

SUGGEST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR APACHES OF PARIS

Students of Criminology Who Deplore Spread of Crime in Paris Urge Reestablishment of Corporal Punishment.

By Paul Villiers.
Paris, Oct. 18.—Many serious minded men, public officials, clerics and men who interest themselves in all public affairs are seriously considering whether or not it would be a good thing to revive the custom of lashing dangerous criminals, commonly called apaches. There is a very general opinion that magistrates are too lenient and do not punish them to the full extent of the law.
Men interested say the reestablishment of corporal punishment is necessary. Nothing is so humiliating to a man as to be whipped. The practice of using the cat-o-nine-tails may be revived. The figures about corporal punishment: "There are no longer any apaches in England since the revival of corporal punishment. An old English policeman said that this is the only punishment that has any effect, and this is the way to get rid of the apaches. Yet between the apache and his victims there is a parliament which thinks that with 40 years of the republic, no man should be lashed in the name of the law. The English people have no such scruples, and yet there is no country where self-respect is greater or the dignity of independence is felt more. But the English make a distinction between the person who accepts the laws of society and the creature who does not. The protection of the former, in his eyes, is sacred, and those who abide by the law and those who break it should not be treated in the same way. This is the only equitable way of viewing things, and we know that at one time London was full of bandits, and that now they are so afraid of the cat-o-nine-tails they have almost disappeared."

Hotel Thieves Prosper.
Hotel thieves continue their work. They have just carried away a large tidbit from a hotel in the Rue de Rivoli, viz., \$960 in bank notes. The thieves seem to belong to a rather better organized class than those who are usually called "rats," and who as a rule purloin purses and jewels from hotel bedrooms. It was the cashier's trick they raided, and the old telephone trunk was brought into use successfully. Three strangers were loitering in the hall of the hotel and manager on various pretexts to get all the attendants out of the cashier's room except the cashier. A confederate then rang up the hotel on the telephone and the cashier went to answer the call. Why he went when there was no other clerk in the room is not explained. The telephone box is a few steps from the cashier's room in the hotel in question.
The cashier, on leaving his room, double locked the door of the latter, but very unwisely omitted to lock his safe.

The telephone call proved to be, as he thought, a mistake, but this was no surprise to one used to our local telephone, and he went back to his office, when a real surprise did await him. The contents of his safe had disappeared. How the thieves got into his room is not known, as there were no marks of the door having been broken open. They made away successfully with their plunder and have not been traced. The booty might have been larger a few minutes later, as a clerk arrived with some \$2000 more in ready money.
A number of American tourists have been robbed by the thieves.

Coffin Makers on Strike.
The coffin-makers, following the example lately set by the grave diggers and monument workers, have gone on strike. They are only 90 in number, but turn out annually some 48,000 coffins, the sale of which, like all other funeral arrangements here, is a monopoly of the municipality of Paris, which makes the makers of coffins exploit them, making a profit out of the coffins alone of 300 per cent. They are therefore agitating for shorter hours and better pay.

One of Life's Romances.
A remarkable story is told concerning a popular dancer in one of the halls of Montmartre. She wished to settle down quietly and give up her life on the boards, so she married a young man. He, however, found that his pretty wife was earning enough for both, and refrained from distressing himself by seeking employment of any kind. His wife, thinking that a taxi-motor might tempt him to try and earn something at least, purchased an automobile for him with the profits of her dances. The man, however, at once decided to apply the car to another use. He selected another young woman, with whom he was going to elope to Brussels in the motor car. His wife heard of it and came upon the couple as they were removing trunks from her own flat. Driven out of her mind at last, she whipped out a revolver and fired right and left at the woman and at her husband, who was taken to a hospital for the extraction of two bullets in his leg and thigh.

So Promote Matrimony.
Pascal Favale, a benevolent gentleman who has just died, has devoted his little fortune to promoting matrimony. The re-populating of France was his end in view. He left three sums to three maidens on condition that they shall marry. The list of applicants will close by November 15. They must be over 18 and under 25. Otherwise no conditions whatever are imposed, save the one essential one that they give up celibacy. They may be plain or lovely, but must marry. Three names will be drawn by lots from among those on the list. These three spinsters will then bind themselves to marry before the expiration of three years. On their wedding day, provided that it comes to pass within three years, the money will be handed to each of the three brides. If any or all of the three spinsters are still spinsters after the lapse of three years the dowry will be forfeited and fresh candidates chosen by lots.

Wine Harvest is Slight.
The prospects for Burgundy wine this year seem even worse than was anticipated. The department of the Cote d'Or, that of Dijon, usually yields 17,000,000 gallons annually. This year the highest estimate places the probable figure at 1,300,000 gallons, and some put it as low as 220,000. Worse cases seem to be those of the famous district of Gevrey, Chambertin, which expects to press 1100 gallons at most, instead of 550,000, and of the Meuravot winners, who generally produce from 300 to 1000 casks, but who this year will not have a single one. The lowest yield hitherto in the Cote d'Or department since 1825 was



James K. Hackett, who is playing an engagement at Hellig theatre.

6,500,000 gallons, in 1892, whereas that of this year may be as low as one thirtieth. The pecuniary loss, of course, will be enormous.

To Guard Against Fraud.
French most dealers are furious over the charge that they were practicing fraud on their patrons. Recently at a meeting of an English commercial body in Leeds a member said he was informed on the best authority that in the chief markets of Paris there were being sold Irish hams cured in America. He then submitted a resolution urging the government to endeavor to induce foreign powers to agree to the holding of an international conference on the subject of the false marking of goods. He gave many examples of the abuse of the present system, by which Hungarian cottons were sold as Irish linen, Belgian cycles sold as British, French colors and palette knives as Sheffield make, etc.

Nearly every woman in this city is getting accustomed to the American shoe. You see more American shoes here than before, and they all have good assortments. The straight heel is fast being adopted by the French. They say these heels are not so elegant as the Louis XV ones, but they are much more practical.

WIFE'S JOKE ALMOST TOO MUCH FOR MILLER

Logansport, Ind., Oct. 18.—"Do you feel like a doughnut tonight?" said Mrs. Charles Miller to her husband, as she passed him a plate of "sinkers" at the dinner table. Charles Miller was eating a peach at the dinner table. The idea that he could feel like a doughnut struck his funny bone just in time to interfere with eating and laughing at the same time. The peach stone slid into his epiglottis and he struggled until a physician was called. The physician took Miller, who is a butcher, to the physician's office in an automobile and made him cough up the peach stone by administering red pepper to force involuntary coughing. For over an hour Miller's life was in danger.

Spanish coal mines steadily employ more than 1100 women in labor that has to be done above ground.

Benzine is used as fuel in the engines that drive the generators that operate six self-propelled cars on the state railways of Rhenish Prussia.

AMERICA GIVES GOLD TO EUROPE; GETS IMMIGRANTS

American Tourists Spend Huge Sums in European Country; in Return Immigrants Are Received.

By William Philip Simms.
Paris, Oct. 18.—What America gives to Europe and what Europe gives to America are two different things. It's a case of all going out and nothing coming in—for America.

Careful computation shows that tourists spend annually in Europe and northern Africa no less than a billion dollars. And of this sum the people of the United States contribute no less than a fifth.
Lloyd's announces, for example that during June, 85 steamers left the port of New York carrying to Europe 17,000 passengers. This represented, in passage alone something like \$2,000,000. While during the year it is estimated that 300,000 voyagers, first and second classes, have crossed the Atlantic from the United States.

What do these travelers leave in Europe in the way of money?
Consul General Frank Mason says he places the amount at about \$20,000,000 for Paris alone. He says the amount will not fall below that figure anyhow. As for England—this will surprise most people—she gets about \$25,000,000 a year out of this same bunch of Americans. The general idea is that Americans spend more money in France than in any other country on this side of the water. But here it is seen that England boasts France's share by \$5,000,000.

Germany doesn't stand far behind England either, Germany and France being about even. Italy gets almost as much money from the tourists as France, though not quite as much, while little Switzerland is the wonder of them all. From 1080 hotels which she had a few years ago she now numbers fully 3000, each hotel getting its full share of American dollars. Some of the French statisticians place the amount at \$50,000,000 annually, but I repeat the figures under a small amount of reserve. Certainly, however, the sum is enormous.

As in Switzerland, hotels get considerable of the money spent in Germany. It is the thermal bathing resort, Germany being filled with that sort of thing, which attracts Americans. And of course that sort of attraction holds visitors longest. It takes more than a few days to complete a "cure." France has a few such places—Vichy, Evian, etc.—but she cannot compete at all with Germany in this line.

Of the money Americans spend in Paris, according to Consul General Mason, \$7,000,000 are spent with Paquin Worth and other elegant dress making establishments, the department stores and so on; \$1,200,000 go to lingerie houses; \$2,000,000 to dealers in antiques and bric-a-brac merchants.
In England jewelers get most of the money, they and the antiquity dealers

Of course all those things which look old, and are bought for old, are not really old. But they count in this list as antiquities just the same. The huncamuncy is antique enough to warrant it being counted so.
Europe Sends Emigrants.
Now, turning things about, what do the countries of Europe turn loose in the United States?
It is estimated that an ordinary year about 2,000,000 emigrants, many of whom become dependants upon the state, flock to America. Some of these people have \$50 when they land—all of them a little. But on the whole they get more than they bring in. Some of them, who become money-makers, send what they make back to their homes in Europe. About one fourth of them return themselves to their native lands—showing they have made more or less money in America and have taken it away with them.

MONEY FOR SERVANT IN REPEATED ATTENTIONS
Paris, Oct. 18.—Amusing is the story which is related of the adventure of a Russian nobleman, who has been spending a few weeks in Paris. On the evening of his arrival he went to a theatre, and, thinking that it would be only polite to present a bouquet to the heroine of the play, he despatched his servant with a very pretty one, and then forgot all about it. Great was his astonishment when, on the eve of his departure, a call from the actress was announced. Beaming with smiles, she said to the nobleman, "I have come to thank you for your incessant and delicate attentions."
"You are extremely kind," he replied modestly, "as I only sent you one bouquet, and that a month ago, if I remember rightly."
"Why," the fair artist answered, "your servant has brought me one every evening."
A pull at the bell, and the man appeared. He was promptly questioned, and, this according to the story, was his frank answer: "When I took the first bouquet the lady gave me five

francs, and as it only cost me three, I went on." What followed on this candid confession is left to the imagination.

UNCLE SAM'S SCIENTISTS FINISH MAP OF HEAVENS
Washington, Oct. 18.—The gigantic work of making a map of the heavens has just been completed at the naval observatory in this city. It was commenced before the Civil war, and many of the government scientists devoted many nights to the stupendous task. The great equatorial volume will show all the stars visible at different seasons in the Washington zone. Each star is given its exact ascension and declination for a given year. The angular results, together with the final positions for each star of American appearance and for each miscellaneous star observed and their proper places in the heavens are designated.
In a new electrical horse clipper the motor is placed in the handle of the tool itself, doing away with much cumbersome machinery and permitting the current to be taken from a light socket through a cord.
The flora of Palestine includes about the same number of species as that of California, 3000.



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After having practically sold our mammoth shoe stock in bulk, the purchasers failed to raise the required amount of money to take it over, thereby forfeiting all interest and turning the stock back. Thinking our stock sold, and not figuring on any hitches, we leased our entire storeroom for a number of years at an income more satisfactory to us than the shoe business, and **MUST GIVE POSSESSION AT ONCE.** Our only avenue of meeting this requirement is to **SELL OUR STOCK.** For almost a quarter of a century we have served the people with the best shoes money could buy, only selling shoes that would meet every requirement of the wearer. We have enjoyed a good trade for which we thank you. Our success has been all that we could ask, for which we again thank you. **OUR IMMENSE STOCK IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE. AS WE START THE MOST GIGANTIC SHOE SALE EVER INAUGURATED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.** We want to say to our many FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND THE PUBLIC in general that we will during this mammoth shoe sale **GIVE AWAY MORE SHOES** in value than any other concern ever sold in double the time. **PRICES WILL BE NO CONSIDERATION, VALUES ABSOLUTELY FORGOTTEN.** Time nor space will not permit us to go into detail here and quote the prices on the thousands of pairs of shoes in our big stock.

We Will Simply Say to You: Every Price on Every Pair of Shoes, Boots or Slippers Has Been Cut to the Bottom, Regardless of Value

We have made special arrangements for the handling of the crowds of buyers by coaching 50 extra salesmen, who are shoe experts, to serve you. And every effort will be put forth to give you quick and prompt service. Let nothing keep you away from this great shoe sale, it means money to you at the season of the year you need shoes.

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