

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Interest in the Growing Western States.

The mines owned by the War Eagle Consolidated Mining Company on Shaw's mountain are growing better and better as development progresses, says the Boise Statesman. The McCarthy property is now producing some very rich ore, specimens showing gold in large quantities.

In the Paymaster, after following the ore chute some 300 feet, the management determined to open steps preparatory to starting the mill. Five upraises were started for this purpose and in every one of them the vein is far better than in the level. It is about six feet wide, and there is four and a half feet of ore that runs close to \$10 a ton.

Altogether the outlook for this group is most encouraging. All that was expected was to open a good property, but it now looks as though it would turn out to be a bonanza.

Work on the concentrating mill is progressing rapidly and it is hoped to have the plant ready to run by the fourth of July. It will be a novel sight to see that mill in operation. There is no other plant like it in the West.

Iron Dyke Sold.

The famous Iron Dyke mine, on Snake river, has been sold for \$85,000, says the Caprum, Idaho, Standard. Mr. Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., was the purchaser. The debts of the former owners of this mine, the Northwest Copper Company, amounted to about \$65,000, which leaves \$20,000 above the indebtedness. This insures the payment of all the company owes, and will place several thousand dollars in circulation here. Mr. Reed is very wealthy, and now that he has gotten the other members out of the company will no doubt prosecute development work as rapidly as possible.

Buffalo Hump.

Charles Sweeney and his associates have returned from Buffalo Hump, where they have been inspecting their properties, says the Lewiston, Idaho, Tribune. They were highly pleased with the conditions there and will soon have big operations in progress. The shaft on the Big Buffalo is being sunk at the rate of from two to three feet per day, three shifts being at work. The saw mill is cutting 10,000 feet of lumber per day and the 10-stamp mill will be ready for operation in 30 days.

Frank Chesley, a well-known mining man of Baker City, made a big strike of very rich ore in a vein on the Nondescript. The group of claims includes the Black Prince, Mizpah, Golden Era, Golden Era No. 2, Pot Luck, Lost Cabin, The Doctor, The Hub, The White Rose, the Ellen and the Mount Lily, and is situated about four miles from Sumpter, near McEwen. The ledge is 16 feet between well-defined walls, and is believed to be one of the biggest finds in the district.

Mumps is epidemic in Olympia.

The bunco man reaped a harvest of \$1,250 in Seattle in one day recently. The court house at Coquille City, Or., has been furnished with over 200 opera chairs.

Five thousand or more young salmon were turned into the Coquille river last Thursday, by R. D. Hume.

The oyster experimental station at Keyport, Wash., is completed, and the oysters planted there are doing well.

Three inches of snow covered the ground in the Axe Handle district, 16 miles from Antelope, Or., last week.

The Lakeview, Or., United States land office has received supplies to replace those destroyed by the recent fire, and has opened up for business.

The Lakeview, Or., Odd Fellows will build a large two-story brick building for lodge purposes in the place of the one that was burned.

On Friday morning's freight Kiddle Bros. shipped from La Grande, Or., 17 carloads of stock to Omaha, eight horses, eight of cattle and one of mules.

The Dufur Dispatch says three cases of smallpox are reported in Wapinita, Wash., and it is said quite a number have been exposed to the disease.

Insurance adjusters are flocking to Lakeview like bees, says the Rustler, as \$85,000 loss among the various companies calls their attention to the fact that there was a fire in Lakeview.

The steamer Bismarck, which had been moored at Coquille City, Or., for several months, filled with water and sank last week. She was probably snagged. The boat was built in Portland in 1892.

Buyers are contracting for this year's hops at 10 cents, says the Tacoma Ledger. In the Yakima districts buyers are offering to make contracts at 9 and 10 cents. Not many contracts have been signed at these figures.

Country millers in Eastern Washington have been receiving communications warning them that a movement was going forward to form a trust in Washington and Oregon, and urging them to attend a meeting in Spokane, with a view to organizing for the purpose of dealing with the alleged trust.

C. S. Farrow, of Eugene, Or., has invented a sidewalk nail which is driven into the sides of the boards instead of the top. He claims it keeps the boards from getting loose, and at the same time prevents shoes and dresses from being torn by projecting nails.

M. J. Henev, chief contractor of the White Pass road, has written to Seattle for all the good general railroad laborers he can get. Men are daily leaving the work for the gold fields.

The Bellingham mill at New Whatcom, Wash., which has been idle since 1891, will be put into operation. The E. K. Wood Lumbering Company, of San Francisco, has bought the mill, and will spend about \$25,000 in equipments and the building of dry kilns, wharves and warehouses.

A party of 13 timber hunters from California passed through Klamath Falls on their road to Fort Klamath, near which place they expect to locate timber claims. They reported that another party having the same object in view will be along in a few days.

Wholesale Business of a Modest Character. Cereals Are Higher.

Bradstreet's says: New business at wholesale is of a between-station character, but warmer weather has offered a stimulus to retail business in some sections. Chief activity, and most attention is, however, still concentrated on the price situation, and efforts to readjust quotations to meet current demand and supply conditions go forward steadily. The exception to the general downward trend of prices is that furnished by leading farm products, notably cereals, but here the moving cause is hardly so favorable, being the result of less satisfactory crop reports, particularly from the Northwest, and it is to be noted that advances from the Northwest, where the winter wheat yield promises to be very short, are also less favorable.

Corn crop advices remain favorable, as likewise do those of oats, but the grains and hog products have sympathized in the upward movement of wheat, which has at last broken from its lethargy and is again attracting speculative attention. Foreign crop advices, it might be added, are not flattering. The German rye crop promises to be very short; the same report comes regarding French wheat and English crop advices are not of the best. Cotton is slightly weaker. Leather is dull and rates weak. Wool is dull and on the whole slightly weaker at Eastern markets. Mills engaged on women's wear-goods are fairly well employed. The outlook favors lower prices for the new Spring weights.

Surplus visible wheat supplies are decreasing rapidly, lending interest to current unfavorable crop reports.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets. Onions, old, 7c; new, 2c. Lettuce, hot house, 25c doz. Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18. Beets, per sack, 90c@91. Turnips, per sack, 40@60c. Carrots, per sack, \$1. Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c. Cauliflower, California 90c@\$1. Strawberries—\$1.00 per case. Celery—40@60c per doz. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds. Tomatoes—\$2.50 per case. Apples—\$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50. Prunes, 60c per box. Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound. Eggs—19c. Cheese—14@15c. Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.

Hay—Puguet Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2 @10c. Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market. Wheat—Walla Walla, 52@53c; Valley, 53c; Bluestem, 55c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$5.00; Graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$18; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 25c. Eggs—14c per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1. Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @7 1/2c per pound. Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @7 1/2c; small, 8 @8 1/2c per pound. Tallow—5@5 1/2c; No. 2 and grease, 3 1/2 @4c per pound.

San Francisco Market. Wool—Spring—Nevada, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; Valley, 18@20c; Northern, 10@12c. Hops—1899 crop, 11@13c per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 17@17 1/2c; do seconds, 16@16 1/2c; fancy dairy, 16c; do seconds, 14@15c per pound. Eggs—Store, 15c; fancy ranch, 17c. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00 @20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50. Hay—Wheat \$6.50@10; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.50; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.00 per ton; straw, 25@40c per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@65c; Oregon Burbanks, 90c@\$1; river Burbanks, 35@65c; new, 70c@\$1.25. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75c@\$1.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50 @2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

BUFFALO'S EXPOSITION

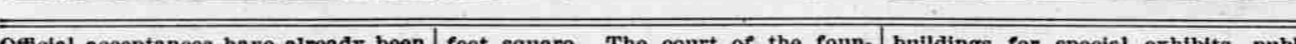


Next Spring the city of Buffalo will throw open to the world the gates of an exposition which will go far toward making Buffalo famous for something else besides the Niagara Falls.

For two years artists, landscape gardeners, architects and public-spirited citizens have labored with but one point of view, to make the Pan-American exposition of 1901 a show not only among the minor expositions of the country. It will not be of a class with the Chicago World's Fair, for to that stupendous exposition all the civilized world contributed its share. Indeed, the very name of the Buffalo exposition signifies that it is not a world's fair, but an exhibition of the products and progress of all America, Canada, Mexico and the States of Central America which will vie with manufacturers and producers of the United States in the competition for medals and diplomas, and the exposition will serve to bind still closer together the peoples of this continent.

The aggregate resources of the Pan-American exposition authorities amount to \$5,900,000 and with this sum a splendid exposition should be assured. The government appropriated \$500,000 for the government exhibit, the State of New York added \$300,000 and in addition there is an authorized capital of \$2,500,000 and an authorized bond issue of the same amount.

In June, 1899, the national government, through the Department of State at Washington, issued invitations to the foreign nations of the western hemisphere to participate in the exposition.



Official acceptances have already been received from Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Guadalupe, Dutch Guiana, Bolivia, Argentine Republic and Chile. In official assurances have been received that the other South American countries will accept the invitation as soon as the necessary forms of legislative sanction have been complied with.

General Plan of Exposition.

The exposition grounds include 350 acres, of which 133 acres are improved park lands, a part of Delaware park. The grounds are about one mile from north to south and a half mile from east to west. Their situation is in the northern part of the city, accessible from every direction. The park lands form the southern part of the extensive grounds and are pronounced by expert landscape architects to be among the most beautiful in the world. The trees and shrubbery in wonderful variety, the romantic footpaths leading in all directions among the thick foliage, the loveliest of lakes, on whose surface numberless swans and other water fowl of immaculate plumage are constantly at sport, the wide reaches of lawn and the rich embroidery of flowers everywhere to be seen all combine to refresh and restore the mind of him who tarries within these delectable precincts.

The visitor who approaches the exposition from the south will enter the grounds on Lincoln parkway, a broad, beautiful, shaded boulevard. Crossing the triumphal bridge, which will be one of the artistic beauties of the grounds, the visitors enter the esplanade, an immense open space which will accommodate 250,000 people and in which it is designed to carry out various ceremonies during the exposition, at which a great concourse of people may attend.

The visitor is now fairly within the grand court formed by the main group of exposition buildings. The court is of the shape of an inverted T. The approach, fore court and bridge are about 1,000 feet in length, 300 feet wide. The main court is 2,000 feet long, 500 feet wide, and the transverse court, across the esplanade, is 1,700 feet from east to west. On either side of the triumphal bridge are the mirror lakes. These are a part of the grand canal, which completely encircles the great group of buildings, and upon which the visitor may ride in one of the many electric launches or take a more leisurely trip in a Venetian gondola. The canal is lined with young trees and banked with

grasses on its outer edge. Picturesque bridges cross it at many points.

Standing on the esplanade and facing north the great group of buildings at the right, at the extreme east end of the transverse court, are those of the federal government. The main building, in which will be sheltered a greater portion of the government exhibits, is 600 feet long by 130 feet wide. A central dome rises to a height of 250 feet above the main floor and is surmounted by a statue of Victory, twenty feet high. The lesser buildings, each 150 feet square, are west of the main building 150 feet on the north and south lines of the main structure. Curved colonnades connect the smaller buildings with the greater, forming a spacious semi-circular court opening to the west. The government exhibits will include the aquariums and ichthyological collection of the United States fish commission and extensive collective exhibits from the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii.

At the far western end of the broad transverse court is the horticultural building, 220 feet square, flanked on the north by the graphic arts building and on the south by the forestry and mines building. They are connected by circular arcades, forming a broad court similar to that inclosed by the government group. Behind the arcades are the conservatories. The Esplanade is made beautiful with fountains, sunken gardens, pergolas and colonnades.

Immediately north of the Esplanade is the court of the fountains. At the right is the ethnological building and at the left the music building, each 150

feet square. The court of the fountains is to be the great center piece of the exposition. Here the principal electrical displays are to take place. The court is to be illuminated at night with incandescent light of more than 100,000 incandescent electric lamps, the distribution being so perfect that there will be no shadows. Colors will be extensively employed to produce fantastic effects. The huge steel tower, 350 feet high, which stands at the north end of the court of the fountains, will be used in the production of extraordinary electric features. One of these will be an electric waterfall thirty feet wide and of seventy feet descent, from a niche in the tower. The tower itself is of imposing design and intricate workmanship. The many foundations in the great basin of the court will be made beautiful at night by means of electric lights of all colors. The very extraordinary electrical features of the exposition are made possible by the fact that electric power from the largest power plant in the world, at Niagara Falls, is to be provided in unlimited quantities. This power plant is only half an hour's ride from Buffalo and is one of the great sights for visitors to the exposition to include in their itinerary.

Opposite the court of the fountains the two big buildings of the exposition, the machinery and transportation building on the west and the manufactures building on the east. These are each 600 by 350 feet and each has a beautiful tropical court with an aquatic pool in the center.

Some of the Buildings.

From here a broad avenue shaded by poplars, called the Mall, extends between the agricultural and electricity buildings and beyond them are the manufacturers building and ten acres devoted to live stock exhibits. Headquarters of all the officials of the exposition will be in the service building, which is close to the machinery and transportation building, one of the most important structures of the exposition.

The massive steel tower divides the court of the fountains from the Plaza.

It stands in a large aquatic basin and a picturesque bridge enables the visitor to reach it from the Plaza. In the tower, at the height of seventy feet, is a large restaurant. There are promenade floors at various heights and a balcony near the summit, from which a bird's-eye view of the exposition, the city, Lake Erie, Niagara River, and open country may be obtained. All the floors are reached by means of elevators.

Invented the Arc Light.

A patent record which has been unearthed at Toronto shows that the original inventors of the electric arc light were two Toronto men, Henry Woodward, a medical student, and Matthew Evans, a saloon-keeper. The invention, completed in 1873, was the fruit of their joint experiments. It was patented in the following year.

Protection for Gamblers.

It is estimated that gamblers in New York have been paying over \$2,000,000 a year for "protection."

Attend to trifles to-day.

The more important matters will come in due time.

When a woman neglects her husband's shirt she is no longer the wife of his bosom.

The original bunko man probably came over in the steerage.

SUPPOSE WE SMILE.

HUMOROUS PARAGRAPHS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

Plausible Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that Everybody Will Enjoy.

Nell—Maude tells me she is troubled with insomnia. Bess—No wonder, poor girl! She's 32, if a day, and has never been engaged.

Something Unusual. Jaggaby—I'm feeling awfully queer this morning, my dear. I wonder what is the cause of it. Mrs. Jaggaby—Oh, don't be alarmed. You came home sober last night, that's all.

Information Wanted. "Speaking of heiresses," said the landlady, "I have one which has come down through five generations and—" "Pardon me," interrupted the frivolous boarder, "but do you refer to the butter?"

No Cause for Alarm.

First-class Hair Cut. Customer—Wow! Didn't you clip off a piece of my ear that time? Barber—Yessah; but only yer little piece, sah; not 'nff to 'fect your hairin', sah.—Chicago News.

He Still Had Them.

Judge—I see you lost a couple of front teeth in the fracas. Prisoner—No, your honor. I didn't lose them. Judge—But they are missing. Prisoner—Yes, but I swallowed them.

"Seek and Ye Shall Find."

Dixon—I see Rover's back in town. Hixon—Who's Rover? Dixon—Why, don't you remember the young fellow who went to Texas seven years ago—said he wanted experience and excitement? Hixon—Oh, yes. I wonder if he found what he was looking for? Dixon—I guess so. I understand he married a widow with five children.

Almost as Good.

"Do you believe you will succeed in having your man acquitted?" asked one lawyer. "I haven't given much thought to that phase of the question," answered the other. "But I am absolutely confident that we can have the trial postponed often enough to prevent a conviction."—Washington Star.

Particular.

Patience—Why in the world doesn't that fellow get married? Fred—Oh, I guess he thinks no girl will make as good a wife as his mother used to make.—Yonkers Statesman.

Easy Matter to Adjust.

Makes Its Escape. Biggs—Miss Cloepster says every time she goes out in her rainy-day skirt the weather clears off. Boggs—Clears out, she means. Ever see it?—New York Press.

Dramatic Expansion.

"Do you think 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' can hold the public another season?" "Oh, yes; we've introduced a plantation cakewalk this year."—Chicago Record.

Turn Will Come.

The homely worm had been transformed into an ethereal creature known as the butterfly. "How you have changed!" remarked the red spider. "What brought about that beautiful transformation?" inquired the white gnat. "What caused you to turn?" asked the grasshopper. Then the butterfly spoke for the first time. "Even the worm will turn." Thus we find that passe sayings are current in the field.

Distorted by Glamour.

"What is the honeymoon, pa?" "Well, the honeymoon is the only period in a man's life during which he considers it funny to come home and find that his dear little wife hasn't dinner ready on time."—Detroit Free Press.

Man in the Kitchen.

"Well, Jack, how do you like keeping bachelor's hall?" "Oh, it's awful. I made coffee and cooked one egg this morning and had to wash fifteen skillets."—Indianapolis Journal.

Flowers in Mexico.

One of the chief delights of the city of Mexico is its flowers. Roses, violets, forget-me-nots, marguerites and lilies bloom all the year round. There are few weeks when a quarter will not buy a splendid big bunch and when a silver dollar will not fill the vases in the house to overflowing. Flowers are sold not only at the flower market near the cathedral, that is devoted entirely to flowers, strawberries and birds, but at the other markets and on the street corners. The "flower girls" of the capital are all boys and men. At some places in Mexico, particularly Guadalajara, little girls are to be seen on the streets all day and in the evening offering bouquets for which they will not set a price, but ask you to give what you please. It is hard to find a flower on sale anywhere after midday. The flower seller makes bouquets in the most artistic fashion. The street vendors never sell loose cut flowers, but arrange them on a base work of green so that each flower stands by itself, and the whole bunch is prettily finished with a garniture of green leaves or ferns.

Man in the Kitchen.

"Well, Jack, how do you like keeping bachelor's hall?" "Oh, it's awful. I made coffee and cooked one egg this morning and had to wash fifteen skillets."—Indianapolis Journal.

Flowers in Mexico.

One of the chief delights of the city of Mexico is its flowers. Roses, violets, forget-me-nots, marguerites and lilies bloom all the year round. There are few weeks when a quarter will not buy a splendid big bunch and when a silver dollar will not fill the vases in the house to overflowing. Flowers are sold not only at the flower market near the cathedral, that is devoted entirely to flowers, strawberries and birds, but at the other markets and on the street corners. The "flower girls" of the capital are all boys and men. At some places in Mexico, particularly Guadalajara, little girls are to be seen on the streets all day and in the evening offering bouquets for which they will not set a price, but ask you to give what you please. It is hard to find a flower on sale anywhere after midday. The flower seller makes bouquets in the most artistic fashion. The street vendors never sell loose cut flowers, but arrange them on a base work of green so that each flower stands by itself, and the whole bunch is prettily finished with a garniture of green leaves or ferns.

Man in the Kitchen.

"Well, Jack, how do you like keeping bachelor's hall?" "Oh, it's awful. I made coffee and cooked one egg this morning and had to wash fifteen skillets."—Indianapolis Journal.

Flowers in Mexico.

One of the chief delights of the city of Mexico is its flowers. Roses, violets, forget-me-nots, marguerites and lilies bloom all the year round. There are few weeks when a quarter will not buy a splendid big bunch and when a silver dollar will not fill the vases in the house to overflowing. Flowers are sold not only at the flower market near the cathedral, that is devoted entirely to flowers, strawberries and birds, but at the other markets and on the street corners. The "flower girls" of the capital are all boys and men. At some places in Mexico, particularly Guadalajara, little girls are to be seen on the streets all day and in the evening offering bouquets for which they will not set a price, but ask you to give what you please. It is hard to find a flower on sale anywhere after midday. The flower seller makes bouquets in the most artistic fashion. The street vendors never sell loose cut flowers, but arrange them on a base work of green so that each flower stands by itself, and the whole bunch is prettily finished with a garniture of green leaves or ferns.

Man in the Kitchen.

"Well, Jack, how do you like keeping bachelor's hall?" "Oh, it's awful. I made coffee and cooked one egg this morning and had to wash fifteen skillets."—Indianapolis Journal.

Flowers in Mexico.

One of the chief delights of the city of Mexico is its flowers. Roses, violets, forget-me-nots, marguerites and lilies bloom all the year round. There are few weeks when a quarter will not buy a splendid big bunch and when a silver dollar will not fill the vases in the house to overflowing. Flowers are sold not only at the flower market near the cathedral, that is devoted entirely to flowers, strawberries and birds, but at the other markets and on the street corners. The "flower girls" of the capital are all boys and men. At some places in Mexico, particularly Guadalajara, little girls are to be seen on the streets all day and in the evening offering bouquets for which they will not set a price, but ask you to give what you please. It is hard to find a flower on sale anywhere after midday. The flower seller makes bouquets in the most artistic fashion. The street vendors never sell loose cut flowers, but arrange them on a base work of green so that each flower stands by itself, and the whole bunch is prettily finished with a garniture of green leaves or ferns.

Man in the Kitchen.

"Well, Jack, how do you like keeping bachelor's hall?" "Oh, it's awful. I made coffee and cooked one egg this morning and had to wash fifteen skillets."—Indianapolis Journal.

Flowers in Mexico.

One of the chief delights of the city of Mexico is its flowers. Roses, violets, forget-me-nots, marguerites and lilies bloom all the year round. There are few weeks when a quarter will not buy a splendid big bunch and when a silver dollar will not fill the vases in the house to overflowing. Flowers are sold not only at the flower market near the cathedral, that is devoted entirely to flowers, strawberries and birds, but at the other markets and on the street corners. The "flower girls" of the capital are all boys and men. At some places in Mexico, particularly Guadalajara, little girls are to be seen on the streets all day and in the evening offering bouquets for which they will not set a price, but ask you to give what you please. It is hard to find a flower on sale anywhere after midday. The flower seller makes bouquets in the most artistic fashion. The street vendors never sell loose cut flowers, but arrange them on a base work of green so that each flower stands by itself, and the whole bunch is prettily finished with a garniture of green leaves or ferns.

Man in the Kitchen.

"Well, Jack, how do you like keeping bachelor's hall?" "Oh, it's awful. I made coffee and cooked one egg this morning and had to wash fifteen skillets."—Indianapolis Journal.

An Impossible Husband.

"I can't imagine a woman marrying a prize fighter. Too brutal?" "I should say. Why, he would never give her a chance to talk!"—Philadelphia North American.

At the Dinner Table.

"George, don't stare at Mr. Crumley that way. It isn't polite." "I was just waitin' to see him pick up his glass of water, ma. I heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Objection.

"There was one thing I didn't like about Bunker's lecture." "What was that?" "The fact that he was able to hire a hall to deliver it in."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rudely Shattered.

"Chumleigh says his first love was his school teacher." "Indeed." "Yes. But he says love's young dream was shattered the first time she took him on her lap." "That seems funny." "Not at all. He was face downward at the time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Frequent Discovery.

"Yes," she said, "I have found my husband out." "Found him out?" "Out every night!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Woman's Question.

"I see," he remarked as he looked up from his paper, "that the British have recovered that battery of guns." "What was it covered with the first time, dear?" She sweetly asked.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Way Around It.

"I shall never be able to find another husband like dear John," said the widow. "I know," replied the persistent suitor. "But wouldn't you like an entirely different one, just by way of contrast?"—Philadelphia North American.

The Joy of Rivalry.

"Aren't you late cleaning house, Mrs. Tozer?" "Yes; but it such a pleasure to begin when other women's houses are all getting mused up again."—Indianapolis Journal.

Why Jones Is Not Working.

Friend—Is Jones working here now? Manager—No, he got loaded, we fired him, and he went off.

Righting a Wrong.

Smith (angrily)—I understand you sold my (finger) stop an automobile. Jones—I certainly never said anything of the kind. Smith—Then I must have been misinformed. Jones—That's what you have. Instead of stopping at sight of your face, any reputable automobile would increase its speed.—Chicago News.

Easy Matter to Adjust.

Makes Its Escape. Biggs—Miss Cloep