

GREAT DIPPER'S NEW NAME.

A Bright Little Chicago Girl Says the Angels Use It to Boil Easter Eggs In.

There are a great number of West side families—about 100,000 of them—that boast the possession of smart children. One of these possesses a four-year-old girl who frequently makes her parents laugh. On the evening of Easter Sunday she was seated with her father in the window seat when he called her attention to the Great Dipper in the northern heavens, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"I know all about that," cried little Bernice, clapping her hands. "That's the dipper that the angels boil their Easter eggs in."

On another occasion, being reprimanded by her mother for some trifling fault, she declared, by way of defense: "Yes, and if the world was to crack open, mamma would say it was my fault."

She is quite a singer, and her rendition of popular songs often excites admiration. Thus: Mary had a little lamb; Policeman's white as snow; Her idea of Sherman's march to the sea is expressed thus: Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes you freer.

The other day she said to her mother, with an air indicative of reflection and the mastering of a great idea: "Mamma, there are three Peters: Pete over at the grocery store, my papa and the pumpkin-eater."

MILK MADE IN FRANCE.

The Lactical Fluid of Commerce is an Important Item Among Exports.

Where would England be in case of war? She gets her bread from America, her butter from Denmark, her cheese from Canada, eggs and other trifles from the continent, and it has just been discovered—now gets much of her milk supply from France.

Milk doesn't sound very warlike. "As mild as milk" is a proverbial phrase. Still it is necessary to the fit nutrition of the future defenders of Britain, and there is considerable complaint in England about becoming dependent for such a prime necessity of baby life upon a possible enemy at war.

London's egg supply has long come from France, and as her coffins have come from the same lively town it has been the gruesome custom to import Parisian eggs in Parisian coffins of the cheaper sort, using the latter temporarily as packing boxes.

The difficulty may be met by the international agreement of declaring baby's milk an contraband of war, so that the cheerful whoop of the morning vendor could be uninterrupted by the roar of combat.

A measure more in favor, however, is the branding of every bottle of foreign milk "made in France." How to manage this isn't so easy to decide.

TRANSPORTING LIVE FISH.

How They Are Delivered Without Injury at Island Towns in Denmark.

A new method of transportation for live fish from seaports into the interior has just been patented by a Danish fish dealer, P. H. Lohman, of Copenhagen, and the system is so simple and yet so perfect that one wonders why it has never been thought of before. The inventor, says the Philadelphia Record, had a number of large bags made of waterproof material, strong oilcloth appearing to give the best results. These bags, after being filled with water and the fish to be sent inland, are laced at the top and either suspended in the cars from hooks in the roof of the car, or from folding frames taking almost no space and allowing the lacing hanging of these bags so that there is but little movement between the bags. They may also be kept upright alongside each other, but suspension is better found to be preferable, particularly for long distances. Several transport of fish made over long distances have shown the splendid fitness of the new system, for the fish arrived in excellent condition after a 16-hour ride.

BETTER THAN EYES.

How an English Librarian Was Able to Detect Bogus Manuscripts with His Fingers.

The manner in which the late Dr. H. O. Cox, librarian of the Bodleian library at Oxford for many years, discovered the falseness of the Gospel manuscripts gotten up by Constantine Simonides, which deceived all the German professors, is told in the old gentleman's own words in a recent number of the Spectator. It was his delicate touch that helped him, as he did not look at a page of the manuscript. He told the story as follows: "I never really opened the book, but I held it in my hand and took one page of it between my finger and thumb while I listened to the rascal's account of how he found this most interesting antiquity. At the end of three or four minutes I handed it back to him with the short comment: 'Nineteenth century paper, my dear sir,' and he took it away in a hurry and did not come again. Yes, I was pleased. But I have handled several ancient manuscripts in my time and I know the feel of old paper."

Alcohol Microbe.

A microbe that lives and thrives in strong alcohol has been discovered by Velej. It is believed that this accounts for the fact that rum sometimes deteriorates on a sea voyage.

Latest Things in Gloves.

A glove has lately been patented with elastic webbing in the sides of the fingers and thumb, to stretch as the glove is pulled on, thus making it fit any sized hand.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Legal Opinion on Our Right to Dispose of the Islands.

We Are Entitled to Hold Them Until Hostilities Are Ended, When They Will Be Factors in the Making of Peace.

Frederick R. Couderc, the eminent lawyer and jurist, who represented the United States in the Behring sea commission, in an interview gave his views of the disposition of the Philippines as follows:

"The United States has the right to either hold the Philippines for indemnity or to keep them altogether as part of her territory, just as Germany took Alsace-Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian war. We may keep possession of them until hostilities are ended, and then their disposition be one of the factors in the making of peace.

"We would, of course, have to respect the vested rights of other nations in the islands, if they have any. These rights would include coaling stations, liens or mortgages on custom houses and claims of that nature. Spain cannot give us any more than she owns.

"If we can find sufficient indemnity nearer home, for instance, in Cuba, we would possibly content ourselves with holding the Philippines for use as a military or naval base, but if adequate indemnity could not be procured in this hemisphere, then we would hold Manila until Spain paid up. Some arrangement would be made whereby we would keep possession for a certain number of years while Spain was paying the instalments of the indemnity. This is all a matter of contract and agreement between nations.

"In regard to the selling or transfer of the islands to another power by the United States, that could not be done until we had a valid title to the islands, which can be obtained only by a treaty of peace with Spain, in which she cedes the islands to us. Otherwise we would be selling a disputed title and the country that purchased it would have to reckon with Spain.

"The law is the same among nations in this respect as among private persons. This law was observed between France and Austria in 1859, when Piedmont was turned over by Austria to France, and by France handed over to King Victor Emmanuel.

"The theory of modern times is that a principality or province should not be turned over to another nation without the consent of its people and a plebiscite is usually held, as in the case of Nice and Savoy.

"Once having secured title from Spain, however, by a treaty of peace, there could be no legal international objections to our disposing of the islands, either by ceding or selling them to any nation we chose or by offering them to the highest bidder, but such a proceeding would cause jealousy and bad feeling among the nations.

GUARD CROTON AQUEDUCT.

Special Officers to Watch New York's Water Supply Against Spanish Treachery.

A report of the intention of Spanish sympathizers in New York city to blow up the Croton aqueduct and cut off the water supply of the borough of Manhattan has led Gov. Black to have 100 special officers appointed to patrol every foot of the aqueduct day and night.

President Dooling, of the Croton board, Secretary Harry W. Walker and Charles H. Murry called on Gov. Black in Albany the other day and represented to him the danger of the water supply from the plots of fanatical Spanish sympathizers. President Dooling said the Spaniards might try to poison the water supply. President Dooling suggested that the aqueduct be guarded by militia, but the project was not approved. Gov. Black finally said that he would appoint special officers to watch the aqueduct. The guards will go on duty at once. There are 80 miles of the aqueduct to be guarded.

TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

Walter Damrosch Severs His Connection with the Symphony Society of New York City.

Walter Damrosch has tendered his resignation to the Symphony society and it has been accepted. Mr. Damrosch will, it is expected, retire from the direction of the Oratorio society as well. Mr. Damrosch writes in part: "My reasons are, primarily, that for a year at least I desire to withdraw from public life as far as possible to enable me to devote myself more than heretofore to musical compositions."

The directors of the Symphony orchestra accepted the resignation with regret and passed resolutions. It is well understood that at the present moment Emil Paur, of Boston, has no positive engagements in New York city, whether he will ultimately have them or not. It is thought that he will certainly be elected director of the Philharmonic.

Cypher's Pocketknife.

An Englishman has designed a cyclist's pocketknife, which has one side made of steel with a projecting jaw, and a second jaw with a lever handle pivoted in the end of the knife to constitute a pair of pliers, the knife also containing a tire-removing tool.

THE WAVE THEORY.

As It Was Elucidated by a Biblical Scientist and Statesman.

It does not matter, so far as the true science of this chronicle is concerned, whether the statesman mentioned here is a senator or a mere representative, or whether he hails from the near east or the far west. Suffice it that he is in learning much superior to his fellow statesmen, and he is much more of a scientist than he is a warrior. He is also more of a bibulist than he is a temperancist, and one particular friend of his is constantly on his trail with persuasions of all kinds against this growing habit. Not long ago the two men were at the statesman's apartments and the host was expatiating on the wave theory of light, says the Washington Star.

"Color, you know, my dear major," he was saying, "is a sensation produced by the action of very minute waves upon the nervous substance of the retina. When these waves have a length of about 1-39,000th of an inch they produce the sensation which we call red. When they have—"

The statesman stopped in the midst of his remarks to see what his friend was doing or going to do with a tape measure he had taken from his pocket. "Go on, don't mind me," expostulated the friend. "I'm just making a little side calculation to determine whether the waves aren't about that size between the end of your nose and the northeast corner of the retina of my eye. That's all. Go on with your theory; I'm calculating on practice."

HEARTLESS REPORTERS.

Roused a Woman and Told Her Brutally of the Males' Destruction.

A painful instance of the methods employed by some Washington reporters to gather information happened to the wife of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, the executive officer of the Maine, says the Boston Herald. The ship was destroyed early in the evening, and no person in Washington knew of it till several hours later. Mrs. Wainwright, who is in delicate health, was waked about four in the morning by a violent knocking and pounding at the door of her house, and imagining it to be merely idle boys trying to be mischievous, she took no notice of the noise. But it increased so violently that finally Mrs. Wainwright rose and looked out of the window, asking what was the matter.

A voice called out: "Are you the wife of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright?" "Yes, what do you want?" "The Maine has been totally destroyed. We are reporters and wish for some information about Mr. Wainwright." Only this and nothing more. The shock caused the poor lady to fall in a dead faint, from which she did not rally for several hours, and, fortunately for her, it was then known her husband was not among the lost. The suspense for other members of the household may be understood, and indignation at this heartless announcement of the disaster to one so deeply interested has been freely expressed in all circles of Washington society.

CURLED HORSEHAIR.

The Greatest Amount of It Is Obtained from South America.

South America furnishes the greatest amount and best quality of curled horse hair, used for filling mattresses and stuffing furniture. On the wide pampa many thousands of horses are bred especially for the hair of their manes and tails. These, between the round-ups, which sometimes do not occur in three or four seasons, grow to great length, but owing to the lack of care and the state of the "camps," as the open country is called, the hair is usually tangled in what secures an inextinguishable mass. All over the camps grow many kinds of burrs and thistles, and the animals as they graze or roll themselves about become covered with them. Their coats are naturally rough, the hair growing in an uneven, shaggy way. Stuck all over with burrs and with mane and tail matted into nearly unwieldy masses, the poor creatures present a comical appearance. After they are shorn they seem to delight in the freedom of cropped necks and short tails.

The hair when cut off is freed from dirt and roughness of all kinds and wound into ropes, by which means it is made curly. It sells for 38 or 48 cents a pound. The longest strands are kept separated, and used for horse hair furniture, cloths, etc.

The First Opera Glasses.

The single opera glass was first used in the time of Louis XIV.; it became the rage and everybody used one. The double opera glass (Jumelle) was invented in 1825, but did not at first find favor with women. A treatise was written in the early part of this century on "art de logerger, in which it was shown that a woman with fine arms could hold the glass with both hands, if she were blessed with fine hands she would take off her gloves, if her neck were long she would recline back in her chair, and so on. It was quite a treatise on coquetry.

Hens Not Feeling Well.

Twelve eggs sold by a Brooklyn dairyman had among them five that were decayed. The purchaser returned them, saying that he wanted the product of healthy hens. "These," said the purchaser, "must have been laid when the hens were not feeling well."

House Set Afire by a Meteor.

What struck a Flume (Austria) warehouse and set it on fire turns out to have been a meteor. It was assumed to have been lightning till a four-ton meteoric stone was found in a deep hole in the cellar.

Bulletin Financier.

Vendredi, 20 mai 1898.

COMPTOIR D'EGANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial instruments and their values.

ETAT FREDONMAIRIE DU CLEARING-HOUSE.

Table with 2 columns: Financial data for the clearing house, including bills and circulation.

Marché de la Nlle-Orléans.

Table with 2 columns: Market prices for various goods and commodities.

MONNAIE.

Table with 2 columns: Monetary values and exchange rates.

ORIGINAUX.

Table with 2 columns: Original document values and descriptions.

VENTES A LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Table with 2 columns: Exchange rates and market data.

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock and bond market data.

MARCHÉ DE LIVERPOOL.

Table with 2 columns: Liverpool market prices.

MARCHÉ DE HAVRE.

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MARCHÉ DE BRUXELLES.

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MARCHÉ DE ST. LOUIS.

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MARCHÉ DE MEMPHIS.

Table with 2 columns: Memphis market prices.

Bulletin Commercial.

Vendredi, 20 mai 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Commercial market data.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

Table with 2 columns: Grain and feed market prices.

PROVISIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Provisions market prices.

LA BOURSE.

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COTON.

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MARCHÉ DE LA Nlle-Orléans.

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MARCHÉ DE MOBILE.

Table with 2 columns: Mobile market prices.

MARCHÉ DE SAVANNAH.

Table with 2 columns: Savannah market prices.

MARCHÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

Table with 2 columns: Charlotte market prices.

FARINE DE MAÏS.

Table with 2 columns: Corn flour market prices.

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MARCHÉ DE CHARLOTTE.

Table with 2 columns: Charlotte market prices.

VINS ET LIQUEURS.

Table with 2 columns: Wine and liquor market prices.

GRAINS ET FOURRAGES.

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