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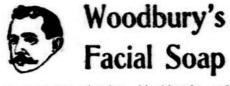
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No Romance in American History. Andrew Lang in the Independent.

American history, as far as I know it, portance ever vanished away, disappeared; nobody except a certain regicide, and he an admiral of your fleet to blow up the President in the White House, the question of her guilt remaining deliciously obscure. Not one of your Presidents, after fighting his way to within a lance's length of a hostile general, ever vanished away, leaving public opinion uncertain as to whether he had gone, literally, to Jericho, or been put down a well. No occupant of the White House ever had two nephews who black velvet mask, concerning whom it was disputed whether he was a European diprightful President, whose place was being to bind to himself. occupied by an impostor.

many historical novelists feel the want.

Beware of "Esq." on the Continent.

says that an incident occurred to him rewhich, though somewhat amusing, might cause much invonvenience in other circumstances. "I was recently traveling," he says, "through France, and happened to spend a night in a large seaport town. I found, when in the train going to Paris, that a hatbox had been left behind. I telegraphed from the next station to the hotel manager to forward it to an address in Paris. The address on the label was 'H. L. .-. Esqre.' For three weeks nothing was heard of the hat box. I wrote to the hotel manager, who replied that it was forwarded at once. After careful investigation, and on the production of the original receipt. it was finally ascertained that the postman had made inquiries at the address given for 'Monsieur Esquire,' who naturally had never been heard of there. After much explanation and formalities the postal auequivalent to 'Monsieur,' and the box was readdressed and sent to me in Austria. The it is the strongest anti-Devery element that writing to persons in foreign countries. conform with the usages of the country. and do not put words and letters after names that only serve to confuse local pos-

For Nervousness

Horsford's **Phosphate**

Quiets and strengthens the nerves and brain, restores the appetite and gives refreshing sleep.

Puts new life, new ambition and new courage into a debilitated system.

A Tonic and Nerve Food. The genuine bears the name " Horsford's " on label,

TROUBLE FOR CROKER

Rank and File of Tammany Turning Against Him.

TOO MUCH OF A BLUE STOCKING

Has Lost Touch With the Truly Democratic Masses.

CLUB LIFE RESPONSIBLE

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1901. If early indications are any criterion, the local politican cauldron is going to seetine with unexampled violence this year. Tammany and anti-Tammany are going to have it out on strictly local issues, and everything points to a fight that will surpass the liveliest records of recent years. Up to the present the Tammany situation has been all at sea. It landed with Richard Croker, late of Wantage, England. In fact, Mr. Croker is the situation as far as Tammany Hall is concerned.

Absenteelsm has not impaired his conrol of his immediate subordinates in the organization as was the case when he returned from his last protracted stay abroad. Then there was outspoken dissatisfaction among the district leaders, and efforts were made to undermine Mr. Croker's authority. But the rank and file were with him, and herein lay his strength. That he fully appreciated it was shown by his course. Immediately upon his arrival Syrup Co., his course. Immediately upon his arrival ing crowds did not number one-tenth as he called a meeting of the district leaders many people as collect to watch the scores at Tammany Hall, and went to the heart of the matter with characteristic directness. He had heard that some of them were criticising his methods. Who were state his grounds of objection? Nobody | and telegrams in the evening newspapers Picking out two or three of the most in the language of the hall-they had any Mr. Croker was all right; everything was all right. Mr. Croker proceeded to tell them what he knew of their efforts to undent was closed. Those voices which had roared so loudly in his absence now atuned themselves to fawning protestations of loyalty or pitiful whinings for pard m. Mr. Croker was correct, as usual. He knew his men. The incident was ciesed.

Where Croker's Danger Lies.

There is one aspect of the Tammany situation in the present campaign more omineus for Croker than was the quickly suppressed revolt of the district leaders. It is the widespread dissatisfaction among the Tammany workers. In the present constitution of the organization they find many grounds for complaint. In the old days all Tammany men were equal. The Hall was truly democratic in that sense. Now, however, there has grown up within it an aristocracy, typified by the "club." The Democratic Club is today more the center of itself. To the big, plain building on 14th street any good Tammany man could betake himself with an assured countenance. There Paddy Divver's toughest captain of voters or Martin Engel's shabblest henchman was in his own element, "among the boys." At the club it is very different. That organization is on 5th avenue-in itself a damaging indictment in the minds of those who have always been taught to regard the silk-stocking district as the home of the arch-enemy, politically-and if it has not yet acquired exactly the 5th avenue tone, that is no fault of the ruling spirit who long since decreed that evening dress should be the order of the night there and that all things should be strictly up to the limit. To the drawers of fat salaries and accompanying emoluments the club is a pleasant retreat where they has not mystery enough for a really excit- can bask contentedly in the radiance difing romance. Nobody of the highest im- fused by greatness. But the active worker of the downtown ward, he who has borne the heat and burden of the day when the crowd. fight has been on, is not so pleased with was of English importation. The amiable it. No "glad rags" has he wherein to play and beautiful wife of none of your Presi- the gent in the new Tammany center. At dents was ever accused of plotting with the best he is but an onlooker from the outer darkness, a Lazarus at this feast of political plenty, and he doesn't like the

Croker to Blame.

This dissatisfaction, combined with other causes for complaint, has found vent in a very decided sentiment of discontent with the leader. Croker, say the workers, is to blame. He has given all the plums to his disappeared from the state prison, nor did personal friends and let the rest go hunany sane citizen ever turn up who claimed gry. He is too autocratic. And in that to be one of these missing children. Finally, word lies the greatest menace to Croker's your republic never kept a captive in a power that has yet threatened. Even office holders of the minor type are tainted with the treason. I have heard it on the very lomatist, a valet, a royal duke, a distin- steps of the club, freely expressed in a litguished actor, a member of the Bonaparte | tle group of Tammany men, all of them of family, a high-class Irish patriot or the the younger element that Croker is striving

'In the old days, if a man had a com-The chronicles of Europe, especially of plaint to make, he could find the Boss and France, Scotland and England, are rich in | tell him about it and get a fair hearing. this kind of Rembrandt-like effects. We You can't get at the Boss any more. He's have plenty of chiaroscuro, especially of got a bodyguard (referring to 'Andy' Freedoscuro, and you have little, if any, of this | man, Croker's handy man, who is far from element. Hawthorne felt the want; he had popular among the Tammany rank and to invent his own mysteries. All your file), who shuts you off if you aren't in the inside ring. It don't make any difference how hard you work for the organization, if you don't stand in with the circle of bootlickers that surround the Boss they'll get you turned down. And the Boss don't lis-. A correspondent, writing from Trieste, ten to reason any more. He's had the whole say for so long that he thinks he cently while traveling on the continent can do just as he likes. He's a regular czar; that's what he is, and some of these days he'll meet up with a bump that will

Before that sort of thing comes to be spoken openly there must have been a vast amount of grumbling under the breath. Hitherto Croker has had the great army of Tammany voters with him to the last. Their loyalty has been absolute, and so long as it was he could defy the leaders. If the present discontent with him and his methods spreads further, it may result, not only in a Tammany defeat this fall, but the overthrow of the most picturesque personality in American politics and his supplanting by another man. Who that man may be it would be impossible even to guess in-

The Police Situation.

There is a new development in the police has yet appeared. So long as the deputy commissioner kept his mouth shut his ene- on the public places in Paris. mies were almost helpless. Such is the legal status of a police officer in this city that he is practically, though not theoretically, above the law, and it is doubtful whether any legal evidence could have been obtained that would serve as a basis for turning Devery out. But public opinionto which Devery is boastfully, blatantly indifferent-may yet intimidate Tammany, a down, and a few more outbreaks such as the deputy commissioner permitted himself at the trial of Policeman Marrinan will convince even his friend Croker that he is unsafe. No such tirade has ever before been heard from a judicial bench. Marrinan, it will be remembered, is one of the policemen who gave testimony as to the system of blackmail practiced by the higher officials of the department upon patrolmen. Within a week he was brought up before Devery on the charge of appearing for duty in solled clothing. A reprimand is the common result; one day's pay the extreme penalty which has been hitherto inflicted. Not only did the

deputy commissioner fine Marrinan fifteen days' pay, but, without permitting him to put in a defense, he assailed him in terms, some of which are unfit for print. This is the spectacle of judicial calmness and courtesy which Devery afforded. Half rising from his seat and menacing the accused with clenched fist, he shouted: "You're a bum. Now, clear out of here and keep away from me. Get out, you dirty bum, you, and see if you can get that fine remitted. Go on, you bum,, you loafer, -," and here the language of the

"Squeal and I'll soak you," is the way Devery would put it.

the Columbia to defend the America's cup against the Shamrock. To be sure, trouble would have come equally if the Constitution had been chosen, but in that case it would have been mainly in the form of outside criticism, to which the New York Yacht Club has always professed itself loftily superior. As matters stand, society is likely to take up the matter, and it is whispered that certain members of the committee which turned down the Constitution will be made to feel the consequences of their act in the coming winter. That Butler Duncan, owner of the defeated boat, will countenance any such thing nobody believes. While there is no doubt of his bitter disappointment, he has accepted the result with the equanimity of a thorough sportsman and the dignity of a gentleman. Unfortunately, he has not inspired his friends with a similar spirit. Indeed, it is not improbable that their illadvised cocksureness before the trial races were over had a part in the selecion of the old defender. Less than a week before the selection one of these men, who is a relative of Mr. Duncan, made this statement in the hearing of the writer, to a number of men who were discussing the chances of the boats:

"Don't make any mistake about the Co-lumbia's chances. She hasn't any chance at all. It makes no difference what the outcome of the trial races may be. The committee is going to select the Constitution. They believe that she is the better boat, and she will be the defender, no matter if the Columbia does beat her. The trial races are only for the purpose of tuning her up, anyway.

This was the prevailing impression among those who were "in the know." The outcome was a tremendous surprise, not to say shock. Should the Shamrock win from the Columbia a row is predicted in the New York Yacht Club that will shake that organization to its foundations.

Apathy Over President's Death. Never has news of national import been received with such apathy as were the reports of President McKinley's last hours of life by the New York public. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the bulletin boards were displaying telegrams that showed the case to be practically hopeless; yet the surrounding crowds did not number one-tenth as of an important foot ball game. The fact was, the public had made up its mind that the President was going to recover, and, having reached that belief, paid little athe critics? Were any of them there pres- | tention to any report indicating the conent? Would any man come forward and trary. Even the copies of official bulletins stirred. Then the leader put it more direct- | were discounted. Apparently it was not until late in the evening that New York powerful district leaders, he asked them if awoke to the fact that the chief executive was actually dying. Then there was no exkick coming. Not they; they were satis- citement; the city was literally stunned. After the theaters were out the people began to gather around the bulletin boards. Men and women in evening dress made up dermine him, and announced that the inci- a large part of the gathering. Cabs drove up to the curb and stood until the final news came, their occupants leaning out to scan each fresh bulletin as it was chalked up. The crowds were preternaturally, impressively quiet. Policemen were everywhere expecting some outbreak of emotional excitement; they might as well have been in bed. When the last brief bulletins went up, "President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock," the crowds melted away with a subdued murmur. The post-midnight business at the restaurants was at low water mark. After the news was received the people went directly to their homes.

Anecdote of Late President. Of the many anecdotes told and retold about the late President, one of those best illustrating the universal respect and esteem in which he was held personally comes | 🍄 from the politicians' corner of the 5th Ave-Tammany politics than is Tammany Hall nue Hotel. For some years a periodical guest at the hotel has been a man from Canton, known as the most inveterate "knocker" alive. Let any person's name be mentioned and the Ohioan had a roast ready. One day last winter when he had been abusing with particular virulence a number of public men, about each of whom he knew something discreditable, some one said to him: "If you come from Canton I suppose you

know Mr. McKinley.' "McKinley," snorted the man, with the scornful accent of long habit. "Do I know him? That —" he paused, looked undecided, and scratched his head in a puzzled manner. "Oh, McKinley," he said slowly, "He's a pretty decent sort of man." "Can't you think of anything worse than that to say of him?" asked one of the oth-

ers, sarcastically. "No, I can't," snapped the "knocker," and departed amid the laughter of the

MOSQUITOES IN PARIS.

A Plague of Insects in the Capital of France. Paris Correspondence the London Standard.

Every year the mosquito plague seems to increase in the French capital, and Professor Blanchard has again made a communication to the Academy of Medicine on that subject, especially concerning the possibility of the propagation of diseases by mosquitoes, and the means of combating those insects. He calls to mind the historical fact that certain towns and health resorts of antiquity had to be abandoned on account of the mosquitoes which had invaded them, and that at the present moment there are towns and regions which on that account suffer greatly in their commerce and extension. The complaints concerning the multiplication of those insects in Paris deserve the attention of the Medical Academy, especially as there is a question as to whether mosquitoes can transmit diseases. Professor Blanchard contends that no one could affirm it, because till now none of those insects of the anopheles species, which are considered as alone capable of doing so, have been found in Paris. The anopheles is a mosquito with large legs and extremely long The Paris mosquito belongs to the culex

species-that is to say, it is a common gnat. They cannot, however, be regarded as completely inoffensive, as they are capable of transmitting a parasitical disease, the filariose, which, however, fortunately, does not exist in France. Professor Blanchard. nevertheless, thinks the Parls mosquitoes are capable of propagating leprosy. He gave to the Academy of Medicine several examples, to which Dr. Chantemesse added the relation of other facts he had noted at Constantinople, tending to prove that leprosy is, perhaps, only contagious during the night. However that may be, and admitting that the Paris mesquitoes do not constitute a danger for public health, they are, at least, most irritating, and their destruction is evidently desirable. Professor Blanchard contends that the larva of the mosquito can be destroyed by pouring peroleum on stagnant water. He thinks that the academy should demand of the public powers, first, the publication of a pamphlet warning the public of the possible dangers thorities were convinced that 'Esqre.' was situation furnished by Devery himself, and connected with mosquitoes, and indicating the means of destroying them, and secondly, the adoption of the necessary measures to destroy the mosquito larva in the water

> The Baluch. From the Geographical Journal.

There were Arabs in the west of India long before Alexander's time, and they have left the mark of their colonies in southern Baluchistan as imperishably as more sensitive element, into turning him any that may be found in Rhodesia. But taries of grog. the modern Baluch usually traces back his pedigree with great confidence to the tribe of the prophet, and cares to go no further. In appearance, in manners and in disposition many of the finest of the Baluch representatives are almost typical Arabs of the town-bred class, such as one may meet in any of the coast towns of Arabia, and always be glad to meet again. As a pro-fessional robber and raider, the Baluch is in no way inferior to the Pathan, but his methods differ and his standard of ethics is undoubtedly higher. The quality of chivalry is not forgotten by these descend ants of a people who claimed affinity with the Saracen, and loyalty to the chief of their clan is traditional; loyalty to his chief with the Baluch takes the place of the Pathan's blind confidence in his mulla. It is sometimes asserted that the Baluch tribesman is a much easier man to deal with politically than the Pathan. This is certainly true to some extent, for he is far more faithful to his engagements when made, and far more open-minded in the making of them. But it is due to no lack of the quality of courage or independence. The success of the Baluchistan administrabench became too filthy to reproduce.

Thus did Devery give emphatic warning to all policemen who may be tempted to the Punish must be attributed largely to tion, which for so many years has differed tell the truth about corruption in the de- the Punjab, must be attributed largely to the wisdom of its conception in the first in-stance. Baluchistan, indeed, of late years has been in the position of that happy land The Selection of the Columbia.

Trouble is brewing over the selection of first occupation of Quetta.

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Rockers. Imitation Mahogany, cobbler seat \$2.25 \$1.95 Golden Oak, with saddler seat.. 3.40 2.70 Golden Oak, with cobbler seat.. 3.40

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Velvet, 3 ft. 9 in.x7 ft	\$5.25
Brussels, 6 ft.x7 ft. 6 in	\$7.00
Brussels, 7 ft. 7 in.x8 ft. 3 in	\$9.75
Velvet, 8 ft. 3 in.x8 ft. 4 in	\$10.50
Axminster, 8 ft. 3 in.x 10 ft. 8 in	\$13.50
Brussels, 8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 6 in	\$16.50
Velvet, 8 ft. 3 in.x12 ft. 6 in	\$19.75
Brussels, 10 ft. 6 in.x11 ft. 9 in	\$18.00
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TREATING THE DRUNKARD

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

Wide Difference Also in the Number of Arrests for Intoxication-

Varied Punishments.

The legal treatment of the drunkard is a perplexing problem in administration in every populous center. The fact that in the last fiscal year for which statistics are available no fewer than 312,000 arrests for intoxication were recorded in the 129 largest cities of the United States indicates the economic and social magnitude of the question. The attitude of legislatures and police departments toward inebriety is a

study in diversity. The policy of the police toward drunken individuals varies so widely in different cities that no common ratio exists between the number of arrests for intoxication and the volume of drinking. In the prohibition city of Portland, Me., the year's arrests for drunkenness aggregated 423, or 8 to every ,000 population. In Toledo, Ohio, where there were 647 licensed saloons and where, under Mayor Jones, the practice of official leniency toward drunkards obtains, there were only 367 arrests for drunkenness, or 3

to every 1,000 inhabitants. Although Cleveland has less than three times the population of Toledo, the census of its arrested drunkards was nearly twenty-one times as great as that in Mayor | behavior and for keeping the peace not Jones' municipality. In Hartford, Conn., with 214 saloons and with a somewhat rigorous police policy, the arrests of victims of inebriety numbered 2,585, or 32 to each 1,000 population, while in Bridgeport, in the same state, with 312 saloons, the arrests footed up only 784, or 11 to every

Boston Leads.

In wide-open New York the arrests for in decorous Philadelphia, 22 to each 1,000; in intellectual Boston, 34 to each 1,000, and in beer-drinking Milwaukee, with 1,747 licensed saloons, 6 to each 1,000. These figures, selective in character and capable of abundant expansion, display downright discrepancy, and their explanation lies largely in the varying local policies of police authorities in dealing with the vo-

American laws prescribing penalties for drunkenness range through wide extremes. The statement that the first for intoxication run from 50 cents in one state to \$100 in several other states, and that imprison-ment for the offense varies from five days to five years, shows with striking baldness the different angles of vision from which law-making assemblies view the subject. In the general statutes of eighteen states, al! in the west and southwest, no specific legislation bearing on drunkenness may be found, but punishment is provided for in

In the prohibition states of Maine and New Hampshire the misdemeanor is punished exclusively by imprisonment. In Maine common drunkards may be confined in the house of correction until discharged by the overseers of the poor or by two justices of the peace. In New Hampshire the maximum period for which drunkards may be incarcerated is six months. In Ohio, South Dakota and Virginia the statute books prescribe fines for intoxication, but make no reference to imprisonment. The penalty is inelastic, and in Ohio it is fixed at \$5; in South Dakota at \$10, and in Virginia, except where a different punishment is established by local ordi-

Lightest Punishment.

In sixteen commonwealths the alternative penalties of fine or imprisonment are authorized. The lightest monetary punishment for intoxication is found in Delaware, where a uniform fine of 50 conduct are created.

cents is exacted. On the other hand, the fines in Illinois range from \$20 to \$100. The reason for making the possible financial retribution for inebriety 200 times as large in the sucker state as in the blue hen state is not easy to explain, unless, in sooth, it be on the theory of the late W. R. Traverse, who said that he stammered more in New York than he did in Baltimore, because New York was a much big-

Alabama likewise authorizes a maximum fine of \$100 for a person who "manifests a drunken condition by boisterous or indecent conduct or loud and profane discourse," but the minimum exaction is \$5. Similar variations exist in imprisonment penalties for intoxication. For instance the maximum term for which a drunkard may be imprisoned in Wisconsin is five days, while in Rhode Island a habitual drunkard may be committed for three years, and in New York a habitual female drunkard may be kept in the house of refuge at Hudson for five days.

In several commonwealths the penalties are graded and cumulative. For example, in Connecticut for the first offense a common drunkard may be sentenced to hard labor for a maximum term of sixty days; for the second offense, to a maximum term of 240 days, and for the third offense, to a maximum term of 360 days. In Minnesota which is also typical of the states in which the scheme of graded sentences prevails, for the first offense a drunkard may be fined from \$10 to \$40, or imprisoned from ten to forty days; for the second offense he may be fined from \$20 to \$40, or be imprisoned from thirty to sixty days, and for the third offense he may be imprisoned

from sixty to ninety days. In Arkansas, West Virginia and Indian territory security for the good behavior of a convicted drunkard may be exacted in lieu of a fine or imprisonment. In Arkansas the presiding magistrate may require of the intoxicated person surety "for good exceeding one year," but in case the bond cannot be procured imprisonment for a maximum term of thirty days is authorized. In West Virginia the life of the security is

limited to six months. Treatment is Retributive.

In eight states and territories statutory treatment of inebriates. North Dakota autable institution for the treatment of drunkpointed by the governor. The victim must express a desire to undergo treatment and must be impecunious, and he cannot be committed a second time at the public expense. In the territory of Oklahoma, where the law is substantially similar, not more than four persons can be sent to the institution from one county in a year. In North Carolina the period of treatment cannot be less than three months nor more than a year, and a drunkard may commit himself, upon application indorsed by a respectable friend.

Legislation providing for the suspension of the execution of sentence and the conditional release of a convicted drunkard upon parole under the supervision of a probation officer has been enacted in Massachu-setts, New Jersey and Rhode Island. The probation system was introduced into Massachusetts more than a dozen years ago, and it has become an important feature of the penal policy of that commonwealth. Proposed laws establishing probation machinery based upon the Massachusetts practice have been under advisement in the egislatures of various states this year. The conventional treatment of convicted irunkards in the United States is retribu-

tive rather than reformative, and it is not justified by the logic of results, some students of the subject say. Experience, they declare, has proved with painful positiveness that the imposition of a fine or a jail sentence does not operate on the inebriate as a regenerative agency and does not tend to divert him from his anti-social tendencies. The most hopeful experiments, they think, lie along the line of the application of the probation system to first offenders and the commitment of habitual drunkards to a special institution ander an indeterminate sentence where they may be confined at hard labor and under scientific treatment until their appetite for alcohol is deadened and motives for sustained good It Was in Nature's Garden that Wm. Radam first made his won-

derful discovery of microbes in plants and bacteria in the human blood. Successful experimenting resulted in saving his life and that of numerous friends. He found that with microbe action came fermentation, and that without fermentation there could be no disease. Therefore the antiseptic.

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PEARL FISHING IN VENEZUELA. Remarkable Revival of the Industry Off the Shores of Margarita Island. From the New York Sun.

When the Spaniards landed on the shores of Margarita Island off the north coast of Venezuela, four centuries ago, they found the necks of the natives adorned provision is made for the institutional with strings of pearls. They lost no time in securing possession of these valuable thorizes the commitment, at county ex- ornaments at little expense to themselves, gaged in it. These boats are from three stocked and prices were low. Margarita enness" designated by a committee ap- was one of the islands discovered by Columbus in his journey of 1498. The Spanlard were very eager, of course, to discover the place of origin of the pearls, and only a year later a man named Guerra found the pearl banks off the south coast; it was not long before other banks were discovered around the shores of the island. This new source of pearls was a magnet that drew many adventurers to the island. The neighborhood of Margarita became one of the busiest regions of the Spanish main. Margarita is quite a large island, though smaller than Trinidad. Its extrem-

ities, the larger part of it, are connected by a narrow isthmus so that it has something the appearance of a dumbbell. For centuries the fishing grounds of Margarita have contributed to the world's supply of pearls, but in recent years the industry has been almost abandoned, as the banks seemed to be about exhausted, while the pearls fell in value so that fishing was not profitable. The past few months have witnessed wonderful revival of the industry. Pearls have advanced in price owing to the fact

that the supply from larger grounds has fallen off. The large fisheries off the north coast of Australia, for example, have been yielding comparatively few pearls, and the industry is now carried on there, not so much for the gems as for pearl shell, or mother of pearl, as it is known in the trade. Times had been very dull in Margarita for many years, but there is now extraordinary activity in the island. Buyers from different parts of the world have gene to Margarita to live on that sandy and not particularly inviting island. Their business, of course, is to purchase from the native fishermen the gems they wrest from the shallow depths around the island.

witnessed today in the waters over the shores of Margarita. About 2,000 natives and 400 sailing vessels are engaged in the industry. The long-neglected beds have had time for recuperation, and the gems fetch a good price in the Paris and other markets; so this is a harvest time for the natives, who are improving each shining hour. The Venezuelan government, always alert to discover a new source of revenue, is deriving considerable advantage from the industry by taxing all the boats ento niteen tons in size, and the wh is on the grounds during most of the daylight hours. Back and forth the vessels sail over the

oyster beds dragging big iron scoops which are soon filled with mud and oysters. They are then brought to the surface and the shells are opened and carefully examined. This is a crude and wasteful method of fishing for pearls. The great objection to it is that it tears the small as well as the large oysters from the beds, though the small shells should be left undisturbed to grow and increase in value. A French company has just begun fishing with divers and diving apparatus, which is the preferable method. The Venezuelan government taxes only the boats of the native fishermen, but the foreigners must pay a royalty of 10 per cent on the profits of heir enterprise.

The results thus far this season justify he opinion that the value of the output this year will be about \$600,000. It would be much increased if the shell of the oyster were more valuable, but it is found to be too thin for the manufacture of buttons and other articles such as are made from the shell of the Queensland and Bahrein Islands fisheries. The thinness of the shell is said to be due to the short life of the Margaritan oyster, which is not usually more than eight years. The pearls, however, are of fine quality and beautiful luster. Most of them are white to yellow in color and sometimes an almost priceless black gem is brought to the surface. In May last a large white pearl was sold in Margarita for \$1,700. Such prizes, how-ever, are not found often, though every time a large oyster is opened the fisher-man hopes he will find a pearl of unusual value. Most of the pearls go to Paris, which is regarded as the great center for the distribution of pearls, and as the mar-ket which, on the whole, offers the best price for them.

There are no such lively scenes on the Grand Banks among the cod fleet as are Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.