

A CINDER WAS IN HIS EYE.

But It Came Out After a Shaking Up in a Street Car.

In the very center of a crowded Columbus avenue cable car stood a short but heavy man, with a cinder in his eye. Although the cinder evidently gave him serious annoyance, he was good natured about it, and in spite of the fact that his fellow passengers manifested the utmost indifference to his personal affairs, he bubbled over with information about that cinder. His monologue was carried on in spasmodic paragraphs, and each paragraph terminated with the sentence: "I'll get it out when I get home."

Wedged in next to the man with the cinder were two women, each with more bundles than she could gracefully manage. Some of the bundles were long ones, and with the sudden starts and stoppages of the car those long bundles poked about with much freedom among the hats and bonnets worn by the occupants of the seats. An aristocratic-looking woman, while clinging to a strap on the other side of the man with the cinder, dropped her eyeglasses on the floor and frantically endeavored to make an open space in the closely packed car in order that she might rescue them before they were trampled on.

The gallantry of the man with a cinder in his eye was awakened on the instant. He, too, had been grasping a strap, but he let go of it and stooped to pick up the glasses. Just then the car, with a suddenness born of pure malevolence, stopped short. The heavy body of the stooping man was hurled violently against the two women with the bundles, knocking one into the laps of the passengers on one side of the car, and dragging the other down upon his own prostrate form. Bundles flew in every direction, mingling with three or four hats which the general mix-up sent spinning into the air. The struggling women screamed and caught eagerly at anything within reach, whether it was a man's necktie or a woman's ostrich plumes, and in consequence there was quite an exciting disturbance for a few seconds. The aristocratic woman's glasses were trampled on and broken, and the crackle and crunching of the glass scattered from her some remarks more decisive than soothing.

COLORS OF FLOWERS.

Strange Phenomenon Observed When Plants Bloom Out of Season.

We have had little frost here, and many flowers which are ordinarily out of bloom at this season still persist. The changes, however, in their normal colors are in some cases very remarkable. The red cactus dahlias are blooming almost orange, the outer florets being often nearly yellow. These dahlias are also, in many cases, showing a tendency to revert to the single form. A species of tropeolum, normally vivid scarlet, is blooming in a cool greenhouse, where air is kept on, and has in some cases reverted almost to clear yellow; a streak of red down the center of the petal being the only remains of its normal color. In both the above cases I note that the edges of the petals are the first to change. A species of myosotis, ordinarily a deep and very vivid blue, is flowering now a clear rose pink, without the least tinge of blue. The flowers are well opened and normal in size. Lastly, a pure white phlox of dwarf habit shows a tendency to revert in some of its blooms, though not in all, to a greenish yellow hue. Such cases are probably common; but it is with the feeling that they may point to climatic conditions as influencing the coloration of flowers, and as having, possibly, borne a large part in the gradual evolution of their respective tints, that I venture to record them.—Nature.

What He Thought.

First Publisher—What do you think of the action of those Philadelphia school authorities in barring "Les Miserables?" Second Publisher—I think this might be a good time to bring out a new edition.—Town Topics.

A TALK ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Advice of a Doctor and a Judge in Regard to the Matter.

Both Agree That Early Marriages Are Wise and That Wedded Life Makes People Better.

Two men reasoning from entirely different standpoints agree in an article in a local paper that marriage is not only the happiest but most healthful state of existence. Justice Ephraim Keigwin, of Jeffersonville, Ind., who has married 8,000 couples in 30 years says: "Marriage, young man, is a young man cannot marry young, and, above all, you as you possibly can, and, above all, marry. Most marriages are compromises, anyway, a matter of give and take, and as a whole it is better for a man and a woman to be married, even if they do quarrel occasionally, than if they remain single. I believe that married life makes people better. It has more restraining influence, which is found in no other relation. It throws a responsibility on men and women which few shirk wholly. There is more genuine, saving religion in the marriage ceremony than in any other ceremony performed by men."

Cupid had found another strong champion in the person of Dr. Edward B. Foote, of New York city. This physician gives facts and figures to show that 90 per cent of the inmates of our insane asylums would not be there today if they had been married at the proper time. Dr. Foote thinks that a law should be passed making it compulsory for all young people to marry between the ages of 19 and 21. Speaking of his views, Dr. Foote said: "We have no means of getting at the exact figures on insanity in the United States at the present time, but we have a good criterion in the figures compiled on the same subject for Great Britain. This report shows that at every age from 19 up to 65, and even upward, the chances of a single man becoming insane are six times greater than the chances of a married man going mad. Between the ages of 20 and 24 the odds against the single man are something like seventy-seven to ten, although they become slightly smaller as the ages increase."

DIED AS HE DESIRED.

Wanted to Pass Away on the Anniversary of His Wife's Death.

Casper Fuchs, of King's Bridge road and the Southern boulevard, 80 years old, died from the effects of exposure. It has been his desire for years that he should die on Christmas day, the anniversary of the death of his wife. For 40 years he had lived in and about Tremont, says the New York Times. He had been a man of heroic size, was six feet four inches in height, magnificent build, and possessed all the strength his figure denoted. He was known as the strongest man in Winchester, and he could lift a barrel of beer above his head with ease. Fuchs had a family, but they all died or became scattered about the world, except his wife, who lived with him until she died on Christmas day, 1863. After that Fuchs gave up all his acquaintances, even his friends and relatives, and went to live alone. He seldom talked to anyone, and he remained in the house as much as he could. For the last six years he had lived at King's Bridge road and the Southern boulevard in a house kept by Mrs. Browning. Even she knew little of him, so much of a recluse did he become. He became feeble, and he knew that his time was short. The old man was very weak on Friday. He could not eat, and he went out. The cold day was too much for his enfeebled condition, and he died that night. He had to be carried to Fordham's hospital. He was unconscious until about four o'clock in the morning when he opened his eyes and said: "Is this Christmas day?" When told that it was, he said: "Thank Heaven. I'll have my wish. I will die the same day as my dear wife." He died 15 minutes later.

IN INTERESTS OF ATHLETICS.

Plan for Organization of Harvard Graduate Athletic Association.

A circular has been mailed to all Harvard graduates outlining a plan for a graduate athletic association, the object of which will be to stimulate interest of graduates, and it is hoped, secure a permanency of policy and unity of action which has hitherto been lacking in the conduct of Harvard athletics. The plan was first presented at a meeting of 50 graduates in Boston, December 11. It met with unanimous approval, and a committee of organization was appointed. This committee has now issued a call for a meeting in Saunders theater January 26, to which all graduates and under-graduates will be invited. It is intended to form then an executive committee of 24 members, which shall voice the opinion of graduates in all matters relating to athletics and whose chief purpose it will be actively to support the under-graduate management and the athletic committee without interfering or dictating to them in any way. Ex-Capt. Edgar N. Wrightington, '97, is temporary secretary.

Religious Books for Soldiers.

German soldiers each carry a four-volume religious book, and the British soldier carries a pound of sacred literature.

HOW HORSES DRINK.

They Like Warm Water and Are Quite Fastidious.

Experience shows that horses must not be allowed to drink freely before hard riding or driving; but this, too, is in keeping with their natural, or perhaps we should say their acquired, habits when originally wild. If, as is probably the case, the wild horses lived in the Central Asian steppes, like the kiang, or Central Asian wild ass, water could never have been plentiful; and, like the African antelope and zebra, the originals of the species probably drank only once in the 24 hours, going to considerable distance to obtain water. Another probable survival is the horse's dislike to drinking very cold water. It is commonly said that horses like pond water and "dirty" water. What they really like is water with the chill off; cold spring water disagrees with them. Moreover, they are mighty particular as to the taste of their drinking water. Some years ago one of several horses refused to drink his water, and was at once pronounced to be "ill." This caused inquiry, and it transpired that one of the children had washed a guinea pig in this horse's bucket. The horse would not drink the guinea pig's bath water. In the same way, cows, though less select in their choice of drinking water than is desirable for those who consume their milk, dislike touching water from tubs from which a dog has drunk, and will refuse it altogether if a dog has bathed in it. The Turks always allow their horses to drink as much as they please and when they please; and the Osmanli were always accustomed to make long journeys on horseback. But the more intelligent Arabs, than whom no race except the English has paid more attention to the subject, give their horses little water—a practice they follow themselves. A paste of flour, dates, a little water and camel's milk, is among many tribes the staple food for the desert horse. But we may say of him and his master: "The wilderness and the barren land are his dwelling; he smootheth the multitude of the city." He is a born "abstainer," even from excess in water drinking.—London Spectator.

PETRIFIED BODY.

Interesting Discovery by Hunters in Johnson County, Mo.

Oscar Cobb and John Shackelford, while hunting on Dr. F. Shackelford's farm, near Fayetteville, in Hazel Hill township, Mo., this county, recently, discovered the body of a petrified woman. While traversing a small ravine one of the boys found under the roots of a tree, where the water had hollowed out the bank, what he supposed to be human feet. On investigation he discovered that they were solid stone, and attached to some unyielding substance. Securing assistance, the boys returned, and the tree and earth removed, exposed the body of a nude woman in a perfect state of petrification. The discovery was taken to Fayetteville, where it was measured and weighed and viewed by hundreds of people. The mold is that of a voluptuous woman, 5 1/2 feet high, and the weight 265 pounds. The features are perfect, face round and full, and it is claimed could be easily recognized if anyone were living to-day who had known her in life. Dr. Shackelford has owned the farm for 50 years, and no one was ever buried near that spot. The tree growing immediately over the body, however, places the date of the burial at some remote period in the settlement of the county, if not prior to our present civilization. Those who have inspected the petrification critically say that it is not an Indian. The only abrasions or marks on the body are a hole in the right side and a protruding arrow head on the left, indicating that death resulted from the wounds. Several citizens from this city have viewed the body, and claim that it is as perfect as the work of a sculptor, the toe and finger nails being as distinct as those of a living person.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Highest Cost of a Cablegram.

Sixteen thousand dollars is the record price paid for a cablegram, that price having been paid for a message sent by Mr. Henniker Heaton to Australia in behalf of the British parliament. Reuter's account of the murderer Deemings's trial, 4,000 words, cost \$8,000. An 1,800-word dispatch from London to Argentina cost \$7,500. The most expensive private message so far is that sent by the king of Italy to the duke of Abruzzi at Rio Janeiro, informing him of the death of his father, the late duke of Aosta, which cost \$2,670.—N. Y. Sun.

Next Things in Weddings.

The newest thing in weddings reported from London is the decoration of the bridal carriage with wreaths of white flowers, outlining the whole form of the vehicle.

A motor van was recently driven from London to Glasgow, the actual running occupying 48 hours, being just under ten miles an hour.

Bulletin Financier.

Jendi, 27 janvier 1898.

COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Janvier 1898 \$6,616,131.00 \$1,183,208.00
Mars 1898 \$1,183,208.00 \$6,616,131.00

MARCHE MONÉTAIRE.

Nouveaux-Orléans... 7
Papiers étrangers... 6
Papiers américains... 4
Papiers canadiens... 4
Papiers européens... 4

MARCHE DES BÉRES.

Calmes et stables.
Janvier... 5.28 Bid
Février... 5.28 1/2 26

MARCHE DES COTONS.

Le Coton Exchange a rapporté aujourd'hui des ventes de 3,200 balles et 2,400 à arriver.
Le marché est stable.

MARCHE DES FIBRES.

Alourd'hui le marché est calme.
Coton... 5.28 Bid
Février... 5.28 1/2 26

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Good Ordinary No 5... 24
Ordinary No 6... 24
Low Ordinary No 7... 24

Low Ordinary No 8... 24
Good Common No 9... 24
SANTON... 24

Low Ordinary No 10... 24
Ordinary No 11... 24
Low Ordinary No 12... 24

Ordinary No 13... 24
Low Ordinary No 14... 24
Ordinary No 15... 24

Ordinary No 16... 24
Low Ordinary No 17... 24
Ordinary No 18... 24

Ordinary No 19... 24
Low Ordinary No 20... 24
Ordinary No 21... 24

Ordinary No 22... 24
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Ordinary No 25... 24
Low Ordinary No 26... 24
Ordinary No 27... 24

Ordinary No 28... 24
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Ordinary No 30... 24

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Ordinary No 67... 24
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Ordinary No 70... 24
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Ordinary No 72... 24

Ordinary No 73... 24
Low Ordinary No 74... 24
Ordinary No 75... 24

Ordinary No 76... 24
Low Ordinary No 77... 24
Ordinary No 78... 24

Ordinary No 79... 24
Low Ordinary No 80... 24
Ordinary No 81... 24

Ordinary No 82... 24
Low Ordinary No 83... 24
Ordinary No 84... 24

Assorted in 19 douzaines, bonbons enverts... 18 50

Assorted in 12 quarts bouteilles, caisse... 18 50

Ordre de Vente... 18 50

Ordre de Vente... 18 50

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Ordre de Vente... 18 50

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