NAMING THE BABY.

Awanit to Decide Whether the Right Belongs to the Father or Mother. The question as to whether the namthe haby belongs, as a matter of the to the baby's father or to the s mother is raised in a queer laworiginating in Eastkill, in the of the Catskill mountains, rethe Albany Law Journal. The aintiff is Ole Halverson, a Swede, who divates a small farm on the mounin side. He has sued for damages ev. 3, G. Remerton, a German Luthminister of the same place, and the leadings set forth the following state thets: Mr. and Mrs. Halverson have of tender years. The former de-that the boy should be called Osthan r the present monarch of Mr. alvers m's fatherland. Mrs. Halvern dis kes the name Oscar and was s burnened therewith. Mr. and Mrs. elvers in took the baby to the clergy-

un to e christened. Mr. Halverson requested the minister o man, the child Oscar, but Mrs. Halerson ad already talked the reverend emile an over, and to Mr. Halverson's not do. Ampris and indignation the boy was christened Oscar, but something lse, w. ereby Mr. Halverson suffered serious lisappointment, loss of authorfty in his bousehold, laceration of feelngs, et ., for which he prays damages. The cl rgyman's defense is that he briste ed the child in accordance with he wise es of the mother, whose rights countries. in the premises he considered paramount. The case brings up a novel questio i in jurisprudence, the decision of which will be regarded with interest in thousands of families throughout the lan-

IN LIMPPOST LETTER BOXES. Not Many Things of Value Found

The re-Dead Mice Dropped In. find things in the boxes?" was i appost office collector who was twing the letters from a lamppost let-Ater box

"Some, thut not such an everlasting lot, cither," was the reply, says the New York Sun. "A thief fleeing from his pursuers once dropped a watch in a lamppost letter box, so that it would : ot be found upon his person nor along the line of his flight; but watches ste not commonly found in lamppost letter boxes.

"Once when I came up to a letter box I found standing by it a policeman and woman. | The policeman said that the momar had dropped a dollar bill into the bey between some letters and she manted to get it back. The rules of the post office require that anything that Buay he found in the boxes shall be furnet in at the post office; the loser prinst apply for it there. If I had found eny noney in this box I should have been a mpelled to turn it in. But there wasn't any money there; the lady must have lost lit or have left it somewhere

else. "As a matter of fact not many things ing value are dropped into lamppost letter boxes. Untown you find a dead mouse in a box occasionally, but that's nhous all. Children put the mice in the how they find a dead mouse in the street and think it's funny to put it in in inpopost letter box."

CAN SEW UP HEART WOUNDS

They Are Not the Kind Made by Maiden's Glances, Either, Car prompt surgical aid save the life pr a man stabbed through the heart? the has always been held that any attempt to operate directly upon the hear! was worse than foolish, and that to sew up a lesion in the heart proper w thout killing the patient would be an absolute impossibility, says an exchange.
Yet Dr. Rehe, of Frankfort, Germany,

at a meeting of the surgical congress in Berlin recently, reported a successful operation of the kind—the first in the history of surgery-and produced his patient living and well before the ussembled scientists to attest its truth. Describing the case, Dr. Rehe said he man had been stabbed in the right side of the heart. He was conveyed with prest haste to a hospital and taken digeon laid bure the heart in a few sec and found a wound in the right ade of the organ. He sewed up the orsince and applied general treatment for rresting hemorrhage. The heart tricked violently during the operation is the commotion of the organ gradmeany subsided, and in due time the wir nd healed and the patient rewreted.

A NEW WESTERN IDEA.

Ofr's Who Give Gold Models of Their Little Fingers to Their Betrothed. Do girls here give gold models of pair little fingers to their flances?" ite, reports the New York Sun. "Heavens, no!" answered the Gothemite. 'It seems to me that that is

ther a grewsome souvenir." "Not at all," answered the western riel; "it is decidedly dainty, and I'm a Ittle surprised that New York is so far Lehind the times. The fad started in ! is way. When the daughter of one our hig western politicians was six months old he had a model of her little rager cast in gold. Around the little displed digit is a ring of turquoise, aich is her birth stone, and it makes itionally charm for her betrothed's watch He valued it so much that it

other men to thinking, and the rethese chaps around her own little he immediately insists upon a gold facilmile of the flesh and blood orig-It is a pretty conceit, and is befollowed by every westerner who in subjection to somebody's little

National Revenue. revenue of nations, raised mostby taxation, has trebled since 1850,

THE AMERICAN MACHINIST.

His Work Esteemed the World Over Wherever Machines Are Used. The fame of the American machinist extends everywhere; his ingenuity in planning and his skill in execution are known wherever man uses machines and tools. If there is any one branch of work in which he excels more than in another it is in the building of special machinery, by which is meant machines not kept in stock or regularly manufactured, but specially devised and made for special uses, says an ex-

For instance, man designs some ar ticle of use which he works up by hand, or by the aid of machinery. To produce this article in quantities, at such a cost that it can be sold at a profit special machinery is required. The designer or inventor takes the article eterm ied that the baby should not to the builder of machines and says: "Can you make a machine that will make these things, and will you guarantee it to work?" It is altogether probable that the machine builder answers yes to both questions, because there is practically nothing that he can-

Special machinery is built for a wide variety of uses. As the knowledge of American skill in this direction, now long familiar, has spread, orders have come from all over the world and special machinery is sent from here also for use in enterprises installed or conducted by Americans in foreign

Such machinery, for various uses, is shipped from this country almost everywhere. One big machine shop that is largely engaged in the production of special machinery sends probably a third of its work out of the country. It has sent machines to every land.

ART AND DOLLARS. One Painter Who Is True to His

Ideals. I have a friend whom I shall venture to call a "poor artist," for I know that he is poor, and gets his living, such as it is, by painting, says a writer in Scribner's. I cannot pretend to judge his work, but I have had ample proof that he is devoted, laborious and will not sacrifice his convictions for gain or popularity. Perhaps he is not so singular in this, but what, as my experience goes, is a peculiarity of his is that he is not in the habit of cursing the "Philistines." His view seems to be that, as he paints to suit himself, it does not comport with his self-respect to blame

people whom his painting does not suit

for refusing to buy it or for being un-

able to understand it. My friend, as I

have said, is poor and is likely to re-

main so, but he appears really content with his work and his relative poverty. I confess that his attitude is a comfort to me and that in his patience and modesty and generous fidelity to his ideal he is a model whom some other artists - perhaps artists generallymight study with advantage. He puts into his work the best he has to give and that, in substance, is what the great critics have insisted is the source of the greatest value in art. Of course a man's best, so far as concerns his talent, may be much or little, but whatever it is he will hardly get it into his work if he is thinking chiefly of the money return or if he is habitually resentful because he does not get the money return.

A LEARNED HERMIT.

Wise Country Folk Are Much Interested in Him.

In the edge of Wise county, Va., not far from Pound Gap, lives one of the most scholarly men in the south. He is a hermit, living in a mountain cabin, with no companion save his dogs, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Forty years ago Henry Lewis was a leading society man of Baltimore, but the girl whom he loved proved false. He fled to the old world, hoping to drown his love amid the gay scenes of Paris, London and Rome. Later he went to Egypt, passed through Asia and returned to America the day after Fort Sumter was fired upon.

He joined the confederate army and served with distinction to the close of the war. After the war Lewis bought his mountain cabin and has been living the life of a recluse ever since. He has a fine library, of which he makes good use.

Once a month he goes to the neighboring village and lays in his supplies. He is a fine linguist and is well versed in geology, mineralogy, ornithology, but never talks upon these subjects un less requested to do so by those who visit him.

Lewis is nearing 70 and is growing feebler every day and it can't be long before he passes away. It is the opinion of the country folk that Lewis is only an assumed name and that on his deathbed he will reveal his identity.

Origin of Polo.

Polo is one of the oldest games known to civilization, says an exchange. It was played by the young swells of L'Hassa on the tableland of Thibet, between the Himalayas and Kwenlun mountains, many centuries ago. Traveling westward, it reached the Byzantine emperor, Manuel Comnenus I. about the middle of the twelfth century. He played it with great effect. It was called "pulu," which is Thibetan for ball. In 1871 it was introduced into England by some cavalry officers who had learned it in India. Being in England, it had to come here. Our "shinnev" and "hockey" and the lacross of the Indians are modifications of polo We not only play the game on horse back, but in water and on roller skates.

Bacteria in Old Wine. At the last congress of German vine yardists Prof. Wortmann reported that he had found living bacteria in wine which had been bottled 25 to 30 years.

Victoria's Myriad Subjects. The population ruled by the queen is

A SPRY MAINE GIRL

Works Her Father's Dairy Farm, and When Grown Will Be a Doctor. All the way from East Orrington to Bangor the people are talking about and praising Sarah Curran, the 16-yearold daughter of Nick Curran, a dairy farmer. Curran has been confined to the house by rheumatic fever for six weeks, and every morning Sarah has been up at three o'clock to do the chores. When she and her mother have milked 18 cows and put them to pasture, she eats her breakfast, and by the time the other milkmen are getting up she is on the milk cart on her way to Bangor. When she has gone over a good part of the city, supplying cusomers with milk in pint and quart lots, she turns the horse for home, arriving there in time to take dinner. In the afternoon she attends to the farm work and does other tasks that usually devolve upon a man. After supper she helps to milk the 18 cows and goes to bed early, to get a good start the next

morning. Though she does the work of a man, he is not at all mannish in her ways, eing of slight frame and very modest. Until she left school two years ago to help her father on the farm she was onsidered the brightest pupil in her lass. Since then most of her life has been passed outdoors. She has driven market, taking it from the stump in the forest to the dooryard of her customers and unloading it without trouble. She says that when she reaches 18 years of age-by which time her father ought to be well-to-do-she is going away to school and take a course in some college that grants equal privileges to both sexes. After getting educated she proposes to become a doctor.

CURIOUS CURRENCY.

Vegetables Used as a Circulating Medium in Montana.

Boys in the east sometimes think noney a scarce enough article, but they eally know very little about it comared with what some of their cousins rom the far west could tell them. there one often goes for days without sight of even so much as a nickel, and hen the people resort to all sorts of queer devices to "make change," says he San Francisco Chronicle.

An eastern man who had occasion to pend many months in Montana tells f having seen a man buy a box of natches with a watermelon and receive s change two muskmelons. Another aid for supsenders in turnips and got carrot or two back with his purchase. "But of all the queer financial transctions that I have ever known," said e, "the oddest came under the head of paying the fiddler.' It had been noised broad that a dance was to be given a ittle way up the mountain, and I greed to go along with one of the boys nd see the fun. After going through he elaborate preparations of blacking his boots and putting on a collar I saw my companion go to the potato bin and carefully select a dozen nice potatoes and put them in his pocket. No sooner had we arrived at the 'music hall' than he gracefully surrendered his vegetales for an entrance ticket. But what puzzled me most was that upon coming out after dancing all night he was been trying to make up my mind ever just what that dance was worth n the 'currency of the realm,' "

GAY MUSIC AT A FUNERAL

custom in Vincennes That Destroys Much That Is Grewsome at Grave. People in Vincennes have been wit nessing what is called "a gay funeral," ccording to a paradoxical phrase, reports the London Telegraph. Mr. Ferret, a resident in that suburban borough for many long years, died recently at the age of 80. He left nstructions in his will that the local brass band should be engaged for his funeral, and that lively music was to be played during the journey to the graveyard. The octogenarian's relaives fulfilled his wishes to the letter. In the black-bordered invitations to the nterment sent out by them they ansounced the names of the airs to be eard during the funeral. As the corege started for the cemetery, the hand truck up the appropriate "Chant du Depart," to the intense astonishment of the master of ceremonies sent by the Pompes Funebres, who knew nothing bout the last wishes of the deceased octogenarian in the matter of music. Then the bandsmen played a series of polkas and mazurkas, and wound up at he cemetery with the "Marseillaise." After the funeral all adjourned to a avern, where drink was ordered in bundance. The instrumentalists, havng been refreshed, played more lively music and then everybody returned home, apparently satisfied with the day's outing. This is the third funeral of the kind which has been organized in France within the past 12 months.

Reversing the Order. Naming horses for public characters common enough, but giving to a child the name of a Derby winner is unique reversal of the ordinary methdds in such cases, says the Boston Herald. But this deceased speculator and accredited billionaire called his baby boy Ladas Primrose, in honor of Lord losebery's famous horse and the former prime minister of England. His ttle daughter also bears the name of Primrose, joined to that of Leah, bus making a Hebraic combination as flattering to the parent as to the inant's namesake.

Vegetarian Dress. The members of the Women's Vege

arian union in London have a new raze. It is for vegetarian dress. They have concluded that it is as wrong to kill animals for clothes as for food They want vegetable boots, vegetable gloves, vegetable gowns, and even vegetable note paper. They have decided that the kid, the calf and the sheer

LOADING BY ELECTRICITY. Newly Discovered Power Much Used

in Handling Cargoes. A few years ago the idea of loading ship with 2,500 tons of flour in 24 hours by means of two small motors would have been looked upon as absurd. This was done the other day in Tacoma, says an exchange. Two thousand tons of cargo have frequently been loaded or unloaded in a day by steam power, but the important factor in the recordbreaking achievement at Tacoma was that the conveyor was worked by electricity. With the apparatus which has been designed for the purpose flour and grain can be loaded at any stage of the tide and independently of the weather. If it should rain a canvas is quickly spread from the door of the warehouse to the ship's hatch. With the system of loading ordinarily used 18 men are required to do the work of one electric conveyor, with which the bags are delivered into the ship's hold at the rate of 2,500 to 2,700 pounds a minute, or 75 tons an hour. When extra speed is desired two conveyors are employed. This was done when the record of 2,500 tons in 24 hours was made. The electric conveyor is 40 feet long. It is moved at will on two wheels in the center. A two-horse power motor supplies the power, the current being taken from the nearest electric wires. The sacks a pair of horses to haul cordwood to are placed on a revolving belt of rubber, which passes over 12 rollers. The belt is propelled by a driving wheel attached to the side of the apparatus. The rolls are placed close together and the belt revolves at sufficient speed to carry all the weight in flour or grain that can be placed upon it. The conveyor works as well when placed at an angle his hospitality instincts until he died. of 45 degrees as when on a level.

HOW FRENCH DEPUTIES VOTE. Need Not Be Present and Can Vote for

Each Other. Absenteeism in the chamber of deputies is becoming a more and more scrious evil, and it is hard to say whether the French system of voting by proxy does not rather increase it than minimize it, says the London News. The members are in the Palais Bourbon, but they are in the lobbies, the library, the committee rooms, the barrooms, drink ing free glasses of beer. Before leaving the chamber they tell a colleague: "If anything happens, you may vote in my stead." In writing for English papers we may talk of the chamber of deputies dividing on a bill. This is but a convenient interpretation of what takes place. Deputies do not divide, but vote in ordinary matters by a show of in breadth, and its lowest part lies 150 hands; and, when the result of this test feet herby sea level. It is known that is challenged by a ballot vote, each every part of it is a desert, but its member has in his desk jacks of blue and white cards bearing his name. The been accurately observed for the reason latter color means "Aye," and blue "No." To vote by proxy a member simply puts his friend's card in the box along with his own. A member will sometimes vote of his own accord for a colleague | 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and this exwhom he misses. Sometimes three or four will each go and vote for the same | deadly nature of its air, but as the valperson. Among the good stories of the chamber of deputies it is related that deadly gases may issue from the that on several occasions the numberof votes recorded was greater than a other places in the west where the heat full house. Mistaken votes are a daily occurrence, owing to a member's opin- in it. given two onions as 'change.' I have ions on a bill being misunderstood by a colleague. In that case the person who has been made to core wrongly drops a line to the president, and a notification is sent to the journal officiel.

HIS SACRIFICE. But Selfish Motives May Have Been

at the Bottom. "Darling," he said, looking down tenderly into the eyes of his bride, according to the New York World, "I | inal. The king of Sweden, on reading now I am going to prove my love by giving up something that has been very dear to me for years. You know how fond I am of smoking. Well, dearest, even though it be like tearing out mymy-"

At this point his emotion apparently overcame him, and he looked down at the sweet face, expecting to this et cetera been to is! With how see there appreciation of his noble re- many lives have these two potentates solve, but he saw only a look of blank | paid for these missing eight letters! disappointment.

glad that I am following your teach- avenged!" In article three of the ing?" he asked. "It is not that," she answered, al-

is," and she rushed from the room. The self-sacrificing hero smiled. He | ies should give the other three et cetneeded no explanation. He had learned eras. from his wife's nearest friend that she had set her heart on buying him a half dozen boxes of cigars covered with lovely silver paper wrappers, with pictures in the middle.

And this is what gave birth to his noble resolution.

But Little Blood Shed. No more striking illustration of the relatively bloodless character of the recent Turko-Grecian war can be given than that afforded by the official returns recently issued, according to which the number of prisoners taken by the rival armies amounted to 200 men each, while in the Greek hospitals there has throughout the campaign not been a single Greek soldier treated for a saber, bayonet or lance wound, the only injuries being those inflicted by rifle bullets or by the explosion of shells. This is equivalent to a demonstration that there was no hand-tohand fighting, and that the troops never really came to close quarters throughout the struggle.

Human Perspiration Poisonous. Human perspiration, if injected into dogs or rabbits, acts like a deadly poison, according to Mr. Arloing's experiments. Perspiration secreted during hard muscular work has more toxic power than the ordinary kind, while that obtained from subjects whose seshall be spared, if their influence can cretion has been checked by cold is

NOVEL HOSPITALITY.

How a Wealthy Irishman Added to the Sum of Human Enjoyment. A man with an unusual idea of hos pitality was Mr. Mathew, of Thomasion, Ireland, who lived in the earlier years of the last century, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Mr. Mathews inherited an annual income of about \$125,-000. For many years he lived abroad in a very frugal manner in order to accumulate an amount that would enable him to indulge in a form of hospitality in his own country in harmony with the plan he had devised. His house in Ireland might be compared in size with a modern hotel. Each of these he wanted to visit him had a suite of apartments and ordered his meals at the hour that best suited him. He could eat alone or he could invite others to join him. All the visitors hunted, shot, fished, played billiards or cards at will, and all brought their own horses. There was a regular bar where drinks were served without stint. Mr. Mathews as host completely effaced himself. He mingled with his visitors as one whose stay was as definitely fixed as theirs. In fact, he conducted his house as if it were a hotel, with the exception that all was without charge. No servant was allowed to accept a tip. Violation of this rule was followed by the instant dismissal of the offender. This establishment, unlike other country houses of Ireland of the period, was conducted with perfect order and without waste. His hospitality was lavish, and attracted to Mr. Mathew all of the more famous men of the time. The great sum that he had put aside during his residence abroad enabled him to indulge

TWO VALLEYS OF DEATH.

One in Java and Another in the South of California.

The Valley of Death, or Poison valley, as it is sometimes called, is an ovalshaped hollow near the summit of a mountain on the Island of Java. It is about half a mile in width and 35 feet deep, and its atmosphere is loaded with carbonic acid gas. It has not been thoroughly explored, says the Philadelphia Times, for, as the bones of beasts, of birds and of some human beings may be seen from its borders, even the most adventurous persons do not care to run the risk of breathing its air for any time.

There is also a "death valley" in Invo county, Cal., between the Paramint mountains and the Amarogosa range. It is forty miles in length by eight miles topography and its climate have never that human beings cannot live long enough in its atmosphere to obtain the needed facts. In the codlest and highest part the thermometer often registers cessive heat may be the cause of the ley is of volcanic origin it is surmised cracks in the rocks. There are several is so excessive that people cannot live

Years of Strife the Result o

In 1654 a Polish nobleman became obnoxious to the laws of his country by reason of a crime. He fled to Sweden, says London Answers, whereupon John Cassimir, king of Poland, wrote to Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden, demanding the extradition of the crim-

have often heard you say that there is the dispatch, noticed that his own name no true love without self-sacrifice. You and titles were followed by two et cetehave taught me this great truth, and ras, while the name of the king of Poland was followed by three. The missing et cetera so enraged the king of Sweden that he at once declared war against Poland, This war was carried on with I am going to abandon the practice, great bitterness until 1660, when a peace was signed at Oliva, near Dantzig. A contemporary writer. Kochowsky, poured out his lamentations on the war in these terms: "How dear has With what streams of blood has the "What is the matter? Are you not failure of a few drops of ink been treaty it was explicitly laid down that the custom of shortening titles by most sobbing. "Never mind what it "et ceteration," should still hold good, but for the future each of the two part-

The Alps Under Foot.

The mystery is gone from the Alps -none but climbers know how completely. Every mountain and point of view of even third-rate importance has been ascended, most by many routes, says Scribner's. Almost every gap between two peaks has been traversed as a pass. The publications of some dozen mountaineering societies have recorded these countless expeditions in rows of volumes of appalling length. Of late years vigorous attempts have been made to coordinate this mass of material in the form of climbers' guldes, dealing with particular districts, wherein every peak and pass is dealt with in strict geographical succession and every different route and all the variations of each route are set forth, with reference to the volumes in which they have been described at length by their discoverers. Nearly half the Alps has been treated in this manner, but the work has taken ten years, and, of course, the whole requires periodical revision.

Sailing Vessels Coming in Again, A Baltimore paper comments on the fact that the use of sailing vessels is increasing. They are coming into vogue again, especially for heavy materials which may as well be a month as a week on the ocean. For a time steam displanted sails, but the demand for cheaper freights is supplanting

PRACTICAL MEN TO THE FRONT.

Mechanics Have Attained to Distinguished Positions in Recent Years. The master men of Victoria's reign have been, says the Review of Reviews, not the politicians and statesmen, the soldiers and sailors, the poets and artists-they have been the engineers, the shipbuilders, the electricians, the men who have yoked the thunderbolts of Jupiter to the hammer of Vulcan and have usurped the authority of Neptune over the waves, at the same time they have outstripped the herald Mercury by the speed of their dispatches. The steam engine, the steam ship and the electric wire have in 60 years effected a more revolutionary change in the conceptions of distance than all the millenniums that have passed since the stone age.

When the queen ascended the throne the United States were six times farther away than they are to-day. India was 40 days distant, instead of 16; Australia six months, instead of six weeks. While this shrinkage has been made a practical reality for all manner of brute substances, a much more rapid and total conquest of space and time has been effected in the exchange of thought and knowledge. The cables have enabled us to beat the sun, to deliver messages in London hours by the clock before they started from India. To-day all news of importance is practically reported simultaneously all over the whole world. Our steam ships bridge every sea, our cables link every continent, and commerce, that spider of the planet, is weaving all the nations of the world into one vast web, and the home and nest and central abode of that spider is the country and capital of our queen.

THE HAPPY DAYS OF AGE. Old Idea of Youth's Carelessness Has

No Foundation. Youth takes itself with the same

seriousness which belonged to age in a time of less knowledge; and one of the greatest proofs of a more complete mastery by the world of the art of living is the wish and ability to be careless, says Scribner's. The one who is learning to dance counts the step, and that is what age has ceased to do; while youth is still whispering "one, two, three" most sedulously to itself. It is not that things do not seem so important, nor is it, as it is sometimes claimed, that age or the age is more skeptical; but, generally, age nowadays has mastered its elementary knowledge earlier until is has it as an actor of an often played role and need not be conning the part al the time. It does not lose its dignity because, sometimes, like royalty, it travels incognito; and if it chooses under other titles to seek a freer life it knows how to do it and dares do it and is welcome to, though it creates a very different state of things from any that ever existed before. Seeing the bent brows of sophomores and the solemn eyes of "buds," no one dares to talk longer of the happy, careless days of youth. There is a change. Age "s'amuser;" and really, in view of the present conditions, there is nothing to be done except to advise youth to hurry up as fast as it can and grow old.

THE DOOR SPRING.

Its Later Development and Its Wide-

ly Extended the.
"In no one single thing," said the middle-aged man, according to the New York Sun, "has there been a greater advance since I was a boy than in the introduction of the door spring into comparatively common use. I suppose there must be now hundreds of patents on door springs. Some of the springs are well-nigh perfect. It is difficult to see in what respect they could be improved. But the main fact is the door spring itself and its common use in buildings of a more or less public

character, and many others as well. "We don't shut doors now nearly as much as we used to; we don't stop to shut them. We are spared that trouble and we save time. We open the door and push on through and leave the door take care of itself. In the time that it would have taken us to close it we are six, eight or ten feet off; but the door is not neglected; it shuts itself, calmly, quietly and with certainty, as the man marches away. There is less slamming of doors now than ever, and fewer doors are left open; and the saving of time effected by the use of the selfclosing door is in the aggregate tre-

"Truly in no minor feature is the progress of civilization more apparent than in the present common use of the door spring."

Sacrificed Their Whiskers. It will be remembered, says an exchange, how, on the birth of a son and heir to Prince Max of Bavaria, the grenadiers of his regiment cut off their mustaches to stuff a pillow for the royal infant's head. History has just repeated itself at the modest little town of Ribeauville, in France, where the captain of the local fire brigade recently became a happy father. With one accord the forave firemen sacrificed the hirsute adornments which were their glory to fill a vervet cushion, and this unique gift was duly placed in the baby's cradle, with a diploma of honorary membership of the corps,

Russian Press Rules. The Russian minister of the interior, acting under instructions from the Bureaux et Ateliers czar, has alleviated the severity of the press laws in all the larger towns and cities of the empire, in fact wherever the population is over 100,000, by exempting the newspapers from the obligation of submitting all articles on political subjects to the censor before publication. Hitherto only a few of the principal papers at St. Petersburg. Moscow, Warsaw and Odessa have en-

joyed the immunity. Emeralds. When emeralds are first taken from the mine they are said to be so soft that they can often be crushed into wet

paste with the fingers.

Nouvelle-Orléans

QUOTIDIEN,

EDITION HEBDOMADAIRE

WARAISSAN'E

SAMEDI MATIN.

ABONNEMENTS:

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE.

UN MOIS..... 1 00

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à vapeur.





DONNE APPETIT

ased over five times since 1810, nearly one-third that of the entire do it. ul journal français quotidien au Sud, fondé le ler septembre 1827.--Nouvelles du jour, locales et étrangères.--Services very poisonous. spéciaux et par fils des dernières nouvelles du monde entier,