Will Need 500,000 Square Feet of Space-Maj. Moses P. Handy Departs to Look Our Interests Up.

Maj. Moses P. Handy, who was appointed by President McKinley a spesial commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900, sailed for France on the French line steamer La Gascogne for the purpose of arranging for space for the exhibit of the United States.

"My present trip," said Maj. Handy, is to apply for space and location and to learn what I can about the exposition and what other nations intend doing. I shall be accompanied by Lieut. A. C. Baker, U. S. N., who has been detailed for the purpose, and by Col. Charles Chaille-Long, who is secretary to the commission. Lieut. Baker has had considerable experience in exposition work, and Col. Chaille-Long has had experience in the diplomatic servsee. After feeling the pulse of intending exhibitors, as I have done, I am satisfied that we shall need 500,000

equare feet of space.

"From correspondence I have had with Mr. Depew, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Pullman and other railroad men, I, think we can count on a particularly fine display in the transportation department. Then I have assurances from electrical concerns that are most promising. I shall also work for a strong representation by the government of our public school and educational system, and our art exhibit should be far better than we have ever shown abroad.

"I shall return in November and report to the president. I suppose that the action of congress in making the final appropriation for the United States' exhibit will not be delayed long after my report is transmitted to it. The senate bill appropriating \$500,000 awaiting action by the house. That certainly ought to go through, as France made an exhibit at Chicago that sost at least \$1,000.000."

MUST LOOK TO AMERICA. Careful Estimates of Europe's Shortage on Wheat, Rye and Potatoes. An extensive inquiry into European erop conditions conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers, including the American Agriculturist of New York, the Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago, and the New England Homestead of Springfield, Mass., indicates that the food crop situation sbroad is very grave. Estimates of Europe's (including England) needs of wheat imports range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. Europe's wheat crops for 1895, 1894 and 1893 averaged about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the famine year of 1891, it was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat erop this year is even less than in 1891. but this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries (Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania and Italy and the low countries and Sweden) has averaged about 1,300,000 900 bushels annually for 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. This season the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed \$75,000,000 bushels. Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Only about 1,850,000,-M bushels of potetoes will be harvested

average follows: Wheat, 300,000,000 bushels; rye, 325, 600,000; potatoes, 1,000,000,000; total, 1,625,000,000 bushels.

in these countries this year. Without re-

gard to the United Kingdom or other

European countries, there is a shortage

of some 1,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

European shortage compared with

### CAVALRY HORSES FOR EUROPE. Paris Exposition May Prove a Good

Thing for American Horse Breeders. In connection with the coming French exposition Secretary of Agriculture Wilson hopes to develop a plan by which the breeding of horses for use in the cavalry of European armies will be encouraged. The demand for horses for army use is very great in Europe. The French government sent an army officer to the United States some time ago to learn how far horses could be drawn from this country for the French cavalry and artillery. The report was most favorable to American breeding and to the abundant supply. Recently the needs of England in her military operations in Asia and Africa have led her to look to Argentina for cavalry borses and the first consignment of 500 Argentine horses left Buenos Ayres this month for British military service at Cape Town. Thus far no steps have been taken by this government to foster the trade for American horses, but Mr. Wilson is considering the advisability of sending abroad an expert who will investigate the needs of the cavalry of Europe with a view to meeting this need by American-bred horses. It would doubtless stimulate horse breeding at a time when that business has suffered much through the inroads of electricity and the bicycle.

Wear of Gold.

Since 1892 the British mint has recoined 37,000,000 gold coins, sovereigns and half sovereigns. The average loss in wear of the gold coins returned as being light weight was 2,523 pence for the sovereigns and 2,377 pence for the half sovereigns; £1,288,188 worth of silver coin was minted in the year ending June 30, 1897.

Limitation of Street Music. Street music in Boston is to be lim-Hed to stringed instruments. No "German bands" are allowed.

Not Much Lens Now. \* Football was a crime in England in

Henry VIII.'s reign.

HOME MOUNTAINS. We Don't Have to Go Abroad to Find

High Climbing. There are 110 mountains in Colorado whose peaks are over 12,000 feet above the ocean level. Forty of these are higher than 14,000 feet, and more than half of that number are so remote and rugged that no one has yet dared to attempt to climb them. They are as unique as those of Switzerland, and as fearful as the Alps in the warning they offer to the men or women who are so hardy as to defy them by starting upon their ascent. Some of them are massed with snow, others have glaciers over their approaches, and others are merely masses of jagged

Not even Coloradoans have sought as yet to surmount them, and the profession of "guide" is still open to whoever may care to enter it. Railroads reach within close enough range to provide hotel facilities, but otherwise the mountain climbing of Colorado is yet awaiting its pioneers. Did the Coloradoans or the people of other states fully realize the intoxicants as well as the health-giving powers of mountain climbing, Rocky mountain climbing would be one of the most

popular recreations of America. Only one mountain-climbing club is known to exist in Colorado. There is room for a dozen more. There should be one in every city. By the evidences such clubs might offer of their thrilling experiences and of their unexampled pastimes, the fame of the Rockies as a place of pleasure and adventure might be widely advertised, and Colorado thus be pushed forward to the place it must eventually occupy as the American substitute for Switzerland. -Denver Times.

### SHUNNED LIKE LEPERS.

Colony of Degenerate Human

Freaks Who Live Like Beasts. A most revolting form of human degeneracy is to be seen on Snake creek, in the Indian nation, Indian territory, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. A small colony of human freaks, with dirty, whitish hair, and white, glassy eyes, eke out a miserable existence in the midst of the most filthy surroundings, being ostracized from the companionship of the other Creeks. These degenerates are the result of frequent intermarriage among a class of mongrel whites, negroes and Indians, and the degeneracy has kept dropping down the scale of human intelligence until it is said these people eat snakes, toads and other reptiles. They use a peculiar jargon, many expressions resembling the clucking of hens and the unpleasant noises made by belligerent geese. Their hair is somewhat kinky, but stands out nearly straight, giving them a very frightful appearance. They live out in the open air, except in very unpleasant weather, when they crawl into rude caves or dugouts, reeking with filth and vermin. Many of them are afflicted with sores, and are deformed or crosseyed. They are too lazy to be mean, but the very sight of them is sickening, and they are shunned like lepers. A subagent has been asked for to look after their annuities and to secure for them something like human comforts. They have many children, and their offspring are most pitiful looking objects.

# IMPROVEMENTS IN GILDING.

Modern Methods Insure Better and

Less Dangerous Work. In nothing has the superiority of modern over former methods been made more manifest than in the various processes employed for gilding, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Now the greater portion of gilded articles are gold-covered by means of the electrical bath. Formerly gilding was done by laborious and troublesome processes, in certain stages very detrimental to the health of the workmen. The oldtimeglider used an amalgam of gold and mercury, causing it to adhere to the bronze article by means of nitrate of mercury, the nitrous and mercurial fumes being poisonous, always endangering the health of the workman, and sometimes inducing incurable disease. Now the article to be gilded is placed in an electric bath, the current is turned on, and in a short time the piece is ready for the burnisher. Gilding by means of gold leaf and gold powder is still practiced, the work being mostly done by hand, but its delicacy is such as to require long practice and great experience. An amateur gilder has no earthly chance of success-his work will always show the inexperience of the workman.

Queer Names. A traveler who spent some time in the wilds of Texas says that he found families who named the children to indorse a sentiment after this peculiar fashion: "One Too Many Harry." or "Not Wanted James." It is to be hoped that the names did not embarrass their owners with more than one sense of superfluity. The negroes of the south, when left to their own methods of naming their progeny, strive for the most romantic and poetic or historic names they can find, and a good, long string of them, too. A colored girl in Laurens county, S. C., is named "Fair Rose Beauty Spot Temptation Touch Me Not." The youths struggling under the patronymics of "George Washington Henry Clay Benjamin Franklin Andrew Jackson" are so numerous as

to excite no comment. Coffee for America. A Brazilian doctor who has been ex-

perimenting with coffee as a remedy for anemia says that he has brought about some remarkable cures. He requires his patients to drink weak coffee exclusively, also ordering them to take baths in a decoction of coffee.

Worshiped Their Wheels. When the bicycle was first introduced in India it was not at all an uncommon thing for natives to fall down and worship it. Calcutta can probably claim more women cyclists than any AN AFRICAN POISON STORY.

Strange Phenomenon Witnessed in

The state of the s

the Northeast of the Dark Continent. Charles M. Stern, of Chicago, who lately returned from a journey through Northeast Africa, told of a curious meteorological phenomenon which he observed in the district called Gwallah, reports the New York Mail and Express. "The vegetation in that region is very luxuriant," said he, "and the plant life must give off an unusually large quantity of carbonic acid gas. At least, that was the conclusion I reached after seeing three natives die and four or five dogs.

"The moment the animals put their noses close to the ground they would fall over and gasp, and die in about five minutes. The natives who died slept on the ground instead of in hammocks, as others did. My theory is that a stratum of the deadly gas covered the ground for a depth of three or four inches, and any living thing breathing in that area was asphyxiated. "I could not understand, however, how the gas was not distrubuted in a

thinner layer, and what kept it in one place for a whole day. Nothing like it had ever been known there before. The deaths of the men and the dogs all occurred within 24 hours. Then the gas, if it was really gas, seemed to be dissipated. It was a very strange occurrence and I might have been induced to make a more exhaustive investigation if my presence had not excited distrust. I got away as quickly as possible rather than be accused of being the cause of the sudden deaths. The natives are superstitious, and attribute most of their misfortunes to witcheraft, so I thought it the part of wisdom to get away."

### SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL

A Smokeless Fuel That Seems to Be

Gaining in Popularity. In the future we may be exporting, masut instead of exporting coal, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Masut is a by-product in the distillation of raw petroleum. It is also manufactured from a cheap brown coal found in Saxony. There has been, until recently, great trouble in finding a furnace suitable for burning it. It is now blown by steam into a special furnace, on the principle of the Lucigen light, and used without difficulty. It is 40 or 50 per cent. cheaper than coal, and is 20 per cent. better as a heat raiser. Steam can be got up quicker and kept at a higher pressure, and more work can be done by the machinery. From a naval point of view these are vitally important facts. No sign of a ship under full steam will be shown in the sky, for masut is a smokeless fuel. Russia and Italy are using it in their navies, and Germany has lately made some valuable experiments. At Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Danzig are tanks from which it can be pumped into ships. Its specific gravity being so much less than that of coal, a ship's buoyancy is greatly increased when the bunkers are filled with it. Heavier armor or cargoes can be carried. The heating capacity being greater, the ship can travel faster or farther. It is yet to be learned what improvements the Germans have intrtoduced into their furnaces, and what are the disadvantages of masut.

#### OLD TIMES IN HAWAII. Reverence for Royalty Was Once &

Marked Characteristic. One of the most marked characteristics of the ancient Hawaiian religion was the extreme reverence for royalty indicated, says the Philadelphia Press.

It was a crime punishable with death to pass through the king's shadow or sit higher than his head. His person was sacred and protected by a strict system of "taboo." In the royal palace the "taboo" stick, with which the king announced his excommunications, is exhibited. It is a wand with a carved stone cap. If this stick was lowered on the approach of a courier he was compelled to withdraw immediately and

was considered in deep disgrace. The king's will was absolute; but the majority of the Hawaiian monarchs seem to have been of a kindly disposition and to have made no improper use of their extreme power. It was due to one of them that the taboo system was abolished. This bore with grievous weight upon the women. They were forbidden the use of some of the most common articles of diet, such as bananas and certain kinds of fish, on pain of

Smallest Electrical Battery. The smallest electrical battery ever constructed was the work of an electrician in the employ of the Boston Telephone company. It consisted of an ordinary "glass head" through which two wires, one of copper and the other of iron, were looped and twisted so as to prevent their coming in contact. The wires acted as the electrodes, and all that was necessary to cause a current was to place a drop of acidulated water in the head. Certainly such a minute battery furnished but an infinitesimal current, but it could be easily used in a delicate telephone; in fact, it is said to have actually served in signaling a distance of nearly 200 miles.

Inured to Cold.

When asked if he was not afraid of a temperature of ten degrees below zero the late Tolman Willey, of Boston, said: "Where I was born, sir, my father one Sunday took me into a meeting house which sat on four stone posts with no other underpinning. I sat in the church and listened to a sermon on hell for 60 minutes, with the wind howling underneath the church and blowing 40 miles a minute, with no fire in the stove and the mercury 40 degrees below zero. Do you think I was born in a sugar box and nursed on heliotropes?"

Growth of Human Hairs. Authorities differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculations gives 61/2 inches per an-

LIQUID FUEL Oil Better Than Conl for Many Pur-

poses. Liquid fuel is coming into general use among engineers, and there can be little doubt that if road carriages are to be propelled by steam, the only fuel admissible will be some form of petroleum, says the National Recorder. At a late meeting of the Northeast Coast institution in South Shields, Mr. R. R. Wallis read a paper giving the results of many experiments to ascertain the calorific and evaporative value of various oils as fuel for steam raising. In comparing coal and oil he shows that the value of each varies greatly with the quality and circumstances under which burned, oil doing from one and a half to two and a half times the work of an equal weight of coal. This is accounted for, first, by the complete combustion of oil without loss of heat in soot or smoke; second, because there are no fires to clean with the accompanying loss of heat and fall of steam pressure, the pressure and revolution of the engines being maintained; third, because the boiler tubes are always clean and in the best condition for the heat from gases passing through them to the boiler, and fourth, because the temperature of the escaping gases may be lower than is neces-

over, only half the space needed for MET FIRST IN YOKOHAMA

sary to create the draught necessary

for coal firing. There are no bars nor

thick fire for the air to force its way

through; the required amount of air.

can be drawn through the furnace by

a lower uptake temperature, and the

admission of air being under complete

control and the fuel burned in fine par-

ticles in close contact with the oxygen

of the air, only a very small excess of

air is required. It occupies, more-

Though in New York They Had Lived for Years in the Same House. "It is a familiar saying," said a New Yorker, as reported by the Sun, "that people may live next door to each other in New York and never know each other at all, and it's quite true; and the same is true also of people living in even closer proximity in flats. I have lived for years in a flat and have never known even by sight the people living above or below me. In the case of a flathouse, however, you are pretty sure to learn the names of the tenants. You hear them spoken in the elevator shaft by the grocer and the butcher, or you may see them yourself on the letter boxes in the vestibule of the building; but that in most cases would be as far as your acquaintance would proceed. I did once become acquainted with my neighbor in the floor below, but it was by chance; and in Yokohama.

"'Your name is familiar,' I said to "'And yours to me,' said he; and

when we came to compare notes we found that they had become so through the names on the letter boxes in the flathouse at eleven hundred and 'leventy-'leven West 'Leventy-'leventh street, New York, where we both lived.

"For years we had lived only 15 feet apart, but we became acquainted 10,000 miles away.'

NATURE'S OWN PROTECTION. Explanation of Why a Swelling Follows from a Blow.

The swelling which follows from a blow is nature's effort to protect the part from further injury and to keep t at rest while repair is going on, says the Philadelphia Times. What actually takes place at the seat of injury is not even now quite understood. The injury to the smaller blood vessels interferes with the flow of blood through them and the white corpuseles, with part of the serum, the watering part of the blood, escape into the surrounding tissues. At the same time the blood vessels in the neighborhood dilate and the increased flow of blood with the thoroughfare obstructed increases the swelling.

It is probable that the white corpuseles of the blood pass into the tissues to assist in the repair, as bees or ants assemble at an injury to their storehouse, but with this difference, that the substance of the corpuscles is probably converted into the tissue of repair. From one point of view the human body is only one gigantic colony of individuals, and the swelling that follows injury but the rush of these to repair the

Once Had Earthquakes. Southern Scotland and northern England are visited by multitudes of strangers each year, and many get as far as the Western Isles. Few of them, however, are reminded of volcanic phenomena, though columnar basalts, such as those of Fingal's cave, may sometimes suggest the thought of lava. Yet for long periods of time in the far past this region has been covered with volcanoes like Hecla, and lava sheets like those of the Snake river. Japan is not more plagued with earthquakes than England has been, and the quiet little island has had its Krakotoas. It may have them again, but there is no immediate danger.

'Queen Victoria's Voice. Queen Victoria's voice is exceedingly winning when she chooses to be gracious, although it can be sharp and imperious in reproof. It entirely lacks that species of harsh guttural tone and accent which is so remarkable in the voice of the prince of Wales and of his brothers and sisters.

Irish Guards. It is quite possible that her majesty's jubilee year will be still further marked by the creation of a regiment of Irish guards, consisting of two battalions, one of them to be always on duty in London, with Dublin for its headquar-

Filthy Alaskans. The natives of Alaska seldom change their clothes unless worn out. They are considered the filthiest race of beSOOTHING SILENCE

It Is Here Shown That Absolute Quiet

Brings Healing Rest. A doctor, writing on the subject of the suppression of useless noises in cities, which he claims will hasten toward convalescence many a patient whose nerves are now too racked by perpetual racket to give the system a chance of recuperating, says he remembers one delightful ward in his training school, wherein the "sister" used to insist on a "silent hour," from 2:30 to 3:30 daily. It was the only ward in the hospital which enforced this golden rule. alike beneficial to the nurses fortunate enough to be drafted there and the patients therein, who flourished and blossomed forth into amazing convalescence under the silence system and the good nursing which accompanied it. For the "sister" was a born nurse and she had the real sympathy and womanliness which caused her to appreciate the balm and healing of that one quiet hour in the day, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It was a male surgical ward, and the ratients, on first admission, used to chafe somewhat at "sister's" dictumagainst which there was no appealof "no conversation or newspaper reading during the hour." But gradually each patient came to appreciate the soothing lull in the busy hum of the ward, and "sister" and her staff used to watch with satisfaction how patient after patient fell gradually under the soporific quiet of the time, and went off into comfortable sleep, which frequently lasted long after the prescribed limit. The good humor of the ward was most exceptional.

The senior surgeon of the hospital was never tired of saying: "The patients here, sister, get on as if by magic. What spells of witchcraft do you weave to heal them so quickly?"

#### BATTLE BETWEEN SNAKES. Anaconda and Boa Fight to a Finish

and Nearly Kill a Woman. A battle royal between two large anakes and an attempt on the part of the surviving reptile to count a woman among its victims were the cause of a great deal of excitement at New York the other afternoon, says the New

York Journal. The two snakes were a ten-foot anaconda and an 81/2-foot cross between a python and a boa constrictor. They were put into a box together. Suddenly there was a commotion on the inside of the box that brought over Miss Madeline, to whom they belonged, in a hurry. She found the two snakes intertwined so that it was hard to tell which was which. The anaconda was making frantic efforts to get the boa's head into its wide-open jaws, and the boa, on the other hand, was contracting its muscles around the body of the enemy with strength born of despair.

Miss Madeline made a quick dive into the box through the glass lid, which had been broken in the melee, and seized the boa at the back of its head with one hand, while with the other she clutched the anaconda in the same spot. With all her might she began tugging away, but to no purpose. The snakes then wound themselves around her body. During the struggle one of the woman's hands slipped, and quick as a flash the boa turned and bit her

hand, making a deep flesh wound. Miss Madeline dropped the snakes then in a hurry. The anaconda twisted itself with renewed vigor around the boa's body, and with a spasmodic, sudden jerk finally succeeded in breaking its enemy's back. It was caught and put back into the box after much diffi-

## PASSING UP HIS ADVICE Queer Method of a Business Man Giv-

ing Charity to a Tramp. Catching at the stranger's coat tail he murmured in a depreciating tone: "Could you give me a little assistance, sir?" The stranger turned and looked him over. His eyes were bloodshot, his clothes dirty, his whole appearance decidedly the worse for wear.

"What do you want?" was the reply to the tramp, reports the Chicago Chronicle.

"A job, after I get a square meal," said the tramp. "What can you do?" asked the stran-

"I can keep books, sell goods, drive a delivery wagon, compound prescriptions, set type and do farmwork."

The stranger scribbled a few words on a card, handed the tramp a dollar and said: "Take this card to this address and I think it will get you work. Take that dollar, get a bath, a shave, a hair cut, something to eat and a drink of whisky. That will brace you to meet my friend. So long."

"There's just one thing more," said the tramp. "How do you happen to give me just a dollar and all these directions with it?"

"Because I got a dollar from a man on this very corner about ten years ago," said the stranger, "just as you are getting it from me, and I'm passing up his advice and his money just for luck."

Exiles at St. Helena.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his capacity as British secretary of state for the colonies, has just caused it to be known that the English government has resolved to release the son and two brothers of the famous Zulu king. Cetewavo. from their captivity at St. Helena, and to restore them to their own country. Years ago they were exiled to that dismal island, where Napoleon died a prisoner, on the mere suspicion of being engaged in organizing a revolt against British rule in Zululand. They have always protested their innocence, and, inasmuch as their guilt has never been proved and they have never been convicted by any court of law, their liberation is but a tardy act of justice.

A New Rabbit. The new species of rabbit of a diminutive size, tailless and with short ears, has been found near the volcano

ENGLISH ODDITIES.

A Township Which Has Only One Resident. Undoubtedly the most extraordinary township in England is that of Skiddaw, in Cumberland. It contains but one house, the occupier of which is unable to exercise the Briton's privilege of voting because there is no overseer to prepare a voters' list and no church or other place of worship or assembly on which to publish one, says Pearson's

Weekly. The most remote village in England is that of Farley-cum-Pitton. This truly rural spot is 301/2 miles from the nearest railway station. As a contrast to this may be mentioned the hamlet of Ystrad, about ten miles from Cardiff. This tiny settlement possesses two important main roads, two railways and two large rivers.

A very unique feature is exclusively claimed by Trimley, a small village in Suffolk. In the one churchyard of the parish two churches are to be seen. Service is conducted three times a week in each of these churches at the same hour.

The deepest well in England is found at Hamilton, in Hampshire. It stretches 350 feet below the surface of the earth. About half-way down this well shaft is a subway, three miles in length, which leads to the seacoast.

On the top of the parish church tower in Bicknoller, Somersetshire, is a vew tree, now five feet high and still growing in a hardy fashion. It is generally believed that the tree owes its origin to a seed dropped by a bird.

Perhaps the most splendily decorated church in the kingdom is that of Whitley Court, Worcestershire. It is entirely constructed of white marble, the pews are chastely carved and the pulpit is of genuine Carrara marble, richly paneled with precious stones.

On the village green at Meriden, in Warwickshire, there is a large stone cross, which is supposed to mark the central point of England.

### NOT WELL POSTED.

Guides Who Led the King of Siam About London Had Trouble.

The king of Siam has proved himself to be familiar with English history. He has not passed a regular examination. but has shown himself acquainted with the occupants of the tombs in Westminster Abbey, which is about the same, says the New York Journal. The king was shown about England's Valhalla by Canon Wilberforce. He coldly passed by the statues of Pitt, Livingstone and Herschel in the nave, but paused before that of Darwin. "Darwin, great man, I know him," he remarked. The helmet worn by Henry V. at Agincourt was shown him. He looked at it carefully and inquired its weight. He seemed surprised when told that it weighed nine pounds, twelve ounces. When shown the flags of the knights of the bath, he asked for the duke of Wellington's. Queen Elizabeth's tomb impressed him greatly. All of a sudden he said: "Where is Mary?" No one knew exactly what he meant. Then, he went on: "Mary-Mary, queen of

"She was beheaded," he added. This circumstance seemed to impress him, for in a moment he said: "Where is the other?" Soon it was understood that decapitation was the connecting link and that he wished to see the tomb of Charles the First, He was disappointed to learn that Charles was buried at Windsor. In the Poet's Corner Tennyson and Scott received most of his attention. At St. Paul's he was shown the memorial of Gen. Gordon, but shocked his guides by inquiring with great sincerity: "Who was Gen. Gordon?" "Oh, he was a man very well known in the east," was the only answer thought necessary. Altogether Chulalongkorn showed himself to be a pretty fair historian, but better posted in ancient than modern events.

# CAT AND RHINOCEROS CHUMS.

Superintendent Smith's Snyder Be-

comes Smile's Devoted Friend. Superintendent John B. Smith, of the Central park menagerie at New York the other day found in the rhinoceros cage his large black out Snyder, which had been missing for a week. While going through the elephant house in which Smiles, the old rhinoceros, is kept, Superintendent Smith saw the missing cat curled up in the hay beside the big beast, and the rhinoceros was licking the cat's fur with its tongue. Superintendent Smith watched the pair for a time and tried to coax the cat out, but it would not leave Smiles. A keeper informed him that the two had struck up a strong friendship in the past week, and when the rhinoceros was asleep the cat would frequently perch itself on Smiles' back and keep watch. "In its native state," explained Superintendent Smith, "a bird known to hunters as the rhinoceros bird keeps watch over the rhinoceros when sleeping, and pecks at its ears to arouse it at the approach of danger. Nature, perhaps, is working on the same lines in bringing Smiles and Snyder together; but it's a queer friendship, and I shall not dis-

Field Glass Range Finder. An improved range finder for field; glasses has a flat dial plate, subdivided to correspond with the focus of the glasses, rigidly attached to the rear end of the adjusting screw; a fixed pointer secured near the screw to the frame of the glasses, indicating the adjustment upon a dial. A small wheel upon the adjusting screw turns it so that it will readily focus the glasses for various distances, and enabling the user to also estimate correctly the speed of advanc-

Spider Builds on Water. What is known as the raft spider is the largest of the British species. It receives its name from the fact that it constructs a raft of dried leaves and rubbish united by threads of silk and thus pursues its prey on the water.

ing or withdrawing objects.

# DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, L'ABEILLE

Seul Journal français cuotidien au Sud, fondé le ler Septembre 1827