OWERS FOR LIGHTS.

Great Height Immos at a No lamps at a Great Heis are lights were first introduced reted idea of their lighting power, the Engineering News. A light of candle power seemed such a powilluminator that the idea was naturally conceived of placing on the top of tall towers and g the whole area of a city. Sevmunicipalities adopted this tower n of lighting, of which the best at once found, lowever, that a er of are lamps 150 feet or more the ground might be an excellent For lighting the whole of a large but was a very poor plan for lightcity streets. In the average Ameriprise not more than one third of rea. Hence with the tower system ching 66 per cent, or more of the minating power is wasted in lightap house roofs, lack yards and va-

carly every city of which we have mation that originally adopted the r system of lighting has abandoned It is therefore quite surprising to that Des Moines, Ia., proposes to to use the tower system. What conration influenced the city authorito adopt this system we do not d strongly urge e but we wer the experience of n ko investigate troit and other cities with the tower of lighting before they conract such a plant in their own city.

TROLLEY WITHOUT WIRES.

That is Robbed of Many Dangers. the electric troller system to be in-litical in Paris in time for the inter-tional exposition of 1900 is vastly diffrom that commonly employed the United States, inasmuch as the gerous overhead vires are absolutethe Philadelphia Record, is the intion of the French engineer Bochet while rather simple, it steers clear the objection on alcount of unsight obstruction, which is usually raised then overhead wires have to go up.

etric lamp posts belonging to The distance between posts mewhat smaller than the of the electric train, conting of two or three cars, so contact is always assured at point at least Through flex-e points of contact suspended from electric light post along the proed line the current will be taken up ong the edge of the roof of the car less than 14 or 15 feet from the round. The contact point will slide ong that copper rail, and there is not slightest difficulty in establishing continuous current if the points of entact are made sufficiently elastic. ower station through the track of the the, as usual. This system offers all benefits of the overhead, as well as the underground systems, without of their shortcomings.

## BELL WEIGHING 98 TONS.

ver Twelve Feet High and Raised So That It May Be Rung. For some time past there has been a of deadheat between the two bigt bells in the world, the one at the sehdral in Moscow and the other in unfinished pagoda of Mengoon, a tle north of Mandalay, across the ter. If the former was the bigger of two, says the New York Journal, was cracked, and, therefore, useless a bell, while the latter, though fole, had dragged its supports down It rested on the ground, and would t emit any sound. Now, however, it been reswung, and ann claim at. der, in the world. It averages over Most i thickness. The bell itself is er 12 feet high, and the shackle, which as intended for logs of timber, about feet. The pin in the shackle has a samete of 16 inches. The bell was about the beginning of the cenery by King Bodaw-paya as an acmpaniment to the hage brick padoga hich he never finished. It is said to we been cast on an sland and rafted

Ancient Thermopylae.

sting boom.

cross. No proper means yet exist for

riking the bell, but when hit with a

piece of wood it gives a deep, vi-

officer of the English intelligence pertment reports that in spite of the lect, which is well known, that the sea receded since unclent times, the ategical position of this ancient pass till immensely strong. The altertive route by Delegni, which crosses he hills 11/2 miles north of the springs well-engineered zigzags, is equally apable of defense, and leads into a mintry of a most difficult character. ther pass might be held indefinitely 5,000 men. The coast road is abutely commanded from the heights that a comparatively small force ild render it impassable, while the lowland lying near the sea is rshy and intersected by dykes.

Sharp Scotchman. File Scottish American tells a story cobbler who was sentenced by a attish magistrate to pay a fine of half rown, or, in default, 24 hours' hard r. If he chose the latter he would taken to the jail at Perth. "Then by to Perth," he said, "for I have business there." An official conand him to Perth, but when the cobreached the jail he said he would the fine. The governor found he the cobbler, "I want my fare The governor demurred, but wered there was no alternative; incisoner must be sent at the pubnee to the place he had been JUST LIKE WINGS.

Frenchman Who Is Endeavoring to

Fly Against the Wind. Louis Pierre Mouillard, a French resident of Cairo, has, says the Philadelphia Record, invented a flying machine. comprising an aeroplane of concave surfaces, attached to the body of the aviator and arranged to permit movement of the planes in a horizontal direction only with reference to the body of the aviator, the apparatus depending solely for support upon wind pressure, and not upon any downward thrust upon the air, either by flapping wings or revolving propeller wheels. To a breastplate, provided with an artificial sternum, are hinged wings, each on a vertical axis, so as to be capable of forward or backward motion, the wing frames of aluminum tubing being covered with allk or other suitable fabric. When the planes are thrust forward the aerodrome rises; when they are pulled back it descends. The wings are controlled by a spring, upon which, the inventor says, "the life of the aviator depends," and which must be strong enough to hold the two wings with their edges on a straight line at a speed of 22 miles an hour. The aeroplane can glide upon the air by a fall from a height sufficient to procure a speed which shall cause the air to support the apparatus, or, by a skillful utilization of the force of the wind, which must blow at least ten miles an hour. The weight of the apparatus should not exceed 55 pounds, and it is intended to sail with winds varying between ten and twenty-five miles an hour. GOOD SHOOTING UPTOWN.

It Was Years Aback and the Spot

Was the Treasury Building.

"Some years ago," says an old gunner, "according to the Washington Star, "I had fine sport in pigeon shooting on Fifteenth and F streets, northwest. I do not wonder you look surprised. I was employed in the treasury at the time-a little before the warand the pigeons that roosted on the cornice and about the capitals of the colonnade had multiplied, and they were so numerous as to inconvenience the employes. To those particularly who were in the upper stories of the building they were an intolerable nuisance. The superintendent of the building secured from the mayor a suspension of the law prohibiting the use of firearms within the city limits so as to allow gunning about the building before seven o'clock in the morning by such persons as he should designate. I having had the reputation of being a good shot and with a mouth set for a pigeon pie dinner secured permis- help you out by telling the main points was enough for me so far as the bird pie dinner was concerned, for some of hide and feathers were too much for was so full of other things that what the lead; and many of those killed who found their way to kitchens were too taking off any of his clothes! Those much for the teeth. The sport was kept up for several days, more to the benefit of the department in contractthe pleasure of eating the game secured, and thousands were slain.

Industrious, Temperate, Peaceful and

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

Charitable to One Another. There is a Chinese population of near ly 10,000 in New York city, but it is a rare sight to see any Chinaman applying for help at any of the public charitable institutions of that city, says a always ready to assist each other in all belong to societies of mutual assistance on the Chinese plan. When one of them is penniless he can borrow money. When one is ill nurses furnish the needed service and if he dies the expenses of the burial are always easily obtained. Several hundreds of them have become well off through the business of their washhouses. There are no loafers among them; they are all noted for their industrious lives. Few of them are addicted to the opium habit, though many of them occasionally indulge in the fumes of the drug. It is mainly the wealthy men among them who enjoy the luxury of Chinese wives, but others who desire to form white matches find no difficulty in doing so, as far as obtaining mates is concerned. As a rule the children born of these unions adopt the American style of life. The Chinese of New York boast that they produce proportionally fewer criminals than any other element of the population.

TOMMY WAS A STRATEGIST.

How He Recovered His Drumstick from the Bottom of the Well. A little boy dropped his drumstick into a well. In vain he entreated his parents, the gardener, the footman, the coachman, the cook, the housemaids to go down into the well to recover his drumstick. In his distress, says the London Telegraph, a brilliant expedient occurred to Master Tommy-he secretly carried off all the plate from the sideboard and threw it into the well. Great was the consternation when the plate was missed, and an active search for the robbers took place. In the midst of the alarm and the confusion Master Tommy ran with the news that he had found the plate. "Where?" was the cry. "Down the well," replied Tommy. saw it quite plain shining at the bottom-spoons, ladles, bread baskets, salvers and all." The housemaid hurried to the well, at the bottom of which, sure enough, the plate was seen. A ladder was procured, a servant descended and the plate was brought up. Just before the last article was fished up Master Tommy whispered to him: John, please bring up my drumstick when you go down for the soup ladle."

Belgium's Forests.

Little Belgium has several first-class fortresses; Antwerp, and the fortified towns of Dendermonde and Diest, on the Mense, Liege, Huy and Namur, and on the French frontier, Mons, Tournay

Religous Observances No Disqualit-

cation in Murder Trials. The court of appeals, in its recent decision affirming judgment convicting Giuseppe Constantine of murder in the first degree in killing Pietro Galiotti at Utica, held, among other things, that the fact that during the trial the jury, in charge of officers, attended church, where the sermon was upon the prevalence of crime, was insufficient to justify a new trial, when it was shown that the officers, as soon as they discovered that anything might be said which could prejudice the jury, at once left the church with them, and that the trial judge thereupon stated to thejury, and at the close of the trial charged them, that no opinion uttered by the preacher should have the slightest weight upon their minds in forming their verdict. The evidence, says the New York Times, showed that the murder was committed in an affray, and that there was an interval of from half a minute to two minutes for deliberation while the defendant was threaten. ing the fatal act. The court held it was not an error for the judge, in charging the jury upon the question whether there was sufficient time for such a degree of deliberation and premeditation as would constitute the crime, to illustrate a minute of time by his watch. The power conferred on the court of appeals by sections 528 and 542 of the code of criminal procedure to order a new trial in capital cases was not to be exercised upon the mere appearance of some error to which no exception was taken, unless the substantial rights of the accused could be seen to have been affected by it.

HELPING HIM OUT.

How a Wife Ruined Her Husband's

Story. Crawley and his wife were at a dinner party the other night, observes the New York World, and Crawley, who had been waiting three-quarters of an hour for the opportunity, suddenly burst out

"That reminds me of a little story I heard the other day about an absentminded man who was going to take a

bath one Saturday night and \_\_" "You are mistaken, my dear," said the wife of Crawley's bosom across the table in her caln yet ilrm voice. "It was not Saturday night, it was on Wednesday night. You always get it wrong when you try to tell the story; and think that even a simple little story should be told correctly if at all, and you are so apt to get muddled on the main points of a story that I'd better sion to shoot. One morning's shooting myself, which were that the man was very absent-minded and one night when he had filled his bath tub full of water the birds were so aged and tough that preparatory to taking a bath, his head did he do but plunge right in without are the main points, and now you may go on with the story, Mr. Crawley."

And Crawley laughed lightly as he ing the circulation of the birds than for said: "I guess there is nothing left to tell, my dear," but the thoughts and strong desires that were hidden away in the secret recesses of his heart only Mr. Crawley knew as they went on their homeward way.

TWO WIVES.

One Given by the Church and One by the State.

Italy enjoys at the present moment the distinction of being the only civ-Gotham exchange. The Chinese are | ilized country in Europe where it is possible to commit bigamy without expos the emergencies of life. Most of them | ing one's self to any danger of punishment, says the New York Tribune. Since the constitution of the kingdom in 1870 the authorities have insisted that only a civil marriage is legally binding. On the other hand, the church refuses to recognize this form of matrimonial union as valid, and requires the faithful to go through the religious service, venting its displeasure on those who seek any civil sanction to their alliance. The government has repeatedly tried to secure the enactment of a law providing for the punishment of any priest who should have performed the latter having been preceded by a civil ceremony. But the vast body of the would not tolerate any measure ing on the rights of the church. The result is that to-day large numbers of the condition of affairs to have two the other in the eyes of the civil authorities. And they can do this without ceeded him." the slightest danger of being called to account or of being punished.

Odd Varieties of Matches. Among the odd varieties of matches now in vogue are the "vestas," of which the splint is a waxed cord; "fusees" for lighting in a wind, with a short, thick stick tipped with a large mass of chlorate of potash composition, and "natural gas" matches, with a very long splint for lighting natural gas fires. ling them, and numerous conflagrations occurred on account of the ease with facture, in 1848, of Schrotter's amor-

The Only Royal Balloonist. Only one sovereign in the world has even been up in a balloon. This event occurred some five years ago, when Queen Regent Christina of Spain happened to drive near a field where some experiments in aerial navigation were being made and immediately stopped her carriage and asked to be permitted to make an ascent.

JURORS MAY ATTEND CHURCH! MEDITERRANEAN HOUSE RENTS. Highest at Gibraltar and Lowest on

the Island of Malta. In no place on the surface of the globe is rent so high as at Gibraltar, the reason being, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the geographical position of the town precludes the possibility of its being extended in any direction. A long, narrow strip of what was once sea beach is alone available for building purposes. All the rest is precipitous rock.

Upon this narrow parapet, in some cases less than 100 yards in width, are crowded the homes of 25,000 people. As much as ten dollars a week is asked and obtained for the use of one small room, and this, too, in a place where the normal rate of wages is quite ten per cent. less than in America. Naturally, the overcrowding is fearful, and, the water supply being scarce and intermittent, cleanliness of living, as we

understand it, is almost impossible. No wonder that in the old days the plague and the cholera ravaged the "rock" with a virulence unknown in the filthy and pestilential cities of the far

In Malta, on the other hand, house rent is ridiculously cheap. Anywhere outside of Valetta an excellent sevenroom house can be had for \$15 a year, while rates and taxes are unknown. The houses are built entirely of the cream-colored stone of which the island is composed, and which is so soft that it can be cut with a saw into blocks or slabs of any desired size or shape. So, while the Maltese builder is digging up his foundation, he is at the same time getting out the material for his walls, his flooring and his roof.

WORKED AN OLD TRICK. The Deaf and Dumb Man Had to

Speak. "In my time," said a broker to his

friends at Delmonico's the other day, according to the New York Times, "I have observed many sad and touching scenes, but never one which affected me as much as the one I witnessed last "Passing along a busy thoroughfare,

I paused for an instant in order to read and reflect upon the miseries of a man who bore the legend 'Deaf and Dumb,' picturing to myself my own condition under like circumstances, when the following remark somewhat startled me:

" 'Say, Jimmie, here's a poor deaf and dumb man. Father gave me five cents to spend, but I think I'd rather give it to him. He needs it more than I do.' "This was followed by the chink of a

coin in the tin cup. "Instinctively I turned to the boy who had made this remark to his combias bas and rad;

"'Noble boy, I overheard your gener ous words. You shall not want for the money. Here is a dime."

"With a curtsey and 'Thank you, sir,' he fled. "I turned to the deaf and dumb man.

The muscles of his face seemed to be working to a degree rarely seen on a man bereft of those important senses. Unable to contain himself longer, he blurted out:

"'Say, you're dopey. That kid has worked that racket before. That fi-pence is made of lead! "I went home and communed with

myself."

CUPID IN JAIL

A Reminiscence of a Sly Courtship Years Ago.

"Cupid is no respector of persons or says a member of l-known Washington family, according to the Star, "for while 'love laughs at locksmiths,' Cupid, to my knowledge, has made himself felt behind prison bars. Do you remember the old Washington infirmary, which stood behind the courthonse? Well, that was the jail in old times-from 1804 to 1838. In those days there was imprisonment for debt, and quite a handsome young man, unable to meet his obligations, became a prisoner. The jailer lived in part of the building, and his family included a pretty daughter. Cupid set to work, and the bars were no obstacle. In a religious marriage service without the little while looks betrayed Cupid's conquest. One day, while on the streetdebtors being allowed to go outside, people in Italy are Catholic to the core, but not beyond the prison boundsthey met, had a talk which ended in which had the appearance of encroach- the procurement of a marriage license, engagement of a minister and the marriage. They returned to the jail, and unscrupulous people take advantage of telling what they had done, the father gave the son-in-law a job as assistant wives, one in the eyes of the church and | juiler, thus enabling him to pay the debt, and when he died the son suc-

LAUNDRESS TOOK THE HINT.

Made a Buttonhole Large Enough for the Soldier's Improvised Button. The private soldiers' washing at a home station is usually done by the married soldiers' wives, who are expected to sew on missing buttons and do general repairs. Patrick McGinnis, says the Troy Times, had a good deal of trouble with his laundress. Sunday after Sunday had his shirt come back In former days the manufacture of with the collar button off or else hangphosphorus matches was attended with | ing by a thread. He had spoken to her great danger to the workmen from the on the subject, and she had promised fumes, which caused a decay of the to see to it, but still the buttons were bones of the jaw. Many persons were always missing. One Sunday he got poisoned from carelessness in hand out of patience when a missing button had made him late for church parade. "Bad luck to the woman!" he exwhich they were ignited. The "parlor claimed. "Begorra, I'll give her a hint match" had its origin with the manu- this time, anyhow!" He then took the lid of a tin blacking box about three phous phosphorous. This product has inches in diameter, drilled two holes in neither odor nor taste, is not poisonous it with a fork and sewed it on the shirt and does not take fire at ordinary tem- which he sent to be washed. When his washing came back he found his laundress had taken the hint. She had made a buttonhole to fit it!

Infectious Maladies in Italy. According to an eminent Italian hygienic expert, official medical returns show that in Italy 200,000 persons die every year from infectious—that is, from preventable—maladies, most of them being young, "the hope of fami-

WOMEN LIVE LONGER:

More Centenarians Among Women Than Among Men-Why Is It So? A report from the office of the registrar-general of England shows that there are more female than male centenarians, says the Baltimore Sun. Out of 1,000,000 people 225 women reach the age of 100 years, while only 82 men round out the century. Now, the great conundrum which is proposed is: Why is this so? According to the popular superstition, it takes much longer for a woman to reach even the age of 50 than it takes for a man to reach that age. If this is true, it makes the showing all the more remarkable. It has even been asserted that association with women makes a man live longer, as shown by the fact that the average life of the married man is longer than the average life of a single man. The fact, however, is denied by the endmen at the minstrels, who says that the life of the married man is not really longer,

but only seems so. So far there is no satisfactory explanation of the original proposition why more women live to be 100. Some say it is because women are less addicted to tobacco and strong drink, others say that it is foecause it is more healthy to spend money than it is to earn it, and so on. It may be many of the men who would live to be 100 are killed at an early age in casualties to which women are not exposed. It may be that tight lacing is a life preserver, and it may be not a fact, after all. Possibly the English registrar-general may be mistaken. The situation is replete with possibilities.

FAR-SEEING FATHERS.

Planned the Capital at Washington for the Nation's Future Greatness.

Our great-grandfathers had some idea of the future grandeur of this country when they planned the great capitol building at Washington, for, although this magnificent structure is one of the noblest public buildings in the world, there is reason to believe that its plan is, in the main, what was projected by Washington and his coadjutors, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The old north wing was founded by Washington in 1793 and finished in 1800; the old south wing was founded in 1811 and very soon after completion both were burned by Ross and the British troops. Between 1817 and 1827 the edifice was rebuilt, and the new extensions, forming the present chamber of senate, were begun in 1851, the house moving into its new quarters in 1857 and the senate not until 1859. The dome was erected between 1856 and 1865. The length of the capitol building is 751 feet and 4 inches, its breadth from 121 to 324 feet, it covers 153,112 square feet; from the base line to the top of the statue its height is 287 feet and 11 inches. It cost over \$13,000,000.

MINED DURING HARD TIMES. Total Value of Minerals Dug Out in

This Country During 1896. The annual supplement of the Englneering and Mining Journal shows that the total amount of the mineral and metal production of the United States in 1896 was \$751,732,782, an increase over 1895 of \$18,791,264.

In gold the total production was \$58,-660.637, or \$11,830,437 more than 1595. The production of sliver was 56,222,-

322 fine ounces or 9,891,087 ounces more than the previous year. The pig iron production was 8,623,ne n

Coal production amounted to 187,373,-477 tons, being 1,922,167 tons less than The production of copper was the

largest ever reported, being 467,822,973 pounds, or 81,350,000 pounds increase. The production of lead was 174,792

tons; of spelter, 77,637 tons; of quicksilver, 833,480 flasks; of alum, 77,700 tons; of cement, 8,487,265 barrels, and of salt, 13,354,573 barrels.

The production of gold, silver, copper and pig iron is greater than that of any other country in the world, and that of coal is exceeded only by Great Britain.

An Important Omission.

At a prayer meeting recently held in one of the churches not a thousand

miles from Utica there was manifested a desire on the part of some of the participants to praise themselves. One man, says the Utica Observer, even went back to the days of his boyhood; to show how good he had been even at that time. He said that one day, while walking along a country road, he suddenly discovered in one of his pockets a dollar belonging to his employer, which he had neglected to turn over to the latter. With crushing force the thought came to him that his employer would miss the dollar and believe him to be dishonest. Overcome by that thought he sat down by the roadside and wept. There the story ended. Those who heard the pathetic narrative were deeply moved, and one of the women present subsequently told her young son about it, probably with the intention to produce a good effect upon the youthful mind. But the youthful mind didn't seem to be impressed. The thoughtful boy remained silent for a few moments, and then he burst out with: "Say, ma, did the man tell whether he ever gave the dollar back?"

The Press in Japan.

Japanese journalism, says a missionary's wife, is a singular profession in many of its features. There is practically no such thing as freedom of the press in Japan. Whenever a newspaper publishes something unfriendly to the government it is suppressed, and the editor is sent to prison. The real editor is never imprisoned, though. Every newspaper has what the Japanese call "dummy editor," and his sole duty is to go to jail every time the paper is: suppressed for offending the mikado. Then the real editor changes the name of the paper, and keeps on publishing it. Dummy editors spend most of their in the Gadabural mountains. time in prison.

A HOTEL IN TWO TOWNS.

If One Town Goes Dry the Bar Can Be Moved Into the Other Town. In selecting the site for the Grand hotel in the Catskills, on the top of Pine Hill mountain, the owners evidently had in mind the vagaries of the excise vote. It is not generally known that the Grand hotel stands on the boundary line of Ulster and Delaware counties, the boundary line passing almost through the middle of the hotel building. The hotel therefore is in the township of Shandaken. Ulster county, and in the township of Middletown, Delaware county. Should Shandaken go dry, the hotel bar could be moved to Middletown, and vice versa. Advantage has been taken of this fact by the hotel owners to keep down the assessment, says the New York Sun.

The assessors of Shandaken placed a valuation on the property of \$50,000, but agreed to assess it for only \$25,000 if the hotel would remain in that township. This year they have raised the hotel assessment to \$30,000, and the owners have notified them that they intend to remove the hotel to Delaware county, where the assessment will be made much lower by the town of Middletown. The assessors of Shandaken township are going to try to have a bill passed by the next legislature creating this hotel property into a special district, and giving to the stockholders the privilege of voting as to where they shall be assessed or whether they shall be assessed at all.

SUBMARINE RIVERS.

That Strangely Break Through the Ocean's Bottom.

A break in the cable laid between the Senegal coast of Africa and Pernambuco, in Brazil, five years ago, has led to an extraordinary discovery, related recently by Mr. Benest to the Institution of Electrical Engineers. The cable was as fine a one as modern methods could devise, yet after three months it broke about 150 miles from the African coast; it was repaired and broke again. It was then found that at the place where the break occurred there was a great deal of vegetable growth resembling river weed; that the color of the sea was a dirty brownish green, indicating the presence of fresh water, and birds' feathers, pieces of orange peel, scraps of carpet and bits of driftwood. were taken from the bottom of the ocean. The phenomenon was purely local, as the nearest river was 75 miles away, and discharged its waters in a different the house of representatives and of the direction. It was surmised that it meant the sudden breaking through of a submarine river, and the cable was moved to a distance; after two years it broke again, and was moved once more, and engineers are waiting to see what will happen. Submarine rivers are known to exist in other parts of the ocean, off the mouth of the Congo and in the Gulf of Carpentaria, for instance. This explanation, however, does not account for the carpet and orange

ON THE WANE.

Bull Fighting No Longer Popular Among the Spaniards.

Bull fighting is on the wane in Spain, and its popularity is rapidly declining. This, says the New York Tribune, is shown by the fact that the Tribune, is shown by the fact that the Madrid chamber of commerce has just presented a petition based on the unanimous vote of its members to the governor of Madrid, requesting him to put a stop to week-day corridos, save on exceptional occasions. It is urged therein that bull fights on working days therein that bull fights on working days. Madrid chamber of commerce has just presented a petition based on the governor of Madrid, requesting him to put a stop to week-day corridos, save on exceptional occasions. It is urged injure trade and industry, are detrimental to the dispatch of business in the government offices and favor idleness with all its accompanying evils. The governor has promised to accede to the petition, and his decision is approved by a large and influential portion of the public, while the remainder of the people view the matter with indifference. Yet 20 years ago the bare idea of any restriction of the number of bull fights by the authorities would have raised a storm of indignation, possibly developing into a revolution. The altered condition of public sentiment with regard to this national sport is mainly attributable to the excellent influence of the queen regent, who has always set her face against bull fighting, resolutely declining to countenance the corridos by her presence.

The Armeria.

The United States owns one vessel that stands by herself, that has no counterpart in American waters. She is the Armeria, the lighthouse supply ship. All the year she is busy carrying oil to lighthouses on our coast, and not only oil, but towels, wicks, brushes, soap, brooms, cutlery, stationery-all the things that the government supplies to lighthouses and their keepers. The Armeria is a big white steamer with yellow funnel and uniformed officers, so that you can tell from afar that she is a government vessel, but she does not belong to the navy; she is one of the great fleet controlled by the treasury department and devoted to services that have nothing to do with war. There are about 150 light stations on the Pacific coast and about 265 on the great lakes. Oil is purchased in the west for the lake stations, but all the rest are supplied from the government depot on Staten Island. The oil for the Pacific coast is sent around the horn in sailing vessels, and the Armeria carries all they need to all the rest of the United States lighthouses.

To Preserve Elephants.

An adequate effort is at last to be made to prevent the extinction of the elephant. The government of India has adopted a regulation preventing the killing of these animals in a reserve which extends from Sheikh pass to the Afghanistan frontier. The area is approximately 200 miles by 50. The herds of elephants which remain in this reserve are at present confined to a much smaller area of about 40 miles square VENTES A L'ENCAN.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE

MERCREDI, 28JUILLET, 10 A. M., Plano Mathushek, Presque

Neut, Au No. 630 rue Gravier.

DAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS, & CO-LOUIS DAR LOUIS A. RICHARDS, & CO - Louis A. Richards, Encenteur. Bereau No.622 rue Commune, MERUREOI, 28 juillet 1897. & 10 in.a M., & la jourse des Encanteurs, Nos.622 et 631 rue Commune, en vertu de et conformement à un ordre issu par l'Hon. F. A. Monroe, juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la puroi se d'Orlésans, Division 'C', lequel erdre porte date siu 9 juillet 1897, dans l'affaire intitulée Nuccession de Catherine Butman, veuve de James Joseph Segrave, No 51, 313 da dossier de la sesdite Cour, il sera veudu aux enchères publiques. & savoir:

Un Piano Mathushek (7 octaves.) Conditi as—Compiant. 17 ivillet— 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 & Cie.—
Louis A. Richards, Encanteur.—Bureau
No 629 tue
1897, à midt, à la Bourse des Eucanteurs, Nos
629 et et 31 rus Commune.—MARDI. 17 sont
1897, à midt, à la Bourse des Eucanteurs, Nos
629 et et 31 rus Commune, en vertu et confor
mément à un drire de l'Hon. F. A. Monroe,
juge de la Cour Civile de District pour la
paroisse d'Otiéans Division C. ledit ordre
en date du 9 juillet 1897 dans l'affaire de la
succession de Cathorire Butman, veuve de
Jam s Joseph Segrave, No 51,343, du Dossier de ladité Cour et pour le compte de
la life succession, à l'enean, il sera vendu, la
proprièté ci après décrite, à saroir:

Un certain list de terre altué dans le Trolaid-me Diatrict de cette ville dans l'îlet borsé par les tues Louisa Dauphine. Bourgogne et Cleuet e juestrant, au pied américain 40°, 0° 85. U', entre lignes parallèse, huit ponces et quatre lignes sur le côté de ladite propriété le p us près de la rue Daophine, étant sujets, en faveur de la propriété attenante aux droits on servitudes de passage et d'appui au hangar dats le fond, résultant de la destination du

père de famille.

Les anéllorations consistent en un élégant cottage en bols, élevé et retiré de la panquette, avec une julie cour pavée de côté. La maison

raison de \$25 par mois. Conditions— Un tiers on plus comptant et la Conditions—Un tiets ou plus comptant et le reste du prixisit y en a. à un, ou à un et deux ans de ciédid, an gié de lacquéreur, payable en un deux illet de l'acquéreur portant huit pour cent d'intérét par su. à partir de la date de l'adjudication jusqu'au paiement fins, cinq pour cent d'honoraires d'avecat en cas de non-piement à la materité, le tout garanti par hypothèque spéciale et liens et privilèges du veudeur sur la dite propriété, ensemble avec les autres d'auses de garantie, les taxes pour l'aunée, courants de 1897 doivent être pavées par l'acquéreur. Dix pour cent da payées par l'acquéreur. Dix pour cent du prix le l'adjudication do t être déposé avec l'encanteur pur lier la vente.

Acte de ven'e doit être exécuté pardevan
T D. Chatbonnet, no aire, au frais de l'as

17 juil = 17 18 25 1 8 15 16 17 weat

PAR W. H. FITZPATRICK.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE. Succession de Richard L. Robertson,

Senior.
No 28,448—Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orleans - Division D.

DAR W. H. FITZPATRICK, Encanteur-L Euroau, 336 rue Carondelet—MARDI. le 17 sont 1897 à midi, à la Bourse des En-canteurs. Nos 629 è 631 rue Commone, entre les rues St Charles et Camp, en cette ville eu-vertu de et conformément a un ordre de l'H-norable Fred. D King, juge de la Cour Cu-le-

trouvent situé dans le Troisième District do cette vi le dans l'îlet bo ne par les russ Royale. Marige y Dauphine et Champs Elvess, mosurant trente pieds de face a la rue Royale our une profondeur de cent vingt pieds, coinu par le No 2231 rue Royale.

Deuxièm meut—Une certaine portion de terre et les droits qui y appartientent touchant à la propriéte cl-dessus décrite et meau rant trois pieds once pouces et quatre lignes de face à la rue Royale sur une proto dour de cent canel, sent missi dir touceas et quatre lignes de face à la rue Royale sur une proto dour de

ent vingt sept pieds dix pouces et cinq lignes. Tre siemement - Un cer am lot de terre et le a choratio a qui a y trouvent, situé dans la mè de Districte det que les prop létés et des us désités et mesu à trinte pédé de face à la rus Royale sur une protondeur de ixante pieds, connu par le No. 2237 rue Royale.

Qua rièmement... Un certain lut on par e le de tetre dans le fond de la propriété Troisié.

memen: decrite ci-d: seus et mesurant quinza picds de fece a la rue Marigny sur une profondeur de seixante pieds.
Cinquemement-Un certain lot de terre et les auchionations qui s'y trouvent situé dans le Troisième Dottiet de cette ville, dans l'îlet tource par les rues Musique, Morales, St Claude et l'avenue St Roch, mosurant treute trois pieds huit peuces de face à la rue St-Claude sitt une pu fondeur de cent cinq pieds deux p'uces, connu par le nouveau No 2429 tue St-Claude

Termes et conditions—Un tiers ou plus comptant, au gré des acquéreurs, la partie a otédit s'il y en a, doit étre subdivisée en tillets d'acquéreurs pour satisfaire le mombre des parties intéresseres, les dits billers doivent porter intérêt à raison de huit pour cent çar an à partir de la date de l'adjindication jusqu'à paiement tiral et doivent être garantis par hypothèque spéciale et privilège et lion de vendeur sur la propriété vendue; les actes de guantis, tels que le pacte de non alienande et a stipulation de cinq pour cent d'honora re d'avocat, et le transfert de la police d'assonance, etc., les acquéreurs assum rout le paiement de 1 utes les taxos de l'année 1897 et de faire un dépôts de dix pour cent au moment de la rente pou la lier.

Acte le vente pardevant Robert J. Maloney, notsire, aux frais des acquéreurs. Termes et conditions... Un tiers ou plus

otaire, sux frais des acquéreur« 15 juil - 15 16 18 25— août 1 S 15 16 17

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE - OUR CIVIle de District poer la paroisse d'Orleana.

—Je certifie par le présent, que le 23 me jour de juin 1897. jugement, a été rerdu en cette Cour, dans l'affaire ci-descous intitules. dans Cour, dans et chiffres suivants à savoir: Mue Kate Ryan, femme de Victor Mauberret va Victor Mauberret, son mari, No. 53,702, Di

Victor Mauberret, son man; Ao. oc., exvision C.

Sur motion de MM. D nkelspiel & Hart, avocate pour la plaignante, et en produisant dument
des preuves, en supportant la demande de la
plaign.nte, la loi et l'évidence étant en faveur de la plaignante il est ordonné, adiogs et
décréte que le jugement par défaut en cette
affaire, enregistre le 17 juin 1897, soit
maintenant confirmé et fait final, et conséquemment, qu'il y sit jugement en taveur de
la plaignante Mme Kate Ryan, femme de Victor Mauberret, décrétant une séparation de
kiens entre cux; le défendeur payant tous les hiens entre eux; le défendeur payant tous les

hiens ontre cut; to derivate the parameter size.

Jugement rendu le 23 juin 1897.

Jugement signé le 29 juin 1897.

Signé:

F. A. MONROE, Jage.

En témoignage de quoi fai mis ma signature et apposé le sceau de ladite Cour, an la ville de ja Nouvelle-Orléaus, ce 29ms jour de juin, en l'année de Notre Seigneur, Mil-Huit-Cent-Cheste Vignt, Dix Sept.

Quatre-Vingt-Dix-Sept. T. J. TOURNILLON, Député-Grefiler.

Rugène Neyrey va ses eréanciers.

Dinkespiel et Hart, Avocate. 13 juil-13 20 27-3 10 aont.

COURCIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la Pa-roisse d'Orléans—No 53, 636—Division U
—Avisest par le présent denné aux oréanciers de cotte affaire et à toutes autres person-nes intéressées d'avoir à déduire, dans les dix jours qui auivrons la présente notification, les raisons (s'ils en ont) pour lesquelles le compte final présenté par Frank Marquez, syndio des créanciers de cette affaire, ue serait pas approuvé et homologué et les fonds distribués conformément au dit compte.

Par ordre de la cour.

PAUL O. GUÉRIN.

Graffer.

Greffer.
Dinkelspiel & Hart, avocats
20 juil—20 24 29

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS journal français quotidien au Sud, fondé le ler septembre 1827.--Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères.--Services spéciaux et par fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier.