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Townson in

The Winter Market

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Claims It Offers Greatest Advantages in Cost of Iron, Labor, Transportstion, and Greatest Security in Case of War.

A delegation of representative men from the large sections of the south went before the naval board which is considering the question of establishing a government armor factory, and surged that the south offered the greatest advantages, in cost of iron, labor. transportation, etc., for the location of the proposed government armor plate factory. The delegation was made up of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, and Representatives Wheeler, of Alabama; Livingston, of Georgia, and Gaines, of Tenness was stated at the hearing that the iron used by the large private concerns now making armor plate was bought to a large extent from the south at the low price of \$5.40 to \$5.70 per ton. It was argued also that an inland armor factory in the south would be more secure from attack in case of war than one near the Atlantic coast in the north. Letters favorable to the southern industry were presented from Senators. Platt, of New York, and Stewart, of Indiana, and it was stated that Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, who has taken a leading part in the plan of a government factory, had written a letter favorable to its establishment at Sheffield, Ala. The delegation filed a written statement setting forth the many advantages of the south in this Darticular.

Commodore Howell, president of the board, called attention to the fact that the board could not, under the instructions of the navy department, go into the question of the locality of the plant.

Representative Livingston and others made the point that such information was what congress desired and that the scope of the board's orders should be enlarged. Accordingly, the delegation, accompanied by Commodore Howell, went before Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. He held the views of the delegation, but told them that it would be impossible to consider questions of site at this time.

ANNOYED BY ODOROUS BUGS. Several Residents of Portland Have a Disagreeable Experience.

Several persons at Portland, Ore., of late have complained of being annoyed by a small beetle, which emits a most offensive smell. In a building on Washington street a number of these offengive insects have been found which have created consternation among the occupants. One of them got into the wastepaper basket and caused such a stench that the health officer was sent for and a complaint made to him against a market in the vicinity and he was told that the complaint would be kept up till the nuisance was abated or the market removed. The insect is evidently rare; but a number of them have been found around this building, having come in, it is supposed, through the open windows. One of them found its way into the janitor's bed the other night and woke him up with odor, which had nearly asphyxiated him. The odor of the insect, which is a small beetle, not so large as a horsefly, is said to be something indescribably awful, only to be compared to a dead rat in a wall.

Several persons whose attention has been called to the matter say they have come across the insect at different times and give it the name of "stink bug." A specimen, it is said, occasionally finds its way into a house at the sesside and the occupants have to abandon everything else at once and hunt up and destroy the insect in order to make the place habitable.

A gentleman of a scientific turn of mind collected several of these bugs a few days since to send to an easter , entomologist, in order to ascertain their scientific name. He had them in a small box, which he opened to show them to a friend, who was so overcome by the odor that he nearly fainted. Whether it will help any to know the scientific name of the insect or whether, like the rose, it will smell as sweet by any other name, remains to be seen.

NO BATHING IN ALASKA.

Two Tramps Decide to Go Where They Can't Possibly Get Washed. Two fine specimens of the "Wandering Willie" type were lingering on the confines of Jackson park, Chicago, the other day discussing the financial outlook, when finally the dirtiest one, if there were any choice, said: "I'm goin' to Klondike."

The other looked as if he had received a heavy blow.

"To de Klondike?" he whispered. "You bet."

"But dat would be work," came in aronised tones from No. 2, looking down at his sleepy shoes, from whose hage gaps his dainty toes looked forth upon an unkind world.

"I kin dodge dat, trust this beby for dat. What teks me is dia. De cold is so great in de Klondike dat no bathing is .allowed."

The other members of the pedestrain fraternity gazed at his companion for a moment in bewilderment, then as the good news dawned upon him he leaned over and silently grasped his hand! The two gazed into each other's eyes earnestly, then the first speaker remarked as he rolled over and settled himself for

a nap: "Dis news reconciles me to all dis washing in de lake dis season," to which his companion responded with a

A Good Cook. Bidney Smith's wife was such a good cook that he calculated that during the course of his life he had eaten 48 fourgood for him.

L'ABBILLE

BUILT OF STOLEN LUMBER Maine Village Wie Erected of Board Pilfered from Sawmills.

Eddition Bead, an unincorporated settlement in the town of Eddington, three miles above Bangor, on the Penobecot river, in Maine, bears a remarkable distinction; river men say that it was built wholly of stolen lumber. Above Bangor the river makes a generous bend; above the bend there have stood for more than 50 years big mills in which loge from the Maine for ests have been sawed into lumber and rafted below to the city for shipment to the south or for home consumption. Besides filling up the bed of the river with sawdust, these mills have from year to year sent down a good many stray boards, which, detached from the rafts by the swift current, have been borne into the eddy in the bend and lodged there.

The first mills in this locality were eatablished before 1840. Early in 1845 the land about the bend was wholly uncultivated and unlessed. In the summer sawing the river men going up and down saw a single individual at work upon the bank, and before the snow blew down the valley there had grown up on the river shore a comfortable shanty, built wholly of fine, new boards. The mill men laughed at the enterprise of the newcomer. They enjoyed the way in which he picked up their stray stock and made it into a house.

But the enterprising settler was not alone long. The rafters had carried his fame. The story set other poor but active men that way, and in two years the bend contained six huts, all built from the lumber gleaned from the eddy in the river. Since then the mill owners have seen the half dozen huts replaced by more than a score of well-built dwellings, a church and several shops. Although in the last 50 years so much lumber has been consumed the amount picked up in any one season is so insignificant that never yet has any owner seen fit to go in chase of his stray stock. The bend is now the site of a prosperous little village, much frequented by Bangor folk. Some of its houses and some of their occupants are of a high and respectable class, but every one of them is subject to the remark of the mill men up river. The residents of the bend are named "the river rats" by the mill men.

WITHOUT A LEGAL RESIDENCE Herbert B. Smith and Family Rept

Traveling Between Towns. A queer controversy is going on between Skowhegan, Me., and Berlin Falls, N. H., in regard to the residence of Herbert B. Smith and family. For some time past this family have resided in Skowhegan, and although he is not a legal resident of the town the authorities have been obliged to support his family the greater part of the time. Smith did but little work and spent much of his time in jail, serving sentences for liquor selling, etc. To prevent Smith from gaining a residence in Skowhegan the family was shipped away. Smith had just been released from jail and he was told that if he ever showed his head in Skowhegan again he would be arrested on sight.

No sooner had Mr. and Mrs. Smith arrived in Berlin Falls, N. H., than the city was invited to contribute to their support. The city authorities, however, learned that the family had just come from Skowhegan, and they at once bought return tickets and started the family for their former home, together with their household goods. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their four children arrived in Skowhegan last week and are now boarding at the Skowhegan house, where the town will be held responsible for their board. If Mr. Smith is kept in jail until the September term of court he will acquire a residence, and if he is shipped away again he will andoubtedly be returned. His household goods are now at Danville Junction. where they were stopped as soon as the news of his return was made known to the authorities, and what will be done with Herbert B. Smith and family is the question which is now puzzling the town fathers of Skowhegan.

COSTS TWO SILVER CUPS.

New Papa's Friend Surprised on Learning It Was Twins.

A black-haired young man about 35 years old got on a south-bound Illinois Central suburban train at Randolph street, Chicago, the other day. He took a seat in the corner behind the door, and looked out of the window in a meditative way toward the government pier. At Van Buren street a great crowd poured on the cars and every coach filled up rapidly. A young fellow rushed up and, seizing the black-haired man by the hand, began congratulate ing him volubly as he took the empty seat at his side.

"Let me congratulate you, old man. I understand your family has grown a little since I saw you last," said the

"Yes, that's right, it has. Much obliged for your congratulations," responded the black-haired man. "Well, seems funny to think of calling

you 'papa,' by Jove, it does!" "Oh, I s'pose I'll get used to it." "But say, tell me about the baby. I'll bet it's a little peach."

"Peach? Great Scott, haven't you heard? It's a pair."

The young men who got on at Van-Buren street squared things by promising to send down two silver cups. Trees Tell the Hour,

A Glasgow man has invented a novel scheme to tell the hour of the day without resort to a timeplece. In his garden he has what he calls a "tree clock." Her trees are planted in such positions that one of them will shade a portion of the house at every hour of sunlight. For example, at nine o'clock in the morning the "nine o'clock tree" shades the dining-room, while as the sunlight changes the "ten o'clock tree" shades horse wagon loads more than was the room above or the roomadjoining it, and so on through the day.

LA

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FOUR BUTTER IN LONDON.

Report on the Third Experimental Shipment to Foreign Markets.

Fair Margin of Profit Realised on the Minnesota Article, But Shipments from Massachusetts Wore at a Loss.

The secretary of agriculture has received complete reports from the third experimental shipment of butter to London by his department. This consisted of a lot of Minnesota creamery butter, in 56-pound boxes and tubs, and a lot of Massachusetts creamery butter in small tube, family packages and fancy prints. The export was made in June

It cost 21/2 cents a pound to carry the butter from central Minnesota to London, by the single ton, with the best refrigerator accommodations all the way, excepting short transfers. The transportation from western Massachusetts cost rather more, because of the absence of a refrigerator car line to New York and the necessity of paying expressage.

This butter was all placed by the department agent in London, in the hands of retail dealers. They paid from 15 to 191/2 cents per pound for it, the same butter being then worth 15 cents. in New York. The wholesale price of Danish butter was about 20 cents in London at that time. It was all retailed to consumers at 24, 25 and 26 cents per pound, most of it at 26 cents. This was the same as the retail price of the best Danish, which leads the London market for salted butter.

The retailers, upon being convinced of the high quality of this state's butter, paid the same price for it in tube as in the favorite "Australian" or cubical box. Six different dealers took the Minnesota butter at a uniform price of 18 1-5 cents per pound. It cost about 16 cents, delivered to these London dealers. The Massachusetts butter was of equal quality, and although some of it sold to dealers at 191/2 cents, the small packages were not, liked by the trade. This butter was worth 20 cents for local sale in the neighborhood where made. Thus, as in other cases, the western creamery: butter was sold at a fair profit, over, two cents per pound, while the New England creamery butter was sold in London at less than it would have brought at home.

The London retailers' margin for profit-61/2 to 10 cents, and about 7 cents on an average-was too great. The consumer paid twice as much for the Minnesota butter as the creamery in that state received for it, and of what the butter cost the consumer the farmer who supplied the cream got less than two-fifths.

DISCOVERIES IN MISSOURL Black River Lined with Hundreds of Hunters.

If the present excitement and discoveries which have been made near Poplar Bluff, Mo., in the past days are any criterion by which to judge, southeast Missouri, through which Black river flows, bids fair to become a veritable Klondlke of richness. Pearl hunters by the hundred can be counted engaged in delving in the beautiful water for mus-If the present excitement and discovdelving in the beautiful water for mussel shells, in which have been found by citizens of Poplar Bluff several beautiful and what are said to be valuable pearls.

The first find was made by James Wright, a saloon man of Poplar Bluff, who took out of a large scalloped mussel a pearl which is said to be valued at \$35 or \$40. This find was followed by several others, whose value ranged from \$3 to \$100.

Dave Hill, deputy circuit clerk, found three small pearls during one afternoon's search. Carl Blackstone, a boy, picked out of a shell a beautiful rosetinted pearly which, it is claimed, is: worth \$12 or \$15.

A boy named Hinrich, living in the eastern portion of the city, was the lucky finder of a gem which is thought to be worth \$60, and Ben Shelby, an exsaloon man of that city, dug from its hiding place inside of a rusty looking shell a very large and beautiful pearl for which a traveling salesman offered him the sum of \$100, which amount Mr. Shelby refused, but left with his prize for St. Louis in order to determine, its true value. If gubsequent investigation proves these finds to be as valuable as is claimed for them it is certain that! a boom is at hand.

COMES FROM GERMANY TO WED.

Cupid Succeeds in Breaking Immigration Laws of United States. Godfrey Krippendorf, of Elizabeth, Jo Daviess county, was in Galena, Ill., the other day awaiting the arrival of his sweetheart, who came from Germany to marry him. Marie Streich and Godfrey Krippendorf, who is a stonemason, and an honest citizen of Elizabeth, corresponded since the latter left Germany several years ago.

Two months ago, through a prominent German citizen of Galena, Godfrey sent Marie passage money covering the expense of her trip from Berlin to Galena, with full instructions regarding the trip.

She arrived in Baltimore, but was detained there under immigration regulations, or until her case could be sifted. A telegram was received at Galena, III., by Henry Fricke, local agent for the Bremen line, who at once dispatched an affidavit properly signed, and Marie came on to Galena, where she and Godfrey were married.

Polyglot Religious Service. A queer polygiot religious service was recently held at the Seaman's Bethel at Douglas on the Isle of Man. The gospel was read in Gaelic, a hymn sung in Manx, prayer offered in Welsh, and the sermon delivered in English. On a previous Sunday the Lord's Prayer was said in Cornish, a language the last speaker of which died in the early years of this century.

NLLE-ORLEANS

DE LA-NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

DES

A STATE OF THE STA

PAUL CAPDEVIELLE, President;

JULES MONTREUIL, Secrétaire

BUREAU: RUE DU CANAL, 822.

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-EDH LA

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Polititique, Littéraire, Artistique et Scientifique.

FONDEE LE 1ER SEPTEMBRE 1827

EDITION QUOTIDIRANE,

EDITION HEBDOMADAIRE,

Edition speciale Du Dimanche

DERNIERES **NOUVELLES LOCALES**

ETRANGERES

DEPECHES TELEGRAPHIQUES

PRESSE ASSOCIEE

SE OF STATE OF THE PROPERTY. Qui out été changes.

The transfer of the same PRINCE DISTRICT.

teletonest Constance. Martin, maintenant Willow

DEUXIÈME DISTRICT.

Wilcon, maintenent Screetine. Oak, maintenant Orchid. Port, maintenant Mom. St-Joan, maintenant Bell.

Washington, maintenant Rougnotts. Chemin in Bayon, (de Nord Remparte Nord Claiborne), maintenant Hépital. Chemin du Bayon, (commence à Nord Clarborne, an lieu de Merd Remparte). Calhoun, maintenant Arthur. Clay, (nord du Chemin de la Métairie),

meintenan Emmett. Gaines, maintenant Germain. Géncis, maintenant Procusar Hôpital, (mamtenant du flouve à Hord Claiberne, puis ex lest.

Avenue Jackson, (ancies And Von Buren), maintenant evenue Chalmette

Avens Monree, maintenant evenue Mound. Webster, maintenant Voisin.

TROISIEME DISTRICT.

Liverdais, maintenant Buchange. Pope, maintenant Home. Rossini, maintenant Rosslind. Warsew, maintenant République. Adams, maintenant Alabo. Alexander, maintenant Kentroky. Bagatelle, maintenant Bourbon. Delarende, maintenant Douglass. Dryden, maintenant Dinemore. Champs-Elystes, maintenant avenue Champe-Elysées.

Enghein, maintenant avenue Laayette. Giole, maintenant Grant. Girod, maintenant Villers.

Bons-Enfants, maintenant St-Claude. Hunters, maintenant Bade. Jeesphine, maintenant Japonies. Jamosville, maintenant Poutsibe. Lionidae, maintenant Lombard. Livingston, maintenant Mandelin. Meares, maintenant Tapele. Potco, maintenant Dubrouil. Poble, maintenant Avenue St-Rock. Selomon, maintenant Sebrane. Socratos, maintenant Selma.

Solon, maintenant Sénat. Union, maintenant Tours. Washington, maintenant Avenus St

QUATRIEME DISTRICT.

Marmonio (finit maintenant à Chest Avenue et rue Jackson (main!

Avenue Jackson.) Lavde, maintenent Tehoupite

CINQUIRME DISTRICT.

BarthGomy, maistenant Born Avenue Consi, meintensist Avenue Whitney.

Chestaut, maintenant Belleville. Church, maintenant Kent. Decatuz, maintenant Diame. Pranklin, maintenant Nunes. Hancock, maintenant Hormosa Jackson, maintenant Avenue Side Jefferson, maintenant Livière. Lapoyrouse, maintenant Lamar Medicon, maintenant Avenue Breek

Market, maintenant Avenue Ope Monroe, maintenant Thehe. Octovia, maintenant Ciyda Penn, memberant Paller. Poter, maintenant Avenue Pelke Villers, maintenant Morgan. Washington, maintenant Wagnes.

SIXIEME DISTRICT.

Lovde, maintenant Tehoupitonine. Louisa, maintenant Irma. Green, maintenant S. Liberts. Chesnut (au-dessus du Pare), meinte seds Andabon.

Market, maintenant Meadow St-Patrick, maintenant Seratoga. Washington, maintenant Hampson. Areadie, maintenant Magnella. Barthélemy (de Upperline à Calhoun). Enterpe (de f. Broad à l'avenne En-

Geoguet, maintenant Vincent. Henry, maintenant Willow Miro (de Wainut à Lower Line), Bornes. Polymnie (de S. Breed & l'avenue S.

Terpelebore (de S. Bread à l'avez ne S Hagan), Eve. Uranie (de S. Boond à Pavenne Ha pa,) Eik.

Hagen), Elba

SEPTIBME DISTRICT ET SOUVEAU

CARROLLTON Architecto, H. C., meintenent Apollo-

Bernedette (de Donaième en Apricet à M. Line), maintenant Protection. Canada, maintenant Sysamore. Oley, maletonaut Cherry. Clinton, maintenant Cherokes. Oppring maintenant Panels.

De Armas, maintenant Mississipi. Huitibus, maintenat Spress.

THE QUEST Banks (to Olio on hout do le ville)

SURS SARS LES DISTRICTS MAN

Cardald.

ne, (de Barrane en drad de la nest Avenue Tale Cinca maintenant Ber Cincalders, maintenant Quinsième, r vintenant Olive. Fremière, maintenant avenue St-Ch

Quatrième, maintenant Oak. Quatersième, maintenant Diesader. Jackson, maintenant Général Ogden. Jefferson, maintenant Jolist. Madison, maintenant Dante. Milton, H. C., maintenant Motsow. Repoison, maintenant Norms. Neuvième, maintenant Sycamo Dix-Neuvième, maintenant Pear. Olivier, maintenast Gén'i Hood. Philip, N. C., maintenant Mormet, Rosseau, N. C., maintenaut Ross. Deuxième, maintenant Maple. Septième, maintenant Hickory. Dix-Septième, maintenant Palmette. Sixième, maintenant Birch. Seisième, maintenant Paime. F Dizième, maintenant Mobile. Traisième, maintenant Eim. Treisième, maintenant Figue, & Dousième, maintenant Abricot. Vingsième, maintenant Quince. Upper Line, maintement

Washington, maintenant Fern. Dolbondo, E. et S., maintenant Dorgeneis. Edmend, maintenant Calboun. Goognot (de Claiberne an-delà) enant Cleveland.

Sayese (de Walnut & Lowering maintenant Gén. Les.

Jeann, meintenant Alvar. Jeresy, maintenant Annouslation. Licois, meintenant Clara. Locust, maintenant S. Rebertson. Long)de l'Avenne Peters au hout d la ville) maintenant Freret. Magistrat, maintenant N. Dermant

Mapolion, M. et S., maintenant M. Sad Heaveney. N. Market, maintenant H. Diamond. Vicer Comp, maintenant Comp Place Vieux Magazine, maintenant Ph

Meraics, meintenant Marais.

Magagine. Paix, maintenant Kerleres. St-Bernsel (nouveau),

Allen. St-David, maintenant S. Franklin. St-Denis, maintenant S. Romparts. St-Georges, maintenant Howard. Ste-Jeanne, maintenant Ste-Adelland Avenue St-Jean, maintenant &

tee Hages. Sauvé, maintenant Hickory. S. Market, maintenant S. Diame Trémé, maintenant N. Liberté. Urealines (de Clathorne st au de

maintenant avenue Ursulines. Wanderf, maintenant Birek. Warren, maintenant Poplar. White (anciencement & meintenent Seratega.

De Armes (continuation de meintenent Grappe. Robertson, maintenant S. Robertson

eres le nom de S. Robert

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Asserments of signs dorant mel co

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