CROOKS BASILY SCARED.

Thirty Are More Often Beirayed by Their Actions Than by Their Fares.

"In all grades of crooks there are certain peculiarities which are very marked," said an old police detective, mecording to the New York Sun. "How do detectives go into a crowd of people and arrest 20 or 30 professional pick-

pockets in the course of a few hours? There is a popular idea that they are familiar with their faces. They are to a certain extent, but it's the way the pickpocket acts in a crowd, rather than his face, which tells the trained de-Sective his character.

"Pickpockets are very easily scared off. If a man who has been marked by grooks gives the least sign that he auspects what is going on they will drop him like a hot cake. I have seen them mark out a man and follow him until the man happened to turn around and look one of them squarely in the face. Then I have seen them drop that man finstantly, although I was morally certain that he hadn't the faintest suspicion that anything was wrong.

"The pickpocket is afraid of his own shadow. If he is on a street car and any one gets on that car who he thinks knows him he will leave the car at ence, even if he had no intention of Soing anything wrong. He is afraid of people becoming too familiar with his face. Then again he agures that if anything happens on that car, he will he held reaponable for it whether he innocent or guilty.

"The same poculiarities mark the highwayman, commonly called the "strong-arm man." Here in New York the strong-arm man usually follows his victim home and attacks him on a dark street. Most of his victims are drunken men, because he can the more easily meak up behind them and lay them out with a club, without being seen.

"A strong-arm man will run like a twhipped dog if his victim happens to turn around and get a look at him. He's too cowardly to kill man, and he won't inttack a man who has a look at him, as the knows that that man may identify him later on.

"The flat thief is the easiest man of them all to avoid. Just make a rule mever to leave a flat alone. The flat thief never gets in a flat, unless he is equite sure that it is empty, although There have been exceptions to this rule. "He will maneuver for dava some-

times before he makes an attempt at a rplace, and a person who is at all observing ought to know that something de wrong. Look out for your place if you have had men coming to the door inquiring for people that you never beard of.

"Too many peddlers is another sign of danger, but the surest sign that your place is 'planted' is when your doorbell rings a number of times in a week, hand when you press the button to open the door no one feaponds.

"That means that the thief is trying to find out whether you are at home. When the door opens he knows that you are, and be takes his departure. If you don't answer his ring he will ring lagain and usually a third and fourth

"Then he will come upstairs and ring times. Getting no response he will open the door and it won't take him song to get everything worth having

out. "The sooner people get away from The notion that locks and chains will Recp the thief out of the flat the better Sor them. Fifteen or 20 minutes at the coutside is all that an expert wants to get in any place. It doesn't matter how he does it, it is enough that he does. The burglar alarm will keep him out, but the lock never."

"Cleaning Mayons. Unele Sam has been to his Cuban wards if nothing more, at least a cleanly old fellow with soap and mop. 'Two pictures of Colon park, Havana, in the National Geographic Magazine, one squalid, the other beautiful, are unlike enough to suggest the famous saying of Hamlet to his mother. The Cubans did not like their new uncle's house-cleaning process. What was good enough for them once was good enough always. But they had to stand his scrubbing, like rebellious children having their faces washed, while he cleaned their city inside and out with 33,000 gallons of disinfectant daily, cut the weeds out of their parks, built a wall along the sea, making a fine promenade, swept from their streets the accumulated filth of years, and built mew pavements.

Now that the work is nearly done, The Cubaus are beginning to take pride in their city, and, growing in civic spirit, the vital text-words of our presfident are likely to keep up the work that others have started for them. and making their city one of the most attractive winter resorts in the world. -Youth's Companion.

The Great Dustatorm.

Scientific study of the storm of dust that swept over southern and central Europe from March 9 to March 12, 1901, shows that it was one of the most remarkable phenomena of the kind ever observed. It began in northern Africa, on the borders of the Sahara, crossed the Mediterranean sea, swept over the chain of the Alps and extended as far as Denmark, thus traversing 25 degrees of latitude. The dust was sand from the desert, and the parti--cles that fell became finer and finer as the storm progressed northward The advance was at the rate of more "than 43 miles an hour, a high atmospheric current carrying the dust .along the course of a harometric despression moving toward the Baltic mos. In Austria-Hungary and farther morth the dest-fall was accompanied everywhere by rain, snow or sleet. -Youth's Companion.

PENNIES BY THE TON.

Work Involved in Mandling the Reecipts of Penny-in-the-Mot Machinea.

When one has put a penny in the slot and got his correct weight or a piece of chocolate, he seldom thinks of the thousands of other penales dropped that very hour into other machines. The companies that own these "automatic venders" receive tons of pennies. which they can turn back into circulation only through the United States aubtreatury, for, as Harpers' Weekly explains, banks refuse to handle penaiss unless they are counted and packed in rolls, and the slot machine, companies would have to hire a large force of clerks to do this, and that would curtail their profits.

The problem of counting pennies for deposit in the subtreasury is simple. They are weighed like so many bullets on a scale, which registers not pounds and ounces; but dollars and cents.

The collections from the slot machines do not go directly to be weighed. The coin has first to be sorted, for it is mixed with all kinds of refuse-lead weights, buttons, bangles and counterfeits, put into the sloteither in a spirit of mischief or to defraud the company, he boys who do this sorting wearantiseptic gloves, for the coins are very dirty and likely to

apread disease.

The refuse from the sorting process is usually valueless, although now and then gold pieces, bits of jewelry, gold and silver charms engraved with tender inscriptions find their way into the fron throat of the machine which swallows only copper cents. Hundreds of German pentiles and many coins of higher value are found in the machines, put there through carelessness, forin these cases there can be no intention to cheat; there can be nothing lower than a cent.

Counterfeite abound. The cost of making is not great, and the per cent. of profit is large. People seldom take the trouble to look carefully at pennies, so counterfeits pass easily. On the Bowery in New York and at Coney island from one to two percent. of the copper in circulation is said to be spurious.

So the owners of the penny-in-the slot machines have more trouble with the actual money they receive than men in any other business. Making change relieves a street car company from receiving nothing but nickels, but the penny-in-the-slot company must take the actual copperatuff and turn it into more convenient form. On lower Broadway it is no uncommon sight to see a wagon load of pennies going to the treasury, in appearance only a load of canvas sacks, but really . clumsy embarrasement of riches.

UP-TO-DATE THIEVES.

Crooks Who Keep Pace with the Times Will Not Steal Anzthing That Is Unpopular,

A member of the Chicago police force who does duty as a "plain clothes" man on special detail was standing near one of the crowded downtown corners, apparently unoccupied, says the Tribune, but in fact watching with particular care for pickpockets who might choose to profit by the carelessness of the many women who seemed to tempt theft by the way they displayed purses and jewelry.

"Studying styles?" was asked of

the "plain clothes" man. "Yes, and a tough job it is, too. The styles are changing about so fast that it is all I can do to keep

track of them." "Meaning the new hats with the

curtains hanging down?" "No. Meaning the crooks."
"How crooks? Styles in crooks

don't change much, do they?" "They are the quickest change artists in the business, barring none." The "plain clothes" man gazed earnestly into a gathering crowd caused by a congestion of traffic, and

bicycle been stolen this year?" "Most certainly not," was the prompt reply. 'Who on earth would

then irrelevantly asked: "Has your

want to steal a bicycle now?" "That is just the steer I was trying to give you. Styles with crooks change just like the rest. You couldn't hire a half-way clever thief to lift a bike now. But they have to stesl something, and that is just what keeps me guessing all the time."

"What is the particular and prevailing style of thievery just now?" was asked.

The "plain clothes" man gloomed up a bit at the question, and thought the answer out carefully. "It isn't anything in particular yet. It is only dogs now. When crooks, that is, the ordinary stealing kind, are passing through from one style to another they fill in the gap with dogs."

Respect for Americans,

The American entering the studios will be well received if he comes prepared to submit in a jovial manner to a litle Beaux Arts joking. If he can dance a jig he will be sure to be welcomed with open arms as a demi-god, to be put up on the model throne and worshiped between the rests. None of the harmless imitations involving personal humilitation will be tried upon him. The Frenchman has very anbatantial reasons for not doing so, seeing that hardly a month passes in the studios in Paris without some American or Englishman standing up for his rights in a manner not compatible with decency in France, and these frequent, and, as the French say, absolutely uncalled for outbursts of the "sauvage" (savage) in our temperaments has made the Frenchman rather cautious in attempting much fun at the American or Englishman's expense .- Ladies' Popular Monthly.

-TOLCAHOES OF AMERICA.

A Great System of Vents, a Chain of Fire Which Parrounds the Pacific-Views of Scientists.

Prof. Israel C. Russell in his book on the "Volcances of America," says that they form a part of a great system of volcanic vents which may be said to aurround the Pacific ocean. This "chain of fire" extends along the west border of South America, where its course is marked in the Andes by some of the loftiest igneous mountains in the world: it is narrow and well defined on the west border of Central America and far into Mexico, where still steam-

ing craters define its position. The volcanic belt broadens in the northern part of Mexico and the United States, but is unmarked by active craters. Again contracting and approaching close to the ocean shore, and in several instances marked by island volcanoes, the igneous belt follows the coast of British Columbia and Alaska, and extends westward throughout the length of the Alcutian islands. Still active craters in Alaska show the positions of earth fractures, which unite the volcanic belt of the New World with the still more energetic volcanoes of Kamehatka, Korea, Japan, Formosa, the Philippine islands, New Guiena, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and New Zealand.

The greatest volcanic belt in the world embraces the largest ocean, but Prof. Russell is not willing to say that this association indicates an essential or genetic connection.

Interesting in connection with the Martinique disaster and the state ments of eminent scientists, and particularly geologists, is the fact that they ascribe the growth of the American continent to a circle of volcanoes in the original archaean nucleus, and the sea, which occupied what is now the Mississippi valley and the northward extension of the same interior basin to the arctic regions.

Recent as have been the migration of civilized people into North America they have witnessed volcanic outbreaks that are scarcely second to any that have occurred elsewhere on the earth during the same period. In some instances volcanoes have been born and grown to lofty mountains since white men have occupied the land of their nativity. This is particularly true of Central America. Neighboring mountains, built by similar forces in e distant times, exhibit the unm takable marks of age.

There are 18 volcanoes in the United States and 11 in Alaska. There are none in the eastern states—that is. none that have been active in millions of years. Several of the western volcanoes have shown signs of life in the past, and may not now be dead.

Cinder Cone, near Lassens Peak, Cal.: has been twice in eruption within 200 years. At the summit of the cone there is a well-developed crater with a double rim. The whole aspect of Cinder Cone suggests recent disturbance, yet there is evidence that the earliest eruption occurred before the beginning of the present century. Its age is shown by the relation of the old and new forest trees to the volcanic sand of the first eruption, there. Trees grow upon the top of the sand, but there is another larger forest which grew from the soil covered by the sand. The first eruption must have occurred some 200 years ago, and the second more than 50 years ago.

Mount Hood, in northwestern Oregon, was ascended in 1888 by M. W. Gorman, who reported that there are still steaming rifts on the south side of the mountain. He stated that the sulphurous fumes from the openings will discolor silver at a distance of half a mile. Clouds gather above the crater and have more than once in recent years given rise to reports in Portland that Mount Hood threatens an eruption. Arnold Hayne, who has examined the summit, however, says that there have been no eruptions of Mount Hood within the memory of

It is stated by George Gibbs, of the American Geological society, that stumps of trees occur in abundance on the side of Mount Hood, above the present timber line, suggesting that formerly the heat of the mountain was sufficient to encourage the growth of forests at an elevation impossible when the mountain grew cold.

Mount St. Helena, in Washington, according to scientists, is extinct. Frontiersmen, however, say that it has been active within the last 50 years. It is recounted that in the winter of 1841-2 people 20 miles away could pick up pins from the grass because of the great light from the exploding mountain. M. W. Gorman climbed Mount St. Helena in 1889 and found that it had been active within recent years. Lava had flowed northward from the mountain for about 20 miles, passing through forests and in places cooling about large trees, so as to take a cast of their charred and seamed trunks.

The most northerly of the volcanic piles connected with the Cascade mountains south of the United States-Canadian boundary is Mount Baker. On clear days it can be seen from Puget sound. George Gibbs wrote in 1873 that he had been told by officers of the Hudson Bay company, and also by Indians, that Mount Baker was in eruption in 1843, and that "it broke out simultaneously with Mount St. Helena, covering the whole country with ashes." It was reported that during the eruption the neighboring river. the Skagit, was obstructed and that the country for miles around was covered with fire. Scientists are skeptical. They say the flames were forest fires.

Scientista were skeptical and would not believe that Mont Pelee would explode the day before the disaster at Martinique, and on their advice the people were kept in the doomed city at the point of the bayonet.

PORRIGH GOSSIP.

A long dozen among Cornish fishermen signifies 26. Cambridgeshire (England) fruit

growers are paying children a halfpenny for every wasp they capture. The lake of Neufchater is the largest in Switzerland, being 13,459 miles in area and 512 feet deep. In its bed

is a curious billock of rock 380 feet high.

Australian blue gum timber has been chosen by British engineers for harbor works because it will sink if washed away, and will not endanger shipping.

Prof. Mohn, of Christina, having discovered that at the Lofoten islands cod are invariably to be found in waters whose temperature is always between four and five degrees above the freezing point, Norwegian fishermen now make use of the thermometer as a recognized means of detecting the presence of the fish. A London medical journal says that

American apples are cored, sliced and dried, sent to France, and there converted into cider. With the addition of carbonic acid gas and yeast and & little flavoring powder the cider becomes champagne, and much of it goes to England and is drunk under the delusion that it is of the best

Germany has the largest sailing vessel in the world, the Preussen, of 8,000 tons, just launched at Geestemunde. She is owned by the firm that owns the former largest sailing vessel, the Potosi, of 6,000 odd tons, and will be used in the trade with the Pacific coast of America. The Preussen is 437 feet long and 53 feet wide. She draws 34 feet and has a spread of sail of 45,000 square feet.

In Vienna every man's home is his dungeon from ten p. m. to six a. m. Vienna is a city of flats, and at ten p. m. the common entrance door of each block is closed and bolted. Thereafter persons passing in or out must pay a fine of 2d. to the concierge until midnight, and 4d, from that hour to six a. m. To go out to post a letter costs 2d., and the same amount to return. To prolong a visit to a friend after ten p. m. means 2d. to get out of his shouse and 2d, more to enter your own. A natural result of this irritating tax is that of all capital cities Vienna is earliest to

ACTS OF BAD SOLDIERS.

Shameless Conduct Costs the Beitish Army a Large Number of Men Each Year,

In the year 1900 there appear to have

been 11.808 English soldiers committed to military prisons at home and abroad. Very nearly half of this number, or 5,227 in all, had been guilty of offenses held to be such by the civil law, writes Maj. Arthur Griffiths in Fortnightly Review. Thus "disgraceful conduct" is the soldier's designation for thefts and frauds, and the whole range of wrong-doing, included in breaches of obligation to serve. Desertion, absence without leave, offenses in relation to enlistment and fraudulent reenlistment, rob the army annually of more than 5,000 men. a more or less permanent contingent of worthless persons predetermined to rob the state by false pretenses and other fraudulent acts. These men come and go continually, shameless and for the most part unrecognizable. Many of them have served previously, have enlisted, perhaps, several times, have deserted or have been discharged as incorrigible characters, who disgrace the king's uniform. But all the old safeguards against their reenlistment have now been removed. Tenderness carried a little too far has led to the abolition of marking with "D" or with "B. C.," "deserter" or "had character:" the recruiter can only trust to his memory or acumen to detect the condemned candidate who presents himself a second time, and although inquiries are made occasionally into antecedents, the answers are seldom sufficiently explicit to insure rejection. It is to be feared that a considerable number of recruits already belong to the great army of crime before they join the king's; that they very speedily relapse is to be seen in the numerous discharges with ignominy recorded in the returns. These amount annually to close upon a couple of thousand, and it is a fair inference that many of the subjects so treated were too readily, too lightly, accepted on enlistment.

The Death Valley Dinner. Death valley, in the desert of the Great basin, is named for the great number of lives lost in the attempt to cross it. The best-known disaster connected with this desert overtook an expedition, consisting of more than 100 men, one woman and three children, which started for California in 1849. On Christmas day they found themselves in Death valley. Meanwhile they had been obliged to abandon their wagons, and, with the utmost difficulty, they succeeded in traversing the waste and the deserts beyond, reaching on February 4, human habitation in Soledad pass. To this day current rumor has it that all of them. perished in Death valley, but the fact is that only four of them died. Twelve of them are still living, and every year, on February 4, they gather together for a dinner .- Philadelphia Evening

A Sure Sign. Hotelman-Why didn't you demand payment in advance from that couple? They didn't have any baggage. Clerk-Oh! he's got barrels of

"How do you know?" "Because he's old and ugly and his wife is young and pretty."-Philadelphia Press.

membida'T HEAR A WORD.

The Man with a Bad Digger Gave the Lady with the Bulging Umbrella Much inconvenience.

There were plenty of vacant seats up forward in the open car, but the hatchet-faced woman with the baggy umbrella and the faded reticule didn't want to see them. The conductor, with his hand on the bellstrap, motioned her with the other hand to one of the forward seats, but she didn't want to see the conductor either. So she deposited herself and her baggy umbrella and her faded reticule in the next-to-the-last seat, alongside a short, squat man with a bristly reddish mustache and a fixed stare right shead. This individual was puffing industriously on a raveled, pale olive-huse eigar, that gave forth eccentric clouds of brownish smoke that looked as if it might be issuing from a burning-out flue, relates the Washington Star.

No mooner had she taken her seat than the hatchet-faced woman begun to glare at the man with the freak smoke. The man, however, keptright at his work of puffing, never seemingly taking his eyes from the back of the motorman's neck. straight shead.

"Ugh!" ejaculated the hatchetfaced woman, when she found that her glares weren't relieving the airuntion any. "Ugh!"

The man with the eccentric fumer pulled harder than ever, and comtinued to regard the back of the motorman's neck as if fascinated by that spectacle.

"Some folks' manners, if I must say it!" snapped the woman with the baggy umbrella, wriggling in het seat and continuing to direct vitriolis glares at the reddish-mustached man.

The latter removed the cigar from his mouth, gazed at it in a contemplative, affectionate nort of way, dampened some of the many loos: ends of the thing with a forefinger, replaced it in his mouth and continued to fill the air with deep-brown amoke.

"No more respeck for ladies than so many rabbits, some of 'em, I do declare!" exclaimed the hatchetfaced woman, fetching the ferrule of her baggy umbrella down on the car floor with a bang.

The squatty man with the piece of burning, raveled rope, crossed his legs and continued to smoke with great obvious enjoyment, aithough he was still interested in the general contour of the motorman's neck. "Blowin' their filthy see-gar amoke

right in the faces o' ladies old enough to be their mothers, an' never so much as apologizin', neether!" west on the woman with the faded reticule, while the other men in the rear seats, none of whom happened to be smoking, snickered and glanced at each other grinningly.

But the man with the hempen ar ticle only redampened some of the loose ends of his smoke and their went on pulling on it with even morenjoyment than before.

"An' y' might jes' as well talk t some swine as I could tell of as t' aq many cobblestones!" continued the stebet-faced woman, raising her reticule from her lap and putting it back with a jolt. The conductor happened to be

passing on the sideboard just then, and he smiled as he said in a courteous tone to the hatchet-faced wom-

"Lady, those seats are reserved for smokers-move up in front at tha next_stop and you won't be bothered." The women with the bulgy um-

brella shot the conductor a look of the most overwhelming scorn as she made reply: "They ain't no sich thing as reserv-

in' no seats on no cars nowheres for hogs, an' you know it, young man, as well as I do!" The conductor shrugged his shoul-

ders and passed on forward. But the man with the blazing bit of eauliflower had never turned his head either to right or left during this colloquy, nor had he given the

slightest indication, by any expres-

sion of his face, that he was even aware of what was going on. "Th' very idee o' ladies bein' ast t' change their seats in car f'r th' sake o' lettin' common, everyday cattle make noosances o' themselves!

smiffed the hatchet-faced woman. Just at that moment a man with a singularly plastic countenance climbed into the vacant seat on the other side of the man with the raveled smoke. The two recognized each other instantly, and instantly they began a quick exchange of conversation-with their hands, deftly and swiftly going through the ever-interesting and ever-mystifying language

The expression that swept over the sharp features of the woman with the baggy umbrella could never be described.

'Well, I swan!-he never heeard a word I said!" she ejaculated, and then she signaled the conductor to stop the car at the next crossing and there debarked, while the men in the rear seats chuckled alond and the two mutes went on, all unconscious ly, with their language of the hands.

She Wanted more, "Mabel, love," said young Mr. Tenapot, by way of proposal, "let me be your bread winner for life." But the girl, with her eye on the ra-

pacity of the beef trust, answered: "I want some one who can win me some beefsteak."-Detroit Free Press

Pay Cash. Ever remark how cash customers are admired? You can save money, and at the same time be popular, by being a cash customer.—Atchison DEMAND FOR PIG IRON.

World's Per Capita Consumption Inerenese from 17 Pounds in 1870 to 57 Pounds im 1901.

In the five-year period 1866-70, the world's per capita consumption of pig iron was 17 pounds; is 1901 it was 57 pounds; while in the latter year the United States consumed 455 pounds per capita, and the United Kingdom, 360 pounds per capita.

The effect of this remarkable increase in the production of iron in the United States has been strongly marked in its relation to our foreign commerce. Imports of iron and steel manufactures in 1882 amounted to \$67,-976,897 and formed 9.3 per cent of the total imports; in 1901 they had fallen \$17,874,789, and formed but 2.2 per cent. of the total imports. On the other hand our exports of iron and steel , manufactures have grown during the same time from \$20,748,206 in 1888, to \$117,319,320 in 1901. They formed in 1883 about three per cent. of the total exports, and 15 per cent, of the manufactures exported; while in 1901 they formed eight per cent of the total exports and 28 per cent. of the manufactures exported.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in the United States. United Kingdom, Germany, and allother countries at quinquennial periods from 1865 to 1901, stated in gross

| United United Ger All other | Feer | Biases Kingdom many southfree | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Sil, 770 | 4819.300 | 759.700 | 5.89.300 | 759.700 | 5.89.300 | 759.700 | 5.89.300 | 759.700 | 5.89.300 | 5.85.191 | 7.769.221 | 2.85.300 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.191 | 7.769.221 | 2.85.300 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.85.402 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.91.202 | 2.

BIG PRICE FOR A PEARL.

Mliwaukes Jewelers Purchase a Gem Which Was Found in the Mississippi River,

The largest perfect pearl ever found in the Mississippi river has been purchased by Bunde & Upmeyer, of Milwankee. The gem is nearly a perfect. sphere, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. It was recently found im the river north of Prairie du Chien, by a pearl fisher. It weighs 121 grains, and the price paid was over \$10,000. Louis W. Bunde said: "The forms-

tion is perfect. It is without a biemisb. and the shade is all that could be desired. It will eventually go to Europe to adorn the headpiece of some monarch. It can only be used in a thru. headpiece or cluster. It might be used as a central pearl in a neckince, but for the fact that pearls of nearly the same size to be used in graduating could not be obtained. The pear! fisheries on the Mississippi extend from Hannibal, Mo., to Red Wing, Minn. The fishers average one-half ton a day in hooking shells, which are sold to button manufacturers. They are paid \$14 a ton, and consequently make good wages if they never find a pearl of great size. The shells in which these are found weigh. about four pounds."

GREAT PERIL FOR AERONAUTS Paint Dissuter to Severe

The death of M. Severo has directed attention to the danger of experiments. with aerostats. Experiments show that the descent of a passenger from a tram car at the moment the Severobal. loon exploded alone prevented the crushing of the other passengers.

The scientific committee of the Aero club is putting pressure on the authorities to prohibit absolutely such experiments within reach of towns. The latest ballooning experiment is

proposed by Comtesse de la Vaux and Cauatilon de Saint iVctor to realize M. Jules' "Five Weeks in a Balloom."

The aeronauts will start every morning at five o'clock and descemi every evening wherever the wind takes them. They will refill thir balloon at the nearest gas works. They hope in this way to cover Europe fromsend to end.

TAPESTRYBRINGS THOUSANDS

Fifteenth Contury Product In Sold at Paris Austion for Two Thousand, Eight Hundred Dellars. At the sale of the collection of Dr.

de Saint Germain, at Paris, a fifteenth century tapestry representing a "Courtof Love" was sold for \$2,500. Two splendid tapestries of the six-

teenth century, of Italian manufac-

ture, from the palace of the dukes of Zagarolo, which an expert valued at \$4,000, failed to realize more than \$2,500. A sale of articles of the eighteenth

century, in another room, realized a total of \$19.800. A set of drawing-room furniture.

comprising sofa and nine fautenils covered with tapestry, of the time of Louis XVI., fetched \$5,900.

Send Shaving Soap to Girls.

Some of the young women at Teachers' college, Columbia university, have been amused and some are indignant over receiving a sample cake of shaving soap, each with the advice that the brand of the sample is the only safe one for them to use. The men sundents at Columbia have also men favored by the manufacturer. It happened because in the college directory the names of both male and female students are printed with initials only and without the prefix "Mr." or "Misa," so that all received the sample soap.

Piropresi Trains in London. All the new trains of the Central London railway are to be of fireproof construction, steel and asbestos being largely used. Other precautions for the safety of passengers are being

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS