

BERLIN BICYCLE ENGINES.

The Fire Department of the German City Has a Most Unique Equipment.

German fire apparatus builders have, after several years of trial, produced a fire bicycle which, if it falls short of being perfect, is an invention far ahead of anything of its kind in use elsewhere. It is a four-wheeled truck, with a low, compact superstructure, is fully equipped as an engine, and has a complete outfit of life-saving apparatus.

The weight of the bicycle itself and all it carries, is 377 pounds, and the price of the entire outfit is 900 marks, or about \$375.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

An English Scheme to Give Financial Aid to Agriculturists in Those Islands.

It is reported in London that the colonial office has completed a plan for the relief of the British possessions in the West Indies, the details of which will shortly be made public. It is said that the rehabilitation of the sugar industry of the islands has been left entirely in the hands of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, although Mr. Chamberlain has accepted the general scheme proposed by that well-known merchant and financier.

MICA FOR SAFETY LAMP.

An Interesting Experiment That is Being Tried in Several German Collieries.

An arrangement made by Herr Max Raphael, of Breslau, Silesia, is now being tried experimentally in several German collieries as a substitute for the glass cylinder of safety lamps. The cylinder is constituted by two tin plates of mica united, and also kept in place at the top and bottom by being inserted in two brass rings, the section of which resembles that of a channel iron, the edges of the two channel rings being turned toward one another.

Faith, Hope and Charity.

A London weekly has given two guineas for a definition of faith, hope and charity. It is as follows: Faith—Blind trust in a first page. Hope—What investors are fed upon. Charity—What some of them are likely to be brought to. That is certainly not bad, but this one is, perhaps, even better: Faith—The gift that saves mankind. Hope—The gift that cheers mankind. Charity—The gift that makes man kind.

A Ruler's Perils.

It is estimated that the world has had 2,550 kings or emperors of whom records are known, and who have reigned over 74 peoples. Of these rulers 300 were overthrown, 64 were forced to abdicate, 28 committed suicide, 23 became mad or imbecile, 100 were killed in battle, 123 were captured by the enemy, 25 were tortured to death, 151 were assassinated, and 108 were executed.

RABIES ON THE RANGES.

Ranchman Says Dogs Give it to Coyotes, and They Give it to Horses and Cattle.

Hydrophobia is reported among the herds of cattle and horses on the ranges of Routt and Rio Blanco counties, Col. The dogs have had the dread disease for some time, and have communicated it to the coyotes, which, in turn, have bitten ponies and steers until they, too, suffer with it, says the Denver Times.

This news was brought to Denver by Jim Brady from his ranch on the White river, not far from Rangley, and he says the malady has already attacked much of the stock. Several cows have died, and others will not live over a few days.

According to Brady, all the symptoms of rabies are present—frothing at the mouth, glassy eyes and aversion to food and drink, especially the latter. Several cows have become so crazed as to jeopard the lives of the cowboys, and a revolver or rifle crusade has been inaugurated against all animals whose actions betray the presence of the germs.

Brady, who is a frontiersman of wide experience, says that in all his life on the ranges he never encountered such a state of affairs, and thinks that unless a sharp fight against the coyotes, dogs and infected cattle and horses is waged, it may spread to human beings. He expressed himself as being anxious to see some action taken to stamp out the disease in its present comparatively incipient condition, before it gets into the big herds. So far it is confined to a few small bunches which have roamed without herders.

Dr. Gresswell, state veterinarian, when asked about the matter, said that there are a number of cases of hydrophobia among range cattle, and that its presence is directly traceable to the dogs and coyotes.

COLOR BLIND ARTISTS.

Strange Instances of Successful Painters Who Could Not Tell Red from Green.

To speak of a color blind artist sounds like joking, said a London oculist, but, strange as it may seem, there are several persons so affected who can nevertheless paint extremely well. Numbers of color-blind people there are, of course, who draw perfectly in pencil, ink and crayons, but I myself know a scene painter attached to a provincial theater who, though a color blind, paints all its scenery, and has quite a local name, not only for his "interiors" and oak chambers, but even for landscapes. I can tell you also of two London ladies who have consulted me for color blindness, who painted really beautiful pictures. One is the daughter of a late famous artist, and was taught painting by her father. She is quite unable to distinguish red from green, but her colors are labeled with the names, and she has been taught which to use for certain effects. Possibly her painting may seem to her eyes, as it were, drawing with a brush and "shading" with the colors. The other is a lady artist of some celebrity who has for years exhibited annually in London. The public are not aware that she is color blind. She painted "The Wedding Group" for a certain noble bridegroom a year or two ago, and also several public men's portraits, and one of an eminent physician fetched 500 guineas. There is a gentleman residing at Kensington who, having years ago left the navy through finding his advancement hopelessly barred by his color blindness, is at present making several hundred a year by his brush as an artist, designing most artistic and brightly colored picture "posters" for advertisement boards.

GLAMOUR OF THE STAGE.

An Elderly Peasant Wants an Explanation of the Fascination of Chorus Girls.

"I wish somebody would explain," said a portly old gentleman who, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, waxes his mustaches and believes firmly that the country is going to the dogs, "I wish somebody would kindly explain the fascination which chorus girls exercise upon a certain class of young noddies. Take a woman who is as homesy as a gingham umbrella and as dull as a Congressional Record and put her in the back row of a chorus where she hasn't a thing to do except draw her breath and her salary, and first thing you know a mob of half-baked Johnnies are sending her flowers and mash notes and jewelry and begging her to come out and sample hot birds and cold bottles. I can't understand it.

Curious Mexican Custom.

A strange custom is followed by Mexican farmers. They use oxen of one color in the morning and another color in the afternoon. They do not know why, but they know it must be the right thing to do, because their forefathers did it.

Hair Cutting in Spain.

The wives of Spanish noblemen cut their hair so that it sticks straight up from their heads. The average length of it is about 1 1/2 inches.

Married Women in Portugal.

In Portugal married women retain their maiden names.

TWO EMPIRES.

Contrast in Methods of Colonization Afforded by Spain and England.

Capt. A. T. Mahan contributes a most excellent article to the current number of the Engineering News. It is excellent in the way in which it contrasts the methods of the two great colonizing nations of modern times—Great Britain and Spain. France and Holland as colonizers do not belong in the same class. They have not transmitted their national characteristics to the colony, but have rather administered from without.

The close of the nineteenth century sees the United States in virtual possession of the bulk of Spain's colonial empire—a string of islands which practically encircle the globe. There could not be a better contrast in empires. Spain has left her colonies impoverished and half-finished; England possesses hers in comparative plenty. Both are the results of administration.

Spain from the very first was inhumanly oppressive to the inferior races, and she spared not even her own descendants in the colonies, for when they became aliens she became to them tyrannical and exacting. She oppressed and extorted; she endeavored to make her colonies pay their own home debts.

On the other hand, Great Britain has been beneficent to weaker communities. And not only beneficent, but she has been strong as well—strong in the quality of men she has sent out to administer and to colonize, strong to protect on land and sea. Her energies have always been directed to the elevation of the races. The conspicuous examples of colonial administration are India and Egypt.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

If There Had Been a Cable in Existence in 1812 History Would Be Different.

Owing to the six hours' difference in time between St. Louis and Paris the signing of the treaty of peace at 8:45 was known in this city several hours earlier in the day. Had there been an ocean cable in 1812, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the war with England in that year would probably have not taken place, for the British orders in council, which were the chief cause of the war, were revoked five days after the declaration of war by congress. An ocean telegraph would have told the fact to this country instantly. It would also have told before war was actually declared that the British government was seriously considering their revocation. If there had been a telegraph then the news of the signing of the treaty of peace on December 24, 1814, would have averted the battle of New Orleans which occurred 15 days later. This would have prevented the only really creditable military episode of the war on the American side, have kept Jackson in comparative political obscurity all his life, and probably have prevented the reconstruction and nationalization of the democratic party which Jackson's ascendancy brought. As close communication between Europe and America at that time, such as exists now, would have altered history in several important particulars.

FLOATS OVER MORRO.

The Historic Flag Was First Hoisted in Philadelphia During the Civil War.

Few American flags have a more interesting history than attaches to the banner which was flung to the breeze over Morro castle, Havana, on New Year's day. It first flew over the Corn Exchange national bank, Philadelphia, when the famous Corn Exchange regiment of volunteers was organized for the war of the states. It flew over the bank during nearly the whole of the war and was then secured by the late ex-United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell, then an officer of the bank. He took it to his residence in Merchantville, N. J., and stored it away as a sacred thing. While President Grant was visiting Senator Cattell he raised the historic banner to a pole over the senator's mansion—an act that added materially to the historic value of the stately emblem. After that the flag was again stored away as a prized relic, was practically forgotten until George W. Algor procured it from the estate and presented it to the government for the purpose to which it was put at Havana.

CASH VALUE OF IMMIGRANTS.

It is Shown That Germans Bring the Most Money into the Country and the Italian Least.

If one were to gauge the worth of newly arrived immigrants by the amount of money they bring with them, those who come from Germany would take first rank. England would hold second place and Italy the last. The average German who comes to this country brings \$32.96 with him. When the average Englishman comes he brings \$1.40 less, or \$31.50. The next wealthiest average immigrant is the Frenchman, who comes with \$47.23 in his pocket. The Belgian is fourth in the list with \$45.60.

The Italian, who is the poorest of all, brings \$9.98, but it is safe to say that he returns to his native land the wealthiest of all who go back if his propensity for saving is a thing to judge by.

The Turk who comes to America brings \$35.56 with him, and stands well toward the top of the list. The average Irishman comes over, to stay, with a capital of \$13.26, while the Russian, according to the annual report of the commissioner general of immigration, brings \$12.10.

Bulletin Financier.

Jouidi, 9 février 1899.

COMPTEUR D'ENGAGEMENTS (CLAIRING ROUES) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jeudi 9 fév. 1899.

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE.

Nouveau-Orléans.

Or et Argent.

MONNAIES.

CHANGES.

MARCHÉ DE NEW-YORK.

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Bulletin Commercial.

Jouidi, 9 février 1899.

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