nessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

MOVING

ow the impossible is made satble and fairyland made nal by the makers of the opraphie films for Kinetsoopes. Awonderfut bust pess which has brown from mothing to have proportions a few years. Case a

had been "dreaming dreams?"

There is nothing that so thoroughly calmly swims about under water durunbines absolute mathematical exact new with santastic unreality as the modern entertainment known as for the photographs to be taken moving picture show. There is nothing that requires more scientific and was made by the "arret," or stop. artistic skill in the making or more care and dexterity in the reproducing is employed. Both of these are French than the pictures shown by the kinetoscope, and there is nothing more mystifying to the beholder than these same pictures, when they are thrown on the screen in the theater. In the same afternoon, perhaps, you will see a thrilling train robbery, a prize fight, ter closed so that registration is im a dainty little domestic comedy, a scene during a trip of one of the presthe object being photographed is then idential candidates, a fairy tale of made, after which the operation of the your childhood, and some of the magical pictures in which stones roll rapduced by a double exposure of one film. idly up hill, saws and hammers work or by doubling the film by superimposwithout human assistance, or a skeleton gradually develops flesh and clothing. The commonplace is so mixed with the impossible that while you are looking at the pictures you find A man falls asleep on the roadside and yourself believing it is all perfectly while he sleeps a motor car runs over real and natural, and it is only after him and cuts off both legs at the knee. you have left the theater that you The motorist discovers his carelessness realize it is a trick, an optical illutoo late, but stops his machine at once sion, and you wonder how it is done. and, burrying back to the injured man, The effect upon your mind is much like that produced by a dream you have had, only in the case of the cinedent replaces his legs and after shakmatograph you try to analyze the process. up the road.

Behind the Scenes.

But the process is unanalyzable, unless you are permitted a peep behind the scenes of the business of film mak- ridiculously so, but the pictures shown ing. Once in the film maker's studio, on the screen are the reproductions of however, you find the making of the actual photographs, and the puzzle to pictures far more interesting than the every one who sees the film is how can pletures themselves. One moment you there be a photograph of a physical laugh at your own atupidity in net impossibility? The trick is not a diffiguessing "how it worked." The next cuit one after the right man is found you are lost in admiration of the clevito pose for the photograph. A man erness of the film makers in being able who has both legs off at the knee and to arrange the natural and ordinary uses artificial legs in their place was that is the dangerous feature of movmeans about them to produce such ex. made up to look like another man lug pictures. The film is celluloid and traordinary results. And you never with two good legs, and these two men highly explosive, and the point of light see a moving picture afterwards with- changed places in the photograph. The that falls upon it is so intense that if out remembering how it, or one like it, actor comes on the stage first and goes permitted to rest for a single instant was made

tion of the pictures that are repro- the actor's place, being careful to as not be stopped without danger, unless duced all over the civilized world, for sume exactly the same position as the the machine is fitted with an auto the moving picture show has become actor. Then the machine is started matte shutter, which falls over th Every manufacturer of motion picture automobile coming down the road, run- turning. maintains a large company of ning over the sleeping man, the motorin Europe or America. All sorts of the scene, and the little tragedy is fin. showing now brings them almost on ingenious methods of producing un ished without difficulty. But the ef. plane with the first-class playhouses. usual effects, all the devices for cre- fect produced by the two stops to thorating realistic illusions known to the oughly startling to the beholder of the stage and many that are impossible on reproduction. the real stage, are employed. Every kind of scenery and stage setting are need. People of all ages, sizes and conditions, "the lame, the halt and the blind," as well as the physically perfact, take part in the various scenes. Sometimes the actors play their parts on a real stage, sometimes they act in the fields or woods or even on streets of a city, and sometimes they go partly through a performance in the midst of natural surroundings and complete the play on the stage of a theater, or vice versa. It all depends on the subject of the picture and the way the idea is worked out.

Dramatic ability of a high order necessary in the actors who pose be fore the speeding kinetoscope, for acing alone must tell the story of the play they are presenting, and many the subjects are too artistle to admit of mere pantomine as an exposition of their meaning.

Trick Pictures from France. The kinetoscope is not a French in

vention, but its development along a tistic lines is due simost entirely to French ingenuity. In England, and America till quite recently, it used merely to record events as they occurred, such as the unveiling of monument, the inauguration of a pres ident of the United States, a boat race, a prize fight, a championship baseball game, or a great parade. No attempt was made to create subjects for the machine to photograph, and all fanciful pictures, color pictures. others that were out of the ordinary were left for the French film makers to produce, and the result has been three distinctively characteristic classes of motion pictures.

the "current

scope operators wherever great things Constantinople when the Sultan pro- | girl is shown leaving her home to go claimed the constitution, another in to the shop where she is employed. In Australia when the American fleet vis- the second scene she is shown at work that colony. When King Edward in the shop and afterward starting out opens an exposition the entire perform- with a big box to deliver some goods ance is recorded by the kinetoscope, to customers. These two scenes are and reproduced somewhere else later, shown with their natural backgrounds America makes "current events" films, having been taken without preparation theater and company of actors, and ator of the kinetoscope leaves her and some of the best picture dramas and returns to the theater, where he finds farces now shown have been produced an actress made up to look like her

events" films. She sends her kineto

England produces

but she also makes others. Film mak- in typical sections of Paris. But after ers in America maintain their own the girl starts on her errands the operhere. The French manufacturers pro- and a scene painted to represent the Suce all the kinds of films made in En- street through which the girl is likely gland and America, but they make to pass. the colored pictures and the trick pictures in addition, and on that account ing along the street. Seeing a bench, their work is more interesting to the uninitiated than that of either Enber, and is soon lost in day dreams. glish or American manufacturers. Suddenly the box opens and out of it

An Example of the Method. Everybody knows how a moving pic- bow prettily to the girl, and then jump-

rize fight. The film, which is | There is more to the story, but the just like any other photograph film ex- shows the trick.

cept is size, passes over the aperture | When the girl sits down on the through which the exposure is made bench the film is stopped while the real at the rate of about 1056 pictures to box is removed and a piece of scenery the minute, recording every motion of painted to look like it is uncovered. every object within range of the cam- This is opened from within in such a era, while it is passing, and sometimes way that it seems to be opened by the consuming half a mile of film in a sin- fairles. The apparently diminutive gle record. But everybody does not size of the fairles is produced by placknow how the picture of a man who ing them 30 or 40 feet farther away is run over by an automobile and both from the camera than is the girl, and Did you ever come out of a moving legs cut off, and who afterward re- as they are seen through the opening picture show with the feeling that you places his legs and walks away on which the spectators regard as the lid them is made, nor how the siren who of the box the lilusion is complete. ing a twenty minute picture could have

that of the siren the "fundu," or blend,

discoveries, and both are all impor-

stopped at some definite point during

the exposure of the film and the shut-

possible. A change in some portion o

machine resumed. The "fundu" is pro-

ing one film upon another for repro-

The first is exemplified by the well-

known picture, the "Happy Accident."

Photographs of the Impossible.

Pater Pictures.

od most often adopted when superpat-

pears to a child, talks a moment, and

scene, with the child in the foreground.

thrown out of focus as the registration

are placed one upon the other so that

they register exactly, and the result is

of the fairy out of nothing. The fairy

child in the picture. In reality they

are about the same size, the apparent

up hill and jumping into open win-

dows, or people walking upon the cell-

ngs, the effect is produced in a dif-

ferent manner. The exposures are

taken in the usual way. The stones

fall out of the window and roll down

the hill, and the people walk on the

floor like civilized creatures while they

reproductions are made the films are

carefully reversed, run backward, as

of the action part of the picture. This

of all the many illusions of motion pic-

A Girl's Vision.

another way of working a little trick

on the audience. In the first scene the

In this scene the actress is saunter-

comes a party of fairy creatures who

"The Errand Girl's Dream" show

distances from the camera.

One war of producing the blend is

Most of these tricks are a complished much as similar illusions on the real remained below the surface long enough stage are produced except that the fl lusion is the more perfect in the moving picture because of the possibilities In the case of the man the picture of a change of properties which the 'arret' provides, but the ability to set the scene and produce the effect is based upon the same sort of knowledge and skill that is required in properly tant in the making of any moving picstaging any theatrical performance. ture films that are not strictly record films. In the "arret" the machine is

PICTURES.

Mechanical Marvels. Mechanically, the kinetoscope is becoming rather well known. The pictures are taken on a sensitized films 1/4 juches wide, and varying in length from 100 to 1.200 feet. The film passes in front of an aperture I inch by three-quarters of an inch in size, stops dead still for the fractional part of a second, and passes on, the process being so rapid that at the normal rate of speed of operating the machine, sixteen exposures are made every second of

When these pictures are reproduced and passed through the machine which rujects then upon the screen, they are usually shown at exactly the same rate of speed at which they were taken, and thus the natural effect is produced.

In showing the pictures the film. picks up the severed legs and hands which for reproduction has been them to him. The victim of the accichanged from a negative to a positive and probably colored in the same way ing hands with the motorist walks off that ordinary lantern sildes are colored is passed from one reel to another over an aperture of the same size and slippe as that through which the pic-Of course the thing is impossible. ture was originally taken, and the enlargement of the projected picture is accomplished by means of lenses in front of the picture. Light is furnished by electricity and, as in all stereopticons, passes through the picture into the lens, where it is refracted to form the great spot of light upon the screen. It is the manipulation of this light to sleep by the roadside. The regis, upon the film, the heat produced will Art, the drama, nature, mechanical trution of the film is then stopped and cause an explosion. While the film is forces, all have a part in the product the man with the artificial legs takes moving there is no danger, but it can the most universal of all amusements, again and the picture is made of the aperture as soon as the crank stope

Artistically the cinematograph is & actors, a theater of his own with an list getting out and going back and veloping with smaxing rapidity. When immense stage fitted with traps, tanks, giving the injured man uis legs. At moving picture shows were first openlift and other usual scenic accessories, this point the machine is again stop- ed in the cities of this country they and a larger corps of stage carpenters, ped, the legiess man gets out of the were regarded as a rather low order of scene painters, scene shifters and way and the actor takes his place, amusement resorts. Already they have property men than is thought neces. When registration on the film is re. climbed several classes, and the charsary in any of the first-class theaters sumed there is apparently no break in acter of pictures the best ones are REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

PRESIDENTS AND WHISKERS.

Martin Van Buren First Chief Excentive to Wear Them.

"Speaking of whiskers," said the man doubling the film, and this is the methin the chair when the barber gave him a chance to slip a few words to ural appearances or disappearances around the edges, "did you know that are depicted. For example, a fairy ap. Martin Van Buren was the first Pres. ident of the United States to wear then disappears. First, a film of the

"Well, he was," the sitter continis taken, the object being gradually ued, according to the New York Herald, "and it was such a new and strange proceeds. Next, a film of the scene style that he didn't dare to go to exand the child with the fairy is taken, tremes and wore only small bunches out of focus at first and gradually in front of his ears. Something like brought into focus. Then the two films | we call 'preshyterians' in these days,

"Martin had no precedent," the man the apparent gradual materialization in the chair went on, "For Washington. Adams, Jefferson and all his is, of course, much smaller than the predecessors, irrespective of party, had smooth faces. After Van Buren there wasn't another President with hair on difference being due to their respective his face until Abraham Lincoln. He wore whiskers part of the time, but In the cases of apparent defiance of never a mustache. His successor, Annatural laws, such as stones running drew Johnson, was smooth-faced, but Grant, who came after him, wore a full beard, whiskers and mustache, as did Hayes, Garfield and Harrison.

"Grant's was the first presidential mustache, although the mustache alone did not appear until some time later. Arthur wore mustache and 'sideboards, the ideal gentlemanty whiskers, and are being photographed. But when the they matched his style to a nicety. He couldn't have worn any other kind. Cleveland was the first President to introduce the mustache without the accompanying beard, and Roosevelt is the is a simple trick enough, but is hard only other President to adopt the same to understand unless you have seen it style. McKinley's face was as smooth lone, and is one of the most puzzling as his manners. If Vice President Fairbanks should ever come to the chair he will wear a cut unlike that of any of his predecessors and one nearer than any to the typical Brother Jonathan fashion. Not quite that, but run them out to a long point on his chin, and

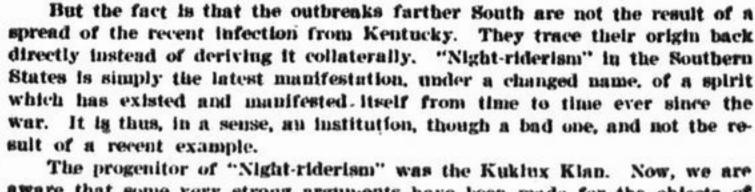
> "Oh, no," replied the man, after a slight toweling. "he doesn't wear them that way because he's a Hoosler. He have a way of getting gray quite early in life, and Mr. Fairbanks is too young and active a man to have the wind blowing through a collection of gray whiskers. I know," smiled the man. softly, "because mine are on the same onttern, and I'm no Hoosier. Neither are a whole lot of other middle-aged men who are still on the active list and are just a bit vain or sensitive about their age."

he's got the B. J. mighty near.

We have noticed that if you think before you speak, the other fellow gets she sits down, places her box beside in his joke first.

> No man can afford to my all the things he would like to say.

If you have a merret, you may ture camera photographs a ball game ing down, go through a merry dance. well tell it to fifty as to one.



To many people "Night-riderism"-the word is our own colpage-doubt

less seems a recent disease. They first noted it in Kentucky, where it is

terrorizing many counties and taxing even the State authorities. Afterwards

it seemed to spread southward, appearing, though less extensively, in Ten-

The progenitor of "Night-riderism" was the Kuklux Klan. Now, we are aware that some very strong arguments have been made for the objects of the Kuklux Klan and for the really good men who joined it. But none of these men have ever denied that lawless persons availed themselves of the organization to do outrageous things. The Kuklux Klan thus taught the lawless, ignorant white element of the whites the methods and power of secret organization.

Years later in certain parts of these States we find the "White Caps"whose name originated in the North-carrying out the lesson of lawless organization. The maintenance of order, which was at least the avowed object of the Klan, was not even thought of by the White Caps, who were, in the South, an organization for terrorizing innocent people, white and black, whose presence or whose doings had offended the skulking desperadoes of the coun-

Some of their defenders would at times altempt to connect their crimes with economic matters. But they sprang in most cases from the bad passions of ignorant people who thought they saw in secret organizations a sure way to gratify all their animosities and desires and yet escape the correction of the law.

And now we have the Night Riders, inheritors of the bad training and methods of the preceding organizations, the third in the direct line. It may be asked: "Why call them by a different name if they are about the same as the White Caps?" The answer is that the name, which chance has affixed to these organizations, really stands for something at least a little different-for the newest development or phase of the unfortunate spirit against which men like the Governors of Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Kentucky have so firmly set themselves.

This difference consists principally in the general predominance of the economic motive. The Kentucky Night Riders want to make tobacco bring high prices. Those in the other Southern States are, in the main, impelled by the single idea of making cotton go up. This is what the "posting" of gins and the threats against gluning cotton mean. In Tennessee it was the desire of certain lawless persons to retain fishing privileges which caused the trouble.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

FORGER'S QUICK SENTENCE.

Arrested, Tried

Within Four Hours. For twenty years regarded as one o the most prosperous and reputable cititens of Chicago, with a pronounced tendency toward philanthropy, and for the same twenty years a forger, a criminal and a living lie-such a numerizes the career of Peter Van Vlissingen, a real estate dealer, who in the short space of less than four hours was arrested, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to an indeterminate period of imprisonment of from one to fourteen years,

Van Vlissingen, who was arrested or the charge of having sold a forged



mortgage note, confessed to having obtained through forged deeds and notes in 1997 more than \$700,000 and that for a period of twenty years he had been obtaining money through the sale of forged documents. It afterward developed that his forgeries reached more than double the amount which he confeamed. In forging notes he used unique device. He placed the signatures to be counterfelted on a plate class donk with an electric light beneath. This enabled him to trace the aignatures upon any kind of a document he wished to draw up.

When arrested on the technical confessed his criminality and exonerated all others from any participation in his crookedness. One hour and fortyfive minutes after his arrest the grand jury had indicted him and within three hours and a half from the time he was taken into custody in his own real estate office sentence was pronounced on him. Fifteen minutes later he was locked up in the county jail preparatory to his transfer to Joliet, where he is now serving sentence.

showed by his broken appearance that remorse was at work in his conscience. He begged to be sentenced quickly so that he might enter upon his punishment and he got his request.

FRESH-WATER PEARLS.

Only One in a Hundred of Those Found of Any Value. At more or less frequent intervals

persons residing in various parts of this country learn of the pearls which have been found in fresh-water clams and forthwith proceed to try their luck at searching, says Country Life in Amer-

fectly round or drop shape and its col- saints he meets, and piles them on too or must be even, glossy, slightly trans- of anything from soup to pickles that parent and pure whith Having all is home made

these desired properties, the pearl must be of good size to be of much value. and Sentenced A perfect pearl weighing one grain is worth from \$1 to \$2, one of two grains' weight is worth \$8, one of three grains \$18 and so on in like proportion. Pearls weighing less than a grain are common and worth only a few cents.

> The conditions most favorable for pearl formation exist where the clame live on a sandy or gravelly bottom in swift running water.

> In times of high water particles of dirt or graves are washed into the shell with such force as to become imbedded In the flesh of the clam, causing great irritation. The clam thus afflicted immediately begins to coat the material with a secretion which, hardening, forms the pearl.

The writer has opened hundreds of clams taken from ponds without finding a single pearl, while in shells from running water it is hard to examine ten without finding one. Ninety-nine pearls out of a hundred have no value. however.

A majority of pearls found will be of undestrable shape or rotor or too small to be of value. To obtain two pearls worth between \$10 and \$15 in the aggregate the writer opened two barrels of clams, with the assistance of two companions, and the time taken in opening and examining them was about sixteen hours.

in the West the shells of certain specles are used by the manufacturers of pearl buttons. For this purpose the shells must be of a good pearly color inside and quite thick, and are bought for from \$1 to \$3 a harrel.

World's Output of Motals. A German metal company has compfled the following facts and figures about the world production of metals

The production of copper showed a decrease for the first time in fifteen rears, the total being 713,000 tons, of which the United States produced 421.

tons of which the United States produced 340,700 Tin mines yielded 98,700 tons: the consumption was 101,100, of which the

Lead production was about 992,800

Enfted States used 39,700. The production of zinc was 738,400 tons-226,838 from the United States and 208,700 from Germany. The United States also led in the consumption of 226,838 tons, Germany using 174,900

The nickel production was 14,100 tons and that of aluminum 19,900 tons.

Unbidden Guests Dine Free.

and Great Britain 140,300.

Uninvited guests are declared to be becoming the bete noire of London hostesses. Many smart young men are said to indulge in the practice of dropping in at houses where there is a party. The person responsible for the state-Van Vlissingen when arraigned ment says things have come to such a pass in these days of "brought men" that it is possible for any well draused presentable man to walk into almost any Mg house when a party is going on and, if he behaves discreetly and appears at home, he may eat a good supper and go away with one of his un krown host's cigars in his mouth.

> Through Space. Behold! The airship sets the pace. And with a majesty serene

Proceeds to take long flights through The space in each month's magazine. Washington Star.

After a man has boarded four or five To be of value a pearl must be per- years, he takes the balos off all the

Make Monky Market Gardeners and Florists.

to the contrary, the fact that I ing the land has been demonstrated by Mrs. Collard and her two daughters, who have taken up market gerdening with great success. The ladies in question have made a specialty in strawberry growing, and by using business methods they have made each acre of their land yield a crop of strawberries of the value of £150

It must not be thought, however that these ladies have an easy time for when the season is at its height they start their duties as early as 3 o'clock in the morning, together with the assistance of scores of pick ers. The gatherers walk up and down the field picking the luscious fruit and putting it into punnets-small white baskets, each of which holds one pound. The baskets are carried by boys to the three lady assistants, who arrange the fruit to make it look as tempting as possible, weigh the baskets and then pack them into larger

As soon as a load is ready it is immediately conveyed to the station and despatched to London by the 4:45 a. m. train, and the strawberries are on sale at Covent Garden Market as hour later. The picking goes or throughout the day, and by 7 o'clock there are generally over 100 helpers -men, women and children.

Although the strawberry season does not last longer than a few weeks, the ladies do not let the grass grow under their feet for the rest of the year. They plant the ground with cucumbers and vegetable marrows, which thus yield another £50 per acre before the end of August, and during the winter and apring months utilize the ground for early and late

Not only in market-gardening are women making their mark, for Miss ton Dispatch. Hall and Miss King have made quite a success of a large flower garden at Crowthorne. They commenced operations a year or two ago with two acres of land which was originally overgrown with firs, gorse and bracken, but the plucky young ladies soon removed all this opposition and started to work with a will. They commence their duties at 9:30 and work until tea time, having a short break for lunch. Now they are able to despatch some hundreds of boxes of choice flowers in the course of a week to all parts of the country by

They specialize in violets, narcissus and chrysanthemums, for which flowers they have a great demand. It might be interesting to note that in their grounds is an orchard known as "Friendship Orchard," which consists of over seventy fruit trees, which have been presented by friends from time to time. These two ladles have also made quite a success of tomato growing.

The fair sex have even invaded the domain of the poultry farmer. To Miss Edwards, of Conley Poultry Farm, belongs the bonor of being the owner of the largest poutry farm in England managed by a woman. The farm, with a stock of well over a

"sonnd birds, is run by herself, with the assistance of a lady manager and a few boys. Miss Edwards started business with twenty fowls, and for a time did all the work, with the exception of cleaning out the houses, a boy being employed for that job. A successful branch of Miss Edwards' farm has been the rearing of pedigree birds. In fact, to illustrate her succeas in this direction it is only necessary to state that she has taken over 1,000 prizes at the principal shows throughout the country.

The first lady to take up pedigree goat rearing was Miss Nellie Hall, on her model farm at Leigh-on-Sea. Essex. Miss Hall commenced two years ago with three goats, but has now a total of twenty-five. A dozen of her animals were sold last year at prices ranging from £8 to £25 each .- Tit-Bits.

RULES FOR JAP CHILDREN.

They Are Taught in Their Schools How to Treat Foreigners.

An English newspaper published in Japan printed at one time an interenting synopsis of the rules which the public schools of that country were teaching their pupils on the subject of the treatment of foreigners.

This aynopsis is reprinted in a recent book, "The Empire of the East by H. B. Montgomery, and is accompanied by some interesting facts concerning the schools of Japan. The rules are as follows:

Never call after foreigners passing along the streets or roads.

When foreigners make inquiries answer them politely. If unable to make them understand inform the police of the fact.

Never accept a present from a for eiger when there is no reason for his giving it, and never charge him anything above what is proper. Do not crowd around a shop when

The continuance of this practice disgraces us as a nation. Since all human beings are broth ers and sisters there is no resson for fearing foreigners. Treat them as equals and act uprightly in all your

thereby causing him much annoyance.

dealings with them. Be neither gervile nor arrogant. Beware of combining against the get here. In the towns the he is a foreigner; men are to be ing may possibly be a

their nationality As intercourse with foreigners be conditions generally comes closer and extends over a you have many ad series of years there is danger that | climate in many Japanese may become enumored winters there are of their ways and customs and for ever, and while the sake the good old customs of their the heat forefathers. Against this danger you more A must be, on your guard,

aking off your hat is the

Strange Fish Taken in a North Carolina Coas

our most precious

fish kingdom known to tiguous to the North Care boro Sound Monday by Howlett, a fisherman. The fish was brought to the city last ing, is what is called "the sea be and it is a perfect reproduction of leather wing but on a large so The fish is about fifteen inches long and about thirty inches across the

threadlike tail about fifteen inches in length and on each side of the rear appendage were two perfectly formed gloved feet, with a smaller diversion having the exact appear ince of a thumb, with the other part of the hand mittened. The of the strange specimen was abo five inches across and on each & of the mouth or the under side of we body there were five "strainers or holes through which the fish said to rid itself of refuse products resulting from the forage it picks up of the fish was a dark slate color and the under part of the body was white.

One old negro fisherman more than 70 years of age stated that this was only the second specimen of the sea but he had ever seen in his long experience as a fisherman. The specimen, which had a truly uncanny appearance, will probably be sent to the State Museum at Raleigh,-Wilming

A Double Play.

A London urchin ran into a baker shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter asked nervously and timgrouply: "Mister, 'ave you a 'all penny buster (bun)?"

"Yes, my little man; here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister, would you mind a-shovin' it down my back," "Down your back, my little man;

Why down your back?" "'Con, sir, I'm only a little 'un, and if those chaps outside know I've a bunter they'll take it, and I am so

'ungry, 1 am." "Dear me, how wrong of them! Come around here, my little chap. There-there, it is down your back." The boy ran off. In an instant an-

other entered-a bigger boy. "I say, mister, 'as a little boy jut been in 'ere?"

"Yes." "And did 'e buy a 'a fremay bus-

"And did 'e ask you to show the town 'le back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? E's got 'em; 'e's just around the corner." Out rushed the baker. In a trice

the hig boy collared the till and The shopman never saw the side of it all.--Strand.

Defrauding the Excise. One of the most curious museu has just been opened in Paris-the "Museum of Fraud," says a continue tal writer. It is situated in the town hall, and in it are exposed all the different kinds of objects used by smagglers to deceive the perspicacity

of the city toll officials. A feature of the museum is a least er portfolio, with a ledger, which has a most amusing story. It was carried day after day for several years by an aged clerk, who with his large red book of accounts was quite a familiar passerby. The man was well known-he passed regularly, and was polite. He often indulged in a chat with the officials at the gate and then

went on to his "office." One day a new "downsier" took it into his head to examine the large red book, while the aged clerk took to his peels. The book was made of zinc and weighed ten counds of brandy. The quantity of cognes smus gled into Paris by this man during the past years may easily be imagined! The most amusing fact about the story is that the old class was neither old nor a clerk He was a thief well known to the police, he used a clever disguise every day for this particular crime.

Sheep Raising in Australia. "Sheep raising conditions are about the same in Australia as they as here," said F. Is Burt, of South Dekota, who is engaged in the shee raising business both in this country and in Australia. "The sheep ove there are raised manly for their we although the meat is also guite a foreigner is making surchases valuable product for both the le and export trade. The price of her wool and meat in Australia is regu lated by London values. The which is shipped in cold storage w sels, can be kept fresh ver Farm laborers in Australia in the neighborhood of \$20 a which is practically the same as foreigner and distiking him because are paid about \$3.50 to \$4 a day. Law judged by their conduct and not by over there, but the di