

Dayton Herald.

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DAYTON, OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Cleveland strikers blew up another car with nitro-glycerin. Nobody was injured.

An English torpedo boat killed the helmsman of a French fisherman who had come within the three-mile limit.

In the translation of words in the secret dossier the French court was often puzzled. Dreyfus helped them out.

The San Dominico rebels are meeting with success and the government is helpless. The rebel forces increase daily.

The insurgents wrecked the steamer Saturnus flying the American flag. They secured \$100,000 in specie and a cargo of general merchandise.

A barkeeper at Wallace, Idaho, knocked a woman down in a dancehall. He was shot and killed by a soldier who witnessed the man's brutality.

England will send more troops to the Transvaal, and will not wait 25 years for redress. Secretary Chamberlain says the present state of affairs cannot be tolerated.

A letter received in Elyria from Alaska asserts that the crew of the Jessie were murdered and robbed by Indians while they slept, and not drowned as at first reported.

Two Cuban editors are on their way to Washington to complain of the wrong they suffered by being confined in a Cuban prison and later required to break stones on the streets of Havana.

At Canton, O., Mrs. Edward Eckinger killed her husband and daughter with a shotgun, and then put another charge through her own heart. Domestic troubles are supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

In spite of denials on the subject, it is said President Roca, of Argentina, who is now in Rio Janeiro as a guest of Brazil, is desirous of negotiating an alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile against the United States.

A captain of a sailing vessel just from the Philippines has arrived in Victoria. The captain severely criticizes the management of the campaign and says "Otis is a silly old man without knowledge of the necessities or the responsibilities of his position, without ability to improve it, and the first action of this government should be his recall."

A movement is on foot to form an opposing whisky trust.

Quiet has been restored in Cleveland, but the strike is still on.

Thirty thousand Finns will form a colony in Newfoundland.

Former Governor W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, died at Newman.

A woman of noble birth died in a hotel in Chicago. Up to the last she refused all favors.

Cavalry horses for Manila will be taken via the Aleutian islands and Japan to allow rest.

Encouraged by the movement in other cities the messenger boys of Buffalo, N. Y., are on a strike.

A tank car loaded with naphtha exploded in a tunnel near Somerset, Ky., wrecking a train of 30 cars.

A Washington special says Bitticher are getting a firm hold on Cuban trade and American capital in Cuba.

Carlisle, Ky., was visited by a half million dollar fire, which destroyed nearly the entire business portion.

A Chicago man has been taken with a fit of laughing and is unable to check it. He is unconscious, but continues to giggle.

The coroner's jury has found that the cause of the Bar Harbor catastrophe was due to insufficient construction of the ferry slip.

Ambassador Choate says there will be no war over the Alaskan boundary dispute. Negotiations are always slow in such matters, but are progressing.

Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence" in a document dated Tarlac, July 27, and signed by Buencamino.

The Santo Domingo rebels have taken possession of Dajabon, driving the garrison before them. The foreign population and Haytian consul have left the place.

A broken flange on a wheel caused a wreck on the Southern Pacific near Dos Palos, Cal. English Ford and Fireman Wood were scalded to death. Two others were seriously and a number slightly injured.

During the fiscal year of 1897-8 the United States sold \$29,000 worth of typewriters in Mexico and \$18,000 worth in Argentina.

J. P. Bryant, the Bardwell (Ky.) millionaire, owns the largest strawberry patch in the world. It covers 1,700 acres and has made his fortune.

In Kansas since 1855 every year ending with the figure 9 has been a great corn year, while every year ending with a cipher has shown a failure of the corn crop.

A movement has been started in Texas to bring about the incorporation of manual training in the curriculum of the public schools in that state.

B. D. Maxham, who was buried the other day at Vineland, N. J., amassed \$5,000,000 as a gambler on the Pacific slope. He devoted his fortune and the latter part of his life to church work.

Nicholas Lebrun who wrote the Lincoln death march which was played at the funeral of the martyred president, died at St. Louis, and at his funeral was played the same march which he wrote for Lincoln's funeral.

LATER NEWS.

Japan has had an enormous increase in commerce in five years.

Ex-Secretary Alger subscribed \$100 to aid the Porto Rico sufferers.

The new Columbia beat the Defender a mile in a race for the Astor cup.

It is estimated that 100,000 tons of food will be needed weekly for relief of Porto Ricans.

Frank Reims, who had much to do with the development of baseball, is dead at Chicago.

The forty-fifth annual session of the International Typographical Union is in session at Detroit.

Emperor William remembered his former soldiers in Chicago by presenting them with a banner.

Sir Charles Tupper says we must arbitrate the boundary dispute or Canada must build a railway to Dawson.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, will go to Champlain to confer with President McKinley.

Tom Johnson, the Buckeye congressman, and his brother, have secured a contract to build a railroad in England.

When the Olympia arrived at Leghorn from Naples, Admiral Dewey was down with fever and unable to see callers.

The revolution is gaining in Santo Domingo and the people are in a wild panic. The situation is considered bad for the government forces.

Secretary Root has sent telegrams to governors of states, asking for the names of two officers of each volunteer regiment in the Spanish war.

The navy department has decided to give the cruiser Olympia a rest and Dewey's gallant flagship will be sent to Boston navy-yard immediately upon her arrival in American waters.

Panics are said to be threatening Germany and France, and England is being kept busy in avoiding trouble from financial stringency. Her trade conditions continue good, however.

Another transcontinental line will be built in Canada to compete with the Canadian Pacific. The government has voted \$6,000,000 in aid of the project and it is expected that it will be completed within two years.

Russia has agreed to arbitration of the claims of American citizens whose vessels were seized by Russia. These claims amount to \$300,000 and Russia's willingness to arbitrate them is the best evidence of their validity.

Manila is soon to have an ice-making plant.

The smeltermen's union in Colorado has declared the strike off.

M. Labori, attorney for Dreyfus, was shot down while going to court at Rennes.

Paul de Roulle, a French deputy, was arrested at Paris for conspiring to overthrow the government.

When the new regiments now forming have been filled, it is said Secretary Root may ask for more volunteers to relieve those who have served in tropical countries.

The British commander, Percy St. John, denies most emphatically having criticized Major-General Otis, and denounces the purported interview as a fake of the worst kind.

Colonel Burt's colored troops have participated in their first engagement at the capture of San Mateo. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

An Arizona recruit, while on a spree in Denver, shot and killed two policemen who had attempted to arrest him. He escaped and a reward has been offered for his capture dead or alive.

Captain A. H. Otis, of the First Washington volunteer infantry, has cleared himself of the charge of looting. His name was forged to a letter, and efforts are being made to find the forger.

A Seattle dispatch says the recent seizure of six Canadian fishing boats near Point Roberts by the United States customs officials will probably be settled in a day or so by the release of the boats.

In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, a great deal of damage was done by a storm. In some places there was loss of life, due to lightning, and the loss in crops and destroyed buildings reaches a heavy figure.

The Americans have taken San Mateo, 10 miles north of Manila. Their loss was three killed and 18 wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

Government commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians, which will become a treaty when ratified by congress. About 1,000,000 acres of land will be purchased on the northern end of the Crow reservation from Fort Custer to Yellowstone river and thrown open to settlement.

The transport Continental has arrived in San Francisco from Manila. She narrowly missed a couple of typhoons, and was ashore on a coral reef when the entire crew barely escaped capture at the hands of the Filipinos. One of the sailors was killed by a partying hawser, and one of the quartermasters was stabbed by a colored cook.

Spain has had 31 wars in the last 100 years.

Two thousand saloons have been opened in Cuba since the war.

The first cotton mill in Kansas will soon commence operations in Independence.

The fraternities of the United States have 6,000,000 members.

There was a falling off of nearly 50 per cent in the number of embezzlements reported in the country last year.

Maine's adjutant-general is about to order the naval reserve. Its nucleus will be taken from the men from Portland who served on the Montauk during the war with Spain.

A unique order has been received by the National Electric Company of Milwaukee. It is for 50 complete sets of electric bells and five alarm boxes for Windsor castle in London.

Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, is the head of a committee to raise funds to provide bronze medals for all members of the Colorado regiment which served in the Philippines.

SOUTHERN MOB LAW

Unusual Number of Lynchings for One Day.

FOUR NEGROES IN FOUR CITIES

One Victim Taken From a Mississippi Jail and Hanged, Without Official Knowledge.

Port Gibson, Miss., Aug. 14.—Bill Wilson, colored, was lynched here today under peculiar circumstances.

Last Tuesday Wilson was arrested in Hargraveville on a charge of assault.

This afternoon the jailor, upon entering Wilson's cell, discovered the prisoner hanging to the county gallows with several bullet wounds in his neck and shoulders. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death by hanging and shooting by unknown parties. The execution took place so quickly that none of the officials knew what was going on.

A Louisiana Lynching.

New Orleans, Aug. 14.—News of a lynching in Grant parish, La., has been brought out through the finding of a negro's mutilated body in Natchitoches creek. The victim was Max Singleton, who some days ago went to the house of O. V. Boyett, a planter, and asked for food of Mrs. Boyett, who was alone in the house. She brought some food to her to carry it for him across the road. Mrs. Boyett immediately ran into the field where her husband was at work. The details of the pursuit of the negro, of his capture and execution, are very meager.

Negro Fled Lynched.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Will Chambers, colored, arrested on a charge of criminally assaulting the 14-year-old daughter of William Watson, was lynched near Bellville at an early hour today. He was identified by his victim, who is in a critical condition.

Lynching in Georgia.

Clem, Ga., Aug. 14.—Will McClure, a negro, was lynched this afternoon for an attempted assault on Mrs. George A. Moore, wife of a respectable farmer of Carroll county.

FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Failure of Alexander McDonald, King of the Klondike.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—A special to the Herald from San Francisco says: Alexander McDonald, king of the Klondike, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at \$6,000,000. His assets are of uncertain value. After knowing for two years what it is to be a millionaire many times over, he has shouldered his pick, and without complaining, has started again as a poor miner, leaving his bride in Dawson with a score of creditors for whose benefit all his interests, both mining and trading, have been assigned. In his formal declaration of insolvency, filed at Dawson, July 29, McDonald stated his liabilities to be approximately \$6,000,000, while there is no way of fully computing his assets, as his investments are of largely problematical value. As they will have to be sacrificed, McDonald himself says there will not be enough to go around, although he believes the ultimate value will prove \$20,000,000 at least. He is not at all disheartened by his sudden change of fortune. Indeed, he appears relieved.

"It's too much worry," he declares, "to be a millionaire." McDonald was one of the first, as well as one of the most fortunate of the Klondike pioneers. His bride, an English girl, almost 20 years his junior, looks at the situation with philosophical fortitude. She says she is quite satisfied as long as he keeps his health and courage.

When McDonald married Margaret Chisholm in London, February 6 last, his wealth was variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to five times that sum. McDonald passed through Tacoma last October on route from Dawson City to London, and it was stated then in various dispatches that he carried with him for expense money fully \$2,000,000. It was also related by the press that four years ago he passed through Tacoma practically penniless, headed for the Klondike with the avowed purpose of "pulling out his stake."

When McDonald went to England, a few months ago, to organize a syndicate to control the transportation and provision business of the far north, he left his affairs in the hands of incompetent agents. On his return, creditors made demands which he could not meet. Before going to the Klondike, McDonald prospected in Colorado.

Crop Failure in Russia.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The state department has received a report from Consul Hensel, at Odessa, Russia, stating that the failure of the crops in many provinces in European Russia is much more serious than is generally admitted. Energetic steps have been taken to meet the situation. The famine districts are divided up and the government is acquiring knowledge of the failure in the several districts.

War Preparations in India.

Bombay, Aug. 14.—Preparations are about completed for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters, and in the event of war troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi and at Calcutta.

All the sawmills in Coos county are running steadily and on full time, with the exception of the Empire mill, which, it is hoped, will start up.

All Depends on Otis.

New York, Aug. 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Major-General Otis will remain in supreme command of the Philippines. Should he request to be relieved, Major-General Lawton will be assigned to duty as his successor. This is the decision reached by the president and Secretary Root during their conference at Lake Champlain. Secretary Root made no secret today of the purpose of the president to retain General Otis in control at Manila, and so informed General Miles at a long conference.

THE SHOOTING OF LABORI.

Would Be Assassin Had No Difficulty in Escaping From His Pursuers.

Rennes, Aug. 16.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of M. Labori was issued at 10 o'clock:

"Temperature, 37.05; no fever; condition stationary."

There has been, therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours. Further details regarding the shooting of M. Labori show that the attack was overcast when M. Labori left his house, accompanied by Colonel Pirquet and the latter's brother-in-law, M. Gast. M. Labori was laughing and chatting with his companions when he was shot.

The party was passing the Quay Richmond, and was about to cross the bridge, when a man hidden behind a wooden fence at the corner of the quay stepped out and fired at M. Labori.

He tried to rise and put his hand to the wound in his back and brought the hand back covered with blood. As he lay there, with his clothes covered with the dust in which he had fallen, he said in a faint voice: "I beg you to give me my stick and my papers. Go and tell them," he added, with a final effort, "to suspend the proceedings."

After the shooting he would be murdered ran across the fields until he reached a railroad; he dashed across the track in front of a train just arriving, and disappeared in the dense woods. No trace of him has yet been found.

Court-Martial Proceedings.

Rennes, Aug. 16.—The shooting of M. Labori, leading counsel for Dreyfus, robbed the morning session of the Dreyfus court-martial of its paramount interest. The murderer apparently chose today for the attempt, for it was anticipated that Labori would crush Merlier, the ex-minister of war, with his cross-questioning. The news of the shooting caused an immense sensation in the courtroom, where the audience was assembled, awaiting the entrance of the judges.

RUSSIA WILL ARBITRATE.

Has Agreed to Arbitration of the Claims of American Citizens.

New York, Aug. 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Ambassador Tovar, who notified the state department that the Russian government has agreed to arbitrate the claims of American citizens against it, growing out of the seizure of their vessels off the Siberian coast. These claims amount to \$300,000, and Russia's willingness to arbitrate them is the best evidence, state department officials say, of their validity.

Mr. Tovar is negotiating a treaty referring the claims to arbitration, which will be based upon the conventions under which the Cheek and McCord claims were arbitrated. The arbitrator will be selected by the two governments, and will be required to render the award within six months after his appointment. These claims are due to the seizure of American sealing ships off the Siberian coast in 1892, and the maltreatment of some of their crews. Their vessels were seized 20 miles away from the Siberian shore. Had the seizure occurred within three miles it is probable this government would have declined to press the claims.

The Swiss government is expected to render its verdict in the Delagoa Bay claim during the coming fall. This claim, growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railroad, owned by an American citizen, by the Portuguese government, amounts to several millions of dollars.

MADE VETERANS A PRESENT.

Emperor William Remembered Wandering Boys of His Army.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—"Hoch, hoch, hoch, der kaiser!"

This was the shout of thousands of Germans at Sharpshooters' park when Henry Hachmeister, president of the veterans' society of the German army, read the dispatch from the German ambassador to the "Bundes Kreiger Verein" that Emperor William had presented a banner to the society. The dispatch, dated "Bar Harbor, Aug. 15, 1899," was written in German. The following is a translation:

"It is a great satisfaction for me to notify you in the name of my majesty, the emperor and king, that he has presented to the central organization of the German soldiers a banner and his order that the same be held one year in succession by the societies of the Kreiger Bund. The banner will be sent to you as made, and will be in Chicago inside of two months."

(Signed) "VON MUMM."

"Acting German Ambassador."

Since 1895, when the Germans in Chicago celebrated the 25th anniversary of the Franco-Prussian war, no such large gathering of Germans has taken place in Chicago. Delegates were present from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Cleveland, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, St. Joseph, Columbus, O., Little Rock, Portland, Or., and many other cities.

An Iron-Plated Train.

Cape Town, Aug. 16.—Dispatches from Durban, in Natal, announce that an armor-plated train, fitted with torpedoes, has been sent to the Natal-Transvaal border, and that artillery of the Orange Free State is going to occupy Van Diemen's pass.

Evans Reconciled.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—A special to the Evening Post from Washington says: The committee appointed by the grand commander of the Grand Army of the Republic to investigate Pension Commissioner Evans and report to the approaching G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia has completed its report. The committee exonerates Commissioner Evans from the charges preferred against him, and will report that the pension office is being honestly and conscientiously administered. The report will say that the commotion that exists is entirely traceable to a popular misconception of some of the pension laws.

War the Last Resort.

Johannesburg, Aug. 16.—The Standard and Digby's News says today: "The Boers are convinced that there is nothing for it now but the arbitration of arms."

All sorts of war like rumors are in circulation. It is alleged that the field cornets have received orders to supply all unarmed burghers with rifles gratis, and to substitute Mausers for Martini-Henrys.

LABORI SHOT DOWN

Dreyfus' Lawyer Ambushed at Rennes.

WAS ON HIS WAY TO THE COURT

Two Men Rushed Out of a Narrow Lane and Fired at Him From a Revolver.

Rennes, Aug. 16.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired. M. Labori fell in the roadway. He is still alive.

Maitre Labori left his house alone for the court at about 6 o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs of the town, about a quarter of an hour's walk from the Lycée, the route being along a solitary road beside the river Vilaine. He had reached a point half way on his journey when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The assassin was only a couple of yards behind their victim. The bullet struck Labori in the back. The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The assassin immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged and both escaped.

At 7:30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach; that there was no outward bleeding and that the physicians believe that M. Labori will die from the wound.

SAW OUR DEFENSES.

British Officer Inspects Columbia River

Fort Stevens, Or., Aug. 15.—The officer in charge at this post received on August 3 a dispatch from the secretary of war ordering him to meet at Astoria Colonel Lee, military attaché of the British government, convey him to and show him through the fortifications at the mouth of the Columbia.

In obedience to this order, the government transport George H. Wendel was promptly dispatched to Astoria, and returning, landed Colonel Lee and his escort at Fort Stevens early on the day mentioned. Later, accompanied by the officers of the post, Colonel Lee went through the fortifications recently completed, both on the Oregon and Washington shores, the latter at Scarborough Head, now officially known as Fort Columbia, and the former constituting the new defenses several hundred yards west of old Fort Stevens.

With his visit to these fortifications, Colonel Lee completed the inspection of all of the principal coast defenses of the United States, except those at the Presidio, where he went direct from here, and which he has doubtless inspected before this time. He paid a very high compliment to the work here, both as to the engineering and constructive skill displayed, and was no doubt duly impressed with the power of the formidable disappearing guns mounted behind and within the solid walls of masonry to command the entrance of the Columbia river.

Whether he will make any use of the information thus specifically gained for the benefit of his country, depends upon the always possible event of war. It is certain that he is supplied with sufficient data to make such information of great value in such a contingency.

WILL BE FAILURES.

Hurricane Will Seriously Affect Business on the Island.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been over-estimated, the people are peaceful and endeavoring to make the best of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision with payments to workmen daily. It is gathered from interviews with merchants and planters, some of whom owe European houses, that there will be numerous failures.

The steamer Australia, with cargo, was wrecked during the hurricane on the southeast coast and the Vasco on the north coast.

ATLIN MINERS' CLAIMS.

Canadian Exclusion Act Has Caused Them to Lose \$10,000,000.

New York, Aug. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, visited the state department today to lay before it the complaints of some American miners in British Columbia for whom he is counsel. They claim that they located a number of claims and developed them under the British Columbia law and that afterward a law was passed excluding them from the Dominion. Canadians came in and took their mines.

The Americans estimate their loss at about \$10,000,000. There will be other claims for damages, making the total about \$25,000,000. Mr. Lewis wants the claims arbitrated by other pending matters before the joint high commission.

Crossed Dominion Line.

Cape Haytien, Aug. 16.—Twelve hundred insurgents today crossed the Yaque river under fire of mitrailleuses. In the engagement the government forces lost 18 men killed, but there were no fatalities among the insurgents.

A dispatch from Banica announces that the entire province of Noyba is ready to rise in favor of General Jimenez. General Torribo Garcia is expected from Cuba to assume command of the revolutionary movement.

Blow Out the Gas.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Mortimer Cunningham and a man named "Big Jim," both stable hands at the Harlem racetrack, were asphyxiated by gas in the New Era hotel last night, their bodies being found today. Both are said to have been intoxicated when they retired last night, and it is thought they blew out the gas. Cunningham formerly lived in Butte, Mont.

Parliament was prorogued by royal decree. In her speech Queen Victoria said relations with all powers were friendly.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In 1898 there were 53 Saturdays, a fact of interest to those having to pay weekly wages.

A slot machine concern in Youngstown, O., says that its profits last year on 200 machines was \$15,000.

While the turkey's natural life is only 10 years, the goose some times lives to 50 years.

The chances at birth that a baby will eventually marry are nine in 20, or rather less than one-half. This result may seem surprising, but it is largely accounted for by the great mortality of persons under marriageable age, especially of infants up to the age of 5.

Dentists in Germany are using false teeth made of paper, instead of porcelain or mineral composition. These paper teeth are said to be very satisfactory, as they do not break or chip, are not sensitive to heat or cold or to the action of the moisture of the mouth, and are very cheap.

A Russian officer has been making experiments, with very successful results, in the use of falcons instead of pigeons as carriers. It seems that they can fly very much faster. A pigeon covers 10 or 12 leagues in an hour, whereas a falcon can do 15. It can also carry with ease a fairly heavy weight.

A German doctor who has been collecting information about the habits of long-lived persons, finds that the majority of those who attained old age indulged in late hours. Eight out of 10 persons over 80 never went to bed till well into the small hours, and did not get up again till late in the day.

In 1898 vessels to the number of 7,624, with a tonnage of 8,265,559 tons passed through the Chicago river. In 1888 the number was 10,158, and the tonnage 8,990,931. Vessels using the Calumet harbor in 1898 numbered 412, with a tonnage of 818,000 tons; in 1898 there were 16,652 vessels with a tonnage of 2,208,370 tons.

Protect Our Food.

The doctors inform us that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided, because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists, who have given the matter most study, regard these powders as an evil that should be suppressed by state action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn consumers of their true character, while in the District of Columbia the authorities have under the direction of congress, adopted regulations to prohibit the use of alum in bread baking.

Are not the people of other states, as well as those of Minnesota and Wisconsin, entitled to warning of a danger which is apparently menacing them at close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected, by legislation which is entirely prohibitive?

Until we can have protection in the form of a statute, how can our state boards of health, state analysts or food commissioners better serve the public than by publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders which they find to be made from alum?

Meantime, it will aid the housewife in designating the alum powders to remember that all powders sold at twenty-five cents or less per pound are of this dangerous class. Pure cream of tartar powders are usually sold at from forty-five to fifty cents a pound.

Ghurkas and Flying Fish.

Three men of the Fifth Gurkhas were trained by experienced Swiss guides—one with Lieutenant Bruce in the early '90s, and the others with Sir Martin Conway in 1894. Good temper, cheerful, keen and full of fun, they became general favorites wherever they went. They, on their part, thoroughly appreciated the kindness with which they were treated, and their wonderful and delightful experiences in Europe still afford an endless topic of conversation. The little Himalayans were intensely interested in everything they saw, the sea and the ships proving a source of delight. Flying fish, however, they could not at all understand. To such great wielders of the rod this mode of piscine locomotion seemed most improper.