

BEAR HUNT IN OMAHA.

Drain, a Vandeville Artist, Almost Caused a Panic in a Theater.

An enormous silver-tip bear, frenzied with an ulcerated tooth which its master was trying to extract, escaped from its cage at an Omaha (Neb.) theater the other day just before the evening performance.

With a sweep of his paw he threw his trainer and a stage hand to the floor and turned upon the crowd around the iron cage. They fled in all directions. The manager of the theater was climbing into the flies as the enraged bear approached. It made one pass at him, catching his coat, and carried it completely away with him. It then tore one shoe from the foot of the scene-shifter, and passed on in pursuit of the snipes.

The animal was then lost in the maze of scenery back of the stage, and vented its fury by demolishing the dummies and attacking the figures of the men and women in the ballroom scene. Everything in sight was his prey until the trainer recovered sufficiently to direct the beating of irons to subdue the animal.

The ferocious beast was driven into the wing section of the theater, and made a dive for an open door, which leads into an adjoining third parlor. This was of iron, and, fortunately, was closed in time. Finally the bear was driven into the cellar, which he remained in full possession of for many minutes.

One by one the attendants of the theater ventured from their places of safety in the flies and garret, entrance to which the bear could not effect because of the unique arrangement for lighting the theater.

The manager was the first to enter the basement. He found the bear tractable and innocently nursing its ulcerated jaw. He made one jab at the animal with his red-hot iron, and with an almost human screech of pain the bear crawled into a corner. Then he was surrounded, lassoed, tied, and taken to his cage.

As soon as the bear had been safely corralled the manager appeared before the curtain to announce that the show would proceed. He found his audience had evaporated, and the ushers were sent out into the street to tell the patrons that all danger was over.

POWER OF THE SEA.

To Be Utilized in Furnishing Electricity to the World.

New Corporation Plans to Compress Air by Means of the Action of the Waves on Immense Buys.

A new corporation has appeared which promises not only to furnish electricity to all the world, but to do it at a cost of one-tenth the present rates. The heads of the new concern are Stanley & Patterson, of 34 Franklin street, New York city. Their proposition is to utilize the power of the waves by means of compressed air.

It is an old idea, they admit, but for the first time, they say, the plan has been reduced to a practicable working basis. The works where the experiment has been going on are near Galilee, N. J. The company has secured an option for a large tract of land on Rockaway beach, where a plant is to be erected.

The corporation which is doing all this is called the Ocean Power company, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000. Herbert E. Rider, of 10 Wall street, the inventor of the process, says:

"At present the cost of electric power is \$30 to \$75 per horse power in each engine. Each incandescent light of 16-candle power now in use costs the buyer one cent per hour. Our process will reduce this cost 90 per cent. A man's bill, which now amounts to \$100 per year, will be reduced to \$10."

The modulus operandi of Mr. Rider's invention is simple. Movable buoys anchored at sea and operated by the power of the waves will be used to compress the air which is to be conveyed to a power house on the shore. The compressed air will operate dynamos and engines which will generate the electricity to be distributed over insulated wires to any point designated.

Each buoy is an immense structure of steel, 12 tons in weight, and 20 feet high. It is to be anchored by enormous steel bridges of 17 tons each.

The buoy, it is said, acts as an air pump, and actuated by the force of the waves compresses the air, which is conveyed to the station through iron pipes.

CLUB OF GLOBE GIRLERS.

Organization in New York City Composed Exclusively of Men Who Have Circled the Earth.

A club has been organized in New York of men who have made one or more complete trips around the world. None others may join. Already 43 members have enrolled. The club is a branch of the Oriental club in Berlin.

The New York branch is already planning to furnish a clubhouse in imitation of the apartments occupied by the German organization. The interiors will be furnished in oriental style, and will serve as a sort of museum for the interesting relics which members have collected.

At present the club contents itself with meeting in temporary quarters or at the homes of the various members.

The president of the club is George Contu D'Arcy, 705 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, and the vice president is A. Rodenbush, 36 East One Hundred and Seventh street. The other officers of the club are Dr. Charles Herch, secretary, and L. Behrendt and H. Karmelinski, Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue.

The men who are brought together in this way are interesting companions and delightful conversationalists. Several of them have gained reputations for their extended travels and are authorities on the history or the manners and customs of the countries they have visited.

One of the chief aims of the club is to keep some of its members constantly en route on a trip around the world.

THE PARROT FISH.

Some Points of Interest Concerning a Denizen of Bermudan Waters.

Among the fishes in one of the tanks at the Aquarium are two parrot fishes from Bermuda. Both are strikingly colored, but in one of them green predominates, while in the other the tint most prominent is blue, says the New York Sun.

The great thing with captive fishes is to get them to eat. A fish with a good appetite, that will eat the food provided, is likely, other conditions being favorable, to get along; and every effort is made to give the fishes food such as they have been accustomed to in nature or such as will tempt their appetites.

In applying this treatment the parrot fish, which in nature subsist on mollusks and crustaceans, are fed here on shrimp, cut-up herring, cut-up clams, and killies. Pretty much all fishes like live killies; and in fish circles the shrimp also is commonly esteemed a delicacy. And it is customary at the Aquarium to supply these things in such quantities as may be best for the fishes' welfare; most commonly, especially in the case of shrimps, in limited quantities, as a sort of relish or dessert.

Thus after the hearty meal of chopped-up clam or whatever the principal food furnished to the various fishes may be, the man who feeds them goes along with a deep pan containing live killies, which he gives to the fishes that care for them in the several tanks according to their desires or his own discretion.

When he comes to the tank where the parrot fish are the green parrot sweeps around and takes the green parrot dropped into the water. It is not voraciously fond of them, but it likes them well enough to come for them. But the stay made here is not very long—the green parrot's wants are very easily supplied; it will eat one big killie or two small ones, and that is all.

SCARED INTO APPENDICITIS.

New Orleans Man Read All About the Disease and Then Came Down with an Attack.

"I had appendicitis the other day," said a St. Charles street business man, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that is to say I had it to all intents and purposes. This is the way I contracted it: About a week ago I borrowed a medical work from a friend to look up a point about which I was curious. It was a work on diagnosis, and among other things it gave a minute description of the symptoms of appendicitis. I have always been much afraid of the malady, and that chapter had a hideous fascination for me. I read it and reread it, and as I did so it seemed to me that some of the premonitory symptoms coincided exactly with certain aches and pains I had felt for several days. I got alarmed at once, and that night was panic-stricken with a severe cramp a little northeast of my right hip bone. That I knew to be the fatal spot and symptoms I had read about in the book, and I had all the symptoms of a typical case, and could scarcely get around to see the doctor. I began to tell him my story when he stopped me. 'How do you come to know so much about the disease?' he asked. I replied proudly that I had been reading up on it. 'The dickens you have!' he replied. 'Well, you get right out of this office, confound you! and don't waste any more of my time!' Then he explained that every medical student always had all the diseases on record, in regular order, just as he studied 'em, and I began to feel better. I went home, returned the blasted book, and am now entirely out of danger, thank you. It was the quickest recovery on record."

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

A Private Penny Post Established in France in the Reign of Louis XIV.

The fact that there is a regular mail route through Africa, and that even remote towns in Africa are not without postal facilities, is in these progressive times accepted quite as a matter of course. Yet this wonderful system, which has reached out until it includes every country on the face of the earth, had its beginning in the mind of an ingenious Frenchman who lived less than 200 years ago.

In 1653, early in the reign of Louis XIV, M. de Velayre established a private penny post, says a writer in Harper's Round Table. Boxes were set up at the street corners for the reception of letters. Offices were opened in various quarters of Paris; collections were made once a day from the street boxes, followed many hours later by a single delivery in the world was established.

M. de Velayre was so greatly encouraged by the success of his enterprise that in order to develop it still further he printed certain forms of bills or notes which were intended to cover all the ordinary requirements of business in great towns. These forms contained blanks which were intended to be filled up by the pen with such special matters as might be necessary to complete the writer's object. The idea at once became popular, and the printed forms accompanied the expansion of the postal service throughout the larger cities of France, and it was many years before they fell into disuse.

Asparagus for Fodder. Asparagus is so plentiful on the Russian steppes that the cattle eat it like grass. The seeds are sometimes dried and used as a substitute for coffee.

Pearl Diver's Days Work. A pearl diver considers it a good day's work if he collects anything over 200 shells. A thousand shells is the record of one day.

Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 14 mars 1899.

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

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE.

MONNAIE.

LE STERLING EN FRANCE.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

AUCTIONS EN MOENS.

AGENCE DE LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

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Bulletin Commercial.

Mardi, 14 mars 1899.

LE DÉTACHÉMENT A APPRÊT ENVOYER EN VOIE DE LA BOURSE EN ARRIVANT.

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GRANDS DÉTACHÉS EN FUMÉE.

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