

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.
Galt will spend \$10,000 in street improvement in London. He has already received \$25,000 in taxes for this year.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere has returned to Ottawa from his trip to the Old Country.

Mr. Joseph Laidlaw, of Hamilton, who had his skull fractured by a trolley car, is dead.

The Hamilton Bricklayers' Labourers' Union has been organized, with John Ashbury, president, at the head.

Col. Hutton has been appointed commander of the Canadian forces to succeed Major-General Gascoigne.

Jas. Day, a logger, stepped off a boom of logs at Gambia Island, B. C., on Sunday and was drowned.

A British Columbia pioneer died on Sunday in the person of James Reid, a pensioner of Vancouver.

The Ontario Government has selected the Mackenzie property, South London, as the site for a Normal school.

It is reported that the Ottawa Street Railway Company has bought the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley railway.

George Meyers and A. A. Coe are charged at Hamilton with burning three G.T.R. freight cars there July 10th.

The dispute as to the quality of coal supplied the Hamilton Board of Education by Myles' Sons has been referred to the decision of an expert.

Arrangements are being made for the trip of a team from the Canadian Lacrosse League to Port Arthur, Fort William, Rat Portage and Winnipeg.

The check of the United States for \$473,000, the amount of damages adjudged by the Bering Sea claims commission, has been received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The Canadian Gold Fields Company, is erecting a power plant at their works near Belleville, to take the place of the plant destroyed by fire some months ago.

Gen. G. P. Leach, and Col. Dalton, of the Board of Imperial Defence have arrived at Ottawa from England. The Board will commence its sittings immediately.

Vancouver people suggest that the imperial authorities instead of increasing the dry dock accommodation at Esquimalt that they build a dry dock at Vancouver.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell has arrived at St. Peter's from Sable Island, where he went to search for the bodies of La Bourgeois victims. He reports the search fruitless.

The contract for the construction of the west pier of the entrance to the Welland Canal at Port Colborne has been awarded to Mr. John Riley, who built the east pier.

The new People's Telephone Company in London threaten to cease operations unless the city guarantees an extension of the company's franchise as the end of fifteen years.

The Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will hold a competition at Hamilton on September 5, open to cab drivers, carters, milk vendors and drivers of laundry wagons.

James Fitzgerald was struck by a train and killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway while crossing a bridge between Keewatin and Rat Portage on Monday. He was a prominent lawyer.

Bullcock's Corners Episcopal Church has a choir trouble, and it is said that last Sunday the choir sang different hymns from those given out by the minister, thereby causing some confusion in the services.

There are eighty-one members of the Senate, of whom forty have been called in the last decade, and ten since the present Government came into power. There are three vacancies at present waiting to be filled.

Owing to the action of the London, Ont., City Council in granting the People's Telephone Company a franchise, the Bell Company have met the prices of the new comers, and reduced their rates nearly one-third.

Mr. William Byrnes committed suicide at Toronto on Tuesday. He looked at himself in her room, swallowed a large dose of carbolic acid, poured oil about the room and set it on fire, and then cut her throat with a razor.

Rev. Dr. Hackett, former principal of St. Paul's Divine College, Allahabad, India, at present secretary of the Hibernian Church Missionary Society, has been appointed principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College.

Another application will be made to the Dominion Parliament next session for a charter for a bridge between Hull and Ottawa, to give the Hull & Aylmer Electric Railway entrance to Ottawa. A vigorous lobby defeated the bill last session.

Chas. Schmidt, who robbed his room mate, A. Wright, in the Avenue Hotel, Vancouver, B.C., of \$75 and evaded the police, attempted to steal a ride on the Atlantic express leaving there Monday. He fell and was mangled under the wheels.

There is a movement on foot in Toronto to appoint a special inspector of dry goods imported under the new preferential law, in order that there may be no evasion of the law through British exporters passing foreign goods through their hands and affixing a different label.

GREAT BRITAIN.
It is announced that penny postage will go into force on the Prince of Wales' birthday, November 9.

It is reported in London that Mr. George N. Curzon has accepted the office of Viceroy of India in succession to Earl Elgin.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales left for Copenhagen on Tuesday, owing to the serious illness of her mother, the Queen of Denmark.

In the Parliamentary bye-election held at Grimsby, England, Mr. George Doughty, Unionist, who had resigned

owing to a change of political faith, was re-elected with a plurality of 1,751. Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that her Majesty's Government wished to establish direct communication between Canada, Jamaica and London, in order to foster the fruit trade.

UNITED STATES.
Employees of the American Wire Co. and the H. P. Nail Co., Chicago, are on strike against a reduction in wages. A number of stores at Escalante, Mich., were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The losses will amount to \$100,000.

George Todd, a wealthy resident of New York, committed suicide on Tuesday by jumping from a tenth story window in the Hotel Majestic.

The reports that thousands of cattle have been dying off in California owing to lack of food are denied by the cattle raisers. The animals are thin but reports are exaggerated.

Mr. Bartlett, an old man aged 82, of Albion, Mich., was killed by his grandnephew, aged ten, on Sunday. The boy was fooling with a gun, and aimed at a dog near the old man's head. The gun misfired, and blew the old man's head off.

The directors of the German-American Bank of Tonawanda, N. Y., have decided that the institution shall go into liquidation and have arranged with the Buffalo Commercial Bank of Buffalo to take charge of the affairs of their bank with the end in view.

As a result of a conference between ex-Senator Earnest Miller, president of the Nicaragua Canal Commission and President McKinley, it is stated the latter intends to make a strong recommendation to Congress for legislation making immediate provision for completing the canal and for making it the direct property of the Government.

GENERAL.
Mediana, Spain, has been partly destroyed by a cyclone.

Signor Turati, one of the leaders of the riots at Milan, was sentenced at Rome on Tuesday to twelve years' imprisonment.

Newfoundland fishermen are to be organized as naval reserves, and to be drilled by special instructors sent from England.

A terrible fire broke out on Tuesday in the petroleum factory, Dunkirk, France. There were three explosions, by which one person was killed and three were seriously injured.

It is reported at Yokohama that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan \$10,000 sterling in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese emigrants from the Hawaiian Islands.

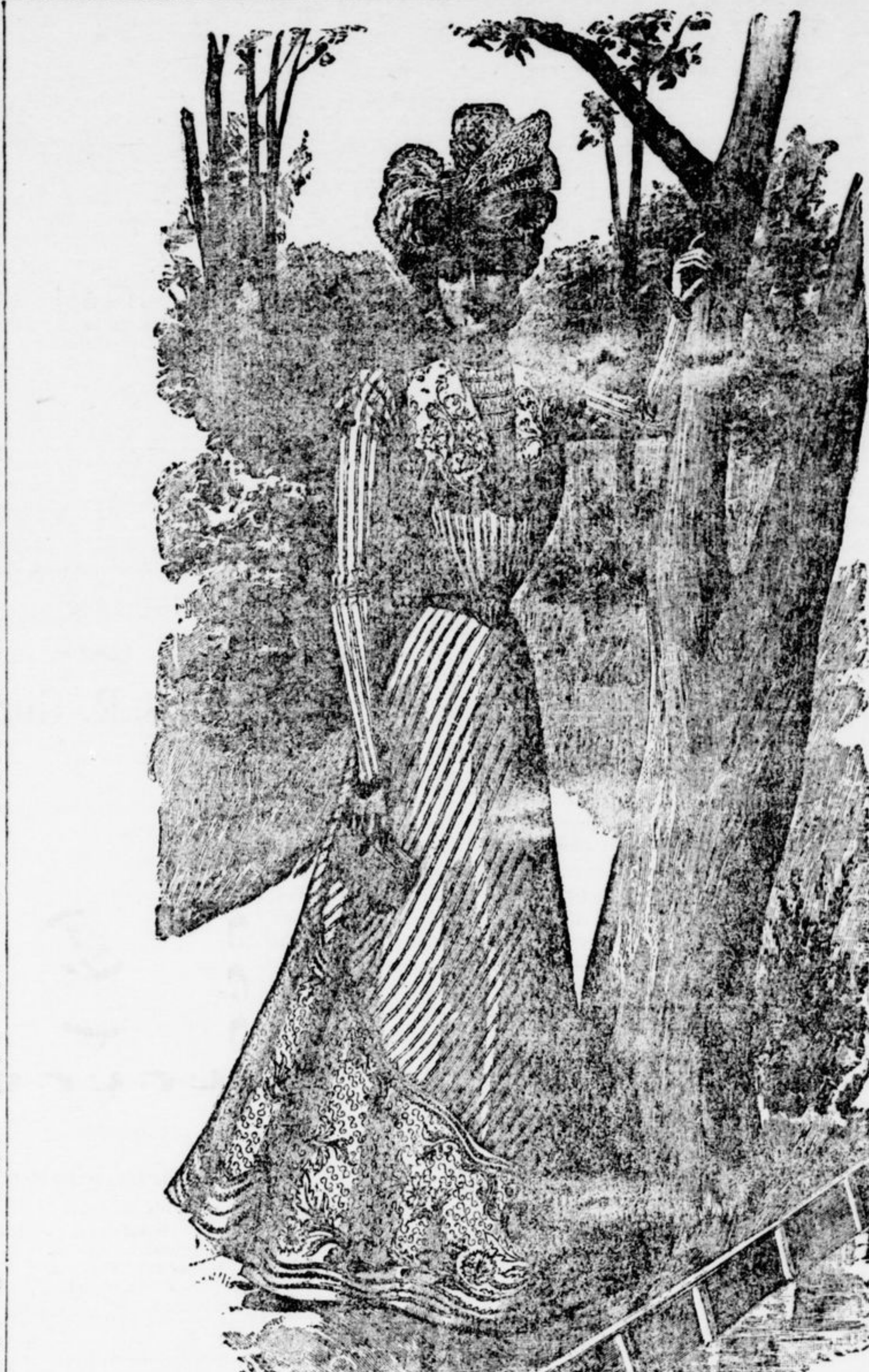
MAY CAUSE WAR.
Russia is treating on dangerous ground in the East.

A despatch from London says:—Replying to a question on Friday in the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, said her Majesty's Government had heard that a great power was endeavouring to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf. Two-thirds of the trade of the Gulf was British, Mr. Curzon added, wherefore the Government was specially interested in the matter. The power mentioned, it is said, is Russia. It is also reported that Russia is making extensive preparations and trying to force an issue in the East.

There is great uneasiness on all sides here in view of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as bringing an open conflict between Great Britain and Russia within measurable distance, and it is universally felt that the Marquis of Salisbury's invertebracy in yielding to Russian aggressiveness is responsible for the dangerous complications, which can only be overcome by the most prompt and most firm intimation that Russia's open opposition to British commercial concessions must cease. In connection with this, a curious story is current. It is now said the Princess of Wales' hurried departure from England was in response to a despatch from her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia bearing upon the Anglo-Russian relations. It is well known that the Dowager Empress is strenuously working to conclude a definite understanding regarding Anglo-Russian interests in the far East, and it is said great importance attaches to the meeting of the sisters at Copenhagen.

SHAFTER'S EXPLANATION.
He Tells How the Men Were Exhausted Before Taken III.

A despatch from Washington says:—General Shafter has telegraphed the President regarding the publication of the 'round robin' signed by the general officers of his command, as follows:—"I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned, a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly, and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here, I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread, and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, abundant of tents, and they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger. I think you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have sent this to General Wheeler. Lawton, Bates, and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above."



ECRU LINEN COSTUME.

Review of Fashion

The principal entertaining in summer is done in the afternoons or at luncheons. When the hot weather sets in luncheons are voted a bore, and then afternoon receptions and garden parties are the favorite modes of entertaining one's friends; hence it is necessary to include in any elaborate outfit several gowns to be worn at such times. Nothing can be prettier nor smarter than what is known as a garden-party gown, and French dress-makers simply revel in making them up.

There is no fixed law as to what material is most appropriate. Thin muslins are used, silks of every kind, grenadines and nets, crepes, and even light woolsens. The muslins are most seen in midsummer, and when silks are used, they are trimmed to give a light effect. Of course all these gowns are made high-necked, and are worn with a hat or bonnet.

To attempt to enumerate the different stuffs used this season would take pages. They are all most attractive, and the colorings are very dainty and soft. The different shades of wood-color are considered never than the grays, although the gray still holds its own.

One very charming gown just finished is of grenadine of a wood-color. It is quite small and sheath-like in its cut, with some flare around the foot, but not a great deal, and it is trimmed with four folds of the same material. The waist is a round shape, with a seam in the middle of the back, and the material put on as though the edges of the seam were folded in. There are no side seams visible, and the fronts are quite full.

On the front is a trimming of bright scarlet velvet covered with squares of yellow lace. This red velvet goes down a point at the back of the neck, and there is a red velvet collar as well. It might be thought that red was too hot a color for summer, but used with tan it is exceedingly smart.

A dainty gown of pale gray muslin, of a sheer quality, is made up over white taffeta. On the white taffeta petticoat is a deep flounce of the muslin veiling on the bias. This is trimmed with a bias ruche half an inch in width of gray taffeta shading to white fringed out at either side, so that the ruche looks like soft gray and white moss. The skirt is put on to hang down over this flounce, and is caught up in the middle of the front, breadth about at the knee, and where it is caught up is another flounce to match that already on the skirt, trimmed at the top and bottom with the same fringed silk ruche. The back of the waist is cut with the open seam, like in the tan gown just described, but has rows of tucks put in bias effect which meet in the middle. There are three rows of these tiny tucks. The front of the waist is draped, and fastens over at one side with a big bow of taffeta silk fringed out. There is a square yoke of mousseline de soie and lace, and tied in and out among the folds of the veiling and the ribbon and silk is a point-lace collar. The hand collar also is covered with point-lace. The

sleeves, of medium size, have puffs at the top, but do not look small because the folds of the front of the waist and the point-lace fall down over them. The sash to this gown is of taffeta silk on the bias, with the ends one shorter than the other and trimmed with ruche.

A favorite fabric at present seems to be Liberty satin foulard. It is very soft, hangs gracefully, comes in a variety of designs, and has the great advantage of being cool. It is a material that requires to be carefully made, and can stand a lot of trimming. A very charming gown of it has the ground of pale green covered with brown and white leaves with a thread of black. The skirt, made separate from the lining, has the pointed circular flounce headed by three rows of black satin ribbon. The waist is tight-fitting at the back; in front it is full, and hangs over a little in blouse effect, and shows a yoke and vest of white lace. An odd thing about it is the way in which the fronts are caught on to the yoke and then turn back to show a lining of black satin. There is a long black satin ribbon sash, trimmed also with this very narrow black lace.

Another gown of the same material is a pale gray and black. The skirt is made in the five-gore pattern, quite long, and trimmed with rows of black and white lace. An odd thing about it is the way in which the fronts are caught on to the yoke and then turn back to show a lining of black satin. There is a long black satin ribbon sash, trimmed also with this very narrow black lace.

The organdie muslins are so cheap at this particular time of the year, that a great many of them are made up for garden-party gowns. They are very dainty in coloring, and very effective, albeit the cheap ones are a trifle coarse. A very pretty gown of blue muslin covered with pink has the skirt trimmed with entre-deux of lace put in to outline an apron. The waist is quite full, made with very wide revers, which are entirely formed of entre-deux of the lace and muslin. There is a vest of pleated taffeta silk which gives a certain stability to the waist that otherwise might be a little too ethereal.

SECRETARY DAY'S STATEMENT.
A despatch from Washington says:—Secretary Day at one o'clock on Wednesday made the following statement to the Associated Press: "We have agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is expected this protocol will be executed."

SPANISH BULL FIGHTS.
The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

ACCEPTS THE PROTOCOL.

SPAIN APPEARS ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE WAR STOPPED.

The French Ambassador at Washington Authorized to Sign the Document Regarding the War—A Suspension of Hostilities.

A despatch from Madrid says:—The Government has received the protocol and the Cabinet Council rose at 9.40 p.m. having approved it. The Government wired Mr. Cambon on Thursday, empowering him to sign the preliminaries of peace.

THE PROTOCOL.
A despatch from Washington says:—The protocol does not fix the date for the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico by the Spanish troops. This is a detail which is to be left to be arranged by the military commanders of the United States and Spain. There is a perfect understanding between Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon, however, that the evacuation is to begin as soon as possible, and is to continue as rapidly as the Spanish troops can be transported from the island and their places taken by American forces. Care is to be taken that there shall be no interim between the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from any point and its occupation by American troops. In view of the time that will be required for Spain to collect transports and arrange for the taking of her men home, the evacuation cannot well begin before about the end of the rainy season, and it will not be necessary for the American forces to go to the island in any considerable numbers before the end of the rainy season.

Pending the determination of the question of the future government of Cuba, affairs throughout the entire island will be administered by the military authorities of the United States, just as is now being done at Santiago. Spain is to be allowed to evacuate the places of Cuba and Porto Rico with all the honors of war, the troops taking with them their arms and equipments.

There is no reference to the Cuban debt in the protocol, and the question of the United States or Cuba assuming that debt in any way is not raised. The commissioners to determine the future of the Philippines will have nothing whatever to do with any question affecting either Cuba or Porto Rico. Although the President and his Cabinet accepted Spain's note as an acceptance of the American terms, it was so worded that it might have been open to more than one construction, and an opportunity was given to the United States to carry out further correspondence if the Administration had given it the construction which Spain possibly desired. The President, however, construed it to be an acceptance of his terms. Ambassador Cambon agreed with him that this was satisfactory, and on this understanding the protocol was prepared with the approval of Ambassador Cambon, as far as he could give it without express authority from Madrid to sign it on behalf of the Spanish Government.

The President will be prepared as soon as the protocol is signed to name the five commissioners who will represent the United States on the joint commission which will meet in Paris, to decide upon the future of the Philippines. Secretary Day can be said positively, will be one of the commissioners. There are the best of reasons for believing that other members of the commission will be Senators Allison of Iowa, and Gorman of Maryland. Justice Brown of the Supreme Court of the United States and either Ambassador Hay or Ambassador Porter. It is possible that both Mr. Hay and Mr. Porter will be members of the commission, as each of them had more or less to do with the preliminaries which led up to the opening of negotiations for peace.

Spain, it is believed, will be represented on the commission by her Minister of Foreign Affairs and her Ambassador at London and Paris, who participated in the negotiations, and by other men who have had experience as diplomats. The President hopes that the commission will be able to complete its work by the first part of November. If this result is reached an extra session of the Senate will be called to meet probably immediately after the Congressional elections so as to have the treaty ratified with the least possible delay.

TRANSPORTS FOR TROOPS.
Large Fleets Ordered from Porto Rico to Cuba.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—The War Department has ordered the large fleet of transports at Ponce to proceed to Santiago, bringing General Shafter's army back to this country. There are ten large transports in the fleet at Ponce, some of them, like the *Mozelle*, having a capacity of 1,000 men. In all, they have a capacity of 6,500 men. This, with the ships already at Santiago, will give a carrying strength of over 12,000 men at a trip.

With the arrival of Shafter's army in this country every facility will be given to the troops to recuperate. There will be no yellow fever cases brought to this country, as such cases can be best handled without removal. The actual hospital station will probably be located at Montauk Point, where a field hospital for 500 patients is being prepared in addition to the hospital equipment which General Shafter's forces will bring along with them. But in addition to this, Gen. Sternberg has in view two fine locations, where the bracing mountain Allen, Vermont, and the army post at Plattsburgh, N. Y. The latter point is on Lake Champlain, and the former in the bracing latitude of the mountains.

There is a frightful panic inside the walls, women and children shrieking and praying in their terror the whole night through. One shot caused twenty casualties at the Luneta Barracks, killing five. The troops turned out just in time to save Malate Fort and the magazines. The insurgents showered large and small shots with such precision that the garrison believed the whole American army and fleet were concentrating their fire. Many Spaniards had previously resolved to cease fighting the moment the Americans began; but the insurgents have subsided, and the fort has been reinforced from the barracks. The total Spanish losses are probably a hundred, but many houses have been seriously damaged.

On Sunday 1,500 houses at Tondo were burned, and the flames, driven by a strong gale, threatened the whole of Manila, but they were finally extinguished, mainly through the efforts of the fire brigade organized by the British merchants at Manila.

The British Consul here died of dysentery on Tuesday, but his remains cannot be buried in the Protestant cemetery on account of the insurgents. For four days a typhoon has raged. The suburbs have been flooded, the trenches swamped and the sand-bags dissolved. Disease is raging. Mere infants of thirteen years of age are enlisting; they become officers and fight in the trenches. The newspapers applaud what they should condemn as a crime.

The ten thousand Spaniards in Manila are confident of their safety. They believe that the strong walls of the city will resist for three months; and they are resolved, regardless of the fate of women and children, finally to sell their lives dearly in wreaking their hatred upon the English, the Americans and the Filipinos. This correspondent has seen natives eating rats and mice, and it is reported that they are stealing food and murdering.

FIRING ON MANILLA.
INSURGENT SHELLS CARRY DEATH WITHIN THE WALLS.

Spanish Losses Reach a Hundred—Death of the British Consul—A Panic in the City.

A despatch from Manila via Hong Kong says:—The rumor is current here that the insurgents, fearful that peace will be concluded between Washington and Madrid, and that the Americans will withdraw from the Philippines, are consequently the more strenuous in their desires and efforts to capture Manila. Sunday night there was a heavy bombardment with modern shells. It is generally believed in the city that the Americans assisted, and the papers publish lists of Americans alleged to have been killed, including some names of rank. On Sunday many shots entered the citadel, and it is reported that some ladies were killed.

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LONDON'S PETTICOAT.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF FASHIONABLE PLACES.

A Strange Market that Opened in the Big City—The Ladies in the Strand—Fashions in Other Cities of the Continent.

Petticoat lane beats the sort I ever saw for its ingenuity, and for its demonstration of the variety of a multitude writes a London correspondent a slim so much as devious and market of the slums. It is an old hand shop of mind and industry. It covers a space of just off Bishopsgate city, and monopolizes streets within that area on Sunday, and some of notice the petty trade business in those days of the week. A happy stamping ground resorts for types of a fakir, the few Hebrews at the top of high heels, and for the Bill Sykes girls and street crowd lower orders. It is the Jews of London are the very poor are in where theatrical things that of Barney Barrow gun.

Many cities in Europe second-hand market of the Central Hall is known, and there is a Petersburg, excellent for double around Jews do business light and heavily on the fish and biggest and dirtiest peculiar exchange of the saw, however, until London, is the "Louse-cow. Not a pretty name, but it is written in famous and famous. This market is also at its best on in the summer. It is walls, on their inner a ragging and emanating place that one may see costly jewelry and of broken clocks, or boots or beautiful silks or the sifted empuce. Very polite folks call it "market," but I notice are so called all over that the people who like to be considered what they refer to that they can refer to than they are worthy nothing for them.

As I turned out of around the famous "Dirty Dick," I saw outer edge of the pressed side to side ors along the curtains not be shown, and it having to be done long as they can get the necessities of their money. A street of the district that name is given to mainly old clothes, pairs of trousers or some were in fact others were in fact and all were in hand, and I thought of rain-out of poor selves been far from clothes were draped up on wooden horse topped push carts, and with several seasons were all as we see many of were the objects that have been seen and for centuries, even a little more than that they were some of the leaders, so as to the best of the chairs before the began to offer the and then.

RAN THE
themselves without from the crowd, a member bearing in to the vendors, a look of interest, a sense of amusement, curiosity when a harp-like instrument a merchant would come away from kids for the petticoat lane, and aced in no goods. Here's a man, a child would wear Prince of Wales, it at twenty but so 'em me, teen and a tanned it at thirteen at at eight-at six and a tanner? ton prison-four 'o'll 'ave it of course. Hence, in London, of clothes were boots, all re-sold erally crooked, spite the best men. These lines, along the also many stand of lemonade in glass jars, and of the forty that made deadily b