

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The scheme to have a new theatre in Kingston is being revived. Hamilton City Council will be asked to vote \$10,000 for the Royal reception. Quebec will have an assay laboratory in order to help the mineral development of the province.

Ottawa lumbermen have planned a trip for the Duke and party down the Ottawa rapids on a crib of square timber. Judge Richards of Winnipeg will try Ellen Fregg, an Indian woman, of Duck Lake, charged with the murder of her husband.

The vessels which are conveying Canadian hay from St. John's, N. B., to South Africa are using all Cape Breton coal for the trip.

Thieves have been operating very successfully in London Township, harness, farm implements and poultry being the chief articles stolen.

A Kingston clergyman failed to smuggle into that city an ice cream freezer bought at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and had to pay full customs charges.

Philip Wagner, a Dominion Government interpreter, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment at Edmonton for swindling Gallicians.

The convocation of McGill university in Montreal, at which the degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon the Duke of Cornwall and York, will be a brilliant affair.

The population of Hull, according to the recent census is 14,200, or 3,000 more than in 1891. The County of Wright is shown to have 44,500 souls, or 3,300 more than in 1891.

Wm. Ogilvie, ex-Governor of the Yukon, has been offered a position at Ottawa, but has not yet indicated whether or not he will accept it. The position open to him is on the astronomical staff.

Montreal's citizens' reception to the Duke includes an address, drive to Lord Strathcona's residence, LL. D. degree next day, inspection of Victoria bridge and a run of the Lac-haine rapids.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At London Alfred Austin has been reappointed poet laureate. Sunbonnets for horses have been generally discarded in London.

England's wheat crop will be fine in quality and extensive in quantity. Mr. Clark, the London contractor who built the Chilean railway, is dead.

The wheat harvest has begun in Eastern Kent, which is an earlier beginning than usual. The House of Commons sanctions the one-rail system between Liverpool and Manchester.

Americans are planning the introduction of Chicago steel construction buildings into London. Thieves have stolen historical treasures and large quantities of silverware from the Duchess of Sutherland.

Lord Dunsraven has been designated to command the new corps of Yeomanry sharpshooters that is being formed.

On account of faults found in it Constant's portrait of Queen Victoria is not to be hung among the royal collections. The directors of the London Metropolitan railway have declined the offer of Charles T. Yerkes to introduce electricity into their system.

It is reported that King Edward has forgiven the Duke of Orleans, and the French pretender will return to England to live with his Duchess. Lord Russell, who is serving a three months' sentence for bigamy, is ill, being unable to sleep or eat, and has a doctor in constant attendance.

Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, has been made a major-general and Knight Grand and Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire for his services in China.

A handsome bronze wreath has been sent by the Emperor Menelik to be deposited at the Royal tomb at Frogmore, "to the memory of her Majesty Queen Victoria."

Mr. Louis Sherry of New York will open a new hotel in London in time for the coronation, the new hotel to have 300 rooms and to rival the Waldorf-Astoria in equipment.

The engagement of the daughter of Walter Winans of Baltimore, Md., to Sir Merrick Raymond Burrell, and a lieutenant in the First Royal Dragoons, is announced in London.

The committee on the Queen's memorial has accepted, subject to modifications as to details, Mr. Thomas Brock's design for a monument to her late Majesty.

Mr. Aston Webb's design for the treatment of the space in front of Buckingham Palace.

The commissioner appointed to enquire into the use of arsenic in beer has reported that the excess of arsenic in brewing is unavoidable with the use of certain ingredients, and recommends that a standard test be established, defining the proportion of arsenic to be used.

UNITED STATES.

New York has a case of bubonic plague from Calcutta. Two ranchmen killed 300 rattlesnakes near Interior, S. D. The damage to crops in Iowa by the heat is estimated at \$20,000,000.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Horses, Grains, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 6.—Wheat—There was a quiet trade in wheat to-day, with the feeling a trifle weaker. No. 1 white and red winter offered at 65c high freights, and at 66c middle freights, with sales of odd car lots at 65c middle. New wheat sold at 60c middle freight. No. 1 spring is quoted at 66c on Midland, and No. 2 goose at 63c to 64c middle freight.

Manitoba wheat dull, with No. 1 hard quoted at 80c, grinding in transit, and No. 2 hard at 78c, grinding in transit. For Toronto and west 3c lower.

Millfeed—The market is firm, with offerings small. Bran quoted at \$13, middle freights, and shorts at \$15, middle freight.

Corn—Business quiet with prices firm. No. 2 yellow is nominal at 48 to 49c west, and at 53c on track, Toronto. A car of United States yellow sold at 55c, Toronto, but holders are quoting 58 to 59c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices nominal, at 46 to 46c, middle freight.

Buckwheat—Market dull, with prices purely nominal.

Peas—Trade quiet, with prices nominally unchanged.

Barley—Trade continues very quiet. No. 2 is nominal at 42c middle freight, and No. 3 extra 41c middle freight. New feed barely nominal at 38 to 39c, August shipment.

Oats—The market is steady, with sales of No. 2 white at 34c middle freight for export. Locally, it might probably bring more. New sold at 31c middle freight, August delivery.

Flour—The market is quiet, with better demand from exporters. Ninety per cent. sold at \$2.55 to buyers' bags, middle freights. Straight rollers, in bbls., for Lower Provinces, \$2 to \$3.10. Manitoba patents, \$4, and strong bakers' \$3.70.

Oatmeal—Market is unchanged. Car lots at \$3.75 in bags, and \$3.85 in wood. Broken lots, Toronto, 25c per bbl extra.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Receipts of choice grades are only moderate, with prices firm. We quote selected dairy, 1 1/2 to 1 7/8; choice 1-lb rolls, 17 to 18c; seconds, tubs and rolls, 15 to 17c; creamery prints unchanged at 21c; solids, 20c.

Eggs—The market is quiet with prices unchanged. We quote strictly fresh gathered nearby, 12 to 13c; ordinary candled stock, 11 to 11 1/2c; seconds and culls, 6 to 8c. New laid rated at 17c.

Cheese—Market is firmer to-day, with good demand for finest goods. Prices in a jobbing way are 10 1/2 to 10c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are easier at \$9.25 to \$9.50. Hog products unchanged. We quote—Bacon, long clear, ton and case lots, 11 to 11 1/2c; pork, mess \$19.50; do., short cut, \$21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 1/2 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 15c; roils, 12c; backs, 14c, and shoulders, 11c. Lard—Falls, 11c; tubs, 11c; tierces, 10c.

THE STREET MARKET.

Receipts of grain on the street to-day were small. Wheat steady, a lead of white selling at 70c and 150 bushels of goose at 68 1/2 to 69c. Oats easier, 700 bushels selling at 39 1/2 to 40c. Hay in good supply, with sales of 25 loads at \$8 to \$9 a ton for new, and \$12.50 to \$13 for old. Straw sold at \$9 to \$10 a ton for old, and at \$5 for new.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white..... \$ 70 \$ 80 Wheat, red..... .70 .00 Wheat, goose..... .68 .69 Wheat, spring..... .69 .00 Oats..... .39 .40 Peas..... .66 .00 Barley..... .43 .00 Rye..... .55 .00 Hay, old, per ton..... 12.50 13.00 Hay, new, per ton..... 8.00 9.00 Straw, per ton..... 9.00 10.00 Dressed hogs..... 9.25 9.50 Butter, in lb rolls..... .16 .20 Butter, creamery..... .20 .25 Chickens, per pair..... .50 .75 Ducks, per pair..... .70 1.00 Turkeys, per lb..... .10 .12 1/2 Eggs, new laid, doz..... .16 .17 Eggs, held..... .12 .14 Potatoes, new, bush..... 1.00 1.25 Tomatoes, basket..... .75 1.00 Beef, forequarters..... 8.00 9.50 Beef, hindquarters..... 8.00 9.25 Beef, medium, carcass..... 5.00 6.50 Beef, choice..... 7.00 7.75 Lamb, yearling..... 6.50 8.00 Lamb, spring..... 10.50 11.50 Mutton..... 5.50 6.50 Veal, choice..... 7.50 8.50

Minneapolis, Aug. 6.—Wheat—On track, No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 do, 65c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Buffalo, August 6.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, limits firm; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 76c; No. 1 new, 73c. Winter, No. 2 red, 74c; No. 1 white, 74c; mixed, 73c. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 3 do., 55c; No. 2 corn, 58 to 59c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Barley—54 to 55c, in store. Rye—No. 2 offered at 58c, on track.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Closed—Cash, 65c; September, 66c. Detroit, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Closed—No. 2 red, cash and July, 68c; September, 69c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Steady—Closed—No. 1 Northern, 70c; No. 2 Northern, 68c to 69c; September, 68c. Rye—Weak; No. 1, 54c. Barley—Strong; No. 2, 61 to 62c; sample 51 to 52c. Corn—September, 55c. Minneapolis, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Cash, 64c; September, 65c; December, 67c.

Duluth, Aug. 6.—Wheat—Cash. No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; July, 68c; September, 67c; December, 67c. Corn—\$2 1/2. Oats—34c.

ITALY'S DISCONTENT.

Poor Pay, Poor Food, and Socialist Agitation.

From the 15th of June to the 15th of July the wheat, rye and barley harvests are in progress in Italy, and the Socialists are taking this critical time in the agricultural industry to spread the gospel of discontent against the conditions of labor, wages and taxation. It is feared that large farmers will be ruined by strikes among farm laborers. On an average two strikes a day have occurred in Italy since February, the movement affecting all trades and classes of working men.

At any moment it is feared that a spark might kindle a conflagration. The Socialists leaders plead for peaceful means of bettering the conditions of labor, but the Italian people are inflammable and they are notoriously underpaid and underfed. They are so largely in the majority that they hold the remedy in their own hands, if they would but use their power intelligently and toward a definite end.

But the mass of the people are miserably ignorant as well as poor, and feel doubly helpless and impotent. They have only brute strength and lives to throw away in fruitless revolution.

BOTTL.

Mrs. Jack—Our congregation has sent the minister to Europe to get a rest.

Mrs. Jack—Whom, the minister or the congregation?

GUINED BY FIRE.

Flat in Montreal's City Hall Suffers Much Damage.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The City Hall had a narrow escape from destruction by fire at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The fire was discovered shortly after six o'clock in the law department, and before the flames were got under control considerable damage was done. The temporary offices of the City Attorney's Department, and the City Electrician's office, on the top storey of the building, were badly gutted, some important documents belonging to the city destroyed, and considerable damage done to the corridors and offices on the flat beneath, including the City Clerk's offices, and the large committee-room adjoining. This flat had recently been gone over by decorators and painters, and had been put in condition for the public reception to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, on the occasion of their visit to the city in September. Had the fire occurred a few hours earlier, or had it not been discovered when it was, it is quite possible that the whole building would have been destroyed or very badly damaged.

The loss to the building itself will not amount to more than \$4,000. The greater damage was done to the City Electrician's department, on the top floor. There were many valuable instruments, which, it is now believed, will be a total loss, though it is possible that some of them may be again made to do service. The loss will not be less than \$43,355. A portion of the valuable law library belonging to the city attorneys was also destroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

GRANT TO ROBERTS.

House of Commons Passed Measure by 281 to 73.

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons on Wednesday in proposing a resolution granting Field Marshal Earl Roberts £100,000 for his services in South Africa (in accordance with the recommendation of King Edward, announced in the House of Lords by the Premier, Lord Salisbury, Monday last) A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, in the course of an eulogy of the Field Marshal, whom he compared with such men as Collingwood, Nelson and Wellington, said there was no doubt that but for Lord Roberts' daring and strategy, and the rapidity with which his plans were carried out, Kimberley and Mafeking would have fallen, 11,000 British would have been starved into submission at Ladysmith, and there would have been a general rising of disloyalists in South Africa. Great Britain might have recovered them, but at what a cost? The country was saved from this by the genius of the man he now invited the House to reward by a unanimous vote, irrespective of political differences: The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, concurred in the motion.

John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, strongly opposed the vote. He protested against mentioning Lord Roberts in association with such men as Marlborough, Nelson, Collingwood, and Wellington. He declared Lord Roberts had shown the greatest inhumanity in South Africa and said he had employed barbarous methods and had proved himself a dismal failure.

The measure was passed by a vote of 281 to 73.

WILL AFFECT CANADA.

Government May Protest Against Assisted Emigration to Africa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is said the Government is likely to protest against the utilization of Imperial funds for the purpose of inducing immigration from the British Isles to South Africa. The contention is that if the Home Government assisted emigrants, it would have a material effect upon the trend of settlement to Canada.

ST. VITUS' DANCE CURE.

Must Enclose Limbs for Days in Rigid Bandages.

A despatch from Paris says:—Prof. Blanchard, in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine to-day, said that another species of mosquito propagates disease, even more terrible, Parisian cholera, miasma, is less terrible. He advised the destruction of the larvae by placing petroleum in stagnant water and sweet oil in drinking water.

Dr. Robin announced that experiments had been made by Dr. Huyghe of Lille in curing St. Vitus' dance by enclosing limbs for days in rigid bandages.

25 KNOTS AN HOUR.

A Mammoth New Steamer for the Cunard Line.

A despatch from London says:—The Telegraph says that the Cunard Steamship Company has decided to build a new steamer, and with her make an attempt to capture the Atlantic record. The contract has not been placed, but the designs have been prepared and estimates invited for a vessel capable of making 25 knots an hour. She will be built so that she can be used as an armed cruiser, and it is possible that she will have a protective deck.

As a result of operations to subdue the tribes south of the Atlas Mountains, in Morocco, it is reported that in Morocco have 90,000 troops on the borders of the Moors' land, and have defeated them in a great battle.

TRADES CURE DISEASES.

HOW IT IS POSSIBLE TO LENGTHEN YOUR DAYS.

Salt Mining Cures Anaemia, and Sailors Enjoy Freedom From Cancer.

Just as there are trades which must inevitably shorten or render hopelessly miserable the lives of those who follow them for any considerable time, there are other trades or occupations which may safely be said to cure certain diseases and prolong life; and if people in search of occupations and afflicted with illness would pay due attention to the question of what occupation would most suit their health they might, probably would, lengthen instead of curtail their days.

Diseases of the throat and chest are the most common of all maladies, but there are occupations which will positively cure either when the disease has not advanced too far, although it may have made such inroads that doctors have abandoned the case as hopeless.

The work in certain branches of the making of goods has been known to cure very severe ailments, and many persons who have obtained work in breweries and tanneries have been entirely cured of consumption. It is an eloquent fact that consumption is practically unknown to people in regular employment as brewers and tanners, brewery-hands in particular being in enjoyment of remarkably robust health.

Diseases of the throat are equally unknown to workers in petroleum refining sheds; in fact, it seems that men who work at refining petroleum at the great oilworks of America and Russia are insusceptible to even diphtheria—one of the MOST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A famous Italian singing master used to send those of his pupils who suffered from weak throats, but wished to adopt singing as a profession, to find employment in oil refineries, and they almost all returned to him within a few months with throats so braced up and strong that they were hardly capable of strain or fatigue, and practically insusceptible to colds. It has even been suggested at a Berlin hospital that "throat-cases" should be treated with the fumes of raw petroleum such as fill the air of petroleum refining sheds; and this will probably be done ere long.

Salt mining and working are excellent cures for rheumatism and inflexible cures for anaemia, which latter malady is far more common than most people fancy, and more serious to boot. Anaemia and rheumatism are troubles unknown to salt-workers. Iron miners also have an immunity from anaemia, though not to quite the same extent as salt-miners.

Kelp-gatherers have in their peculiar calling, if they continue to do it sufficiently long, an excellent cure for scrofula; it has been known to cure where every usual remedy failed. Very few nervous disorders are there, moreover, which cannot be cured by working at kelp-gathering, which, although not a lucrative occupation, is followed by hundreds of people who enjoy exceptionally fine health. Kelp-gathering is also said to be a cure for insomnia and "neuroses in the head," which, although not generally dangerous troubles are at times VERY DISTRESSING.

Sailors enjoy a remarkable freedom from cancer, and it has been suggested that "life on the ocean wave" destroys the germs of the terrible disease when they are in the system but inactive. It is hardly possible to obtain support of the theory, however; but truth seems to be a great deal of truth in the statement that cancer is practically unknown to sailors who neither smoke or chew much tobacco. Cancer, sometimes occurs in the tongues of excessive smokers among sailors for, albeit no one would suggest that the most liberal consumption of the fragrant weed could cause cancer, excessive smoking or chewing has a tendency to promote the disease when the germs are already in the blood.

There is scarcely any nervous disorder which cannot be cured or checked by following the occupation of a sailor, preferably in the Royal Navy, and, strangely enough, employment at making cordite, dynamite and other high explosives is another cure for nervous disorders, the fumes given off by certain chemicals largely used in the manufacture of high explosives feeding or repairing the nerves in a truly wonderful manner.

The number of policemen who suffer from varicose veins is simply extraordinary. This state of things is due mainly to the length of time policemen stand or loiter about the streets. If they only knew it, they could find an almost certain cure by changing their occupation for that of postmen, whose work, with the long, brisk walks, is the best possible remedy for varicose veins in their earlier stages.

MUSICAL FISH.

Many fish can produce musical sounds. The trigla can produce long-drawn notes ranging over nearly an octave. Others, notably two species of opidium, have sound producing apparatus, consisting of small, malleable bones, which can be made to produce a sharp rattle. The curious drumming made by the species called umbrinas can be heard from a depth of thirty fathoms.

AN EXPENSIVE HAT.

The most expensive hat in the world is undoubtedly the one which was presented to General Grant while he was in Mexico in 1862. It cost \$1,500 in gold, and is now to be seen in the National Museum at Washington, and is the finest specimen of a Mexican sombrero ever made.

AN HOUR WITH UNCLE SAM

HOW THE BUSY YANKEE SPENDS THE DAY.

Interesting Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Records.

Women were first permitted to become employes in Government offices in 1862. In a recent storm a bolt of lightning killed 62 of a flock of 100 sheep in Ayer, Fulton County, Pa. Twenty per cent of the prisoners in Chicago jail are victims of the morphine, cocaine or other drug habit.

Smithfield, Va., claims the oldest church in the country. It is St. Luke's, erected in 1632 and restored in 1694. Milwaukee has twice as many saunas as Detroit, though the population of the two cities is almost the same.

One hundred thousand mules have been shipped from America to South Africa for the use of the British army. Census figures show that the cities of the United States have gained 8,000,000 inhabitants in the last ten years.

While Great Britain is the greatest tea-consuming country in the world, the United States leads all other nations in drinking coffee. John Lister, an heir to \$3,000,000 and an outcast and tramp, was in the Chicago Police Court recently, charged with stealing a horse and wagon.

The new Capitol building of Minnesota at St. Paul, is built of Georgia marble and is one of the most attractive public buildings in the Northwest. The immigration for the fiscal year just ended was the heaviest for any twelve months since 1892, and it represented a gain of nearly 40,000 over last year.

The making of spools and sawing of wood for them have assumed such immense proportions that they are classed among the leading industries of Maine. The exports of the United States for the last fiscal year were nearly \$1,500,000,000; the excess of exports over imports was the greatest in the country's history.

Since January 1st 1931 trees have been planted in the borough of Manhattan, and 1,949 in the other boroughs of Greater New York, making a total of 2,898 trees planted.

Jewell B. Knight, of Belchertown, Mass., a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has been appointed by the British Government to go to India to establish an agricultural college.

W. T. Grant, of Louisville, Ky., a tobacco exporter, who died on Thursday of last week, bequeathed \$200,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of his home city, subject to an annuity of \$5,000 to his widow as long as she lives.

Gen. John Basil Turchin, who died at Anna, Ill., the other day, was a veteran of the Crimean war, who, coming to this country during the war of the rebellion, became colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was later given command of a brigade under Buell.

Of the 200 men recently appointed to New York's police force by Commissioner Murphy, only 130 have Irish names. Of the other 70 new policemen 30 are Germans—a nationality whose representation is increasing—and the remaining forty are English, American, Spanish and Russian.

A drapery store in a Connecticut town is said to be run by three men named England, Ireland, and Scotland. They met for the first time in America. Scotland married England's sister, and Ireland is engaged to another sister. The son of the first union is called Ireland England Scotland.

Captain E. H. Sneed of East Providence, R.I., has just received a Government medal which was awarded him seventeen years ago for heroism in helping to rescue the crew of a shipwrecked schooner in the harbor of New Haven. The medal was mislaid in a secret drawer in a desk in the Collector's office at the custom house of New Haven, and was found only a few days ago.

A SUMMER FRAME OF MIND. George, George, get up quick! I hear a burglar downstairs. Well, let him alone, Maria—and let me alone; no doubt the poor chap has just crawled in the window to get a piece of ice or a drink of good cold water.

In 1,000 balloons ascents the average of fatal accidents is 4. The Mohammedan year begins in July; that of the Persian on August 11th.

Cutting down my life insurance. What item is that? demanded Mrs. Chugwater.

In 1700 there were but 176 Peers in the House of Lords as against 593 at present. An English boy of ten averages 4ft 10 1/2 in. An Italian boy of the same age is an inch shorter and 3lb lighter.

During the siege of Paris 64 balloons left the city with 91 passengers, 354 pigeons, and 9 tons of letters.

The press of the United States has grown from 63 papers of all kinds in 1880, to 2,262 dailies, and 20,000 weeklies in 1900.

The inhabitants of the mining districts of South Africa import 90 per cent. of their food, a world's record for so large a district.

REMEDY AGAINST ILLNESS.

Curious Custom Which Prevails in Persia.

A physician who has just returned from Persia says that in that country human tears are regarded as an infallible remedy against certain chronic diseases.

In order to have a sufficient supply of tears always on hand the priests collect them in a singular manner. Whenever there is a funeral the officiating priest distributes small sponges among the mourners, with which he instructs them to remove from their eyes the tears which they are in duty bound to shed for the deceased.

After the ceremony he collects the sponges, which by that time are saturated with tears, and carefully squeezes their contents into a large bottle, which he then seals and places in his medicine chest.

A short time ago the question was raised by a sceptical layman whether crocodile tears shed by hypocritical mourners were likely to prove as efficacious as those shed by true mourners, but the priests did not condescend to reply. No figures are obtainable as to the quantity of tears which such a sponge will yield, but, as the priests' bottles are never empty, it is evident that the lachrymal glands of Persian mourners are always ready to comply with any demand which may be made upon them.

BRIDGE UNDER THE WATER.

A very peculiar bridge is being constructed over the Mary River at Maryborough, Queensland, in that it is being designed so that its surface will be submerged several times during the seasons of high floods, says a London newspaper. The idea in building the bridge in this way is to save the material that would be required to build it sufficiently high to escape submersion at high water.

The country on the banks of the Mary River lies so low that the approaches would have to be extraordinarily long to be entirely out of the water during low water. For this reason pedestrians and others employ boats during the comparatively short time that the water would cover the bridge. The bridge will clear by 12 feet and 6 inches at ordinary high water. The highest flood level is 33 feet, so that at times the bridge will be submerged more than 20 feet.

WILLIE'S REVENGE. Willie had been in the habit of disobeying his mother, and one day for this he got a severe beating.

After his suffering was over he went out to the door sobbing loudly, and started to write on a little bit of paper.

When he had done writing, he dug a hole in the ground and put the little bit of paper down in it.

His little sister (who had been watching him through the window) went immediately to the hole, and on opening same, found the little bit of paper, which bore the following inscription: Dear devil, come and take mother

RUSSIAN WOMEN SMOKERS.

Russian women are so fond of smoking that the Minister of the Interior has ordered the railway officials in the empire to provide passenger trains with smoking compartments for their use. It is said that nearly all married women in Russia smoke cigarettes, and that the habit has begun to obtain largely among the unmarried, with the result that smoking carriages are now as much of a necessity for traveling Russian women as for men.

CANDLES IN MEXICO.

Candles are extensively used in Mexico owing to the great expense of petroleum. A bookkeeper was seen making his entries in a great ledger by the light of a single candle. A Mexican printer works with a candlestick stuck carelessly into one of his boxes, and two tailors in the small shops can be seen sharing the rays of a single dip.

BLOODSHED AVOIDED.

Jones—What would you do if your burglar alarm went off in the night? Brown—Well, in the dark, you know, it would take me a good while to find my shoes and my pistol, and that would give the burglar time to get away.

ENCOURAGING HIM.

If I thought that any girl would accept me, I should certainly remark the bashful Mr. Dolyers, I'd propose tomorrow.

Why not this evening? asked Miss Fosdick, coyly. The affair will take place in about a month.

AFTER THE RECONCILIATION.

Dooley—Say, Hooley, gin me a punch on the jaw opposite phorez yez kicked me. Hooley—That for? Dooley—I want yez to straighten me out.

One fourth of a pound of paint is allowed