WOYAGES TAKEN BY FOOD.

Wood American Articles That Go Abroad and tome Back Something Elac.

Tables of exports and imports show mueer movements of foodstuffs. Almost every country seems to export some -foods and to import the same kind. And many countries import certain him is of food, for which they themiselves are famous, says the New York

.asun. Russia is famous for the production of caviare. Yet a good part of the United States exports to Russia consists of caviare made along the great lakes and Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

England and Germany, both of which are known for their manufacture of cheese, import lots of it from the Minited States and sell it again as domonestic cheese.

Lyons, in France, is distinguished for the production of a hard, red, highlyspiced sausage. There is an American concern that has developed the production of this same kind of sausage to a moint where it is as good as the French and cheaper. But the world wants the French sausage.

So the American product goes over the mea to France, and in Lyons it is packed In new wrappers and boxes. Then it is shipped away again to all the countries. whose hotels are crying for saucisson de Lyon. And a part of these Franco-American sausages find their way back again to the United States, where they began "life as plain sausages.

Hamburg is noted for its fine smoked. canned and jellied eels. Where do these er's come from? From the falls of the

A company of Baltic fishermen has settiled in Egypt, catching Egyptian eels in the land of the Pharaohs to be packed In cans with the three towers of the Hamburg coat of arms stamped on them.

American wines are forever traveling to Europe to come back again in a year for two with French, Italian and Spanish labels on them. But wines are not sent. on sea voyages purely with the intent to deceive. It is believed by many vintners that a sea voyage improves a fine wine... Therefore, ships often carry wine as freight, without unloading it.

Then, again, customs duties and the provisions for keeping liquors in bond often make it profitable to ship wines and brandies to ports where they can be put in bond cheaply until they are wanted.

A person who studies the voyages of sherry, as shown in tables of exports and imports, is amazed to discover that of all unlikely places Newfoundland is one of the great points of import for sherry. Of course, Newfoundland is not wealthy enough to be a sherry drinking country. The wine is simply sent to it to go into bond.

One of the great national foods of Germany is the goose. Christmas and roast goose in Germany are as inseparable as

Thanksgiving and turkey in America. But the national bird of the Teuton den't a Teutonic bird at all. Long, long ago, it appears, the Germans ate up all their own geese, and now they go around begging other countries for their geese. Russia has thrown herself into the breach, and her peasants are turning Into goose farmers. In parts of Russia. hear the German boundary, the traveler can see herds of geese now instead of

herds of sheep. How big thèse goose herds are can be estimated by the fact that more than 7,000,000 of Russian geese were shipped

into Berlin alone last year.

Inoanity in Various States. In the New England states there is one insane person for every 359 of population; in New York and Pennsylvania, one to every 424; in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, the ratio is one to 610; in Ohio: Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, the same; in the middle west, one to 750; in the southern states, one to 935; and in the Rocky mountain division one to 1,263. The density of population is greatest in New England. and there insanity is lost common, and the relative number of insane decreases regularly with the increasing sparseness of population in the sevin eral divisions. There is one exception. In the Pacific coast states-California, Oregon and Washingtonthe insanity rate almost reaches that

of New England.

A Typical Bonaparte. Princess Mathilde was a typical Bonaparte. Beneath the skin of a grande dame there dwelt the soul of a wivandiere. She was generous and dempestuous. Something of a butt in her prime, as a certain rather pronounced passage in Lord Malmesbury's reminiscences shows, she was universally admitted at the same time to possess taste and a knowledge of the arts. It was to her credit, too, that she cared not a snap of the fingers for dynastic disputes. She was on the friendliest of terms with the Duc d'Aumale, and is said to have tried, but in vain, to conciliate some of the stiffer branches of the puzzle-headed Bourbon family. Altogether, she was a woman who lived every moment of her life.-London

At the Concert. He-What delicacy! What harmony!

What color! It is divine! She-I am so glad you like it. I.

think it exquisite. "I could listen to it forever!"

Why, what are you referring to?" "That symphony which was just ren

dered, of course "Oh, I thought you meant that beautiful gown in front of us."-Cas-

Texas Radium Mine.

Vast quantities of earth containing aradium compound have been discovpred in the Llano mineral region near

DOG AS GOLD DISCOVERER.

Common Mongrel Leads His Owners to Rich Claim in Nye County

Thinking that their dog was chasing a mountain lion or some other wild beast, H Roth and A. E. Montmorency, two miners from Nye county, Nev., selzed their guns and followed until they saw the dog come to a stop on the top of a great bowlder. The animal was making no attempt to discover the lost trail, but was standing rigid on the rock, his nose pointing in the air. As soon as his masters arrived he wagged his talli, barked once or twice, and disappeared in the underbrush.

Surprised by the behavior of the animal, the two men began an investigation. and soon discoverred that the rock was the outcropping of a rich ledge of ore,

containing gold and silver. Measurements of the body were taken, and it was found that the mine was 42 feet wide and extended in a visible line for over 2,250 feet. An assay of the ore was made, and it was found to run from \$8 to \$126 per ton.

The ledge is situated in Nye county, 75 miles from Tonopah and 25 miles east of Downieville, the famous old mining camp which employed hundreds of men in the days of the pioneers. It is a welltravelled part of the country, and many old miners have prospected in that region, but it remained for a dog to discover the hidden gold.

The animal is a common mongrel, without a pedigree, and is a cross between a collie and a half-breed bird dog. He was given to the men by a sheep herder. whom they knew, but Mr. Roth says that he is not for sale.

Roth and his narther have been prospecting together for some time, and have a small claim near Tonopah. Roth was formerly a jeweler, and it was he who paid the expenses of the two, as Montmorency was without funds. Their outfit consists of a few blankets, a tent. cooking utensils, provisions, a burro and a dog. The men say that the dog is an absolute necessity, as without him one cannot hope to discover a golden ledge.

BIBLE STORIES ASSAILED.

German Professor Objects to Present .Methods of Beligious Instruction of Children.

Prof. Delitzsch, of Germany, of "Babel and Bible" fame, has again come to the front with elaborate objections to the present methods of imparting religious instruction in the schools. He says:

"The findings in recent excavations in Mesopotamia should be put before the school boys and girls. They should not be brought up in ignorance of the results of late investigations into the history of religion.

"Children should be taught that in Genesis there are two divergent accounts of the creation, and that both are the outcome of Babylonian myths. "About the flood they should be taught that the biblical narrative is also a vestage of ancient Babylonian folklore.

"These ancient ages should be dug out of the scripture books and given to scholars at school or explained. If they are not, a day will come when the grownup man will throw them all over and more besides which he should re-

"I am opposed to having school boys and girls taught-that the narrative about the world being made in seven days is true, or that there is any veracity in the statements that man was made of clay, that life was breathed into his nose, and that woman was made of a man's rib. I object to the tales about the ten patriarchs, about the summits of the highest mountains being covered deep with deluge water, and about the ark of Noah.

"One truth and the whole truth can make one free."

RADIUM A CURATIVE AGENT.

Muscular Complaints Are Found to Yield to Action of the New Rays.

Rheumatism and neuralgia are cured by the radioactive energy of radium, so Dr. Darier reports in a communication to the French Academy of Medicine. He says he has employed it in the treatment of such cases. The pain, he finds, is relieved by the action of the rays on the nervous centers.

A case of facial paralysis was cured by only two applications of the new agent in only a slightly active form. Dr. Darier thinks the injurious ef-

fects of radium on the nervous system observed by other physicians were due o lack of experience in its use.

LONDON 'PHONE SYSTEM.

New York Service Is Held to Be Vastly Better Than That of English Metropolis.

Interesting comparisons of English and American telephone systems have been made and show London to be a long way behind New York. In the latter city an area of 429 square miles, with a popuation of 4,000,000, as against London's 34) square miles, with a population of 5,500 000, is covered by no less than 200,-.00 wires, while New York, including 15,-100 post office lines, can boast of 80,000. Despite this big difference and the fact hat London pays a proportionately for rate, the service there leaves much to be desired, and as regards efficiency it certainly is not to be compared with New York.

Nightcap and Eye-Opener. London women have revived the fashion of wearing nightcaps. It appears, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, that a good many of them are using eye-openers, too.

EACH COLOR TO ITSELF.

Mow the Whites, the Reds and the Blacks Get Along in the Cherokee Sation

The race problem in the Cherokee nation is solved to the general satisfaction of the three races concerned and the intermediary mixed blood, says the Kansas City Journal. In the location of homes the Cherokee fullbloods and negroes are mostly in settlements. The intermarried whites largely are in towns and territory contiguous to each other. The Cherokee speaking citizens much

prefer to associate together. In the nation there are 30 schools attended by fullblood Cherokee children and 17 by negro children. The negro blood schools are not so by legal requirement, but as a corollary of their preference to live near each other. The Cherokee and negro do not intermarry or socially mingle. Two seminaries and an orphan asylum are attended by fullbloods and mixed bloods only, the colored high school by negroes only.

In the incorporated school districts whites and Indians attend the same schools, and race prejudice and undue feeling on either side are being lost in fellowship and friendship cultivated in the class room and on the playground. Both sides are better satisfied in the combined schools than they were when they were kept separate. Fulibloods seem to mingle as freely with white renters and their families of good character as they do with mixed bloods.

Of the 38,500 citizens of the Cherokee nation the best statistical information gives about 8,500 fullbloods, 3,200 intermarried whites, 22,800 mixed bloods and 4,000 freedmen.

PAPER CORKS.

The Problem of Getting Suitable Stoppers for Bottles-New Type of Corkscrew Needed.

It would seem a difficult matter to provide an efficient substitute for cork as a stopper for bottles, so admirably does this description of bark fulfil the purpose, says Chambers' Journal. The glass marble which is kept in position by the pressure of the gas in mineral water bottles answers the purpose of a cork, but comes under a different category. If it had not been invented the demand for the natural product would have possibly been greater than the supply. India rubber corks are occasionally met with in bottles containing chemical preparations; but they are expensive luxuries. The only cheap substitute for cork as a bottle stopper is paper, but this has not come into extensive use. Paper corks are not new, the first ones manufactured having been made by running pulp into moulds and afterwards drying the "corks" so made, and dipping them into paraffin wax or some preparation of the kind to prevent absorption. A more recent method is to roll the paper on a rod, like a firework case, afterwards cutting it into lengths, press it to form in a mould, and finishing it with a wooden core. It is said that these paper corks are made in America, Japan and China in large quantities; but they are certainly seldom seen in Britain. They would evidently require a new type of corkscrew to draw them from the neck

of a bottle THE TIMEPIECE'S TALE.

Observations of the Clock That Hange on the Wall of the Little Coun-...try Bailway Station......

I have been in this little country station for a good many years, said the depot clock, according to the Four-Track News. World-wide travelers might think this a very dull, lonely place, but I have not found it so; quite exciting things happen here at times.

I have been contented here. The station master and I are very good friends; many of them do not stop, but if they are a minute late in passing, I am anxious and quiet my own heart's beating to listen to the telegraph instrument in the office.

I know most of the people who go and come through this little room. Some people are always late, and though I count off the minutes as slowly as possible, I cannot hold the train until they reach the station; and then

knowing how sorry I am for their diecomfort. Now and then a stately stranger gets off the train, and giances curiously at me and my commonplace surroundings, but I do not mind, for I try to do my best, and am content with my work

they look at me reproachfully, not

"Paleface."

and station.

Dr. Murray is now looking after his p's and q's, says the London Daily Chronicle. For the purposes of his monumental dictionary he wants to know the earliest use and accurate origin of the word "paleface," familiar to the countless readers of American Indian stories. It occurs frequently in Fenincore Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," published in 1826, and that is the earliest reference with which Dr. Murray is at present acquainted. Whether it is a translation of a genuine Indian word, or merely a convenient phrase invented by storytellers, and placed in the mouths of the red men, are points on which authoritative information will doubtless be forthcoming from the other side of the Atlantic. But at present we incline to the belief that "paleface" is an invention of the novelists.

Care of Peking's Streets. In Peking the care of the streets is in charge of four mandarins and a number of soldiers, subject to their orders, but who hire coolies to do what little is done. This consists in sprinkling in dry weather and filling up puddles when it rains. All the rubbish not wanted in houses is thrown into the streets, and remains there.

LITTLE NEED FOR LANTERNS.

Conductors Now Seldom Carry Their Lights in Taking Tickets Owing to Better-Linkted Care.

Modern railroading has driven the passenger conductor's lantern almost out of use, says the New York Herald. Two decades ago or less the pride of a passenger conductor was his lantern. Then the sars were not so brilliantly illuminated as they are now and the ticket taker had to carry his light on his left arm in order to see the pasteboards as he passed through the dimly

lighted car. Ten or 12 years ago the conductors indulged in considerable extravagance in the matter of lanterns. Some of them were gold and silver plated. The upper part of the glass globe was colored blue, and the name of the owner was cut in old English letters. At the meetings of the conductor's association manufacturers would arrange a great display of costly lights at one of the hotels in the city in which the meeting would be held. Some of the conceits in the lights were unique and the prices ranged from \$25 to ten times that figure. The glass and the plating were kept in a highly polished state and none dared to meddle with this part of the ticket puncher's equipment. Conductors still carry their own lan-

terns—that is, they are on the train ready for use-but there is nowhere near the need of them that formerly existed.

THE REAL LAND OF PEANUTS.

Seneral, Africa, Raines Over 125,000 Tons of Them Every Year-What Becomes of Them.

If you like peanuts, the place for you is Senegal, Africa.

Senegal is one of those places that is hard to remember, even after you have found it on the map, and many a "Failure!" has old Senegal produced in school days past and present. But the peanut gives it a sort of lifelike look, and should make it easier to remember, says an exchange.

The peanuts raised in Senegal in one year weighed more than 125,000 tons. France takes most of them. But thousands of tons go also to Holland and Germany.

The little French and Dutch and German children do not, however, eat peanuts by the ton. Indeed, they hardly eat them at all. The peanut in those benighted lands is turned into oil instead of being turned into hungry children.

The only European country that treats the Senegal peanut with proper respect is England. It takes less than a hundred tons out of Senegal but the nuts are packed carefully in bags, and are sold to confectioners, as they should be, instead of to oil makers.

Senegal also raises great quantities of that typical Arabian Nights grain, sesame. Do you remember the 'open sesame" of the 40 thieves?

POLITE DISMISSAL.

That Is What an English Court Holds Request for Resignation of Bank Clerk to Be.

The true meaning and effect of the words, "you are required to resign your appointment in the bank forthwith." will never, we hope, have more than a speculative interest for our readers, but for the sake of gratifying natural curiosity on the point, it may be worth while to record a recent decision of the court of appeal as to the construction to be put upon the words, says the Bankers' Magazine. In Stephenson vs. the London Joint Stock bank, a clerk had been found to be concerned in a transaction in such a way as to meet with the bank's disapproval, and the secretary sent him a letter worded in the manner described, whereupon he sent in his resignation. By the regulations of the bank, subscribed to by every officer on admission to the service, pensions are granted on a certain scale, but no allowance whatever is made to any clerk dismissed from he service. The cierk in question sued the bank for his penson, contending he had not been dismissed, but that he had resigned. The court of appeal, however, affirming the judgment of the court below, held that the letter was a dismissal. and that the use of polite instead of peremptory language in no way altered the fact—a view which commends itself to common sense..

MONARCHS AS PATIENTS.

Servian Doctor Depicts Traits of Royal Patrons-William Likes to Display His Little Learning.

A distinguished Servian doctor who has had much experience with royal patients gives some of his impressions of crowned heads when suffering.

Emperor William, he says, is docile, but has a mania for discussing with his doctors and likes to parade all the medical knowledge he has gained through well-known medical books.

King Edward VII. is the gentlest patient imaginable. He obeys without making the slightest observation.

The queen of Holiand is a very unruly sick person. She does not like to have a physician touch her, even to feel her

The ezar and the sultan are very difficult patients. The former is highly impressionable and has an instinctive fear of the most inoffensive remedy. The latter mistrusts his doctor and is always afraid of being poisoned. He wants every medicine prescribed analyzed by his special chemist before it is administered.

World's Longest Canal. The longest canal in the world is that which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg, 4,472 miles. In India there are 14,000 miles of canal, irrigating 8,000,000 acres of

BARLY RAILROADING.

When Twenty-Three Miles an Hour Was Fairly Flying and Sug-Brailer of Drait;

From the diary of Thomas Creevey, who lived in England during the early part of last century, says the Chicago News, the following is quoted: "Lady Wilton sent over yesterday from Knowsley to say that the Loco Motive machine was to be upon the railway at such a place at 12 o'clock for the Knowsley party to ride in if they liked. and inviting this house to be of the party. So, of course, we were at our post in three carriages, and some horsemen, at the hour appointed. I had the satisfaction, for I can't call it a pleasure, of taking a trip of five miles in it, which we did in just a quarter of an hour-that is, 20 miles an hour. As accuracy upon this subject was my great object, I held my watch in my hand at starting and all the time; and as it had a second hand I knew I could not be deceived; and it so turned out there was not the difference of a second between the coachee or conductor and myself. But observe, during these five miles the machine was occasionally made to put itself out or go it, and then we went at the rate of 23 miles an hour, and just with the same case as to motion or absence of friction as the other normal pace. But the quickest motion is to me frightful; it is really flying. and it is impossible to divest yourself of the notion of instant death to all upon the least accident happening."

CAT FOUGHT AN EAGLE.

Pussy Was Pretty Severely Scared, But Put an End to the Warlike Bird.

A cat owned by the engineer of a freight train on a western road seemed to enjoy sitting on the pilot while the train was in motion, says a Chicago paper. A lively adventure befell this fearless pursy during one of his master's trips. As they were slowly rounding a curve one morning the engineer noticed an eagle sitting on a tall dead spruce Just as the locomotive came abreast of the tree the eagle suddenly swooped downward and flercely attacked the cat.

For several seconds there was a battle royal. The eagle made half a dozen attempts to carry away the cat bodily. but each time the cat would make a savage onslaught upon the bird with teeth and claws, and the air was full of feathers. As the train pushed ahead, the two men in the cab were filled with apprehension for the cat. The whistle was blown, but Leither combatant paid the least attention to the sound

Finally the engineer armed himself with a bar of iron and started out on the running board to aid his pet; but before he reached the scene of action the cat had torn a great hole in the eagle's throat, and the bird was in its death struggles. It was carried into the lucomotive tender, where it died in a few minutes. The cat bore the scars of battle, but recoverad.

HYDROPHOBIA REAL DISEASE.

Prominent Members of the Medical Profession Declare It to Be Such in Fact.

Despite the fact that denials have been made by various physicians of the existence of hydrophobia, several prominent membrs of the medical profession, at a meeting of the County Medical Society of the College of Physicians, declared that the disease has a "pathological entity" and should be so recognized, reports the Philadelphia Inquirer Dr. G. Morton Illman presented a paper entitled "A Report of a Case of Hydrophobia, with Autopsy." Dr Illman described the symptoms as exhibited in the case, and maintained that hydrophobia existed as a separate disease. with peculiar symptoms, and he asserted: that it is a grave error to call it excessive hysteria, as has frequently been done. Dr. M. P. Ravenel, of the veterinary department of the university, said in discussing the subject: "I have personally experimented on 150 cases of animals which I have inoculated with the germs of rables, and I found that the brain in each case showed the same symptoms, and those symptoms have been found in no other diseases."

FLATTENED CAR WHEELS.

Retired Conductor Tells How the Thing Is Done by Inexperienced Brakemen.

"Flat wheel," growled the old retired conductor as the trolley car in which he sat went thumping along at 12 miles an hour, shaking the passengers uncomfortably at every revolution of the wheeks.

"What makes flat wheels?" asked the man sitting next to the conductor. "Darn fools," said the conductor, "It's this way; if a man doesn't know how to stop his car he makes a flat wheel On the steam roads some

brakemen flatten a wheel every time they put on a trake. When the wheel suddenly stops revolving and the momentum of the train carries it along the wheel slides along the track and a flat is started. Next stop makes it worse, and so it goes until the wheel is no good. If a brakeman knows his business he need never make a flat wheel unless he has to suddenly avoid an accident. If he keeps his wheels turning slowly they don't flatten. Now these fellows on the trolleys take no care at all, and every other car in some places has a flat

Rents and Spicides. Rents are said quarterly in Paris, and every quarter day is marked by a large number of suicides, the victims being poor wretches who cannot pay, and seek thus to escape eviction. On the first of the month no less than nine persons took their lives for this reason. The charcoal bracier was the favorite means adopted.

MADE THE FIRST COB PIPE.

Another Mortgage Upon Immertal Fame Belonging to President Andrew Jackson.

Barring the "T. D." clay for the grown men and the cigarette for the rising generation there are few things so popular with the tobacco-smoking fraternity as the corncob pipe. And the history of the corpcob is interesting telling, says the Philadelphia: Press. in its evolution from manufacture by hand, up until to-day, when thousands are turned out every work-

ing hour, there are interesting epocha In the manufacturing district along the Delaware river there is a night watchman, a colored man, who back in the days "befo' de wa'" was a slave in Louisiana. He was born and reared in slavery. The other day to was smoking a corncob contentedly, reflectively and reminiscently. As be puffed he asked the question:

"Who was the first white man to make a corncob pipe? Do you know?" "No." Then the negro told this

Story: "It was Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. A man by the name of St. Armand was a soldier under Jackson when he was major general at New Orleans. At the time that Jackson used bales of cotton for protecting his army he was found smoking a correcob and said he had made it himself. This was when Col. Thornton, of the British regulars,

made his attack on Jackson." A relative of the speaker, Heary Guesno, who went to New York city about 19 months ago, was the first man to make corncob pipes for sale. It was in 1867 when he was employed by a man named Mayrone in New Orleans. Mayrone had been his owner in the days of slavery and came upon Guesno one day when he was whittling a pipe and asked him why he didn't make them to sell. The oldstyle corncob had long been an institution of the southern negro, but not a merchantable article. The interrogatory of Mayrone set Guesno thinking with the result that in the fall of 1807, at a Mechanics' and Agricultural association's fair of the state of Louisiana, held in New Orleans, he exhibited a number of pipes, all of which had ready sale. One objectionable feature was that the bowl burned out very quickly. Guesno consulted a well-known chemist, with the result that a harmless chemical composition was applied which infinitely prolonged the life of the corncob and which today is being used in its manufacture. In the days of Guesno it was said he received as high as \$25 for a pipe which to-day can be bought for a

PROVED HIS IDENTITY.

Commercial Traveler Managed to Overcome a New Postmaster's

A new post office had just been opened in a small country town in Canada. For want of a more likely applicant, a farmer's son, ignorant, yet ambitious, was appointed postmaster.

Shortly after the countryman's installation, says the London Telegraph. a commercial traveler appeared at the wicket, received a letter, opened it and produced therefrom a money order. which he immediately presented for payment. The postmas er took the order read it and percad it suspiciously scrutinizing the traveler from time to time over the sheet.

At length he ventured; "Are you.the fellow this thing talks about?"

"I am." replied the traveler.

"Well, have ye got anybody to identify ye?" "No; but I don't see that it is necessary," replied the knight of the road. "You saw me take the order from the letter. It could hardly be for anybody

"I don't just know about that boss. I want somebody to identify you. Don't take me for no jay. You may bet I

know just a little about this 'biz'" The commercial traveler argued the point for awhile, but to no purpose. He must be identified. But how? He had never been within 30 miles of the place before. He was about retiring in disgust and had already reached the door when a brilliant idea flashed through

Quick as thought he was back at the wicket, where the rustic stood eyeing him suspiciously "Here," he shouted, apparently very

his brain.

excited, "I have it." He tore open his coat and produced his pocketbook. From this he took a photo.

the postmaster, "there is my photograph." The rustic took the card and carefully compared the features. A beaten look

"There," he said, showing it over to

came into his face. At length he vouch-"Hanged if ye ain't the right man. after all, mister." And the order was cashed.

An Pasy Sasignment. "How's my friend Penner getting along?" inquired the casual visitor. "When I saw him last," replied Space-

wright, "he had just made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors." "Oh! Isn't he your city editor any more?"

ust giving me an easy chance to care the five doltars I loaned him the other day."-Catholic Standard and Times. Sequel.

"Yes, and I'm the creditor. He was

"Flasher used to buy too many diamonds for a young man of his salary." "Yes, the stones broke him. Then he began to alter checks."

"What is he doing now?" "Breaking stones."-Chicago Daily

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