LESS CHAMPAGNE IS DRUNK.

United States Imports of Sparkling Wine Show a Decrease.

Washington. — Apparently champagne drinking in the United States is on the wane. Both the quantity and value of that beverage imported into this country last year were less than in the preceding year and practically no greater than a dozen years ago.

This is only one of several surprising features of a statement issued by the bureau of statistics on the "ebb and flow of the commerce of the United States." The figures show that 394.727 dozen quarts of champagne and other sparkling wines were imported in 1906, valued at \$5,855,425, while in the immediately preceding year the number of dozen quarts was 401,514, valued at \$5,995,651.

Another surprising fact is that while the United States is one of the greatest coffee consuming countries in the world, yet it is actually exporting that product. The exports of domestic products include 31,518,494 pounds of green or naw coffee, valued at \$3,870,-

This is explained by the fact that Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands are customs districts of the United States and that their exports to foreign countries are now included with the figures of exports from the various customs districts of this country.

It is stated that doubtless all of this coffee is the product of the island possessions referred to. In addition 13,500,000 pounds of coffee of foreign production brought into this country

was reexported.
Still another curious feature of American commerce is that while this country produces three-fourths of the world's cotton, \$11,000,000 worth of that product was imported last year, to say nothing of \$1,000,000 worth of waste cutton. This product, however, is of a different quality from that principally produced in the United States, being of the long and silky fiber, coming principally from Egypt.

While this country is the largest manufacturer of cotton goods, the importations of manufactures of this product aggregated in round figures \$69,000,000 in value, which was more than 50 per cent in excess of the value of these goods exported.

SKELETON OF TOLTEC KING.

Interesting Remains of Prehistoric

Mexico City.—For the last two weeks Leopold Baires has been excavating one of the small artificial hills to the southeast of the Pyramid of the Sun. This is one of the tumuli that form the row of the Street of the Dead. Here have been discovered rooms which are apparently a part of an ancient temple, with rooms and patios. Below these stairways lead to a large room some 30 feet in length. Apparently there are other rooms on this level connected with one another.

one allother.

These are the first subterranean houses that have so far been found in the valley and they show that in this buried city the houses were two or three stories high. The upper stories had been destroyed by fire, but the lower remained untouched, and upon them there still remains the red paint which was the characteristic color of Teotihuacan.

Among the interesting things found is the skeleton of a man supposed to have been one of the ancient Toltec kings. Beside the human skeleton was that of a tiger, and both were painted red. In addition to these there were also found large quantities of sea shells, obsidian beads, jade and obsidian idols, knives, snakes and polished stone masks representing heroes who lived 3,000 years ago. Many spiral shells were also encountered which had holes drilled through them showing that they had been used as beads. They were beautiful-

Many copper, bronze, chichehuite and perite objects were also found among the others, showing that the dead man must have been of great importance in his day. Many of these were beautifully polished and of extraordinary size.

DYING WISH IS FULFILLED.

Burial of Woman Who Refused to Marry President Buchanan.

St. Louis.—The dying request of Miss Mary Ann Casey, daughter of Samuel Casey, treasurer of the United States under four presidents, that she be buried in the family vault at Casey-ville, Ky. will be fulfilled. Her body has been taken from a receiving vault in Beliefontaine cemetery and shipped to the Blue Grass state.

Mics Casey died at the age of 97 years, at the home of her cousin, Mrs. T. C. Blackwell. During her father's connection with the treasury Miss Casey ived in Washington and was a leader in society during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. She was an intimate friend of Miss Lane, nicce of President Buchanan, and often assisted her in receiving at White House receptions. Miss Casey once refused an offer to become the bride of President

Buchanan.

Miss Casey was born in Morganfield, Ky., and educated in a Kentucky
college.

Sneeze Costs Man His Nose.

London.—While a man was being shaved in a Nottingham barber's shop he eneezed suddenly and violently and the rasor cut the end of his nose clean off. A doctor was summoned and the unlucky victim's face bandaged. He will be disfigured for life.

HUMAN BRAIN A PHONOGRAPH.

Takes Records of Environments for

Briefly, the procedure is this. The operator being given the attention of the subject, places in his mind the idea of sleep-which state the object passes into at the moment of the complete absorption of his attention by the operator. In other words, the operator has completely absorbed the environment of the subject, or at least his power of registration-normal sleep being a nonregistering state of mind. The part of the brain capable of receiving impression being no longer active, what is left? The accumulated records of the previous environments of the individual. As the original record was made by the impression of the combined report of an environment made by the senses, a recall of a cylinder may be made by a word picture appealing to as many of them as possible. To the suggested environment the brain reacts with whatever record it has on its cylinders. The subject is not thinking what the operator is "willing" him to do, as is popularly supposed, nor is there new mental action on his part; he is simply reemploying old records put in place by a recall of the environment which gave rise to them. Under hypnosis nothing not already in the brain can be taken out, nor can anything new be put into the brain.-T. Gilbert White, in the Metropolital Magazine.

MAKE FAST TIME ON SKIES.

Remarkable Performance at Annual Norwegian Contest.

As a test of skill, strength and endurance, it would be difficult to beat the long distance ski races in Norway and Sweden. Of these contests the most severe is undoubtedly the 12-mile race over the mountains which opens the great annual "Snow Derby" at Holmenkollen, about four miles from Christiania. In this race, which begins with a steep ascent of 400 to 500 feet, the ski-tobner has to jump clefts and ravines, to hop over failen tree trunks, and overcome every kind of obstacle that man can devise; to run down steep declivities. and to make his devious way through mountain forests, until he reaches the goal, triumphant, but utterly exhausted. Considering the arduous nature of these contests, some of the performances are remarkable. Thus., the winner of a recent international speed competition held at Stockholm covered the course of 40 miles at an average speed of eight and one-half miles an hour.

To Measure Natural Gas.

When natural gas was first brought into use in America there seemed to be a general idea that the supply was inexhaustible. It was sold at low rates and usually without measurement. This method encouraged waste in the consumption of gas, and was shortly abandoned by the larger companies. To-day nearly all consumption is sold by measurement. It is believed that the time has now come when it is possible to produre statisties of the quantity of gas consumed, and next year this will be undertaken. The method will give such figures in the future that a more direct knowledge will be obtained of the capacity of gas areas to maintain a commercial supply of gas for a certain number of years.--Iron Age.

Our Most Humiliating War. As we have said, but for Osceola there would never have been any Seminole war at all, and all things considered, his career marks the most humiliating war the United States ever engaged in, says a writer in the Outing Magazine. There were less than 6,000 Seminotes, men, women and children in all Florida, when hostilities began with the murder of Gen. Thompson by Osceola. That great chief's cunning, capacity and courage had cost the nation no less than \$30,000,-000 and the lives of three soldiers for every Indian brave that he led. Such an appailing record of destruction stands against no other fighter on all our frontiers.

The Sympathetic Typewriter. "Do you know," remarked the man with a cold in his head who was pounding away on his typewriting machine. "I have come to the conclusion that this keyboard of mine is genuinely sympathetic. Every time I've started to write a word that, if I was talking, would show how bad my cold was the blamed old machine would spell it just the way I would pronounce it. The keys spelled 'mordidg, 'brilliadt' and 'chestdut' before I could catch it, so that now I have to stop and think out just how each word is spelled before I sed-there it goes

Not to Be Bossed.

An Alabama politician, who was formerly a magistrate in the town of Montgomery, tells of a marriage ceremony he once performed for a negro couple

At the proper point the magistrate put the usual question:

put the usual question:
"Will you take this man to be your lawful husband; love, honor and obey

him?"
"Look heah, jedge!" suddenly exclaimed the woman, "Ise promised to
wash an' iron for dis nigger, but I will
be derned ef Ise goin' to let him boss

A Failure.
"I hate him! He tried to kiss me!"
"But I tried to kiss you and you do not hate me?" "I know, but you succeeded."

WILL HONOR ROBERT FULTON.

America to Make Display at Bordeaux
Maritime Exposition.

Washington.—There is every indication, in the opinion of the state department, that congress will answer the appeal made by the department to the president and by him to the senate and the house and appropriate \$25,000 for the government's representation at the international maritime exposition at Bordeaux this summer. The display will be opened on May 1.

The exposition is the centennial of the invention of steam navigation by Robert Fulton and his name will be given great honor. The family of Fulton will furnish some of the great inventor's models and some of the relics of his workshop. It is expected that at least one American warship will be sent to. Bordeaux during the exposition.

Many of the great nations, including Russia, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Belgium and Mexico, will send exhib-

This government has in mind the construction of a pavilion. It will be very simple and not cost more than \$8,000 or \$10,000, which is regarded sufficient for the purpose. As soon as congress has made the desired appropriation a commission will probably be appointed to gather from museums and other places relics worth sending to the exposition.

The exposition is being promoted by the French Maritime league under the guidance of the ministers of marine and commerce of the French govern-

EGG A CONCEALED WEAPON.

Decision of a New Jersey Justice Seems to Convey That Impression.

Newark, N. J.—Prof. William Kleger, instructor for a colony of physical culturists at Spotswood, N. J., whose rational dress vagaries have caused much comment, was held for the grand jury by Justice Bowne for malicious mischief.

At a minstrel show given in Odd Fellows' hall the physical culturists were ridiculed and some of them thereupen threw lemons and eggs at the performers, breaking up the show. Justice Bowne was standing at the

Justice Bowne was standing at the door of the hall when an egg which had seen better days changed the color of his brand new hat. Professor Kleger was arrested as being the leader of the disturbers.

At the hearing a Mr. Schenck produced an egg which he swore he took from Kleger's hand. It was made exhibit A. The quality of the egg was not ascertained.

Arthur Clark, counsel for Professor

Arthur Clark, counsel for Professor Kleger, argued that his client could not be held for the grand jury. "It isn't mailclous mischief to carry an egg." he said, "and it isn't concealedweapons, either."

Justice Bowne, however, considered that Kleger's egg was calculated to stir up mischief and responsible for the disturbance which broke up the spirit of peace which had always hovered over the village of Spotswood until the physical culturists appeared.

EATS 3,500 EGGS AND DIES.

Consumptive Makes Heroic Effort to

Marion, Ind.—After eating more than 3,500 raw eggs and drinking 273 gallons of fresh milk in a year, in an effort to cure himself of tuberculosis, Amos Bell, a citizen of Fairmount, sickened of his diet, which became nauscating, and declined rapidly until death occurred.

His experience with the use of raw eggs and milk in an effort to cure consumption has been watched with interest by physicians. He began the experiment more than a year ago. He adopted a diet of three raw eggs and three quarts of milk for a day's rations. He gained flesh from the first and finally reached his normal weight of 150 pounds.

He kept account of the eggs he had eaten, and after eating more than 3,000 the diet became nauseating and he was compelled to discontinue the use of it. He was feeling very well at the time he quit eating the raw eggs, although he still had a cough. That was three months ago. He then began to lose weight rapidly. Mr. Bell was 33 years old and is survived by his widow and one child.

VOLCANO USES TELEPHONE.

The Crater of Kilaues Connects with Hotel.

Honolulu.-Song writers have talked of telephoning to heaven and fiction writers have sought to make use of the telephone in other plots, but none thus far has been so bold as to suggest telephoning to the infernal fires of the world's most gigantic active volcano. But this is the daring plot which has been undertaken by George Lycurgus, the manager of the Volcano house, on the island of Hawaii. He is having a telephone line strung from the Kilauea Volcano house down into the mighty crater of Kilanea, across the floor of this wonderful place to the very brink of the Halemaumau, the Pit of Fire, where the fiames and smoke and steam and flery lava of Mme. Pele's dwelling place are constantly in activity. The idea is to have the telephone string from the Volcano house to the edge of the Pit of Fire, a distance of between two and three miles, so that constant communication between the outside world and the dwelling place of Mme. Pele, the Hawaiian goddess of fire, can be

MAY BE LOST MINE

TEXAS STORY OF A SHAFT PILED

Prospector Reported to Have Found
San Saba Property, Once Worked
by Spanish and Described as Being of Fabulous Richness.

Kerrville, Tex.—It is reported that in the Frio mountains, about 25 miles south of here, an ancient Spanish mine has been discovered by W. W. Chambers which is supposed to be the long lost San Saba gold and silver mine described by tradition as of fabulous richness.

Many expeditions have gone in search of this mine. Tradition says that more than 100 men were employed in it and that they were all massacred by Indians, who covered the shaft and effaced all evidence of its existence.

The story of Chambers' discovery is that he explored the mine in company with several other men. They discovered that the shaft opened into a large chamber at a depth of only 20 feet from the surface. In this chamber was a pile of skeletons, numbering 80 human beings. These were supposed to be the remains of the miners killed by the Indians. In the same compartment were found many ancient tools. More than 50 guns of ancient make were also found.

According to tradition there were several hundred thousand dollars of gold and silver stored at the mine at the time the attack was made by Indians. Chambers and his companions did not find this bullion.

In a canyon near the shaft the mins of the ancient smelting furnaces operated in connection with the mine were found. The ruins of the old ore crusher were also standing.

crusher were also standing.

The rediscovery of this mine has produced excitement throughout this part of the state. Mr. Chambers has staked several claims adjacent to the property and other mining prospectors have gone to the locality and all of the land for several miles surrounding the mine is being prospected for minerals.

According to the old records the Spaniards took more than \$2,000,000 of ore out of the mine during the years that they worked it. Charles L. Dignowity of Boston, Mass., made several efforts to locate the San Saba mine several years ago. It is said that he spent more than \$10,000 in this fortune hunting expedition, but in vain.

in the early '50s Jose Piores, a Mexican of Monclova, obtained a copy of the musty record concerning the mine and, coming to San Antonio, osaffited an expedition to search for it. At that time the Comanche Indians were raiding the country west of San Antonio and Senor Flores was warned that he would be risking the lives of himself and his men if he entered the region where the mine was said to be located.

He laughed at these warnings and, accompanied by six men and two teams and wagons, left for the Frioriver country. The party had reached a point near the present fown of Utopia when they were fired upon by indians and all were hilled. The indians took the horses and burned the wagons.

san Saba Sam Henning has been searching for the lost San Saba mine for 20 years. He works on a ranch a few months each year and makes enough money to support him while he wanders over the hills and mountains the other nine months. So far as known he has not heard of Chambers' discovery:

FAMOUS TREE IS GONE.

Old Ohio Landmark Was Photographed for the Smithsonian.

Richmond, Enf.—The famous old "coffee nut" tree that stood on the farm of C. D. Fothert, near Fort Jefferson, O., and was the largest tree of its variety in the United States,

was blown down by a recent storm. In its full maturity the tree was photographed by representatives of the Smithsonian institution, Washington, and its likeness is now to be found in one of the volumes published by that institution. It attracted wide attention among botanists and many people visited it, among them Prof. W. H. Rush, of St. Louis, who was a great admirer of the old monarch.

great admirer of the old monarch.

The trunk of the tree was five feet in diameter, and it had been a landmark since the coming of the white man to Dawke county, Ohio. During the days of trails through the forests from one fort to another it marked a divide in the path from Greenville to Fort Black, where New Madison now

stands, and the old Eaton road.

It was a prolific bearer of nuts bearing its name. For years old resdents used to gather and preserve the nuts for use, although many contended that the fruit was not intended for man. The kernels were as large as acoms and were carried in pods from six to eight inches long.

Forgotten Statue Found.

Paris.—The city of Valenciennes has just by chance come into possession of an interesting monument, a statue representing the goddess of Victory, originally ordered for the Luxembourg gardens by Napoleon III. early in 1870 from M. Crauk, the well known sculptor of Valenciennes. It was delivered on Sept. 2, the day of the fail of Sedan, put away in its packing case in the cellars of the senate building, and completely forgotten until M. Girard, senator for the Valenciennes district, recently discovered its existence.

PRETTY GIRLS HUNT COLORS.

Using New Methods to Secure Wolfmait

Des Moines, la.—Satisfied now that arguments will do no good, lows women have determined to try blandishments in order to get a law through the legislature giving them the right to vote. Petitions, submitted annually for 20 years, have been met with refusals. Last year the women came nearest to success since the beginning of the agitation—the house passed it, and it might have passed in the senate if the legislature hadn't adjourned before the bill was reached.

This year the women have enlisted the aid of all the pretty girls and women in the state. They have used up all the argument and logic they possessed in a pamphiot which has been placed in the hands of every member. Now they have something better. A series of banquers have been arranged for all the doubtful members of the legislature, and already innumerable little dimners and suppers have been given and the plan is apparently working nicely. Pretty girls are using their blandishmen's upon the bachelors of the legislature. Smiles and, perhaps, who knows, kisses are being utilized in place of arguments with the men win won't see. Influence is being used with the wives and daughters of the legislators and also the sweethearts. All have combined in one final campaign for woman's rights. And this year the women-the Political Equality clubs of the state-feel confident of success. If they don't succeed this time-well, they won't give up, but they will feel mightily discouraged.

MICE TERRORIZE A HORSE.

Cats Protect Pet Equine of Kansas
City Fire Department:

Kansas City, Mo.—"Why do you keep so many cats around the station?" John McNarrey, chief of the fire department in the west side, was asked recently.

"So that Ben can sleep soundly,", replied Chief McNarrey.

Ben is one of the fire horses. He is

Ben is one of the fire horses. He is a big hay, kind and gentle. One great trouble. Ben has is a constant fear of rats and mice. The instant a rat pokes its head up through a crack in the floor or ventures up too near Ben he throws his front feet on top of a railing, which stands two feet from the floor, and there he stands until the mouse or rat disappears.

"Talk about a woman making; a first over a mouse, but a woman isn't in a compared with Ben," (Thief McNarrey said recently. "That horse can make more fuss over a mouse then a room full of women. He climbs on top of that railing with his front feet and stamps on the floor with his hind feet. That horse dreams about rats. But Ben is the best horse in the department, and we humor him."

Ben and the cats work togather. When the horse begins climbing on the railing and making all kinds of noise, the cats have learned that there is a mouse in Ben's corner. They come from all parts of the station and the frightened horse is soon at peace again.

COMET'S TAIL IS HARMLESS.

More Sun Spots Coming, but Earth 1s Safe, Says Prof. Brashear.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Prof. John A. Grashear, the Allegheny astronomer, says moreor big sun spot is due. He observed five small spots. There is a cossibility that the large one that is soming will disintegrate, but the present in lications are it will be at hand. Its full effect will not be perceived on the earth for some time, when there may be electrical disturbances caused

by the great solar phenomenon.

The spot should make its appearance in the western part of the sun. It will then gradually move toward the central meridian, arriving there

in five or six days. Prof. Brashear says the statement of Prof. Materical, of the Mount Vesuvius observatory, Italy, that the sarth will be in danger if it is struck by the stail of a new comet-recently discovered is nonsense. The Italian astronomer declares that the substance of the comet just discovered will come in contact with the earth's atmosphere toward the end of March. with consequences probably disastrous to the world. The professor's opinion is that the danger will be brief but acute. He fears the atmosphere will be ignited and that death will follow.

CACTUS IS GOOD FODDER.

Scientists Prove Value of Burbank's Latest Plant Development.

Berkshire, Cal.-Experiments just completed by M. E. Jaffa, head of the department of nutrition and foods at the university, show that a new species of thornless cactus has proper ties as fodder for cattle which will equal many of the desert grasses. The tests were made at the request of Luther Burbank, the originator of the new species of plant, and have proved to the full the great importance of the new plant as a fodder for cattle in the waste lands. Prof. Jaffa's report on the experiment has just been completed, and will be forwarded to Burbank in a few days.

A short time ago five species of the plant were sent to the agricultural station here to determine the food value. The series of experiments carried on by Prof. Jaffa show that the new plant carries nutritive powers equal to three-quarters that of alfalfa.

HAULING FARM CROPS

FIGURES ON TRANSPORTATION

Interesting Statistics Prepared by Department of Agriculture—Average
Cost of Carrying Wheat 19
Cents Per Ton Per Mile.

Washing on:—Aid an early date the United States department of agriculture will issue Bulletin 49 of the bureau of statistics, prepared by Frank Andrews, transportation expert of the division of foreign markets. This bulletin is a report on the cost of hauling crops from nearly 1,900 counties and cover practically the entire farming area of the country.

The average cost to the farmer of hauling wheat from farms to shipping points is given as nime cents per 100 pounds, the average distance hauled is 9.4 miles) and the average wagon load of wheat weighs 3,338 pounds, thus containing about 55 bushels. For cotton the average load is 1,702 pounds, distance from shipping point 11.8 miles, and cost of hauling 16 cents per 100 pounds. Reduced to terms of cost per ton per mile the rate for wheat is 19 cents and for cotton 27 cents.

The highest cost of hard is for wool, which is carried on an average 39.8 miles from farm or ranch to shipping point at a rate of 44 cents per 100 pounds for the entire distance. The lowest cost for any one product is for hemp, which is hauled from farms to shipping points at an average cost of six cents per 100 pounds, the distance hauled being 5.2 miles and the average load of hemp weighing 3,390 pounds.

For the entire distance from farm to shipping point corn, oats and barley are each hauled at an average cost of seven cents per 100 pounds; hay, flax-sed, rye and timothy seed, eight cents; wheat, potatoes and beans, nine cents; tobacco and live hogs, ten cents; rice, hops and buckwheat, 11 cents; apples and peanuts, 12 cents; vegetables (other than potatoes) and cotton seed, 15 cents; cotton and fruit tother than apples). 16 cents; and wool, 44 cents.

Except in the case of wood, practically all costs represent the expense incurred by farmers in hauling their own produce. Wool is hauled in the Rocky mountains largely by regular freight wagons, and the wool growers pay for the hauling at varying rates per 100 pounds.

The total tonnage of farm products hauled on country roads in the United Stares is not known, but of 12 leading products it is estimated that meanly 50,000,000 tons were hauled from farms during the crop year 1965-6, at a cost of about \$85,000,000, or more than five per cent, of their value at local markets. Of this traffic, 46,000,000 tons represent the weight of corn, wheat and cotton, and the cost of hauling these three products was \$70,000,000.

CURFEW LAW HITS WOMEN.

Indian Territory Teachers Rebel at

Muskogee, L. T.—"We won't stand it! Let them go and get old maids if they want old maid school teachers," said a petite young, school teacher to a group of her fellow teachers, and she stamped her foot when she said it.

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This was all because the school board has applied the curfew law to school teachers of Muskogee. From Tulsa and McAlester comes information that the school board at each place has made a similar order.

The boards of education in these towns have decided that the teachers in the public schools must cut society five nights out of the week at least. The boards have given it out that they do not expect to see the teachers out after nine o'clock at night through the school week, and they do not add that the teachers are at liberty, the other nights.

This order has created a storm in the downs mentioned. Some of the teachers are in open rebellion, and say they will go where they please and when, and some of them have done so, but it is noticed they are walting with some apprehension for the next meeting of the board.

GIRL BARBER IS BUSY.

Young and Old Men of Ohlo Town

Hamilton, C1—After completing a course of study in a tonsorial academy in Cincinnati, Miss Minnie Boone, aged: 23, a prepossessing young woman of Maud's Station, Butler county, returned to her native village last week and opened up a neat tonsorial parlor in the staid old Butler county, hamiet

Butler county hamlet.
Success marked the first day's business, and Miss Boone has made a tenstrike. It is even hinted that the men of Maud's Station love to linger in the comfort of the barber chair, and the run on hair tonics made by some of the bachelor residents has been a matter of comment.

Sea foams are all the rage, and the old time shampoo is being revived. Facial massage is also growing popular, and instead of the hitherto weektr Saturday afternoon visit to the man barber of the village of Maud's it is said that some of the youths and "old bucks" have taken to having their faces shaved and whiskers trimmed two and even three times a

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS