

NEGROES ADVANCING.

Declaration Unanimously Adopted by Tuskegee Conference. At the seventh annual negro conference, held in the normal school pavilion, Tuskegee, Ala., about 2,000 colored men, representing nearly every other state, were present. The result of the conference was the unanimous adoption of the following declaration:

Wherever our people have been checked by outside influence we believe there is constant growth in acquiring education, building schoolhouses, extending the school term, developing Christian character, improving and diversifying crops, raising fruit and poultry, replacing the one-room cabin with a mortgage crop, getting out of debt and living more economically.

In saying this we would not be understood, but emphasize the fact that wherever the rank and file of our people have not been touched by some outside influence their condition, as to property, education and morality, is unsatisfactory and will demand for long time the earnest help and thought of the best people of our country. The possession in larger degree of the elements of strength enumerated above, we believe, will constitute a foundation for all the higher sciences and privileges of citizenship which every race should enjoy.

Since 85 per cent. of our people in all states live by agriculture, we strongly urge that, along with other means of education, special stress be upon training in agriculture. We mostly urge all to buy land, if only small tracts, while it can be secured at a low price. We would especially attention to the large amount of unoccupied land in the south open to settlement. We deem it of vital importance that the educated young men of our race bear in mind that they owe to the race to give to the most unfortunate the benefit of their education in any way possible. We urge that local conferences or other organizations be formed with the same object in view throughout the south. We believe that the most important county fairs would be most helpful. We strongly believe that our people not to be satisfied with their present condition, but to reach up to something higher and better.

WANTS A SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Ms. Marilla M. Ricker Will Try for "Cly Saloway's" Place. Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, of Dover, N. H., who is well-known in Washington, where she studied law and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the district in 1882, announces her intention to run for congress in the (Dover) district of New Hampshire, says the Washington Post. She claims the honor of being the first woman who ever tried to vote in the United States. That was 25 years ago. She is a woman suffragist as well as a practicing lawyer, and an unwavering republican. She is a handsome woman and an eloquent speaker. She took the stump for Harrison and was active in the campaign of 1896. She is a member of the Winodaughs club, of Washington, the Portia club and the Pentagon club, of Boston, and the Daughters of the Revolution.

She has always intended to run for congress," she says, "and soon the fight will be on for the principle of woman representation. There is no constitutional or statute law prohibiting a woman from being elected to congress. I assisted in rescuing the country from the democrats and populists by political work, and now I want to be appointed to that wider sphere of usefulness mentioned by the republican platform. I am a taxpayer, law-abiding woman. Women are hanged under the laws; why shouldn't they have a voice in making them?" She says she is in favor of a protective tariff, and when asked for her sentiments as to civil service reform, she returned to T. Timothy, Esq., "But if any providence not for his own, he had denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." At present Mrs. Ricker is employed as a stenographer at the office of the directors of a Dover bank. Last November the courts turned over to her the books of the bank and she has put an expert to work on them. If she finds evidence enough she will bring suit.

GIVES ALL HER PROPERTY.

Dowager Queen of Hawaii Remembers Her Favorite Nephews. One of the largest realty transfers recorded on the island of Hawaii was made recently when Queen Dowager Kapiliolani deeded in fee simple to her nephews, Princes David and Cupid Kanawaho, all her property, both real and personal. The exact value of Kapiliolani's estate is unknown. The queen dowager received no consideration. In the transfer it is stipulated that the princes will pay all outstanding debts against their aunt, including a mortgage on the property. She is also to receive the sum of \$1,000 a month during the remaining years of her life. Kapiliolani made the transfer for two reasons—one is that her nephews, who were made princes by the late King Kalakaua, should have something more than their titles, and as Kapiliolani had two strokes of paralysis and as her nephews, who are her favorites, would be the heirs of her estate, she preferred to turn the property over to them while she is alive.

Will Use 1,000,000 Tons of Iron.

An order for 1,000,000 tons of iron ore has been placed by the Illinois Steel company for its use during the present year. The Minnesota Iron company will furnish the ore at a price agreed upon, but which has not been made public. Threat Worms in Chinese Children. It is said that 95 per cent. of Chinese children suffer from throat worms; which fact is attributed to bad weather and eating vegetables raw.

NEW TEST OF HYPNOTISM

To Be Used in Effecting a Cure of Moral Diseases. Unique Plan of Neurologist to Remedy Troubles at Denver's Industrial Home for Girls—Good Results Expected.

A solution of the difficulties at the Industrial Home for Girls at Denver, Col., is in sight. That is, there is a plan to end under discussion among a number of the physicians of the city. It is proposed to hypnotize the girls, and while in that state suggestions will be made which may influence them toward better lives. Some of the leading neurologists of the city have used the power very extensively in their practice.

"The girls can be handled very successfully by the power of suggestion," said one of the doctors. "The fact is, they have been wrought up to such a hysterical state that they are especially good subjects for hypnotic suggestion. The influence of hysterical women who tried to rule them, but had not sufficient strength of will to handle themselves, first set the girls loose.

"It is a peculiar fact that when several persons become hysterically inclined they go from bad to worse without being conscious of the fact. All the minds seem to pulsate in the one channel, and the individuals actually influence each other in keeping excited. If one person of strong, determined purpose comes in contact with these persons and cares to exercise a soothing effect upon their minds he can do so very successfully."

Preliminary work which may lead up to the hypnotic experiments has been made. Dr. Pershing went to the home to examine into the mental condition of some of the inmates. One girl has been brought up to such a high nervous tension that without any apparent cause she suddenly begins shouting and cursing at the top of her voice. It was found after lengthy examination that this inmate was morally dead.

WILD BULL ON A STEAMBOAT.

Scatters the Passengers While They Are at Dinner—Finally Captured. The Segurana, of the Ward line, was sent to Martin's dock, Brooklyn, the other day to unload its cargo. The Segurana had considerable excitement of its own board, of which the passengers, in their eagerness to tell of the Maine explosion, forgot about telling until later. This excitement was caused by a Mexican bull, which terrorized passengers and crew for half an hour, came near goring the boatswain to death, and was finally lassoed by the captain.

The bull had been put on the main deck with 300 other Mexican cattle. Thirty or 40 passengers were at dinner when the bull suddenly appeared at a door on the port side. There were no diners fortunately on that side of the ship. The bull just put his horns under the end chair, which was secured to the floor. He tore it loose and tossed it over the table. There was a wild stampede of passengers for the starboard doors. The bull kept on tossing chairs down. He had disposed of eight. He also smashed three or four big lamps. The passengers reached the grand staircase, from which they viewed the further proceedings. The boatswain was less fortunate than the rest. The bull cornered him and with a snort rushed toward him with horns down. Luckily a chair stood between. Up went the bull's horns and up to the ceiling when he came down the bull charged him again, but the boatswain escaped, minus most of his clothing. An end to the rampage was made by the bull being roped.

WE UNDERSSELL THE BRITISH.

Orders for 8,000 of Our Golf Clubs Taken in England and Scotland. Perhaps the most humiliating incident to Englishmen in the invasion of this market by Americans is the trade just begun in golf clubs, says the London correspondent of the New York Sun. An agent of an American house came to London a few days ago and had no difficulty from the largest dealers in golf goods from the largest dealers in golf goods in Scotland and England. The reason is that the American clubs are better made and finished than the English at anything like the same price.

Blanket.

In the reign of Edward III. there were at Bristol, England, three brothers who were eminent clothiers and woolen weavers, and whose family name was Blanket. They were the first persons who manufactured that comfortable material which has ever since been called by their name and which was then used for peasants' clothing.

Reviewing Their Own Works.

A London publication called the Quill-driver was established as a medium through which authors may review their own works. In Berlin Die Zukunft, a leading weekly periodical, has this as a standing feature for years—and a highly successful one, too.

A Generous Quaker.

Albert J. Aiken, a wealthy Quaker of New York state, will soon present gifts of an aggregate value of \$50,000, to the Society of Friends at Pawling, Dutchess county, N. Y.

The Bertillon System.

In France there have been found only two criminals whose measurements by the Bertillon system coincided.

DARING SURGICAL OPERATION.

Dr. Phelps, of New York, Changes the Shape of a Man's Head. Dr. E. M. Phelps, one of the most eminent surgeons in New York city, is in Chicago for a brief stay, and in the other afternoon he appeared before the clinic of Rush medical college and performed some difficult operations. The one most unique was that successfully accomplished on John Adolphson, of Bancroft, Ia.

Since his fifth year Adolphson has been embarrassed with a flat head. This distortion was the result of a 12-foot drop into a well, the bottom of which the lad struck on the left side of his cranium. The soft bones were flattened and for days it was believed the boy would die. He survived, but the head was flat on one side. His left side was paralyzed, to add to the distressing details, and soon epilepsy showed itself at frequent intervals.

Dr. Phelps cut around a large portion of the skull and elevated it. The raised part was kept in place by sewing up the periosteum. In 20 minutes the forehead man's head was round as an apple, and there is no reason to expect anything but the best result from the operation.

Dr. Phelps was assisted by Drs. Bates and Reynolds, of Rush college. Dr. Nichols, Sen. who is at the head of the clinic, gave way to his visitor and was simply a witness. After the surgeon had cut into the skull he pressed the flat portion out. A very large incision had to be made to cover the affected part, and after the bone had been elevated the covering or periosteum had to be sewed to keep the cranium from falling back to its deformed condition. A great deal of bone had to be cut away, and Dr. Phelps did this with the bone forceps. By the elevation of the cranium, pressure on the brain was removed, and this will preclude the possibility of a return of the epileptic symptoms. Adolphson was not weakened mentally to any extent, but he walked with the greatest difficulty and his constitution was being severely racked by the recurring spasms brought on by the pressure of the bone on his brain.

COSTA RICA WANTS TO FIGHT.

Central American Republic is Ready for a Hostile Nicaragua. The president of Costa Rica announced at a public audience at San Jose on Sunday that war with Nicaragua was inevitable, and that preparations for it had been made. The bone of contention is the Atlantic boundary line of the two countries. The quarrel has been of long standing. By the treaty of April 15, 1858, "the channel of the Rio San Juan del Norte at its exit into the ocean" was spoken of as the eastern boundary line between the two countries. But owing to changes in currents and the accumulation of drift at the river's entrance the channel of the San Juan is a number of miles further north than it was in 1854. Costa Rica's contention is for the old exit, and the settlement of her claim must be of great interest to the United States. The old exit, if allowed to stand for the boundary, would bring the entrance of the proposed Nicaraguan canal in Costa Rica territory, giving Costa Rica such rights that construction of the canal might be still more delayed.

THE BRANDING OF SEALS.

Electricity Successfully Used in Marking the Fur of Animals. The Electrical Review published the first authentic account of branding fur seals with electricity to prevent the destruction of female seals. The article is written by Elmer E. Farmer, of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, who accompanied the United States fur seal commission to the Pribilof islands last August, when the experiment was tried under the auspices of the government. The electrical apparatus consists of a small dynamo operated by a gasoline engine and a branding cauterium similar to that used by physicians. The young female seals were marked by drawing the hot platinum cauterium across the back, which resulted in destroying the fur and fur cells so that even if the seal were afterward killed the commercial value of the fur would be destroyed. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, was in charge of the experiment, and he states that the electrical method of branding is comparatively painless and even more effective than branding by means of hot irons. It was probable that the experiments made last summer will be carried to a further extent by means of improved electrical apparatus.

STEAL FOR SOUVENIRS.

A Remarkable Phase of Society Life in Wicked New York. The proprietor of one of Manhattan's most fashionable hostilities ordered \$5,000 worth of table silverware the other day. When the goods were delivered he refused to take them at a New York letter, says a correspondent of the hotel that people often dine at the house only to take away knives, forks and spoons as souvenirs. "If the name of the hotel is not on them," he said, "they leave them alone, for their only reason in dining here is to steal these stamped goods and show them to their friends to prove that they are in the habit of patronizing fashionable hostilities." In a Broadway car the other morning two women, who had been dining rather late, pulled silver-mounted salt-shakers, pepper boxes, silver knives, spoons, etc., out of muffins and pockets and tried to convince the passengers that the lifting of table service is merely a practical joke.

What London Funerals Cost.

London funerals cost over £1,000,000 annually.

Bulletin Financier.

Table with financial data for the week of March 24, 1898. Includes sections for 'COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS' and 'MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE'.

Bulletin Commercial.

Table with financial data for the week of March 24, 1898. Includes sections for 'COTON' and 'MARCHÉ DE LA NILE-ORLEANS'.

Table with financial data for the week of March 24, 1898. Includes sections for 'MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK' and 'MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL'.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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

Bulletin Financier.

Table with financial data for the week of March 24, 1898. Includes sections for 'MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK' and 'MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL'.