#### MEXICAN POLITENESS.

Instance Which Came to the Notice of Gov. Stone of Missouri,

Former Gov. William J. Stone, or Gum Shoe Bill," as he is familiarly atyled in Missouri, and Col. William C. Wetmore are great friends and never weary of telling or playing jokes on seach other, says the New York Times. The following is one at the expense of Cot. Wetmore, which the former gov-

ernor is fond of relating: · About two years ago a party of gentlemen from St. Louis, among whom were the ex-governor and the colonel, were in the City of Mexico. President Diaz, who is very partial to Americans, invited them to call at the palace one afternoon and meet some of the Mexican dignitaries. All the St. Louisans more frock coats with the single exception of Col. Wetmore, who, despite the protest of Gov. Stone, insisted on wearing a dress suit. While dressing the colonel's suspenders broke, but he Ried them up with a string, and they proceeded to the palace in the best of epirits.

Arriving there, they were lined up on one side of the room, and the government officials marched by in single file and shook hands with them. Hard-By had this performance begun when the string gave way and the colonel, awho is very portly, was in imminent danger of being left in a deplorable situation. With a look of agony he grasped the waistband of his trousers with his left hand, pulled them up as high as he could, drew his waistcoat down over his hand and extended his wight to the Mexicans. The people of Mexico are noted for their politeness. Noticing the peculiar attitude of the colonel, the Mexicans thought that it was an American custom, and, placing their left hands under their waistcoats, they extended the other to the visitors. The St. Louisans did not know what to make of this at first, but finally concluded that it was the Mexican style of handshake, and, wishing to conform to the custom of the country, too, thrust their left hand under their waistcoats.

As soon as the ceremony was over and they got outside of the palace, Col. Wetmore gave vent to his feelings in language which was more expressive than elegant at what he thought was the impudence of the Mexicans.

"I never heard of such an outrage," he said. "While I was standing there shaking hands my galluses broke again and I had to put my hand under my vest and hold them up as best I could to keep them from falling off entirely, and, do you know, every one of those impudent rascals did the same thing."

A penfect roar of laughter broke out simultaneously from the other members of the party. Explanations fol-Towed and the governor insisted that the dinner was on the colonel.

#### SHARP AT BARGAINS. Incident Showing the Folly of Taking One's Girl When Buying

of Chinames. That the Chinaman always has his eve on the "main chance" is a fact that anybody may find out for himself by visiting the place in New York city where he disports himself, even as

he does on his native heath. Not long ago two young men walking slong Mott street, partaking of that weird combination of animal and vegsetable life, known to commerce as "chop suey," were attracted by the -chinaware displayed in the shop win-

dows of Wou Soon Wou. They wanted some individual teapots -for their bachelor apartment, and entered the shop and inquired the price, says the New York Mail and Express. "Thlirty-five cent,' said Wou. They

promised to call again. The very next night the younger and better-looking of the two paid a visitto the same shop. This time he had with him his best girl, to whom he had promised a teapot. He told Wou to wrap up one, and offered in payment 35

But Wou was wise to the changed sitroation, and with a face that would have made his fortune in the muscular American game, said:

"Slixty-five clents." "But," protested the youth, "you told me last night the price was 35 cents." "Slixty-five clents," repeated he of The wooden face. And to all the ob-Jections made by the youth the same

-answer was made. a
"Slixty-five clents." This was all, of English, that Wou Soou Wou would talk or understand.

Being already committed to the girl, whose confidence in his liberality was being shaken, the young man paid the

A few nights later he bought a duplicate teapor for 35 cents from Wou. who was positive that he had never meen him before. All of which would Indicate that when making purchases In Chinatown it is better to leave the girl at home.

Feet Across the Sen. Great Britain has still a great deal

to learn, so the 'ecturer had said, hefore she could commind the undiwided admiration and respect of the whole world, and was the man to show her how it was to be done. "What does this nation need?" 

does this nation require if she steps proudly across the broad Atlantic-If she strides boldly across the mighty: -ocean in her march of trade and freedom? I repeat, what does she need?"

"Rubber boots!" suggested the grossly materialistic person in a near seat .- Chicago Journal.,

Now Livers.

Jimson "Van Peffer's physician has told him he has only six mouths to live. Jester - Why docum't Van move to Philadelphia; that would be several Bears there. Ohio State Journal.

# HUMAN BLOOD STAINS

Discovery Made of Vast Importance to Medicine and Law.

Harvard Professors Experimenting in Line with the Most Advanced German Research Find They Can Discern Human Blood.

Whether the blood stains found on the clothes and weapons of supposed criminals are from human beings or animals has been a question which has puzzled the legal and medical fraternities in many of the murder trials since the dawn of modern civilization.

Hitherto microscopic examination has been the only method of determining the question, the distinction being confined to the measurements of the red corpuscles of the blood, which vary in size in all animals. During the last few years German and Russian students have been at work perfecting what is now known as the serum test. This test is made by inoculating rabbits with the serum of human blood daily for two or three weeks by hypodermic injections in the abdomen. The supposed human blood is then dissolved in a salt solution. The serum of the rabbit and that of the supposed human blood are then mixed together. If a precipitate results it is proof that

the blood is human. Prof. Wood, of the Harvard medical school, with the assistance of Prof. Whitney, has made similar experiments with the same results. Prof. Wood was recently asked to examine the blood stains found in connection with the Greenleaf murder case in Laconia, N. H. He tried this test, which was the first of its kind ever attempted in this country. His experiments resulted in the finding of precipitates in every instance where particles from Greenleaf's garments were tested, while where animal blood was tested no precipitates were found.

The accuracy of this experiment may be contested until it is more thoroughly understood, but it is unquestionably one of the greatest medical discoveries of the generation.

#### COEDS NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

University Young Women Would Prove the Foolishness of the Fear of the Number 13.

Thirteen society "coeds" of the University of Chicago will attempt to prove that there is no ill luck connected with the number 13 by publishing the annual women's edition of the University Weekly on March 13 with a total of "13" pages.

The "coeds" have expressed their disappointment that this will not be the thirteenth annual edition, but it is the third, and they are content that

the number is odd. Among the "coeds" the old superstition prevails to some extent that where there are 13 people together in any function or undertaking one of them will die within a year. They all declare when they are asked that they do not believe there is anything in the superstition, but it has been noticed on several occasions that women in the boarding-halls have refused to sit at the tables where there were 13.

When the editorial board of the Women's Weekly was chosen a few days ago it was proposed by the leading society girls who were selected that they show their disregard for the superstition and prove that there is nothing to it, and so the board was constituted with 13 members.

## HAS PLAN FOR CADETS.

Secretary of Navy Long Suggests Method for Admission of Naval Constructors to Service.

Secretary Long has disapproved a recommendation of the general board respecting the admission of naval constructors to the service. Because of the insufficient number of junior officers and the prospective inadequacy of the naval academy to supply the need, the board recommended that the transfers to the construction corps of the three cadets who annually graduate at the head of their class at Annapolis be discontinued, and that instead these cadets be given line places, while naval constructors would be chosen from civil life. Secretary Long disapproved this recommendation, but he qualified the disapproval by an amendment so that the three graduates standing highest should not necessarily go into the construction corps, but that vacancies in that corps might be filled by the selection of any one of the graduates.

Muszlen His Two Children, Because he muzzled his 13-year-old son and 11-year-old daughter to prevent them from securing food, A ... Grauski, a Polish farmer near Willow River, Minn., has been arrested and the children were taken from him. The farmer, who is a miser, worked the children hard and fed them so scantily that they are raw vegetables, roots, and even grass. At last they hit upon sucking the cows, and this so infuriated the farmer that he constructed muzzles of wire and made the children wear them almost constantly. They got rid of the muzzles one day and were stealing the milk from the cows again when the old man detected them. He beat them terribly and they fled to town. The arrest and taking away of the children followed.

Cont of the New Navy, The new navy has cost the United States \$99,803,928 for construction and \$9,343,235 for repairs on completed vessels. These figures were supplied in a statement forwarded to the senate by the secretary of the navy as the result of the labors of a number of many department employes for the last year.

#### SHOWS MARKED IMPETUS.

Some Facts Rearding Direct Trade Relations Between United States and Southern France.

One of the features of the year 1901 in connection with the importation of manufactures from the United States to southern France has been that, for the first time in the history of the trade, direct importations have occurred from the manufacturers to the docks at Nice. Interested parties had for some time been indicating that a marked impetus would be given to the trade by this means. It was pointed out that the geographical position of Nice was such that the harbor need not depend upon the distributive centers, as was heretofore the case, nor submit to the increased cost caused by long railroad journeys, to the very considerable profit of the middlemen. Direet importation was noted of small machinery, job and newspaper printing presses, paper-cutting machines, patent clasp envelopes, fine embossing eard work and paper; and orders are now on the way for a number of other manufactures. The result will be that the list of United States articles figuring in the custom house returns as importations will, it is estimated, be doubled, if not trebled, in 1902. The final results of the inauguration of this direct trade can hardly be realized yet, as the saving must certainly amount to not less than 33 per cent. When it is said that go is may be carried by sea on through bills of lading from New York at about 25 shillings per ton, weight or measurement, the source of great saving will readily be perceived. If the saving of commissions and middlemen's profits be added, the enormous incentive to trade that will result can be readily understood.

Direct importation, inaugurated by some of the consular officers of the United States, appears to be the systom of commercial expansion of the

#### SUES FOR CURIOUS FEE.

Strange Life of Miss Hall Who Masqueraded as a Man Comes Out Through Legal Proceedings.

The story of the strange life of Miss Caroline Hall, who died on the steamship City of Turin last fall while coming to America dressed as a man to obtain money from her father, John Hall, of 26 Center street, Roxbury, Mass., has at last been made public. Miss Giuseppina Boriani, who came as the "wife" of the supposed man on the steamship, and who went back to Milan, Italy, has returned to sue John Hall for \$3,600 for ten years' salary as companion to his daughter and for

\$200 loaned to the strange woman. Miss Boriani is a handsome woman, 45 years old. She says she was under a salary of \$30 a month for ten years as Miss Hall's companion, but was never paid. She states that Miss Hall was known as a woman when she entered her service, but soon after abandoned skirts for trousers, because she loved hunting and was hampered by skirts.

"She frequently had men as her guests on shooting trips," said Miss Boriani, "and she was the best huntsman of the set. She lived the life of a man about town in Milan, and drank and smoked with men in cafes. Her friends knew she was a woman, but others did not."

## HER DREAM BROUGHT LEGACY

How Mrs. Jennie Cannon Secured a Small Sum of Money Which Had Been Left to Her.

A dream was worth \$520 to Mrs. Jennie Cannon, a former resident of Sioux Falls, S. D., but who now lives at Minneapolis. Mrs. Cannon is the daughter of Austin Carson, a farmer living in Minnehaha county, S. D. Some years ago she left home and was married and living in Duluth. A couple of children were born and gradually she dropped off all her correspondence. It was not long before her relatives in South Dakota began to think she was dead. In the meantime Ole Ostensen had died, leaving her a legacy. Search was made for her by the administrators of the estate, but without success. Then came the dream. Mrs. Cannon dreamed that her father was sick unto death. The dream was so vivid and impressed her to such an extent that she wrote him a letter of inquiry. The answer to her letter was the news that she was entitled to a portion of the money left by Ostensen. Mrs. Cannon at once went to Sioux Falls with her children and secured the money.

Wants to Apologise for 1776, David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, has written a letter to the London Daily Chronicle with reference to the Anglo-American committee, which was inaugurated under the presidency of the duke of Sutherland at Stafford house a couple of years ago, to promote an entente cordiale, but which has since remained dormant and is now sending circulars to its members asking them to assist in a platform propaganda. Mr. Murray thinks that all impartial Englishmen have for a century past regretted the blunder which led to the war. He says: "We owe it to ourselves by all the means open to a brave and honorable race to repair and atone for the folly of ancestors."

Tallest Giant Loses Feet,

Constantin, said to be the tallest giant in the world-eight feet three inches in height-will never again be seen on the exhibition platform. Owing to spontaneous decay of the flesh both of his feet were amputated the other day in one of the Orleans hospitals of Paris. Constantin was a great favorite with the dime museum public in America.

## AMUSES HIS GUESTS.

Marquis of Anglesy Adopts a Novel and Unusual Method.

Seeking to Provide Some New Diversion He Throws Gold Sovereigns Into a Soot Pile and Men Dive for Them.

How shall we entertain our guests has been a most worrisome question for many an ambitious host and hostess in England, but it has remained for the young marquis of Anglesy to invent the most striking amusement. This young man, with his immense income, has been able to indulge his taste for buying quantities of magnificent jewels, some in handsome modern settings, others in barbarie mountings. Adorning himself with these, since Christmas he has kept the neighborhood of Anglesy castle, Wales, in a fever of excitement and pleasure, producing gorgeous pantomimes in which, loaded down with jewels, he took the principal part, sang and

But this was too tame, apparently, so to arouse the spirits of his guests he invented a new game. On the grounds of the estate near the castle was a soot pit, where the sweepings of various chimneys had been dumped. Here the marquis gathered his friends. He had also collected a dozen young workingmen from the neighborhood. Then he scattered a handful of sovereigns, half sovereigns and silver pieces in the soot, where the coins sank out of sight.

At a given signal the dozen young men plunged into the plt head first and began grabbing for the coins. As they emerged with dirty clothing, black hands and faces, and eyes, noses, mouths and ears filled with soot, each man clutching a piece of money, the sight threw the noble marquis' guests into paroxysms of laughter. Warm weather will, it is suggested, add to the laughable features of the sport.

## SEE SOME GOOD IN TRUSTS.

Frenchmen in This Chuntry Investigating for Their Government Discuss Combinations.

S. M. Lazare-Weiller and Baron de la Gotellerie, who are in this country representing the French government in the study of American industrial activity, have returned east. Mr. Weiller said one of the things they were sent to inquire into was so-called trusts.

Inder the French law, said Mr Weiller, "such combinations of capital and equipment are not allowable, and we were directed to study their workings in this country-their effect upon the investor, the workingmen and the public. My observations here have led me to the conclusions that there may be much good in such combinations.

"It is possible that some arrangement may be made whereby we will get least of our coal shortage from the United States. We may get coal here for our navy and perhaps for our railroads.

"We would like to learn something of your mental processes -whence comes that audacity which makes you dare to do things. We are afraid to do things in France-in Europe, I might say. It is the idea to send students here to study industrial problems and your methods of government."

# WOULD CHANGE CALENDAR.

Dagobert Von Gerhardt, the Prassian Poet, Proposes a Year of Ten Months.

Dagobert von Gerhardt, the popular Prussian poet and novelist, has stirred the dry bones of German astronomical research by proposing a calendar reform that involves the division of the year into ten months-five consisting of 36 days and five of 37 days and mak-

ing March the first month. The idea rests on a philological basis. Von Gerhardt arguing that the derivation of September, October, November and September demands that they be made respectively the seventh, eighth,

ninth and tenth months. "If," says Von Gerhardt, "our Babylonian inheritance, the present system, cannot be shelved, the world should at least return to the ancient German system of naming the months according to agricultural conditions, such as the 'Hay' month-July."

Seeking Grave of Leather-Stocking Search has been instituted at New York to discover whether the body of Nathaniel Shipman, the hero of Cooper's famous "Leather Stocking Tales," lies in the churchyard of the First Baptist church in Hoosick Falls. It is firmly believed that the bones of the great trapper are resting here, but the exact whereabouts of the grave cannot be ascertained. The investigation discloses positively that "Leather Stocking" died in 1809 at the home of John Ryan, who had married his daughter. The object of locating the grave is to mark it with a suitable monument, the funds to be raised among the citizens of this historic lo-

Not Broken Up for Old Junk. It has been learned, says the New York World, that T. W. Lawson's yacht. Independence, which it was stated had been ordered broken up and sold for junk, is so broken up that she can be put together at a moment's notice. Its parts are said to have been carefully stowed away. Every frame, every plate, in fact every part of Independence, is numbered and their storehouse is watched night and day. Mr. Lawson's plans for the boat are un-

## ON A LARGE SCALE.

Movement to Organize Educational Work in United States.

Rockefeller and Other Wealthy Men Said to Be Interested-The South to Be the First to Feel the Benefits of the Organisation.

'A movement to organize educational work in the United States, especially in the south, on a scale larger than has ever been attempted heretofore has been gaining strength rapidly in New York city within a few weeks, says the Tribune. It has attracted the favor of a dozen or more men of great wealth, among them John D. Rockefeller and his son, who are said to have determined to give needed financial support. Several millions of dollars are ready to be pledged to the great undertaking and aboundant means will be available as soon as the plans for organization are completed. While there have been frequent con-

ferences of late regarding the educational organization to be formed, it may be several weeks before the men who are busy with its plans are ready to apply for charters. So far as there has been substantial agreement, however, the plans indicate the formation of a strong central educational board, which will direct in a general way the educational work to be performed in various states by branch organizations. For a time the efforts of the organization will be directed to educational work in the south, but later on, when southern educational systems and facilities have been brought up to a high standard, the organization probably will direct some of its energies to educational work in northern and western states. The organization is to be formed on such a substantial basis that it will be self-perpetuating and will be expected to continue to increase in power and influence long after the men who gave it

the start are dead. When the central board has been formed under the charters to be obtained it is expected that William H. Baldwin, Jr., will be placed at its head. Mr. Baldwin has been active in municipal reform work while he has been president of the Long Island railroad. He has been devoting much thought and study to the question of educational work in the south and has been a prominent member of the executive board of the Southern Educational conference, of which Robert C. Ogden is the chairman.

The great educational organization will be in some measure a result of the investigations made by the Southern Educational conference. For several years men of means have been induced to join in the conference over plans for improving educational facilities in the south. It has been made plain at such conferences, that the south was too poor to provide for its people, both white and black, as good schools as were needed. Several of the men concerned in the Southern Educational conference have been interested in the work done under the supervision of the boards of trustees controlling the funds for education in the south provided by the late George Peabody and the late John Fox Peabody.

## UNDER SEA TO POLE.

Dr. Unschutz-Knempfe in Actually Preparing for a Hazardous Trip to Arctics.

Dr. Unschutz-Kaempfe, the promoter of the recently much discussed submarine polar expedition, has arrived at Paris from Vienna to confer with some French scientists who will accompany the party next year.

Unschutz-Kaempfe says he elaborated the plan at Munich a year ago and has now perfected and tested the model of a powerful submarine boat, capable of rapid progress at a depth of 90 feet, which it sufficient to clear ice in coldest regions.

He will go as far north as possible in an ordinary arctic vessel, then with his submarine boat he hopes to reach the pole in four days, breathing oxygen renewed chemically.

The doctor is confident that he will be able to rise to the surface often. openings being numerous in the polar seas. Polar scientists agree that the water at the pole proper is not frozen. The submarine vessel will be built in France or in America, according to which country makes the best bid for

Walk with Ease on Water.

The members of the Paris Alpine club have just received from Vienna several of the Capt. Grossman-water shoes. Experiments made on the Seine at Bologne, though not quite successful owing to the lack of practice, demonstrated that the Austrian invention is really practicable. Grossman's water shoes, which somewhat resemble Indian snowshoes, enable the experienced walker to glide rapidly on the water. In the trials the men seemed like skaters on the ice for the first time. Equilibrium was preserved with difficulty, but after a few duckings each man was able to travel laboriously some distance. The inventor claims that he can walk on water three times as fast as on land.

Called Best Navy Fuel,

French navy experts, after exhaustive trials, enthusiastically indorse the new fuel discovered by a French engineer recently, called petroleum briquettes. By a secret process petroleum is made a semisolid, then mixed with coal dust, and the mixture is pressed into hard bricks. It constitutes the best navy fuel, makes no dust or ashes, is easily stored and handled and an equal volume represents four times the heating power of anthracite coal.

#### MAY NOT SING HIGH C.

And for This Reason the Leader of a Church Choir in Middletown, N. Y., Has Resigned.

A ban has been placed on the singing of high C in the choir of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church of Middleton, N. Y., by the music committee, and Mrs. Katheryn E. St. John, musical director and solo soprano of the choir, declaring that she is unwilling to be dictated to in her musical selections, has resigned her position.

Mrs. St. John has had charge of the church choir for nearly two years, and although regarded as an excellent instructor and vocalist, has not been indorsed by many of the leading members and communicants of the church. who deemed her singing too operatio in character.

Recently Mrs. St. John and the choir. were rehearsing "The Inflammatus" from "Stabat Mater," sung as a chorus and solo, and members of the music committee were present in the rear of ; the church. At the completion of the solo a member of the committee stepped forward and informed Mrs. St. John in no uncertain terms that she must bereafter cut out her "high C's," as they could not longer be tol-

This terminated the rehearsal, for Mrs. St. John indignantly set aside her music and dismissed the choir. The following day she wrote out her res-

#### **DUPLEX WIRELESS TELEGRAPH** The Steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm Ia to He Equipped with Special

Apparatus, It is more than probable that the Kronprinz Withelm's next voyage to America will be memorable for at least two reasons. Not only will the

German Lloyd steamer have the honor of conveying the emperor's brother to America, but during the trip may be recorded one of the most important developments in the history of wireless telegraphy. It is expected by the Marcont company that messages will be transmitted from the vessel to the shore for at least 200 miles out, while the more confident expect that she will be in communication with land a thousand miles out, and that it may be possible to follow the ship with messages all the way across the Atlantic.

Cuthbert Hall, manager of the Marconi company, will equip the vessel with special apparatus, by which he believes it will be possible to send two messages at one time, the two installations on shore being differently tuned. One message will appear on the first shore instrument and another on the second, if the arrangement can be completed by the time the Kronprinz Wilhelm sails.

Mr. Hall said that all the vessels of the American line will shortly be equipped with the Marconi service, together with the Minnehaha, of the Atlantic Transport line.

CATCH LOADS OF FISH.

lions of the Finny Tribe in a New Lake.

Farmers of Berrien county, Mich. near Glendora, are having a steady diet. of fish, the supply of fish being seemingly inexhaustible. Two years ago last spring, following the spring thaws, Smith lake, three miles east of Glendora, overflowed its banks. The resultant stream passed through a valley and ran into a small swamp just west of Glendora. Last spring thousands of small minnows that had been carried by the overflowing water were discovered in the new inland lake. Two hunters who were passing over the new lake on the ice recently discovered an airhole, through which they saw scores of large fish. The hunters in a few moments caught all the fish they could carry and then hurried to the village. The following morning many citizens rushed to the lake and within two hours fully five wagon loads of fish were taken out. Pitchforks, potato hooks and shovels are used by the farmers in their hurried way to collect their full share of the prize. Among the different species caught were grass pike, black bass, bullheads, suckers and pickerel. Many of the latter weighed three pounds and

Man Tried Over Telephone.

Rock Castle county, Kentucky, steps to the front with another precedent in legal proceedings. Judge Durham, who is magistrate in the Wildie district, came to town on some business ? the other day. While here he was called up over the telephone by Constable Harry Jones, saying he had in charge Dan Dickerson, charged with breach of the peace. Dickerson asked an immediate trial. It was agreed to conduct the trial by telephone. Half an hour's use of the wires by Judge Durham and County Attorney Bethurum at this end, and the constable and defendant at the other, concluded the trial, the defendant being fined \$12 with costs. The sum was promptly

Drops European Professors. The Chinese government has dismissed all the European professors from the imperial university. The president, Mr. Martin, has been offered a subordinate position. The term "university" has been largely a misnomer. The instruction was chiefly in languages and the elementary branches. The Chinese directors say that elementary schools are more needed.

Not Thinking About It Anyway. Carnegie has furnished an epitaph for himself, but, says the Chicago Record-Herald, Russell Sage probably thinks he is never going to need

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

let très donnatus en I-misiane et dans vous les Etats du Sud. Ess publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages avosutionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, none l'années Edition mettidiense. \$12.001 Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.