#### GULF STREAM'S VAGARIES.

The Great Ocean River New Charged with Canoling Europe's Cold spella.

A very startling piece of intelligence has just been announced by the medeerological office. From our youth up we have all been taught that the mate of the British isles would be almost arctic in its severity were it met for the perpetual washing of our shores by the warm water of the guifstream, whose genish influence softens our atmosphere and insures temperathree far above those of Newfound-Sand and Labrador, on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Scientific men, however, can never leave well alone, and they delight in bowling over one by one all the beautiful ideas cherished by the multitude, says a writer in the Pall Mail Gazette. It has come to be the turn of the gulf stream at lost, the great ocean river which generations of geographers and others have traced, apparently in imagination, from the banks of Newfoundland moress to our coasts and away up mortheastward across the arctic circle to Franz Josef hand and Nova Zembia. In the North Atlantic and Mediterranean pilot chart for the month of May, issued by the meteorological council, there is abundance of information for sailors on several subjects, and in the remarks relating to currents it is stated that the results, shown by means of numberless blue arrows, extending from 1880 to 1895. Mere, indeed, is authority much more iconvincing than that of the armchair mailosopher who, unprovided with preclue and numerous observatious, contents himself with laying down the haw as to what ought to exist in a perdest world of his own creation.

Based on the investigation of the Immense quantity of data referred to, "It is now stated that to the westward of the British isles, between the fiftioth and sixtieth parallels, the curwant drift in the month of May is largeby to the west and southwest, there beg no evidence of the northeastward extension of the gulf stream beyond about 47 degrees morth 27 degrees fwest. Between the thirtieth and fiftheth parallels, westward to the thirtieth meridian, nearly the whole of the murface water has a south-going movenent. These features are probably related to the prevalence of polar winds ind the coasts of northwestern Europe at this season, the gulf stream itself weakening greatly on passing the Mewfoundland banks and being driven of, first to the southeast, then to the mouth, and so finally down to the troption again. Our coasts are thus exposed to arctic rather than to tropical infuse, and it is appropriate, therefore, that advantage should be taken of the occasion to devote a chapter to the mortherly type of the "cold spell" which afflicts us and Europe generally almost as regularly as clockwork

## BROTHBREOOD OF SMOKERS.

Tobacco Serves as a Bond of Fellowship in Svery Land and Ctime

"I have been much impressed with the singular courtesy that exists between men who use tobacco," said a local tobacco man lately to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man, "and I have come to the conclusion that -this habit in the greatest leveler socially in the world. Cast distinctions hare literally wiped out when it comes to the little courtesies which are observed by the men who use tobacco Im any of its forms. I have seen a bank president ask a bootblack for ight. It is a singular thing that one man will stop on the street to give another man a light when he would not stop for any other reason in the world. The modern Dives will shake his tablecloth in the face of the modern Lazarus and look upon him with indifference as he feeds on the crumbs. But the same Dives will stop the same Lazarus on the most seonspicuous thoroughfare in the city of New Orleans and ask him for a thing as small as a match. One tobacco user seems to feel at perfect "Berty to ask another user of the weed for a chew of tobacco or a amoke under any circumstances. I have seen men-proud, haughty fellows-ask for a chew of tobaccojust a plain chew of cheap tobacco -when honestly they would not ask for food if they were starving to death. They will ask their social inderiors for it, and I have known of imstances where men have asked their bitterest enemies for tobacco; and thus a simple chew of tobacco has wiped out personal differences of **Tobacco, in my judg**ment, has settled more disputes than mny other article in the world, and I believe the use of it, if not excessive, puts a man in good humor. It As certainly a great leveler socially, and it has a strong tendency frequently to arrest a man's natural hent. I have seen men so timid that they would starve to death at a table laden with good things before they could get up nerve enough to ask for what they wanted, but they would ask a rank stranger for a chew of tobacco without even a quiver of the muscles. Mister, gimme a "light," said a street gamin in rags to s well-known New Orleans lawyer, and the lawyer gave if to him. And that's the way it goes among the Lobacco meers."

> Mis Chales, Mind Lady-De you like flowers, lis-

tle boy? Little Boy-Yes'm.

"I am glad to hear it; your love of flowers indicates a refined nature; what kind of flowers do you like

"Boiled cabbage."—Ohio State Jour-

#### SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

The United States has 107 social settlements. The rest of the world bas 55.

London hospital collections on hospital Sunday are divided among 56 hospitals and 35 dispensaries.

A Sunday service in a trolley station of Philadelphia for motormea and conductors has been organised by Christian young people of that eisy.

London hospitals have 9,100 beds, of which over 1,500 are usually vacant for lack of funds. Paris has 9,000 hospital beds, and 13 saylums with 10.000 more.

A minister of the German Evangelical Reformed church in New York city recently married his three-thousandth couple. He has been in the pastorate of the same church for 23

George W. Carroll, of Beaumont, Tex., made rich by the oil discoveries, has given \$60,000 to Baylor university, in Waco, Tex., to erect a science building, and has promised more if the sum given is insufficient.

Dr. Enno Littman, of Oldenburg, Germany, who has been called to Princeton to deliver courses in the Semitic languages, will be officially ranked as an instructor in the college and a member of the library

There is a noticeable falling off in the supply of pastors for Protestant churches in both England and America. There is also a prospect of a similar deficiency in Germany, for while ten years ago out of every 1,000 students who entered the German universities 206 were students of theology, in 1893 the number was 150 for each 1,000, while this year it is only

## COOR CATS TERIVE IN MAINE.

A Breed That Was Brought to Amerien by Early French Settlers,

Coon cat is almost an unknown term in Minneapolis except to those who claim the state of Maine as a birthplace, and to those who are fortunate enough to own such a cat.

The term coon cat does not imply in any way that these cats are any more edible than the ordinary house cat; neither are they a cross between a coon and a cat, as generally believed. They are a species of cat brought to America by the early French settlers of Canada. Thence they were brought to Maine, which is the only part of the United States where they are numer-

They feed upon milk, liver, potatoes, corn and eatch mice as any cat would do, says the Minneapolis Journal. They are not fond of water, are playful and have very nervous dispositions. If they are shut up in a box they crouch down and then stretch out. These cats require a great deal of fresh air and are best kept in a barn. When they dislike anyone they spit and growl like a wildcat. Their appearance is such on these occasions that they frighten even men away and at times they have been taken for polecats because of their shape and the breadth of their tail. Persons meeting them under misapprehension often beat a swift retreat to a place of

anfety. Yet they are most tractable and are really prized over other cats on account of their beauty. The Angora must take a back seat in a contest with the coon cat for points in a beauty show. The fur lies smooth. The cheek bones are higher than those of the ordinary cat. The face is flat. The tail is very bushy and broad. The claws arevery sharp, like those in a raccoon's. feet. The hind leg between the knee and the foot resembles that of a fox. The kittens come twice a year, are very small at birth and with their spike tails resemble a small rat.

The difficulty in bringing these cats from Maine by express is that they are liable to die from nervousness on the way. The transportation companies take them at the owner's risk. A man in North Anson, Me., is in the business of raising this particular kind of pet. They are worth from five dollars to \$100 apiece and the supply does not meet the demand. Their popularity is shows from the fact that one firm shipped from Bar Harbor nearly 3,000 in 1899. Ignorance in regard to coon cats is not understood in Maine, where one will find several in every village.

## Bargain Was Made.

"The Coney Island museum proprietor was standing in the vestibule, when a well-garbed man accosted

"Want to hire a freak?" asked the well-garbed man. "Maybe," said the museum pro-

prictor, guardedly. "Where is he?" "I'm he." "Come off. What's the matter with

"I'm a tramp." "You don't look it; but what's be-

"Everything. I'm the best-dressed tramp in the profesh. I sin't afraid of water. I take a bath every chance 1 get. I like all kinds of dogs. 1 hate pie. Nobody ever heard me refuse to saw a pile of wood. I never wore a tomate can in my life. I like

in's tramp got to do with my hiring

work if I can find a job. [--" "You're engaged. Take the vacant seat between the nail swallower and the man with the big spectacles-the chap that we call the four-eyed monster."-Brooklyn Eagle.

Thoroughly a Dake. The dake of Richmond has the distinction of being "three times a duke." He is duke of Richmond in England, duke of Lennox in Scotland and Duc de Aubigny in France, a title conferred upon an ancestress by Louis XIV, in

1883.—Chicago Record-Herald.

#### A TALKING NEWSPAPER.

Remarkable Institution of Budge Posth, Hungary-Certain Clauses of News at Regular Hours,

The pessibilities of the telephone as a news distributer are not utilized In this country except on special occasions, such as election nights, or on the occasional of international yacht races or other momentous events. That it could be utilized to a greater degree is demonstrated by the success of the telephone newspaper, of Buda-Peath, which has been in operation for several years past. This socalled "newspaper" distributes news to its subscribers by means of telephones, according to a regular schedule. At present it has about 6,200 subscribers and operates some 373

miles of wire, says World's Work. News such as that commonly found In metropolitan dailies is gathered by a corps of reporters through the usual manner, and this is whipped into shape by the editorial staff in much the same way. When in proper presentable shape the news is read off by a stentor, and the subscriber taking down his telephone receiver may hear whatever is being read at that moment. Of course one could not wait with the receiver to the ear all day for some particular news feature, consequently the telephonic advices are arranged according to a fixed schedule.

Each aubscriber is provided with a printed programme, attached to the instrument on the wall, or table, telling just what may be expected at any hour of each day, except Sundays and holidays, between 10:30 a. m. and 10:30 p. m. When a concert or some high entertainment is being reported, the service is continued much later. Stock exchange reports reach subscribers several hours ahead of the evening papers. Reports of the legislative bodies and political news occupy the time from 11:45 to 12 o'clock. General news, of course,

Twice a day, at 1:30 and at six o'clock in the evening, resume is given for the benefit of those who may miss any particular news item. From five to six in the evening there are concerts, literary criticism, art notes, sporting reports and similar miscellany. On Sunday there is a spea cial schedule, including a news summary in the morning and an afternoon concert. A children's entertainment is given every Thursday evening at six o'clock.

comes in all day.

The above service, including the installation of the instruments, is given by the "Telefon-Hirmondo," which is the name of this queer news distributer, upon payment of a yearly subscription of \$7.50. Of course, advertising plays an important part in the income of the paper, as it does in all newspaper work, though the telephone news distributer is at a disadvantage in this respect, as the time devoted to advertisements is strictly limited. The regular charge is 42 cents for each 12 seconds, or \$2.10 a minute.

The newspaper file is made up of the written slips read by the stentors, indorsed with the hour of their announcement. The stentors are selected for their strong, clear voices and elecutionary powers. There are ordinarily six of these readers, four for duty and two alternates. When all the stentors are present they take turns of ten minutes each, though sometimes they are required to take half-hour shifts. The paper gives concerts in its offices, which are rendered to the subscribers by means of telephonic transmitters and receivers of special construction.

The Hirmondo is said to be very well received, and appeals most strongly to the intellectual classes. There are no editorial comments, excent literary criticisms and art notes. and the editor is strictly accountable for suits against the paper for libel. He has already had two or three lawsults, but has won all of them. A still further extension of the system is being worked out through the introduction of a penny-in-the-slot principle. The coin employed is really a 20-fitler

piece, equivalent to two cents. The advantages of this service to invalids and busy people who only want a resume of the day's happenings, as well as the relaxation and pastime afforded by the concerts and stories in lighter vein are apparent.

## Spanish Surveys Worthless.

A writer demonstrates the worthlessness of Spanish surveys in the Philippines by the case of the Manila & Dagupan railroad, some 120 miles long, the only railroad on the islands. The Spanish government engineers prepared elaborate charts showing all details-routes, grades, fillings, borings for bridge foundstions, etc. English capital became interested, a rigid contract was entered into, and the work was begun. It was discovered in many cases that the engineers reporting the survey had never been upon the groundthat the road as laid out was impracticable. Marshes and quicksands were found where the drawings indicated solid ground, and dense jungles existed on the route where the foot of man had never trod. Even rivers were there of whose existence the engineers were ignorant. The English company was obliged to expend largely in excess of the estimated amount, and had to face many grave engineering problems that the Spanish engineers had not dreamed of while surveying the route from their comfortable office in Manila.-London Engineering Magazine.

Why the Lights Are Law, Love may be able to see something laughable in the locksmith, but it is blind to the interests of the gas company .- . Chicago Daily News.

## CURIOUS BANK IN PARIS.

One That Lent Money to Impecuatous Geniuses "Pon Honor" and Did Not Last,

Disaster has overtaken an ingtitution which, in the fund intention of its foundress, was to save the unappreclated literary genius from the horrors of impecunicalty. The notion of the "Word of Honor Free Loan Office," as the institution was called, occurred some two or three years ago to Mme. Jeanne Robin, who, as an authoress herself, had had an insight into the difficulties of the career, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Mme. Robin, who is a lady of robust faith as well as of philanthropic proclivities, had the conviction strong within her that the Paris Grub street offers many examples of writers of talent who would surely bask in the smiles of fortune but for temporary financial distress. It is a fact that the Grub street in question is peopled with persons who themselves are wholly of this belief. Plentiful are the poets who know they would achieve fame could they but pay for the printing of a first revelatory volume; numerous the novelists who only ask to be "financed" for awhile to take the town by storm. Bankers, unhappily, cannot be brought to consider these fair, and it may be unreasonable, hopes assound security; so to meet the case Mme. Robin founded her loan office, of which the programme was to advance money to literary aspirants of seeming promise and sincerity. No interest was charged, and, needless to say, no security was demanded-not even a written acknowledgment of the debt, to repay which the borrower

merely pledged his honor. A number of well-known writers, including MM. Francois Coppee and Jules Lemaitre, interested themselves in the work, and the ever-generous Duchesse d'Uzes consented to be its presidentand, it is whispered, to supply the major portion of the capital. The loan office for a time did a brisk, but throughout a most unprofitable, business. Mme. Robin had hoped that the authors who won success by its aid would both repay their loan, and, out of gratitude, make substantial gifts to the institution, which would thus flourish and extend its sphere of activity. This calculation was upset by the fact that none of the clients of the loan office ever blossomed into successful suthors; indeed, the very great majority of them remained the authors of rejected manuscripts. Worst of all, the proportion of repayments proved so infinitesimally small that even the trusting Mme. Robin had to admit in the end that honor among such of the denizens of Grub street as came her way was a vain word. And so the loan office has had to close its doors after accomplishing little more than a quite unnecessary distribution of doles

## MEDICAL DRUMMERS.

to literary ne'er-do-weels.

The Study of Bacteria Has Brought Into Prominence a New Profession,

The pursuit of bacterial antidotes seems to be stimulated by a circumstance which has had rather an unfortunate influence upon the dignity and fair fame of medical science—the fact that when successful they possess a high commercial value, which redounds to the advantage of those who discover and prepare them, says the Contemporary Review.

Every important bacteriological institute has become not merely a temple of knowledge, but a manufactory of drugs for sale, and under the cover of an honorable rivairy in the advancement of science an unedifying scramble for possession of the market is going on.

When plague made its appearance in Oporto last autumn, bacteriologists hastened to the spot from various continental laboratories, no doubt to study the disease at first hand, but also for something else. They came from France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia and Norway.

Most of them had some serum or other in their portmanteaus or up their sleeves. They were, in fact, commercial travelers thinly disguised, and naturally the most pushing agent did most business.

This gentleman, who represented a very famous institution, did his errand in a masterly style, and displayed a command of all the resources of modern advertisement that defled competition.

It rained paragraphs and interviews in the local press; ladies' sympathetic visits to the hospital; presents of money to the sick; complimentary dinners; public ceremonies: free inoculation, etc., all revolving round the person of the distinguished savant and trumpeting the fame of his infailfible cure.

## When He Is a Daddy,

Singleton-It ought to be an easy matter to raise children properly. Volumes have been written giving diagrams and specifications as to how they should be trained.

Wedderly-Yes, but just as soon as a man becomes a daddy he closes the library, pitches his judgment overboard, shuts his eyes to reason and lets the little squaller rule the roost. -Chicago Daily News.

The Woman Novelist's Husband. Husband of Novelist-Is your novel nearly finished? Authoress-Yes, my dear; but my

hero must die, you know. "Well, after you have killed him, will you sew this button on for me?"-Fliegende Blacttes.

Celestial Costumes, Husband-I wonder what we shall

wear in Heaven. Wife-Well, if you get there, John, [ imagine most of us will wear surprised looks.-Smart Set.

#### DOCTORS AND EDITORS.

One of the Downtrodden Scribes Unloads His Opinion of the Medical Profession.

The doctors are all friends of ours. says the lows Medical Journal. We expect them to stay with us until death. Yet, at the risk of incurring their displeasure, we repreduce the

We don't know where it came from, any more than we know whose rainspout the doctor's medicine comes from. We find it in a paper eredited to "Ex." If we knew the author we would gladly give his name, because the article is really good. Here it is:

"The doctor from Algona said that newspapers are run for revenue only. What in thunder do doctors run for, anyway? Do they run for glory? Ohe good, healthy doctor's bill would run this office for six months.

'An editor works a half-day for three dollars, with an investment of \$3,000; a doctor looks wise and works ten minutes for two dollars, with the investment of three cents for catnip and a pill-box that cost \$1.37.

"A doctor goes to college for two or three years and gets a diploma and a string of words old Nick himself cannot pronounce, cultivates a look of gravity that he pawns off for windom. gets a box of pills, a cayuse and a meat saw and sticks out his shingle a full-fledged doctor. He will then docfor you until you die at a stipulated price per visit, and puts them in as thick as your pocketbook will per-

"An editor never gets his education finished. He learns as long as he lives, and studies all his life. He eats bran mash and liver; he takes his pay in turnips and hay, and keeps the doctor in town by refraining from printing the truth about him.

"We would like to live in Algona and run a newspaper six months and see if the doctor would change his mind about running a newspaper for revenue only.

"If we didn't get some glory out of it we would agree to take one of his pills after saying our prayers. If the editor makes a mistake he has to apologize for it. But if the doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

"If we make one there is a lawsult, tall swearing and a smell of sulphur, but if the doctor makes one there is a funeral, cut flowers and a smell of varnish. The doctor can use a word a foot long, but if the editor uses it he has to spell it.

"Any medical college can make a doctor. You can't make an editor. He has to be born one.

"The editor works to keep from starving, while the doctor works to ward off the gout. The editor helps men to live better, and the doctor assists them to die easy.

"The doctor pulls a sick man's leg. the editor is glad if he can collect his bills at all. Revenue only? We are living for fun and to spite the doc-

## PRETTY THINGS TO WEAR.

New Nevelties in the Millinery Line for the Summer Scapen. 

Floral toques and small hats are gaining in popularity. A dainty hat of violets, closely clustered without leaves, may be made in boat form, pointed slightly back and front. A single row of pale green roses, running from the point in front over the left side, is the only trimming necessary, says the New York Tribune.

An effective outing hat is a turban of fancy braid in the natural sunburn tint, having a low oval crown and wide, loosely turned up brim. White silk mult may be wound in soft folds about the crown, and a pair of white wings placed in front, dividing so that they rest on either side of the crown.

A novel idea in flower trimming is a wreath of ivy geranium. The foliage is extremely delicate, lending itself to any shape, and the pale pink or red blossoms are pretty in various combi-

Wide ribbon in plaid, floral or Persian patterns is in demand for sailor hats. Some pretty hats for morning and country wear are trimmed with plain wide ribbon, edged with a straw braid to match the hat.

Veils of plain Mechlin tulle are taking the place of the fancy designs. Tulle of the same color as the flowers. on the hat is considered most tasteful, although white lace veils are worm with simpler hats.

## Rice in Mutton Stew.

The ordinary lamb or mutton stew will be found to be much improved if thickened with rice. The rice absorbs any excess of fat in the meat, preserving the richness white eliminating all greasy taste. A stew, if properly prepared, is really a delicious method of serving meat. The stigma that rests on the dish was gained because the average stew is compounded of cooked meat, which the second heating serves only to toughen. Raw meat contributes of its flavor and gelatinous substance to the sauce of the stew, much increasing the appetizing qualities of the dish. A lamb stew prepared with rice and a little strained tomato, with the other vegetable flavorings, and served on a platter spread first with small squares of toast, is a long remove from the flavorless mixture of tough meat, with a watery and lumpy sauce, that is often served under the name.-N. Y. Post.

#### Strawberry Junket, A dainty dish for luncheon or des-

sert. Make plain junket flavored with sherry or vanilla and fill sherbet gianes two-thirds full and set in refrigerator to chill. When ready to serve, fill the glass up with sliced and augared strawberries, heap whipped cream on top and decorate with a large berry in the center .- Washington Star.

### STEAMBOAT IN THE WOODS.

Kansas Man's Story of a Captain Wha Cut Through the Timber During a June Blac.

"Did you ever notice?" asked an observing man, according to the Chieago Tribune, "that when an unusual event occurs anywhere there is always somebody who is reminded of an event which overshadows the news of the day? I met a Kansas man today, who, after he had talked about the great calamity in Texas, told me that it was 'nearly as bad as one of the June rises of the Missouri giver.'

"Then he went on to tell me some of the experiences which Kansas and Missourl farmers had in consequence of great overflows that often changed the boundary lines of counties, and two states. In one case a Kansas town by reason of the shift of the channel of the river found itself in Missouri. But his capsheaf story was that of an old steamboatman who, during one of the rises of which he spoke, cut across a field in Kansas with his boat, hoping thereby to make time. The water was high and swift in the forests, and the steamboatman took the wheel and steered his craft right through the woods and across fields. He concluded to tle up to one of the big trees during the night and resume his voyage on the following morning. But lo! when the morning came the waters had abated considerably, so that the steamer was stuck in the mud. The waters continued to abate, and by the second night there wasn't enough to drink. The river gradually resumed its old channel, according to the Kansas man, and the boat was finally left there, right in the woods. The boat was dismantled of most of its furnishings; but there were the outlines of a beat just the same. A farmer lived in the craft one winter. and in the following spring the boat became the abode of crows and other things. The moss gathered about the hull, the smokestacks rusted away, and at last there was a crash in the stillness of the forest, and the only dry land steamboat in Kansas, or anywhere, fell to pieces."

#### REJECTED TWENTY-ONE TIMES

seived Very Poor Trentment Before Final Accomiance.

The manuscripts of various succeraful books have been declined by publishers before finally reaching a resting place; but when one considers the natural fallibility of judgment regarding the matter of popular taste and liking, it is really not extraordinary that new writers should quite often make a success in one publisher's hands even although others have hesitated to make the Tenture.

A short time age a young author whose book had just been accepted was talking to his publisher, and Mr. John Habberton, the genial author of "Hellen's Babies," happened to be present, says the Literary Era. The publisher finally turned to the young writer, saying: "Your book has one great element of weakness, which, however, I hope may not be fatal."

"What is that?" replied the startled youth, with almost a gasp of conster-"Well, it has been rejected by enough publishers; it takes at least

four or five rejections to make a phenomenally successful book." The puzzled look of dismay on the young man's face gav way to a amile as his critic turned to the veteran author at his side and asked: "Wasn't that the case with 'Helen's

Babies?" Mr. Habberton, with the courtly bow which his friends know so well, and which is only one of his many charms, promptly responded: "It was

#### **WOMEN LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS** An.Occupation for Which the Gentler Sex in Eminently

Adapted.

rejected 21 times!"

Keeping a lighthouse is essentially womanly work. A well regulated woman takes pride in bright, wellkept things and orderly surroundings. Her heart leaps up when she beholds the perfection of Heaven's first law, says Mary Nimmo Balentine, in Woman's Home Companion.

The orderly woman can have a programme of work for the week just like any other housekeeper, although keeping a lighthouse is not light housekeeping, by any manner of means. In some lighthouses days are set aside for sewing, for burnishing the lamps, for reading and writing, some of the keepers having an extensive correspondence; and, if you please, there are reception days, for a rule of the board enjoins the keepers to show the light and the stationto sightseers. Lighthouse life cannot be dull to a lover of such responsivefriends as books and music. And sothe identity of the tall, grim light tower is lost in the home under the wooing influence of the social and domestic atmosphere of the woman behind the lamp.

World's Biggest Bass Sorn, Pennsylvania possesses the biggest

bass horn in the world. It is in the town of Williamsport. Frank Byern. of that town, is the only man who ean blow it. The horn is over simfeet tall and its great bell is more than three feet in width. Not one musician in a hundred can produce any tone upon it, much less extract music from its cavernous depths. Byers was formerly a tailor. With the great horn he can execute the most difficult composition with all the facility of a man playing a cornet.

to and the growth of the first property with the

# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS