suggesting things. No, I don't want anything from the bar. I'd say so if I did. Nice celery, ch? You wooden-headed idiot, didn't I tell you that I had sense enough to know what I wanted, without any suggestions from you?" Yes, sir," said the waiter, submis-

sively. "Now, then," resumed the old chap, "you may bring me Lyonnaise pota-

toes, coffee, small cup, and-sh-yes, a little old Stilton. Now, hurry up; don't stand gawking."

The waiter went away and returned with the order. "What! How's this?" exclaimed the man, pounding with his fists upon the table. "Where's that sirloin steak I or-

dered?" "You ordered none, sir," replied the functionary, with a low bow. "I would have suggested as much, but I feared to displease you."

"You're a nice waiter," yelled the old man, and he turned as red as old Burgundy. "All you need is an iron fence and board of lunacy commissioners to be an insane asylum. Why did you ask me if I want a sirloin steak if I didn't order it?" "Yes, sir," said the waiter.

Two minutes later he returned with the steak. He had called for it when he sent down the original order.

CONTINUOUS STREET RAILS.

The Contraction and Expansion of the Metal Were Easily Overcome. Continuous rails, made up of ordinary rails length welded together electrically, are in use on many miles of electric street railways in the United States, says Cassier's Magazine, and with excellent results, too, having shown themselves to constitute an ideal track. Whatever misgivings may have arisen at one time as to the serious pranks which expansion and contraction might play with such continuous tracks have been effectively allayed, as experience has shown that the difficulties likely to grow from these causes are not extraordinary. It is interesting, however, to note that of the troubles from temperature variations in the track, that due to a temperature lower than the one at which the rails were welded is the only one requiring serious consideration. It is found in the tendency of the rail to shrink in a longitudinal direction, and this must be counteracted by a pull on the ends of the rail sufficient to produce a corresponding amount of stretch. Temperatures above that at which the rails were welded cause compression, and this has never been found to make trouble where the track was at all se-

cured by the roadbed. Experience, therefore, would seem to point to the winter season as the time for welding continuous track, as then the rails are materially contracted, and, though exceptionally cold snaps may be productive of a slight state of tension in the rails, yet the maximum stress would be nothing like that in rails welded in the summer, and probably far below the strength of the welds.

MR. BIFFLEBY GOES YACHTING An Inexpensive Trip, the Only Actual Outlay Being for a Bottle of Tar.

"'A life on the ocean wave,
And a home on the rolling deep, Where the scattered waters rave And the winds their vigil keen,

"I don't know that I have the quotation exactly right," said Mr. Biffleby, according to the New York Sun, "but it will serve as an introduction to what I want to say.

"I am very fond of yachting, but I don't go as much as I would like to, on account of the expense. But I am not without the enjoyments of yachting; for when the desire for water comes over me, as it does every summer, I manage to go yachting at home "Every spring I buy about a pound

of tar, which I keep in a bottle tightly corked. When it comes along some drowsy summer day, and I feel that I would like to be lying on deck baking in the sun, with the yacht nodding along lazily in the summer breeze, then I take a trip at home.

"That night I eat fish for dinner, or clam chowder, and I go to bed early. Before going to bed I start the water running in the bathroom; the sound of it makes the waves, lapping against the bow of the boat. I clew up the awnings only partly; the starting of the awnings when the wind gets in their folds does for the swaying sails. I bring out the bottle of ter and uncork it, and set it on a chair up by the head of the bed. I douse the glim and tumble into bed, 'Rocked in the cradle of the deep."

Food Laws in France.

France knows how to protect the rights of her people. Anybody who doubts the genuineness of an article of food that he has purchased from a Parisian tradesman may take it to the municipal laboratory for anaylsis. It will cost him nothing to have it analyzed and the fact determined whether it is unadulterated or adulterated, and if the latter the law deals with the offender without further action on the part of the purchaser. The shopkeeper is liable to be heavily fined and imprisoned, and has to display conspicuously in his shop window or on his door for a year a large placard bearing the words: "Convicted of Adulteration."

Suicides in Europe. On an average about 100 persons commit suicide in the River Thames annually. Of these some 30 jump from the parapets of Westminster bridge. The average number of suicides in London is 87 per annum per 1,000,000 inhabitants. The ratio of Paris is 422. The lowest figure is in Naples. 34.

CAJOLED THE JURY. An Interesting Incident of a Memora

ble Lawsuit. The jury in the Martha Washington case, a famous trial of 40 years ago, wherein the captain of the steamboat Martha Washington and others were charged with burning the boat to secure insurance, was chosen with difficulty, says McClure's Magazine. During their five weeks' service the members of it were assailed on every side by the zealous feminine sympathizers of the accused. By every art possible to youth, beauty and wit and the reckless abandon of lives largely spent in the companionship of adverturers were they approached. "If you do not go into that jury room and vote 'not guilty' in an hour you will be a dead man," said the wife of the captain, confronting an aged juror on the staircase. Sprung from an old and respectable Massachusetits family, she was a singularly beautiful, brilliant, dashing woman. She had gone in early girlhood to the west and became enamored of the picturesque river captain, who did not see fit to marry her and went off to Mexico and opened his gambling house on the Rio Grande. One day as he sat dealing faro there his afflanced presented herself. Disquised in a man's attire and armed with a brace of pistols, she had made her way without detection to the Rio Grande. She was a skilled shot and could hit a dollar across a room. Leveling a pistol at the recreant lover's head,

A BLACK CAT'S VISIT.

she said in a short, sharp voice: "Marry

me, or take this in your head!" The

astounded captain replied: "Why,

Ollie, my dear, is that you?" The mar-

riage ceremony was performed that

A BLACK CAT'S VISIT.

Fate of a Woman Who Believed It Brought Good Luck.

The black cat superstition certainly has a strong hold. A strange black cat came to the residence of a Troy family during the present year, and it was occasionally fed by the kind-hearted woman of the house. The cat kept coming, says the Troy Press, and insisted upon domesticating itself, and the woman laughingly remarked to her friends that it was a sign of good luck. But she had no children, and did not want to be troubled with a cat. She told her husband that he must get rid of it. They disliked to kill the cat, and finally decided to take it into the country and drop it.

Late one afternoon they put the cat in a bag and drove about five miles, when they untied the bag and freed the cat, after which they returned rapidly. The woman died inside of half an hour-after reaching home, an accident befalling her.

If it be good luck for a black cat to come to one's house, it surely must signify more luck to take or drive it.

All diste succession, A l'encan, it serve veadu, la propriété ciaprès decrite, assorir.

Un certain lot de tere s'tué dans le Troisió me District de sette ville dans l'ite borré par l'es tude de texte ville dans l'ite borré par les tuos Louisa sur luc propriété alterna, au pied américain, 40°, 0° de free à la rue Louisa sur luc propriété alternation, 40°, 0° de free à la rue Louisa sur luc propriété alternation de par les vue Louisa sur luc propriété alternation, 40°, 0° de free à la rue Louisa sur luc propriété alternation, 40°, 0° de free à la rue Louisa sur luc propriété alternation de les luces and enternation de les luces and excellent and propriété alternation de les luces estre sur le Danjhine, étaut suplement au deux en luc propriété alternation de la servitude de passage et dappui au hangar dans le frendite. Les auxéllorations consistent en un élégant cortage en bois élevé et retiré de la destination du père de famille.

Les auxéllorations consistent en un élégant cortage en bois élevé et retiré de la carguit de

to come to one's house, it surely must signify poor luck to take or drive it away. The woman was familiar with the omen, as she had repeatedly referred to it, but probably never stopped to consider that such a sign would imply evil consequences if the harbinger of good was turned away. At all events, she took the black cat away, and was killed almost immediately thereafter. While we take no stock whatever in this popular superstition, we know the facts to be as stated. A few days after the funeral the cat

came back

HE WAS REAL NICE This Telegraph Clerk, and She Will Patronize Him Exclusively.

She sailed into the telegraph office and rapped on the receiving clerk's window. The receiving clerk remembered that she had been there about ten minutes before as he came forward to meet her. He wondered what she wanted this time, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote just now. I forgot something very important. I wanted to underscore the words 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost anything extra?' "No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines eneath the words and said:

"It's awfully good of you to let me o that. It will please Charlie so much." "Don't mention it," said the clerk. If you would like, I will put a few drops of nice violet extract on the telegram at the same rates."

"Oh, thank you, sir. You don't know how much I would appreciate it. I'm going to send all my telegrams through this office, you are so obliging."

And the smile she gave him would have done anyone good to have seen, with the possible exception of Charlie

Origin of the Word "Snob." "While turning over the leaves of the eighth volume of the Sporting Magazine, published in 1796," says a writer in Notes and Queries, "I have come upon what I think is a very early instance of the word 'snob.' The context does not indicate its meaning, but I apprehend there is no doubt that we must interpret it by the shoemaker. The writer is discoursing of races at Whitechurch. He says that 'there was very respectable field; and although neither the duke of Queensbury, Lord Egremont nor his royal highness the prince of Wales were present, it being a holiday time, a number of royal snobs were.'"

Shading Marble

A newly discovered process for treating marble or other similar stones in order to give them any colored shade, veins or spots, consists in leaving these stones in one or more baths composed of a solution of alcohol and one or more colors of aniline or other coloring materials. The coloring materials are fixed by leaving the colored stones in a bath of oil or any other fat substance, or by applying upon the stones layers of the same stuff. The absorption of the organic coloring materials and of the fat substances by the stone may be accelerated by heating or boiling the bath which contains the stuff to be treated.

VENTES A L'ENCAN.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE MERCREDI, 28 JUILLET,

10 A. M.,

Piano Mathushek, Presque Neuf.

Au No. 630 rue Gravier.

DAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS, & CO-Louis
A. RICHARDS, Encanteur, Bureau Ne. 629
rue Commune, MERCREDI, 28 juillet 1897, &
10 h.a. M. à la bourse des Encanteurs, Nos. 629
et 631 rue Commune, en vertu de et conformament à un ordre issu par l'Hon. F. A. Mouroe, jage de la Cour Civile de District peur la
puroi-se d'Orléans, Division "C", lequel erdre porte date du 9 juillet 1897, dans l'affaire
intitulée Succession de Catherine Butman,
venve de James Joseph Segrave, No 51,343 du
dossier de la susdite Cour, il sera vendu any
enchères publiques. à savoir:

In Piano Mathushek (7 octaves)

Un Piano Mathushek (7 octaves.). Conditions-Complant. 17 iniliet-17 18 21 25 27 28

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

MARDI, 17 AOUT. Un joli cottage élevé

No 810 RUE LOUISA.

Troisième District.

PAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS & Cle.—
Louis A. Richards, Encanteur.—Bareau
No 629 rue Commune—MARDI, 17 soft
1897, à midi, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos
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