#### CITY IS EXCLUSIVE.

CHARLESTON SPRANG INTO LIFE FULL OF CULTURE.

Pride of Birth and Social Tradition Permeates the Very Air of the Southern Community.

Charleston is without doubt the most exclusive city in America. If gives nothing out to the stranger beyond its physical beauty and tempered climate. One keen observet said of it: "It has only one equala German principality, where almost every one is noble and all intermarried. Other places and social codes exist, of course-New York, Chicago, Denver-but not for Charleston."

A small child of that city was asked where Charleston was placed. Proudly she said: "It is between the Cooper and the Ashley rivers, which join and form the ocean."

When the Bostonian speaks grandly of the Mayflower the Huguenot of Charleston emiles, says Ainslee's Magazine. He is remembering that Jean Ribaut landed a Huguenot emigration in Port Royal 58 years before the Puritans landed in Massachusetta

Charleston was settled by aristocrats from France and later from England-men who came from the court and wore the garments and spoke the language of the world's highest circle. Like New Orleans, it sprang into life as a cultured community.

When the Philadelphian speaks serenely of the liberty bell, the Charlestonian smiles and remembers that in 1765 South Carolina took the first step for a continental union and that in Charleston was formulated the first independent constitution in any of the colonies; also that she furnished three signers of the declaration of independence-Arthur Middleton, Thomas Hayward and Thomas Lynch, Jr.

The Charleston negro who belongs to "the quality" shares and echoes his master's pride of birth and social tradition. A certain northern woman who was kindly received in Charleston gave a large ball. She asked this colored man to carry the invitations for her. In looking over the list he made several suggestions concerning people who should be crossed out and those who should be put on.

The northern woman asked if he was quite sure he knew where all these people lived. His answer was deligntful.

"Madam," he said, "if there is any person in Charleston who lives where don't know that person shouldn't be invited to your ball."

The first evidence of social quaintness in the town is the way the first families live. Here comes the strain of French blood. The venerable houses are placed among dense foliage, the side, never the front, of the house facing the street. In this side are parlor and upper bedroom windows, which are never open to the public streets, but covered with wooden shutters.

Instead of a front door bell to ring there is a small gate with a bell. This you tinkle and a servant lets you in. There is a long riazza running the full side length of the house which is often used as a sitting-room. The plazza is usually protected by jalousie blinds. If the formal caller finds a deserted he is shown in o the reception room, with closed shutters, but in the warm days all informal entertaining is done on the piazzas.

'Charleston's manners, society and behavior in drawing-room, ballroom and street are those of an older and more elegant world. Why should she change? The girls in all other parts of the south may go unchaperoned to balls, but she does not allow her girls to do it., Neither does the exclusive Philadelphian or the Knicker--bocker of New York.

Other clubs use their windows as lounging places for the curious, where idle men may sit and stare at the parade of women who pass in the street. Charleston considers this vulgar.

Promoters can talk all they wish, but charm they never so wisely they can't persuade the Charlestonian to welcome with delight a horde of unidentified tourists. Cottages are rented here and there for writers and artists and quiet people, but Charleston shakes her head when approached on the subject of huge hotels which will accommodate the man with milliens from the swarming centers of

Boxed Counsel's Ears.

Gibertian incidents continue to arise out of the action instituted in Paris by M. Le Provost de Launay. brother of the well-known senator. against a newspaper editor. M. de Launay began by challenging the defendant for his evidence, and then boxing the ears of the latter's counsel because he disliked his way of conducting the case. Out of this incident arose an action of prosecution for assault, which has resulted in his having to pay a fine of \$40 and costs. No sooner was this case over than the plaintiff became involved in a fist and cane battle with another person interested in the suit Clearly, contempt of court is not a grave matter in France. -London Globe.

What She Wanted.

'Mrs. New My dear, I wish you would let me have a little pin money. Newed-All right, sweetheart. How much do you need?

"Two hundred dollars." "Great Scott! Two hundred document for Jin money?"

'Yes, dear It's for a diamond pin." - Chicago Itally News.

#### "MILL" IN A PUBLIC PARK.

Pugnacious Sparrows Fight to a Finish on a Government Beservation.

Old Capt. Jack regaled a party of his friends the other night by a graphic story of a prize fight he witnessed in one of the government reservations early in the morning a day or two ago, relates the Washington Star. The principals, referees and lookers on were, as he explained, with the exception of himself, all members of the sparrow family, and thus the old gentleman gave a verbal sketch of the engagement:

"As I was on my way to Billy's yesterday morning to get my reg'lar three fingers of corn liquor, with a suspicion of bitters poured in it; which, I am frank to confess, is a habit I don't expect to dispense with, and don't want to, either, I observed a considerable commotion between a crowd of sparrows in one of those, parks just in front of the Center mar-

"I saw in a moment there was a fight being arranged, and I looked over the iron fence to see what was going on. I pledge you my word that it was a regilar Fitzsimmons-Jeffries show. The two fighters were fine specimens of the heavyweight breed and the fight seemed to be 'on the square. And you may not want tobelieve me, but it's true as Gospel, the birds formed a ring, and though they hollered and squeaked a heap, there was no meddling, except by the referees, who occasionally put in someinterference

"They didn't mind me a bit, and I must say I enjoyed the mill, which lasted nigh on to ten minutes. They twisted each other around in a dozen different ways and I could see that Fitzsimmons, as I christened one of the fighters, was getting groggy. One of his eyes was closed, but he toed the mark every time until I noticed. 'Jeff' go for him with beak and claws and I knew it was all up with the Cornishman. There were no sparrow cops to call a halt, and so it was a fight to a finish.

"The end of it came when 'Jeff' had 'Fitz' on his back and literally hammered the life out of him. The whole crowd then flew away with the conqueror, all as folly as a lot of fiddlers. They were all with the winner, and I thought then and there how much they were, in that respect, like us humans."

#### POISON IN MAN'S PROGRESS Exposure to It in Many Forms Quickened the Intelligence of Mankind.

"Poison," as a single word of the English language, carries with it more instinctive warning and repugnance than invest any other word in the glossary of English speech. Whether spoken or written, the word at once challenges the attention and the imagination to horror of evil. There are only three poisonous serpents in the geography of North America, vet because of these three varieties alone the whole reptilian family is condemned to death at sight, says the Technical

And yet, strangely anomalous as it may appear, the existence of active poisons in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms of nature has done more for the development of modern civilized man than have all the other innocuous elemental things which aboriginal man found to his hand. These active poisons were man's first stimulus to thought. Even in the figurative Eden there was one fruit of which man might not eat. "Why not?" was his first question, and the only rational answer was for him to eat and see.

Waiving aside this literal Eden as apochryphal and metaphorical, the aboriginal man was confronted by the same literal condition as to the things which he should not eat, or touch, or smell. His environment was that of the torrid zone. Nakedness was his condition. Exposure to the venoms in animal, plant and mineral life was a consequence against which only a quickened intelligence could insure immunity. The fruit of one plant he discovered to be life; the touch of another was death. He could avoid the giant carnivora of the jungle which would have searched him out with tooth and claw; but he had little resource against the creeping, crawling things whose fangs and stings meant convulsive suffering, horrors and death to his kind. He knew the sweet waters of the hills, but must learn to guard against the brackish, excoriating waters of the deserts. "Why?" because in this manner his first voiceless question, and the stimulus of the interrogation was the making of the civilized man.

Bible Against Tattooing. At a mariners' bothel a missionary at-

tacked tattooing. "You sailors disgust me," he said, "with your shins and ladies and anchors and flags tattoed all over your arms and hands and breasts. It is not only silly to tattoo. It is positively wicked and im-

"Avast there, sky pilot," said an aged shellback. "Ye can't prove them words by the Log o' Grace."

"But I can, though," said the mismionary, quick as a flash, and he read from Leviticus 19, 28: "Ye shall not made any cuttings in

your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you." A Grib of Wisdom. "'Most every man has a rival in his

wife's affections," remarked the Sage

of Philosophersville, "If it hain't a

poodle it's a rubber plant,"-Chicago

#### NEW BILL HAS PLAN.

NEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING IN PROSPECT.

Measures Providing for Uniform Instrument Is Introduced Into Both Houses of Congress-Provisions of Scheme.

Washington.-An important step is the direction of securing a negotiable bill of lading acceptable to banks was taken recently, when a measure providing for a uniform instrument was introduced in both houses of congress The bill as proposed provides for s

negotiable bill of lading-In which the words "Order of," shall

be printed. The preventing of any alterations from interfering with enforcement oil bill according to its original tenor. To keep valid a bill until its actual surrender and cancellation by the car-,

To relieve banks handling such documents from any responsibility as wi quantity or quality of goods.

To hold carriers responsible for the acts of their agents in the issuing and proper taking up of the documents upon delivery of the goods.

For partial delivery which may be endorsed on the document.

It does not interfere with the documents now in use, but simply provides for an additional form, which can be offered as a "proper collateral document. The numerous and heavy losses

which banks have met in the past in the handling of bills of lading have been through: 1. Delivery of the goods by the rail-

road without taking up the documents. 2. Through the issuing of fraudulent bills of lading. 3. Through the issuing of duplicate

bills of lading and the diverting of the goods represented therein to another destination. 4. Through straight bills of lading

fraudulently charged to order bills of

In consequence of these many and serious losses, against which the banks have been unable to protect themselves on account of the varying laws of the different states, the tendency is for the banks to make less and less advances on the supposed security represented by these documents, and a large number of banks have set their faces against making any advances whatever on bills of lading. Those who are continuing to do so are only taking such documents from customers whose known responsibility outside of the amount of collateral represented is sufficient to protect against loss.

The amount of money that banks are now annually advancing on merchandise represented by bills of lading is estimated at \$2,500,000,000, practically the entire cotton crop being moved through this medium, and the document enters very largely in the bnancing of the grain and hay crops as well as the more perishable farm products.

# BONES OF A CAVE DWELLER

Discovery of Prehistoric Skeleton in Wyoming of the Greatest Value to Science.

Hartville, Wyo .- L. Stein, of this place, has reported a remarkable discovery made recently in the hills near tha great Chicago iron mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in Whalen canyon. While prospecting Stein came upon a prehistoric cave, in which he found an almost perfect skeleton of a man, implements of stone and charred wood in an ancient fireplace. The cave was undoubtedly the habitation of prehistoric man, its occupant being eaught in a landslide and his cavern home becoming his tomb.. His body was preserved by the powerful minerals in the

The skeleton has been sent to the Smithsonian institution and is believed to be the only skeleton of the cave dwellers extant, forming an important archaeological discovery. The bones of the arm are longer in proportion to the rest of the body than those of modern man, and in stature when living the man was a giant.

So rich is this section in the remains of prehistoric races that Stein has recommended it be made the subject of special investigation by the government as well as by leading colleges and muse-

# PLANS BRITISH ARMY CUT.

War Secretary Says Government Will Rely on Navy for Defense in Case of War.

London.-Substantial reductions in Great Britain's army were outlined in the army estimates introduced in the house of commons by War Secretary Haddane. About \$150,000,000 is carried in the document. Secretary Haddane said the liberals did not desire to destroy the army, but required greater efficiency at less expenditure. The government accepted what he denominated as the "blue water" principle, namely, that the navy at its present strength was capable of defending Great Britain from invasion, and, though this strong navy was a costly thing, it was very useful, as it made it possible to cut off much of what otherwise would be necessary army expenditure.

It had been decided that the ammunition stores constructed for the defense of London were unnecessary and would immediately be rooted up. Some 306 guns mounted for defense purposes at various points along the coast would be swept away. The troops at Weihaiwsl. China, would be withdrawn and some colonial garrisons would be reduced.

#### MANY CANDIDATES AT YALE

Honors Won by Acadia College Students Turn the Tide from Harvard -School Becoming Favorite.

New Haven - Yale has become the star college in the United States for Canadians. A tew years ago Harvard attracted them, but since Rev. George B. Cutten came down to Yale from Acadia college, in Nova Scotia, and besides winning a center place on the 'varsity football team took all the prizes in sight, the Canadian tide has turned New Havenward. This year little Acadia college with its 300 studenis ranks as the fourth college in the world in number of students studying under President Hadley.

When Mr. Cutten went back to Acadia he told the students there of the great inducements that Yale offered for Canadians, and in the spring of 1902 the Yale officials received word from Acadia that six of her students were planning to come to Yale the tollowing fall if satisfactory inducements could be made regarding tuition.

The Yale people announced at once that the tuition would be free to the students who wanted to come here from Acadia, and the following fail six men from that college matriculated with the senior class. Of these six, three are now members of the Yale taculty.

They all took their degrees from Yale in the following June and made such a brilliant showing that they won from the American students many prizes and scholarships. Four of the men who tried for scholarships and fellowships won about \$2.500 during that year, making a phenomenal rec-

News of the success of the six pioneers from Acadia college, which is situated at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, within a stone's throw of Grand Pre, the home of Evangeline, has so spread through Canada that this year there are 25 students enrolled in the University from British America, and Yale is offering special inducements for more to come on. Harvard in the meantime is taserting advertisements for students in the various Canadian college

#### MONKEYS WILL BE STUDIED

Chicago University Students to Be Given Opportunity to Investigate Species.

Chicago.—The top floor of the phystology laboratory at the University of Chicago is beginning to look like the zoological section of a city park. Carpenters are building new cages and repairing old ones, so that the monkeys which will reach the university in a few days will have a commodicus place in which to rive.

These monkeys will not be used as an attraction for visitors but will be studied in the classroom by the students and in the private laboratories by the professors.' For some time the medical authorities have been contemplating the use of monkeys for dissecting purposes.

Because of the extreme likeness of the anatomy of the monkey to that of man it is thought much more can be learned of the human organism.

It is probable several hundred animals will be used in the work during the next three months.

Another subject of Importance to the scientists of the university is being discussed. Several of the professors have suggested that while the animals are being used along medical lines it would be a good scheme to study their language. The medical students of the university are enthusiastic over the idea and many of this year's classes have intimated that they intend to devote much time to the study of monkey language.

## ENGLAND GROWS SOBERER

In Past Five Years Britain Has Spent \$111,000,000 Less for Drink Than in Preceding Half Decade.

London.-One hundred and and eleven million dollars less for drink was spent by the people of the United Kingdom in the last five years than in the five years before that. Revenue returns prove that the drink-

ing habit is continuously declining. in England the average expenditure for drink per head was \$20 a year; in Scotland, \$15.50; in Ireland, \$15.25. All classes consume less strong drink than they did five years ago.

This holds good even in the army and navy messes, where heavy drinking has been long considered an evidence of manliness. For instance, in the royal artillery mess at Woolwich. the largest in the British army, threequarters of the officers of all ages drink water except on special occa-

sions. The new house of commons apparently typides the tendency to temperance. The catering department, which laid in a heavy stock of wines. has found that more than 45 per cent. of the members drink water almost habitually, and that out of 670 members, 170 are professional tectotalers.

Tender Bit of Romance.

A Dover, Okla., man sent a shirt to the laundry and by mistake a woman's nightle was returned to him. He looked her up, mingled his blushes with hers while exchanging the goods and later married her. How's that for a romantic shirt tale in society circles?

Hatpins for Women. Those two Kentucky women who fought a duel with pistols, and shot an innocent man a block or two away, should have tried hatpins. Thereby they would at least have narrowed the circle of danger.

filia will anter 1 45.14

# ATHLETICS AT SEA.

GAMES AND EXERCISES ON LIN-ERS GOING SOUTH.

Great Ships Are Converted Into What May Be Called Combination of Hotel, Club and Field for Sports.

in the season of winter voyages to summer lands, many of the big ocean liners take off some of their most luxurious ships and turn them into temporary cruising yachts on a huge scale. Life on board such leisurely pleasure craft is somewhat different from that on a racing record breaker between Liverpool and Sandy Hook, states the New York Tribune. Passengers make themselves more generally at home. The great ship becomes a combination club and hotel, and tournaments, deck games and competitions are organized by elected committees of passengers; not to mention evening amusements, such as fancy dress balls, concerts and mildly flirtatious dances.

No sooner is the floating palace fairly at sea and heading toward the supply south than the purser calls a meeting to decide on the sports and games. By common consent the best-known person on board is usually voted chairman -a delicate and diplomatic post. Minor committees are formed to organize tha sports, the games for the women and children, and programmes are drawn up and fancifully printed in the ship s office." The sports programme includes such items as the tug of war, potato race, a threading the needle competition for men, the women's egg and spoon race, high and long jumps, and even baseball and cricket. There is often an elaborate obstacle ruce over a course including such obstacles as flour barrels, which are crawled through, sails filled with water, and the like.

In the classes for gymnastics and athletics for the men it is astonishing how varied and excellent is the talent often discovered among the first-class passengers. There may be even a couple of stalwart merchants or brokers who can give as pretty an exhibition of boxing as was ever seen in the amateur squared circle. Then there are organized dumbbell exercises, and, of course, the everpopular "cock fight," which consists in the two opponents squatting in circles on the deck with their arms and knees made fast to a broomhandle. One has to knock the other out, and their helpless efforts are most comic.

The high jump, either with or without a pole, is a somewhat delicate and even risky business when the great ship is rolling heavily, but a skillful man and an old traveler knows just how to turn the ship's movements to his own alvantage

Of course layers of mattresses are put down to break the jumpers' fall, and very often safety nets are stretched along the ship's rail, and afterward left up so that the cricket ball may not go overboard. There are skipping rope contests for both men and girls; and here the timekeeper and counter of the skips has a delicate position as referee. For in these conditions, aloof from the world and with fiftle to trouble the mind, these athletic exercises on the high sea take on a wholly unwarranted importance. A sport that yields great fun is to string an amateur artist upside down by one leg, and ask him to draw familiar objects on the deck There are sack races and bolster and pillow fights of surprising ferocity or precarious horizontal spars.

Men of active life are afraid that it they simply lie about on deck and denothing but eat and sleep they will get out of condition and derive no benefit from their stay in the south. Therefore they organize a distinctly strenuous life of athletics and gymnastics on board the south-going liners.

## Japan Pays Her Debts.

Bome recent critics of Japan's financial administration will have to revise their comments and complaints. They were saying that the Tokio government was making too small an ap propriation for the sinking fund, and was planning to let its debts, and especially its Russian war debt, run too far into the indefinite future. It would seem pardonable in Japan considering her comparative lack of wealth, if she did decide to let the burden of indebtedness remain for gradual discharge through future years. But it seems now that suck is not to be the case. The war debts which amount to more than \$900, 000,000, are all to be paid off in 3; years, while the domestic indebted ness, amounting to \$87,500,000, is to be entirely discharged in 36 years This programme of Japan's must be regarded as uncommonly ambitious and as marking something like a new era in national finance. That this debt-paying programme will be ful filled is confidently to be expected Japan has long had the habit of paying her debts, not merely on time, but often shead of time.-N. Y. Tribune.

## Monks as Chauffeurs.

The monks of the Grand St. Bernand will soon make their debut as cheub feurs. After a struggle lasting over a year they have received the permission from the Value and Italian authorities to run a motor car service between the hospices of Grand St. Bernard and Simplon-their properties-and Domodos sola and Aosta. The chauffeurs will be chosen from the monks themselves, whe will wear cowls. The cars, which are being specially constructed to climb the steep gradients, will at the beginning be employed for the transport of sup plies only. Later, however, the menk. intend to start a service for tourist. who wish to visit their hospices in the summer season.

#### SULTAN'S GOVERNMENT.

Swayed by a Religion That Is Warping and Forbids Any Progress.

At Constantinople we made our 5rst maguaintance with the Turk, usually called "the unapeakable." He is slow, procrastinating, and as a government disincined to move, and all this is perfectly natural, says the Chicago Advance. His religion forbids progress. It does not recognize the rights of man as man upon which all progress rests. Besides, it is fatalistic; and things can happen in God's way regardless of harry or railways or modern facilities. Still more, every Turkish official is surrounded by spies eager to earn their pay by reporting wrongdoing, and any new departure is sasily represented as criminal.

It took us over an hour to get through the custom house. This was partly due to exceptional circumstances. A few weeks ago, when a bomb was thrown at the sultan, one of the accused was found to be an Armenian just from America. Soon af er after another American Armenian stabled a merchant in the city for refusing money for a revolutionary fund. The result was that Americans were feared as men of dynamita, and. our baggage was marched to the bottom. Two or these books were handed over to a special censor to read. Even my wife's jorunal was carefully gone through, and her gummed-in pictures of William Tell and Augustus, with Cupids holding him by the legs, were severely scanned. The Turks are afraid of books as well as of bombs, for in a sense they do the same work. I was told of one book on mechanics rejected because it spoke of something making "50 revolutions in a minute." and of a chemistry cut-out because H. O. in it was regarded as "Homio II. is no good."-

Knowledge and liberty go together, and the sultan is the headly foe of liberty. He has absorbed in himself the pow r of the cabinet. His ministers are only his clerks and messengers. All new laws are his decrees, so it is no wonder that un takes two or three years for business to reach a decision. He lives in a palace surrounded by walls and guards, with a mosque within the grounds. He refuses to go into old Stamboul, even once a year for worship, as his predecessors did. He has a guard about him by night which is paid \$850 in gold every morning. It is said the only men in the empire who are promptly and inly paid are the officials near the throne in the capitol. Since the last Lomb throwing the sultan is being walled up more than before, and the public will ree him no more going to him mosque on Fridays. How long Turkey can stand is a question; fall it must some time, for it is an impossible system in the (wenti)th century. 1 have been told that Macedonia is ripe for reparation, and that within ten years it is expected to become part of Bulgaria, Austria and Greece, according to the people in different sections of it. "A ruler that will not allow a telephone in his dominions, nor a code for telegrams; who has in his cap: al English French German and Austrian post offices, because people do not trust the government offices; whose mother was an Armenian and vet who murders Armenians till he has made all that survive his deadly foes; who cannot allow guns to be fired announcing fires till a telegram is sent to the police to explain what the shots signify; who has his brother, beir to the throne, kept a prisoner in a palace beside his own, and who lives in terror and suspicion, opposing, like a Moslem pope, all new light and life, and breeding corruption and venality in all about him-such a ruler seems

# Lines Danger at Sea.

impossible.

Figures show, so far as past experience can, that life on the deep is gradually growing safer. Seamanship is improving; vessels are more stanchly constructed; safety devices are added constantly. Communication between a vessel in distress and other ships by wireless telegraphy is playing its important part in the rescue of threatened lives. The London Chronicle writer totes also the patent sounding machine, Lord Kelvin's compass, improved speed measures, better methods of determining a ship's position, better lighting and submarine signaling, "by which a ship may be warned of the proximity to land in the densest fog at a distance certainly of ten miles." The passing of the sailing vessel has also. contributed greatly to the safety of crews and passengers.-Philadelphia Ledger.

Tremendous Possibility. Among the tremendous possibilities. of future wars is that there is likely to be a regiment of rough riders, composed exclusively of namesakes of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. - Chicago

Orderly Retreat. Madge-Why do you think she wan passed the age of 30? Millicent-Because she invariably

gays "us girls."-Puck.

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