Britain at Present Time Buying Large Numbers of Horses as Well as Mules for Use in South Africa.

Agents of the British government are now in this country picking up horses and mules by the hundred and arranging for speedy shipment. New York dealers say that 12,000 horses and mules are to be bought for use in South Africa. Some are to be shipped

from gulf ports, others from New York. It has long been known that American horses are meeting exceptional favor abroad, but it was not hitherto understood that our stock was so highly regarded as this action of the British war office would seem to indicate.

"As to mules," said a dealer, "we have already exported them to South Africa from New York, and the British war office must have noticed of what value they have been. Not many mules have gone abroad, and especially to South Africa, it is true, but enough to make them popular there. For one thing, the mule is never troubled by the Tsetse fly, so prevalent in Africa, that drives horses wild, and it can do good work in a campaign if it cannot be fed oftener than once in 24 hours."

The horses that are to be purchased by the British agents are the heavy, well-built horses, chiefly from the middle states, that are at present greatly favored in London for cab and draft purposes. They are valued at from \$125 to \$150 each and stand, on an average, about 16 hands high. The mules that are being looked out for are those of excellent quality, but not of the best sort. The finest American mule to-day costs from \$175 to \$200, as much as a first-class horse of equal draught power, and he runs from 161/2 to 171/2 hands high, at times even up to 18 hands. The Missouri stock is perhaps the best known.

The British government is said to be looking out for a class of mule somewhat smaller and less expensive. It has, it is said, fixed upon a mule 15 hands high and costing about \$125, of the same general stock, however.

In all 55,000 head of horses and mules were exported last year, 80 per cent. of them from New York, one single line carrying 15,000. The export figures for 1897 showed 45,000, a great increase over 1896. Without the purchases of the British government this year's figures, it is said, will touch 50,000, at the lowest. The entire trade is less than ten years old.

# MINISTER WEARS A RED ROBE

Novel Pulpit Costume of Rev. Mr. Hebson, Who Owns His Own Church at Lyons, Neb.

There are few cases on record wherein a minister owns his own church, refuses to accept a salary, performs the janitor work and furnishes light and heat for the church. Under these novel conditions Rev. A. W. Hobson, of Lyons, Neb., ministers with success to a large number of zealous followers. In the common parlance of the street, "he is the whole thing." Rev. Mr. Hobson is a regularly ordained preacher, at one time and another having been connected with the Methodist denomination and with the United Brethren in Christ. But at this time he professes allegiance to no particular sect. He prefers to be free, to follow the dictates of a new dispensation which he declares may ere long be given to the world. Rev. Mr. Hobson is in many respects a remarkable man, but his apparent eccentricities do not carry him so far as to cause his neighbors to set him down as a crank. He enjoys the respect of the whole community and has the reputation of being a sincere man, an original thinker, a fearless speaker and a worker of great energy. His appearace in the pulpit clad in a red robe has caused a great deal of comment, both favorable and unfavorable. Mr. Hobson says he is "not permitted to divulge the secret of the red robe at present, though it will gradually be done as the days go by."

# SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

Col. Charles Holland Makes an Address at the Harvest Festival at Chicago.

"The sum of \$30,000 has been spent by Salvation Army organizations of the United States in buying land for developing colonization projects," declared Col. Charles Holland, a member of the band of Gospel workers at the annual harvest festival exercises in Princess rink, Chicago.

Col. Holland remarked that hundreds of persons had applied to the Chicago authorities for permission to go to the Colorado colony. Continuing, he said:

"I believe the time has come for thousends of the toilers in the large cities to go elsewhere. When these persons get old they are thrown out of work. If many of them had tilled the soil in their earlier years, in old age they would have a farm that was self-supporting."

The speaker asserted that the Salvation Army had established houses for fallen women chiefly for the reason that the state had not done so. He said that at least 3,000 of this class were sheltered by the army every year, and that 85 per cent. of this number had reformed. He added that six institutions of the kind referred to were now running in

Machine for Harvesting Beets. The German societies - the Landwirths-Geseleschaft and the Verein der Zuckerindustrie-have combined to offer a prize of \$2,500 for the invention of a machine for harvesting beets.

AMERICAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Agricultural Department Making Experiments with View to Developing a Market in China.

Steps are being taken by the agricultural department to increase the sales of American butter and cheese in the erient, and experiments with this end in view are now in progress. Some butter has been shipped to China which arrived in good shape, but the department is trying to pave the way for larger exportations of American dairy products to China. Two tons of butter and cheese are now at San Francisco, which will be shipped to six ports in the orient under the supervision of the department. The results of this experiment will be watched with great interest, as the enlargement of dairy exports will depend upon it. The best means of transportation will be ascertained, together with the cost of putting these products into the orient and the kind of packages which can be utilized to the

best advantage in shipping. Some of this butter will be shipped in glass jars, which cost six cents each. This, in the judgment of the department, is too expensive, and it is hoped that the cost of packing can be reduced to two cents, and that sealed tins can be used. It will soon be learned what kind of butter will stand the climate of a warm country, and what kind of feed must be given the cows to produce the proper kind of butter. It is known that corn does not produce as hard butter as mill feed. The whole subject will be

given careful study. Good butter in China costs about 40 cents per pound, and cheese sells as high as 80 cents. It is the purpose of the department to reduce the price of these commodities, and furnish a market for the western farmers, which will divert their products from the eastern and southern portions of this country, and at the same time give the farmers in this section a market nearer home for their dairy products.

#### NO LONGER CANVAS NAVY.

Last Traces of Great White Wings for War Vessels Are Fast Vanishing from Our Fleet.

One of the belated signs that the navy has ceased to be entirely a canvas service appears in the orders given for the use of the naval ship Fortune as a gunnery training vessel at Newport, R. I., where the government maintains a school for naval apprentices. There is a similar ship at Annapolis for the naval cadets and the results attained with the Standish at the naval academy have been such as to suggest the assignment of the Fortune for the same purpose at Newport so that apprentices who are under instruction for duty as blue jackets and gunners may be the better qualified to discharge the tasks devolving upon them.

The training of the apprentices hitherto has been largely such as could be given them on board the old sailing ships which remain in service from the canvas navy. There has been instruction, of course, in gunnery, but it has been of a rudimentary sort, which left much to be learned.

The use of the Fortune for the purpose will require that it be fitted up with one four-inch gun, two six-pounders, and one one-pounder. The Fortune was built at Boston just after the civil war.

# TESTS HENRY GEORGE THEORY

Germany Puts Into Practice the Single Taxer's Land System at Kiao-Chou, China.

Poultney Bigelow, one of the delegates to the international geographical congress at Berlin, recently visited Kiao-Chou, Than-Tung, China, on behalf of the American Geographical society, and there discovered an economic fact which the German press has hitherto ignored.

Mr. Bigelow stated that the German government had put into practice at Kiao-Chou the land theory of Henry George, having ousted before the seizure all the Chinese landowners. The Germans now sell the use of the land to European settlers and business men with revaluation every three years. Prices are cheap, but the government will doubtless use the money thus obtained wisely.

On inquiry in official quarters it is learned that the German government has made a similar application of George's land theory in New Guinea.

# AMOUNT IS ENORMOUS.

Capital Stock of 1,944 Companies Chartered in New Jersey Amounts to \$8,500,000,000.

The fiscal year for the forming of corporations in New Jersey ended at noon the other day, and the report of the secretary of state shows that there were 1,944 companies chartered during the 12 months. The capital stocks which these concerns were authorized to is-

sue amounted to \$3,500,000,000. For filing charters alone the state has received in fees \$728,023.54. Nearly 200 of the corporations formed this year are each capitalized at \$2,000,000 and upward. Six hundred of them have each a capitalization of \$1,000,000 or

Fifteen thousand corporations are today operating under the laws of New Jersey. This year has witnessed the formation of more corporations in New Jersey than any other in the history of the state.

Ritualistic English Churches. The London Chronicle estimates that 6,000 of the 14,000 parish churches in England are inclined toward ritual-

Industry of Raising Silk Worms. In Italy 600,000 people find employment in raising silkworms.

# NEGRO LAND OWNERS

Census Expected to Show Large Increase in Their Holdings.

What Has Been Proven True in Virginia Expected to Hold Good for All the Southern States.

The report sent forth by the state officials of Virginia, that their records of assessment and taxation show a large increase in the ownership of land amongst the colored people, presents a gratifying condition which the census efficials know to be common to all the southern states.

The Virginia report mentions that the records do not show the full, and perhaps not half of the increase in land ownership amongst the colored people for the reason that great numbers of them, having meager capital, are compelled to buy farms on land contracts. These contracts call for deeds when the payment of purchase money, which is made in installments, shall have been completed. While the installments are pending, the title is held in the vendor as a part of his security for the deferred payments. Thus the real possession is not represented in the records, though the case is practically like that of property which is mortgaged.

Chief Statistician Powers, of the division of agriculture in the census, who has made a thorough study of the question of tenure, has prepared a schedule for the twelfth census which is intended to cover the cases mentioned. The enumerators will be instructed to report as owners all homesteaders who have not "proved up" or whose final proofs have not been recirded—in fact all actual occupants of public landsand persons who have bought land on contracts for deeds; and those who have been foreclosed but are holding over for redemption.

If the enumerators shall carry out thtse instructions, the twelfth census will present a fuller exhibit of small ownerships and of land ownerships amongst the colored people than has hitherto been available.

Tenure is to be taken in the census in a manner to show not simply the number of persons who own farms, work farms on shares, or lease farms for cash or other fixed rental, but to show all the conditions of ownership and tenure according to race and color.

Statistics of ownership and tenure, derived as they frequently have been heretofore, from the county land records, do not convey accurate impressions. Thousands of decds of sale and transfer, land contracts, partition deeds, squestration papers, final homestead proofs, etc., are held in the homes of the people unrecorded. The census officials expect, in the schedules now adopted, to avoid practically all of the deficiencies which these conditions present in the land records, and to be able, at the opening of the twentieth century, to make a comparatively perfect exhibit of land tenure by counties and color in all the states.

# BECOMES A NOTED FIGHTER.

Kitten Picked Up by Admiral Dewey Several Years Ago Makes Record for Itself.

"Devil Dan," the terrible fighting cat of the treasury department, was picked up on the street by Admiral Dewey several years ago. Miss Ethel Williams, who was then a clerk, was coming to the department one morning when she noticed a gentleman stoop down and pick up a kitten near the corner of Eighteenth and H streets. As she reached the gentleman she noticed that the kitten was about as poor a specimen as she had ever seen. Admiral Dewey, for it was no less a person, remarked that he wished he had a place to take the sick kitten, as he hated to see it left on the street to die from neglect and starvation. Miss Williams told him she would take the kitten and see that it was properly cared for. He thanked her and handed her his card. The young woman brought the kitten to the treasury and turned it over to Mai. Anderson, to whom she told her story. That kitten is now "Devil Dan," the most vicious fighter among the many cats of the building. If he has ever been whipped it is not known of-

# DEATH SIGNALS ITS APPROACH

Mysterious Warnings in Little Town of Chesterfield, Ind .- Family of Seven Stricken.

Chesterfield, a small town east of Anderson, Ind., has a mystery. Persons have been warned by peculiar rappings that death was near and several have died. The seventh case was reported the other night, Ora McDaniel being the victim. The warnings which preceded the deaths consisted of loud rappings on the front doors of the homes three nights in succession, followed by raps on the inner doors. The Steinman family of seven was in good health two months ago. All have received the death warning since, six have died and the seventh is on her deathbed.

Production of Copper. During the year 1898 copper production in Montana was 206,173,157 pounds, against 230,228,141 pounds for 1897, a decline of 26,114,984 pounds, equivalent to about ten per cent. During the same period the product of the United States increased from 494,078,274 pounds to 526,512,987 pounds.

" Slates Bad for the Eyes. It is the opinion of a German oculist that the use of ordinary slates by school children tends to produce shortsightedmess. As a substitute he recommends pen and ink, or an artificial white slate with black pencil. The latter have been introduced in some of the Ger-

man schools.

### EMERALD CRAZE.

Minister at Bogota, Colombia, Tells of a Remarkable Notion That Seized the People There.

Minister Hart, of Bogota, Colombia, reports to the state department an emerald panic there, which recalls the fanous tulip craze in Holland. Until recently emeralds were a drug in the market of Bogota. One who desired to buy them had only to wait to have them. brought to him. The famous Muzo mine, which has produced emeralds of great value and in large quantities, lies near Bogota, and the people of the city have long been familiar with its prod-

others who wished to sell, and for the same reason men and women crowded the streets, standing on the roadway as well as on the sidewalk, some displaying their emeralds and others their As the news spread outside of Bogota emerald owners began to rush in. This swelled the throng and sent the fever up several degrees. Sales were made right and left at prices hitherto unheard of in this market. Persons who had not thought of selling, tempted by the wild

rush to buy, brought out their emeralds

and began trading. Nobody could ex-

plain the cause of the excitement, and

Early in July the emerald craze seized

upon Bogota. The jewelry stores and

all other establishments were besieged

by persons who wished to buy and by

many are now beginning to realize it was without reason. On July 16 the fever reached its height and has since been declining. While it lasted emeralds sold on a gold basis at about three times their value. Many buyers who went in on the floodtide now find themselves with emeralds that will not bring the price they paid for them. Others, also inexperienced, have more or less excellent imitations as souvenirs of this extraordi-

nary movement. The only approach to an explanation for this craze is that a Bogota dealer who went to Paris recently on his return began to buy emeralds at higher prices than had been ruling in the market.

### TO BE MADE PERMANENT.

Handsome Dewey Arch at New York City to Be Executed in Marble.

"The Dewey arch will be made permanent; that is certain," said Charles. H. Nicoll, secretary of the citizens' committee of New York city, Mr. Nicoll had spent the day investigating the cost of a substantial duplicate of the Madison square arch, and he is now prepared with facts and figures. "The arch will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000, as originally estimated. There is no question about raising the money. If New York can build a monument to a dead hero, it certainly can erect one to a live navv.

"The wealthiest men of New York will be on our committee. To those persons we could not reach personally we have sent the following letter:

"'If you believe the Dewey arch should be made permanent, to adorn the city and perpetuate the memory of the deeds of the American navy, you will kindly signify your approval of the plan to create a fund for such a purpose, and will you consent to act as a member of the citizens' committee on plan and scope? The favor of an early response is earnestly requested. A meeting will be called in a few

"We have received a marvelously small percentage of declinations in answer to this letter."

# SALE OF LANDS PROHIBITED.

President Issues an Order Concerning Disposition of Property in the Hawaiian Islands.

The navy department, as well as the war department, having been obstructed in the acquisition of lands in Hawaii actually needed for their purposes in the execution of the Pearl harbor improvement, the president has issued the following executive order to meet the

"The president of the United States hereby directs that all proceedings taken or pending for the sale or disposition of the public lands in the Hawaiian islands shall be discontinued, and that if any sales or agreements for sale of said public lands have been made since the adoption of the resolution of annexation the purchasers shall be notified that the same are null and void, and any considerations paid to the local authorities on account thereof shall be refunded."

The order is dated September 11 last, but it has been withheld from publication until it reached Honolulu.

# SOCIETY WOMEN IN A SALOON.

Novel Function Given by Saginaw (Mich.) Liquor Dealer Which Is Well Attended.

One downtown saloon in Saginaw, Mich., the other day made the remarkable announcement that between the hours of two and five o'clock a special reception would be neld for ladies, at which time a musical programme would be given upon a mammoth music box. To the surprise of all, at the hour appointed coupes began to arrive, bringing some of the foremost society women of the city, and in a short time fully 100 of them had assembled. No drinks were dispensed, and the large barroom was handsomely decorated. It was an odd function.

Pretty Fair Salary. A treasurer of the city of Glasgow, who stole \$800,000, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year is a pretty fair salary, says the Chicago

Times-Herald, even for working a tread-

# JEWS IN CONGRESS.

Hebrews Who Have Occupied Seats in Senate Chamber.

Senator Simon, of Oregon, Will Not Be the First Member of the Race Who Has Been Thus Honored.

Senator Simon, of Oregon, who was born in Germany, of Jewish parents, will not be the first man of the Hebrew race to hold a seat in the United States senate. Three others preceded him, all from the south. The first, David L. Yulee, of Florida, was a member of that body from 1845 to 1851 and again. from March, 1855, to January 1, 1861, when he retired from congress to cast his fortunes with the southern confederacy. Senator Yulee was born in the West Indies in 1811, came to this country with his father when quite young, and located in Florida. Yuled's father's name was Levy, and he was of Jewish extraction. The senator first sat in congress as a delegate from Florida under the name of David Levy. During the interval between his leaving the house and entering the senate he changed his name to Yulee, and was afterwards known as David Levy Yulee. He died in New York on October 10, 1896.

Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, was the most famous of the three, and one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen this country has produced. He, too, was born in the West Indies, his parents being English Jews, who sailed from England in 1811 to settle in New Orleans. Upon hearing that the mouth of the Mississippi was blockaded by a British fleet they put in at St. Croix, where, on August 11, 1811, the future lawyer and statesman was born. Benjamin was a member of the senate from March 3, 1853, to February 4, 1861, when he and his colleague, John Slidell, withdrew to join the confederacy. He had a sharp controversy with Jefferson Davis on the floor of the senate which came near resulting in a duel. Benjamin was successively attorney general, secretary of war and secretary of state of the confederacy, and after the surrender at Appomattox escaped to Europe, where he remained until his death

Benjamin Franklin Jones represented Louisiana for one term from 1879 to 1885. He was born in Kentucky and removed to Adams county, Ill., where he was educated. In 1853 he went to New Orleans to live, and was identified with the confederacy. He was succeeded by James B. Eustis, ambassador to France under Cleveland.

#### WINS BRIDE BY HEROISM.

Barton W. Patrick, a Volunteer Soldier, Saves a Girl from the Lake, Then Weds Her.

Burton W. Patrick, of Evansion, Ill., saved Miss Emma Cooper from the waves of Lake Michigan two months ago and she has now become his bride. The marriage ceremony was performed in Chicago.

Young Patrick was a volunteer in the Second Illinois regiment during the war and served with the rest of the men in Cuba. When he returned he and Miss Cooper were much in each others company. On the evening of the rescue the two started from one of the Evanston piers for a short row on the lake. Patrick was a good oarsman and as the lake was perfectly smooth did not hesitate to propel the craft far out from land.

On the return trip Miss Cooper insisted upon rowing, but her escort said he would not allow her to do so. As if to carry out her determination she rose in the boat and took a step forward. A wave struck the frail craft and swung it about and she lost her balance and fell headlong into the water. Owing to the partial darkness young Patrick could not for a moment see her, but when he heard a splash several feet away he did not wait to row to her assistance, but plunged into the lake and swam towards her. He was a powerful swimmer and a few strokes brought him to the drowning woman, whom for nearly an hour he kept above the water until the Evansten life saving station pulled both into the life boat. Miss Cooper's home was in Waukegan. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick will live in Evanston.

#### BOSTON DENTISTS IN TROUBLE Holders of a Patent Attach the O佩ces of Seven Prominent Prac-

titioners. Acting on the recent decision of the United States circuit count for the

southern district of New York establishing, it is claimed, the validity of the patent issued in 1881 to James E. Low for crown and bridge detital work, which was assigned to a certain company, the present holders of the patent have placed attachments on the offices of seven Boston deptists. This patent has been the cause of an immense amount of litigation, and it is said that nearly every dentist in the country has used the crown and bridge work. After the New York decision a circular was gent to deutists requesting that they pay \$25 a year for every year during which they have used the work. Some of them, it is said, have agreed to this, but most of them are determined to avoid payment if possible, and they have organized to fight the case. They any that the matter will be taken to the United States court of appeals and to the United States supreme court if necessary.

Want to Be the Whole Thing. The empress dowager, has picked out a nine-year-old boy who can't speak Chinese to be the new emperor of China. The Chicago Times-Herald thinks the old lady will probably sign the pay roll

# BROKEN NECK CURED.

the first the second of the second second

Operation by New York Doctors for Fractured Vertebrae Proves &

Complete Success. The plaster of paris casting which had been placed about the neck of Walter E. Duryea, the young man who fractured his neck while bathing in Long! Island sound, was removed the other day by Dr. Abbe in the Roosevelt hospital, New York city, and from now on

he will have the use of his neck. His case has excited the curiosity of numerous physicians all over the country. When the accident occurred, the neck was incased in plaster, and four days later the injured man was taken to the hospital. A few days later the casing was removed, and, after X-ray photographs of the injured vertebrae. had been made, a specially-constructed splint was placed around the neck and Duryea was informed that the only possible chance of his recovery was through an operation. Duryea announced that he was willing to undergo the operation, and was prepared

On September 19 the operation was; nerformed in the Sims operation pavilion by Dr. Abbe, assisted by a number of other physicians. Durvea stood it well, and the physicians said that the

operation was very successful. It has been evident to the physicians that the injury was healing for several days, and the other day it was thought best to remove the splint and allow Duryea the use of his neck. In a few days it is thought that he will be able to use his neck as previous to the accident.

#### SUES MEXICO.

James C. Jewett Seeks to Recover \$566,221 for Aiding in War of 1860.

James C. Jewett, surviving partner of James D. Jewett & Co., 27 William street, Washington, sued the Mexican government in the supreme court to recover \$566,221 and interest from May 1, 1860, for services rendered in suppresaing the insurrection in 1859 and 1860. The complaint furnished a history of the rebellion of 1859.

The government had no ships, and unless transports could be secured to convey troops to Vera Cruz that place would have to fall.

The complaint says that the Mexican agent in this country engaged James D. Jewett & Co. to secure the steamer Wave for them, and agreed as payment that the Mexican government would sell the firm 25,000 tons of old scrap iron in Vera Cruz at the rate of five dollars per-

The Wave was sent to Vera Cruz and there captured two vessels on which were the marquis of Havana and Gen. Miramon. This the plaintiff says broke the rebellion.

Ships were sent to Vera Cruz to get the old iron, but it had been sold, Mr. Jewett securing but 200 tons. His suit is to collect the difference, which, withinterest, amounts to the sum named.

### NEED OF ICE PLANTS.

Army Officers Insist They Are Needed in Colonies to Maintain Health of Soldiers.

Army officers who have charge of the subsistence of troops are urging that ice. plants be established in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. The system, which is represented as absolutely necessary to preserve food, will be a costly one if adopted, but the subsistence officers and the surgeons insist it will be necessary for the health of the soldiers, to say nothing of the economy of provisions, that ice plants be established at all the garrisons.

The department experienced much difficulty in awarding the contract for a large refrigerator at Manila, and the question was pending for several months. There was objection to giving the contract to a Chicago firm, which was the lowest bidder, because the system was not approved by the authorities. Proposals were repeatedly solicited, with the same result each time. It is proposed to secure the best facilities for preserving food, regardless of expense.

# USED HIS BRAINS

Brakeman on Baltimore & Ohio Road 6 Rewarded for Quick Wit-Gold Watch for an Engineer.

Some time ago a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad used his brains and saved a passenger train from running into two derailed cars. The company sent him a check for \$50 and posted a bulletin complimenting him

for his quickness of thought. A fewdays later Engineer John Hagerty was oiling his engine at Connellsville while waiting for the passengers to alight. He heard another train coming and believed that it was not under proper control. He sprang into his cab, opened the throttle and started his train. The other engine struck the rear car, but it was not a hard blow, and Hagerty's promptness saved ten or a

The company has ordered a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a gold chain for Engineer Hagerty as a reward for his devotion to duty and "using his brains" in time of emer-

A Machine Combination. A steamer trunk has been patented. which, being air tight, may be attached to the waist beit in an emergency and used as a life preserver.

Telegraph in Africa. The telegraph will be extended 1,000 miles south of Khartoum by the end of the year.

Mexico's Many Tongues. There are 110 distinct languages and dialects spoken in Mexico.

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