#### PAINTED THE CZAR.

Miss Kussner, the Miniature Artist, Has Interesting Experiences.

Young American Woman of Talent Who Sees Inner Life of Royal Family of Russia-It Is Very Simple.

Miss Kussner, the young American who has achieved a high reputation in Europe and America as a miniature painter, recently returned to London from Russia, where she had most interesting experiences. She went to St. Petersburg to paint a miniature of Grand Duchess Vladimir, and had only been there a few days when she was summoned to the winter palace to paint a likeness of the czarina. Before she had finished, the czar ordered a miniature of himself. Miss Kussner speaks with much enthusiasm of the kindness and consideration with which she was treated by the imperial circle and the simple unaffectedness of their life. Her first sittings were at the winter palace at St. Petersburg and the last at the summer villa at Zarskoe-Selo. While the palaces bristled with soldiers and police, both the emperor and empress almost daily drove out unattended even by a footman. Both of their majesties are immensely popular with the people. The czar gave Miss Kussner eight or nine sittings of several hours each and talked most freely with her. He ds a great admirer of America and Americans, who, he told Miss Kussner, he admired for their intelligence and independence.

"You do not bother about what other nations think," he said.

It will interest American editors to know that everything affecting Russia or the czar's family appearing in the prominent American newspapers finds its way to the czar's desk and is read by him. His familiarity with American, affairs and Americans of note is remarkable.

The czar spoke warmly of Admiral Dewey, discussing his career with great interest and saying: "His victory at Manila was a splendid achievement."

The czar is not so enthusiastic concerning our land operations in the Philippines. He seemed to think we had our hands full there.

Miss Kussner is contemplating a tour around the world, but returns to Russia for several months next winter.

#### LION REFUSES TO FIGHT.

Promised Battle at Roubaix, France, with a Bull Turns Out a Complete Fiasco.

The fight between a lion and a bull announced to take place at Roubaix, France, proved a complete fiasco except so far as receipts were concerned. A cage 18 meters in diameter had been prepared for the fight between the lion Goliath and the Spanish bull Venaito. But the lion would not fight.

Two cages were brought up. The door was opened, and Goliath, with a terrible roar, stalked majestically into the ring. A moment later he cowed down, scared by the shouts of the crowd. The bull dashed into the huge cage, and halted as he saw the lion, which however, did not perceive him at first. Goliath scratched the ground, sniffed, then bolted, pursued by the bull, which gored him savagely. He

roared, but would not fight. The spectators began to hiss. Mentried to irritate the bull, and urged him toward the lion, which at last was forced to resist. For a few seconds there was a desperate struggle, in which one of the bull's ears was torn off, but the lion had distinctly the worst of it. Finally he refused to face his opponent. Again the spectators hissed and hooted and clamored for the death of Golath, but his conqueror instead was sacrificed to their lust for blood. The bull was cleverly killed by the toreador, Villetta.

#### WILL GET RID OF STOCKS.

New York Life Insurance Company to Confine Its Investments to Bends.

The action of the New York Life Insurance company, in deciding to dispose of all its stocks and confine its investments to bonds, has started a general discussion among insurance men as to the relative value of these two classes of investment. It is a question in which fire insurance companies are as deeply interested as any, but careful inquiry fails to discover any inclination among fire insurance officers to follow the new example.

It is generally assumed in insurance circles that the motive of the New York Life in its new policy was to enable it to reengage in business in Germany. The fire insurance companies would have nothing of this kind to gain in making a similar change, because Great Britain and the continent furnish no customers for American fire insurance companies.

Officers of leading fire insurance companies claim that they can't afford to sell their high interest-paying stocks for bonds which would yield a smaller income.

A Playgoer's Revenge. The Parisians are mightily amused over an action pending in Brussels, says the Referee. A gentleman took a stall, a programme, and a book of the words for some opera. Directly the curtain went up the lights were lowered. He accordingly claims damages on the ground that it was impossible to read the book he had paid for, and that the artists were so completely incoherent that it was impossible to hear a word. He also claims for waste of time.

American Cheese.

In 1850 our production of cheese was 195,500,000 pounds. In 1890 it was 256,-750,000. At present it is estimated to be arout 282,022 can pounds.

#### DECOYS ON STRIKE.

Slot-Machine Men Think They Are Overworked.

Demand That One Hundred Pieces of Chewing Gum Shall Constitute a Day's Work-The Pecultar Duties,

A strike about which very little has been heard has occurred in New York city. The slot-machine decoys quit work and tried to make better terms with their employers. Very little is known by the public about these men, The men who hire them do not wish anything said about them, as it would be likely to destroy their usefulness.

Each company that operates nickelin-the-slot machines or penny-in-theslot machines, it is said, has in its employ men whose duty it is to go around and work up business. They visit erowded railroad stations, and, walking up to one of the machines, drop a penny into it, and take the chewing gum that it gives them in return, on register their weight.

The machine owners discovered some time ago that if some one does this dozens of others follow suit. All that is needed is a start. The "decoy" is generally a man of magnetic personality. He marches up to the apparatus in a way calculated to inspire confidence and suggests imitation, and ha does it in such a way as to attract as much attention as possible. In a few minutes the machines are besieged with other customers.

Part of the duty of the "decoy," when he deals with the chewing-gum apparatus is to insert it in his mouth, and then allow a look of pleasure to stead over his countenance. The "decoys" put their heads together not long since and decided that they were underpaid and overworked. They agreed that the bulk of the slot-machine business is created by them, and that the remuneration of two dollars a day is not sufficient to compensate them for their ef-

Failing a raise in the price of work, they demanded that shorter hours and less labor be assigned to them. They asked that 100 pieces of chewing gum constitute a day's work, and that a man who had been weighed 75 times should be entitled to go home and rest.

#### SCIENTISTS TO MEET.

Prof. Moore and Gen. Greely to Attend Geographical Congress in Berlin.

Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau; Gen. A. W. Greely, chief of the signal service, and Ambassador White, at Berlin, have been chosen as the American delegates to the congress of the International Geographical society at Berlin September 28 to October 4. Messrs. Moore and Greely will sail the middle of Septem-

Gen. Greely will report on what Americans have done in recent years in geographical research and Chief Moore will demonstrate the new lines of work of the meteorological service. The society has never assembled in America and the American delegates will make a strong effort to have the next congress meet in this country, probably at Washing-

Another international gathering of some note is a convention of representatives of all meteorologic services, to be held at St. Petersburg September 2. Seventeen governments now have these systems. Prof. Moore had expected to attend, but was prevented because of the pressure of official business.

#### FINDS A BURIED TREASURE

Cherokee from Indian Territory Locates a Cask of Spanish Coin in Georgia, Hidden 60 Years Ago. es

Two days ago a Cherokee Indian from Vinita, I. T., called upon Henry Watling, a nonogenarian farmer who lived at Adairville, Ga., when the Cherokees were removed to the west, and asked him to help him locate a treasure which tradition in his family said was secreted in the Oothielaga valley.

The two men went out and almost as straight as if the place had been marked a chestnut tree was reached, at the foot of which, buried two feet deep, was found an old cask which was filled with silver money, much of it being Spanish.

The Indian gave his friend \$100 and, putting the rest in his saddlebags, rode off in the direction of Calhoun. It was in this neighborhood that the Cherokee tribe of Georgia and North Carelina was gathered 60 years ago preparatory to being sent west.

# GIRL DECIDES NOT TO WED.

While the Preacher Waits' She Reaches the Conclusion She Is Too Pretty to Marry.

"I am too young to get married" was the abrupt way by which Miss Annie Gott ended a proposed marriage ceremony at Woodside, Del., the other night and disappointed the prospective groom, Harry Anderson, of Denver, Col. The party had entered the parlor, and just as everybody was expecting the ceremony to proceed, Miss Gott, who was arrayed in a bridal gown, exclaimed: "I am too young and too pretty to be a married woman, and I won't get married, either." She was firm in her resolves, and Anderson left

Sailors' Dangers Lessened. Twelve years ago one sailor out of every 106, on an average, lost his life by accident. Now the proportion has been reduced to one in 256.

alone for the west.

Britain's Postal Profit. The profits of Great Britain's postal service are \$20,000,000 a year.

#### JULIA DENT GRANT'S GOWNS.

Description of Some of the Costumes Made in Paris, Forming Part of Her Wedding Trousseau.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, with her mother and grandmother, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. U. S. Grant, is at the Windsor hotel in Saratoga. Miss Grant, her matrimonial prospects, and her exquisite gowns are subjects in which all Saratoga seems to be interested.

The following are among the many gowns which are being completed in Paris for Miss Grant, who is to be married to Prince Michael Cantacuzene, of Russia, at Newport:

A black silk gauze, to be worn at court, is brilliant with threads of pure gold wrought into a rich design of Florentine iris. Two trails of this gold work pass up the front of the gown. while at the lower part of the skirt it widens out considerably so that all the bottom of the gown is weighted by its rich burden. On the softly-gathered waist bodice there is similar gold embroidery. A solid gold narrow girdle, with a gold buckle of Russian design, will be worn at the waist.

Another ball gown of Miss Grant's is made of white crepe de chine and broad Brussels lace insertion, made over white peau do soie. The longtrained skirt is striped horizontally with bands of the crepe and lace and meets a simple but little waist bodice made entirely of fine tucks of crepe, with a band of Brussels lace at the decolletage. The feature of the gown is a wonderful embroidery of green leaves, starting at the left shoulder and reaching to the foot of the skirt. This is exquisitely fine handwork, and between the leaves are sprays of orchids in shades of pink and purple, green and white. These flowers are made so well that the curled petals of silk, velvet and chiffon deceive an expert. There is a girdle of mauve velvet, and the flounces of white tulle between the skirt and its separate lining makes soft billows about the feet.

A fish scale sequin gown is another evening novelty in this trousseau. The close-fitting princess robe is entirely formed of overlapping greenish scales and falls upon flounces of black mousseline de sole. The decollete bodice and tops of sleeves are finished with a wide puffing of sea-foam green mous-

#### NEW WATER POWER ERA.

Drainage Canal Engineer's Invention Near Seattle Is Started Successfully.

A new era in water power machinery was marked when the Snoqualmie cycloidal mortar received water on it for the first time at the great water power electric transmission plant of the Snoqualmie Falls Power company, at Snoqualmie Falls, 30 miles from Seattle. The wheel, an entirely new and original design in hydraulies, is the invention of Thomas T. Johnston, chief engineer of the company and of the Chicago drainage canal commission.

When the great valve was opened, admitting the water, the machinery began to turn without a hitch. The water wheels and dynamos are located in a huge underground cavern, excavated out of the solid rock at the level of the river below the falls. Twelve thousand horse power, the initial installation, supplies all the industrial and commercial needs of Seattle and Tacoma at present. Most of the output is rented, and enterprises in this section have an auspicious future. Lines have been built into Seattle, 30, and Tacoma, 44 miles, the steel and stone distributing stations nearing completion.

The water wheels attained an efficiency of 92 per cent. Scattle is boasting of the best power plant in the world, and President Baller is receiving congratulations of friends. W. T. Baker, a Chicago capitalist, is the principal investor in the enterprise.

#### WILL NOT DRAW SALARY.

Col. Wheeler, an Inspector in the Postal Service, Manifests Supreme Indifference to Pay Day.

The clerks in Washington have complained to the post office department at New York City because Col. Marion D. Wheeler refuses to draw his salary.

Col. Wheeler, until a month ago, was chief post office inspector of New York city. He is now stationed at Hancock, N. Y. He manifests a supreme indifference to pay day. Warrants for his salary are accumulating and he has already a collection of 30, which he has had framed and they adorn the walls of his office and represent what Uncle Sam owes him for his services and ex-

penses for 21/2 years. The bookkeeper in his division can't balance his accounts and is getting angry at what he considers a mean-spirited indifference on Col. Wheeler's part, In his present capacity Col. Wheeler gets a salary of \$1,600 a year, with four dollars per diem for working days and such expenses as living, postage, telegraph, telephone and railway fares. The colonel is 60 years old. His father was "Clint" Wheeler, a famous republican of other days. His accumulated pay now amounts to \$7,500.

A Fortunate Railroad Engineer. The diary of Andrew Walker, railroad engineer, who died recently at Terre Haute, Ind., shows that during his 50 years of active service he guided his engine over 1,060,918 miles of track. and that during all that time no train of which he was the pilot met with an accident of a serious character.

Latest Paper Collars. The latest form of paper collar is treated with a waterproof preparation, by means of which it will remain in good presentable condition for a couple of weeks, and, like the celluloid collar, it only needs to be wiped with a wet cloth to be kept quite clean.

# A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

Trust to Control and Operate Dry Goods Stores of Country.

Proposed to Buy Retail Stores in Cities of 20,000 or More Inhabitants-Will Save Expenses of Traveling Salesmen.

Arrangements are maturing for the organization of a \$50,000,000 dry goods corporation in this city, says the New York Herald, to control and operate dry goods and department stores thoughout the country. The Mercantile Reorganization company has recently been incorporated in Trenton, N. J., as a preliminary to creating the big corporation.

Men well known in the dry goods trade have been working on the plan for six months, and, it is said, have interested financiers who will back the enterprise. It is expedted that the corporation will be launched in time for the fall trade.

E. F. Church, who was formerly with E. S. Jaffray & Co., is president of the preliminary company; H. S. Pfeil, a director of the State Banking company, of Newark, N. J., is treasurer; J. H. Strange, president of the Martha Washington Milling company, is secretary, and S. A. Haver, formerly of E. S. Jaffray & Co., is associate director. The headquarters of the company is in the Jaffray building, Broadway and Leon-

ard streets. It is proposed to buy retail stores in cities having a population of 20,000 or more. The company expects to control from 500 to 2,000 stores throughout the country. Many merchants, it is said, have already signified their intention of joining the combination. Former proprietors of stores absorbed by the corporation will be retained as managers, and will have interests in the stores. They will become stockholders in the company. The parent store will be in this city, as the base of supplies for the branch establishments.

Expenses of traveling salesmen will be eliminated, and the promoters of the enterprise believe their system will avert the evil of bad debts.

It is proposed to control the output of certain mills, and all purchases will be made in immense quantities. In this manner the organizers believe the price to the consumer can be reduced.

#### GERMANY'S PROGRESS.

That Noted for 1898 Compares Favorably with That of Any Year in the Last Thirty.

"Germany's industrial development in 1898 compares favorably with that of any year in the last 30," writes Consul Monaghan at themnitz. "If some falling off is to be recorded in a few textile lines, great gains are noticeable in other directions, notably in machinery. The value of the imports rose from \$1,159,069,900 in 1897 to \$1,-296,148,000 in 1898; that of exports from \$901,547,000 to \$962,350,000

"The real significance of these figures is found in the fact that a large part of the imports consists of raw materials, which are made into all kinds of manufactures-articles for export as well as for home consumption. The import of raw materials for textiles went up, while the imports of coal and iron fell off. Both facts furnish proof that home industries have been active and that the German |coal and iron miners can supply almost all that is needed in these two lines.

"Of the \$53,212,000 increase in exports, drugs, iron instruments and machines, silk and silk goods, stone, coal and agricultural products, particularly rye, were well represented. Exports of augar and wool fell off."

#### DRIVEN OUT BY ARMY WORMS.

Farmers Around Burlington, Col., Compelled to Give Up Their Houses to the Pest.

The army worm is creating havor with the crops about Burlington, in Kit Carson county, Col.

The worms have evinced a propensity never before charged to them. They have invaded the residences of some of the farmers and in some cases the houses have been given up to the invaders. Mr. Chapman, living near Burlington, made a fight as long as he could and then vacated. The worms swarmed in through the doors, and the assault was repelled for a time with brooms. Instead of allowing themselves to be swept out of doors the worms

crawled up the walls. After several days' ceaseless fight the Crawfords also gave up and moved to a neighbor's until the visitors could be driven out by smoke and brimstone. William Clough, living north of Burlington, has also given up his house to the worms.

#### RING UP FARES.

Street Cars of Peoria Run for the Benefit of Charities by Fair Society Girls.

The passengers on street cars at Peoria, Ill., the other day dropped their nickels into the hands of society girls, who took the place of the regular uniformed conductors. On each car was a chaperon for the conductor.

Four years ago the street car company set aside one day for charitable purposes, and the idea was repeated again this year. The women were put in charge with the promise that they would receive one-half of the receipts for the free kindergarten school and home for the friendless.

This was a most favorable day, and the cars were liberally patronized. Trolley parties were in order at night.

Speed of a Rife Ball. A rifle ball moves at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour.

# POSTAGE STAMPS FOR CUBA.

First Shipment Made by the Post Office Department-Description of the Stamps.

The first shipment of Cuban postage stamps has been made by the post office department. The stamps were sent to Havana and consisted of 1,500,000 ones, 2,000,000 twos, 400,000 threes, and 50,000 special delivery ten-cent stamps. In the consignment was \$5,000 worth of "postage due" stamps, which are the same as those used in this country, except that the word "Centavo" is printed on them. It is expected there will be a demand for these from the stamp collectors. All such requests will be referred to Havana.

The Cuban stamps correspond in size and color to those used in this country, but are more showy and are typical of the country in which they will be used. The one-cent stamp is green, with a reproduction in miniature of the statue of Columbus, which stands in the courtyard of the old Spanish captain general's headquarters. It represents Columbus standing with his left hand resting on a globe. Above the figure is printed "Cuba," and below "Centavo," with the numeral 1 on each side of the

The two-cent stamp has a group of three royal palms in the foreground, with several others in the distance. It has "Cuba" printed at the top with "centavo" at the bottom and the numeral 2 at each side of the centavo. It is printed in red. The three-cent stamp is a royal purple, one with a miniature copy of the statue of "La Cubana," which stands in one of the plazas of Havana. The figure is seated on a raised dais with a crown on its head and clothed in long, flowing robes. A border of tropical foliage incloses a merchant ship, which is printed in blue, the ocean waves being reproduced in a realistic design. The prettiest of all the stamps is probably the ten-cent one, which is a delicate slate gray in color, with a plowman and his team of oxen in the foreground, which represents a field, and in the distance plantation buildings appear.

#### A BRIGHT FUTURE.

Cultivation of Cacao in Ecuador Gives Promise of Becoming Vast in Its Proportions.

Consul General De Leon, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has made an extensive report to the state department on the culture of cacao in that country. After describing the methods of cultivation, the conditions of labor, and the cost of production, Mr. De Leon says: "The possibilities of the cacao market are vast. The consumption has not yet begun, or, at least, made any headway in the Asiatic countries, among which Japan, Persia and British India may some day become important consumers. "Chocolate is scarcely known in

Oceanics, the British colonies or Ha-wall. Even Europe, Russa, Turkey and Greece are but recently becoming familiar with the product. "As there has always been a ready

markes no special effort has been made to extend the demand to new countries. The consumption of caeao is increasing at the rate of five or six per cent. an nually, and inside of eight or ten years the demand will be greater than the supply. "All that is necessary is capital and

energy, which will be welcomed and which will surely come when the railway to Quito is built, for no line of agriculture shows such tempting returns."

#### The consul general shows that a profit of 40 to 50 per cent, can be made in this industry.

Wealthy Banker, of New York, Finds great Sport in Companionship of His New Possession.

BLACK BEAR FOR A PET.

An able-bodied black bear named Jennie, with a pleasing countenance, has recently been adopted by J. Kennedy Tod, multimillionaire, banker, society leader, of New York, and in his hours of ease is his inseparable companion. He is living in luxurious quarters on Mr. Tod's estate at Sound Beach, Conn. On almost any fine day the millionaire may be seen roaming with his curious companion, running races with it over the well-kept lawns, wrestling with it, playing leapfrog, and

putting it through its feats. Jennie's forte seems to be wrestling. For this exercise mittens are tied on Jennie's paws, for the bear's claws are sharp, and with the friendliest intention it might accidentally inflict some

injury. The encounters usually take place on the grass back of the stables. The settos are not formal, and the rules are disregarded by both contestants. Mr. Tod has the advantage of height and length of arm, but Jennie makes up by agility. One of Mr. Tod's grooms usually acts as referee.

## CHICAGO GIRL'S NOVEL WAGER

Working Her Way to New York City by Shining Shoes-la desping a Golden Harvest.

A pretty 18-year-old girl, giving the name of Jane Smith and her residence as Chicago, arrived at Binghamton, N. Y., the other day, working her way from Chicago to New York by the sole means of a shoe-blacking outfit. She is after a wager, and the conditions were she was to travel on foot and subsist by blacking shoes. Coming to Binghamton she visited the principal offices and reaped a rich harvest, shining shoes at a quarter a pair. Her appearance and conversation indicated refinement. Her hands are small and shapely, and it is said she is a member of a wealthy Chicago family, the name of Smith being assumed. She has averaged since her departure from Chicago \$8 a day and will arrive in New York on time.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Those of United States Have Increased 90 Per Cent. in Value-

Official Report Made by Geological Survey-Normal Increase for 19 Years Has Been at the Rate of \$18,000,000 Amaually

The official report on the mineral pro-

duction of the United States for the calendar year 1898 has just been made public by the geological survey. It shows that since 1880 the total value of the mineral production of the United States has increased from \$369,319,000 to \$697,-880,002 in 1898, nearly 90 per cent. The normal increase deduced from this reoord of 19 years is at the rate of \$18,000,-000 annually, but during the five years since 1893 the rate of increase has been nearly \$25,000,000 annually. While the normal rate of increase may lie some- 1 where between these figures the totals are marked by great irregularities. From 1894 to 1895 the increase was nearly \$100,000,000, and in the following year the increase was only a little over \$1,-000,000, while from 1892 to 1894 there was a decrease, owing to the business depression, of over \$121,000,000. From 1896 to 1897 the increase was about \$8,-000,000, about 1.3 per cent., while from 1897 to 1898 the increase was \$68,970,-534. The 1898 total product was the largest in history, exceeding that of 1892, which held the record prior to 1898, by nearly \$50,000,000. This is due to a general increase all along the line. of mineral products, all of the more important of these showing large increases and almost every one showing some gain. The value of all metallic products in 1898 was \$344,096,130, as compared with \$302,198,502 in 1897, gain of \$41,897,628. All of the metals except nickel made large gains, copper, lead, zinc, aluminium and antimony reaching their maximum in both production and value; but while the amount of pig iron produced in 1898 was greater than in any other year, yet. the value of this product was considerably less than in 1890, or 1892, though it increased \$21,434,701 over 1397, this being more than one-half the total increase in the metallic products from 1897 to 1898. The nonmetallic products increased from \$327,710,966 in 1897 to \$352,783,872, a gain of \$25,072,906. The largest contributor to this gain was bituminous coal, which increased from \$119,567,224 in 1897 to \$132,598,313 in 1898, a gain of \$13,019,089. The value of the anthracite, however, fell off nearly \$4,000,000. The other products showing important gains were stone, petroleum, natural gas and mineral waters.

### KITE FLYING IN THE OCEAN.

Society at Newport Invents a New Amusement-Affords Sport for Bathers.

Tennis in bathing suits at Bailey's, beach has aroused the envy of the patrons of Hazard's beach, and a new amusement has been invented at Newport, R. I. The other morning pedeatrians along the beach walk near Hazattracted by a couple of dozen large kites flying in the air and peals of merry laughter from the bath-

In the surf were a score of young men. and women, and a dozen canoes were bobbing and toseing on the waves. The young folks-among whom were Mica. Fifi Potter, Miss Ustis, Miss Kane, Miss Grant, Miss Ella Potter, Robert L. Gerry, George B. Eustis, Potter Palmer, Jr., H. Rogers Winthrop, Honore Palmer, and a dozen others—had equipped themselves with Blue Hill kites, to which were attached stout cords, the ends of which were fastened in rings in the backs of leather belts the bathers.

had about their waists. The sport was to raise the kites a considerable distance, and then enter the canoes. The young men paddled the canoes out from the beach. When a dosired point was reached the bathers would leap from the boats into the water, and would be towed ashore at a lively rate by the kites.

# WALLS PLASTERED WITH COINS

Singular Conceit of a New Jersey Woman Numismatist—Valuable Coims in Collection.

Miss Daisy Dentz, of Dentzville, N. J., a suburb of Trenton, has probably the largest collection of coins in New Jersey. Some of them are many hundred years old and they represent the currencies of nearly every country in the. world. Some idea of the size of the collection may be gathered from the factthat the ceiling of Miss Dentz' boudoir is completely covered with United: States money, while the four walls are bidden behind the coins of Asiatic, European, African and South American countries. There is considerable history attached to this collection, espeeially to the English coins, which were, found near Princeton in a queer-shaped hat by one of Miss Dentz' relatives while in search of minerals. The hat is similar in shape to those worn by the Hessian soldiers during the revolution and is still in Miss Dentz' possession. There are many valuable coins in her collection, says the Philadelphia Record, and were she to convert them all into present American currency they would yield quite a snug sum.

A Patriotic Cow, Three years ago a heifer belonging to W. I. Plumb, at Newton, Kan., gave birth to a calf on Decoration day. Two years ago she had another on the Fourth of July, and it was named. "Fourthajulie." This year Fourthajulie gave hirth to a calf on Independ-

Rock of Sibraltar. The height of the rock of Gibraltar is about 1,437 feet.

ence day.

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Esa publicité offre donc lau commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 Edition hebdomadaire, \$3.00. The little to the state of the