John B Allen N % of sec 17 tp 10 r 35....\$1310 0 John Singleton Est NE % of SE % of sec

29 tp 7 r 35... D S Baker Est E ½ of SE ½ of sec 34 tp 8 r 37 David Turner NW % of SE % of sec 14 tp 8 r 38..... Mary A Barnett lot 21 block 6 Bryant's 105 addition to Walls Walla. H Parker lots 3 & 4 of block 5 Shauble's

addition to Walla Walla..... 150 (H Parker lot 5 block 5 original city of Walla Walla.....

First National Bank Walla Walla W 1/2 of NW % of block 7 Reed's addition

to Walla Walla..... 625 0 It is further ordered by the board that the value of all property not hereinbefore specifically mentioned shall remain as fixed by the

The minutes of the foregoing proceeding were read and approved. Whereupon the board adjourned sine die.

[Seal.] FRANK NALDER. Chairman of the Board of Equalization for the

year 1897 in and for Walla Walla County, Washington.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, | 88. County of Walla Walla, | 88.

I, G. A. McGuire, Auditor of Walla Walla County, State of Washington, do hereby certify that as Clerk of the Board of Equalizatio of said county, I have kept true and correct minutes of all acts of the Board relating to alterations in the assessment rolls for the year 1897, and all alterations agreed to or directed to be made by the Board have been made and entered in said rolls, and that no changes or alterations have been made thereon except those authorized by the Board.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of said Board this the 20th day of August, A. D. 1897. G. A. MCGUIRE. [Seal.]

County Auditor and Clerk of the Board of Equalization for the year A. D. 1897, in and for Walla Walla County, Wash.

IMPERIAL PAWNSHOP.

Austria Conducts the Pawabroking Business for Her Poor.

Austria has an imperial pawn shop. It was established in Vienna in 1707, when there was great distress among the poor in the southern part of the empire. It was designed as a way to secure to the starving some means of immediate relief, and by putting the rate of interest as low as possible, and embodying in the system every advantage that could be given to those who sought to make loans, it was found to be so effective that it soon gained the imperial sanction, and it was not long until its managers were made public officials under the direction of the minister of the interior. This is substantially the status of the institution at this time. The rates are so low that the business done on the cheap goods and chattels of the poor could not possibly make the establishment self-sustaining; but people who have been suddenly reduced in circumstances or who are temporarily embarrassed, keep the margins on the right side and enable the institution to keep open without the aid of a subsidy. In the year 1893 a total of 866,015 articles were pledged, and of these 848,-562 were redeemed, a remarkable redemption as compared with the proportions of the average pawnshop. The unredeemed pledges were sold by publie auction and whenever they brought more than the face of the pledge the balance was set to the account of the pledger, to be refunded any time within three years.

COMFORT FOR MAN AND BEAST.

The Picture Presented on a Big Canal Boat Tied Up Over Sunday. Tied alongside a bulkhead in the Har-

se a hig can

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

A Sure Indication of Growth in American Cities.

The Number of Miles of Street Pave velopment-Some Interesting Figures.

There is no surer way of determinng the growth of an American municipality in respect of material development than by comparing the relation which its paved streets bear to its unpaved. The civil engineer is an important functionary in the foundation of municipal corporations in the United States, and especially in such of them as are in the region west of the Alleghanies. But street pavements are expensive, and it is not until a city is opulent enough to enjoy the luxury of a big municipal debt and a large credit that the question of modern and improved pavements secures adequate attention.

In Boston, for instance, one of the old cities, there are 312 miles of paved and 140 miles of unpaved streets. In Baltimore there are 306 miles of paved and only 47 miles of unpaved streets. In Philadelphia there are 942 miles of paved and 433 miles of unpaved streets. But in the newer cities of the country this condition is reversed, and Chicago. which has 1.000 miles of paved, has 1,500 miles of unpaved streets. In St. Louis the number of miles of paved streets is 370 and of unpaved 500. In Omaha there are 82 miles of paved streets and 450 miles of unpaved. In Minneapolis, a city which is growing rapidly in population, there are 98 miles of paved and 800 miles of unpaved streets. In Brooklyn there are 515 miles of paved and 999.5 miles of unpaved streets. The pavement of Brooklyn streets, which is now a subject of local grievance and complaint, shows a certain backwardness, which it is expected the Greater New York project will do away with by making available the municipal credit necessary for the issuance of bonds for new pavements. At the present time more than 260 miles of Brooklyn streets more than one-half the whole length of paved streets-have the primitive, unsatisfactory and unpopular cobble stones. There are 110 miles of streets paved with granite, 60 miles, especially in the neighborhood of the parks and parkways, macadamized; 44 miles

paved with Belgium blocks, 40 miles with asphalt, and one mile with a still more primitive method, practically unknown to New York, though quite familiar in Philadelphia-brick pavements. A meeting was held in the annexed district of Brooklyn last week for the purpose of agitating the questhe improvement of the pavetion of ments of that city, but in this respect, as in some others, Brooklyn, for obvious reasons, is much behind New York.

In this city there are no streets paved with brick, and there is less than one-quarter of a mile of cobblestone pavement in all. This is to be found in one of the streets of the Ninth ward. There is a small section of town-a partion of one street-paved with wood, but wooden pavements have long ago been voted a failure in practical operation in New York. The city has 185 miles of granite, 142 miles of macadamized roads and streets, 94 miles of asphalt, and 90 miles of Belgium pavement. The city of Philadelphia, much larger territorially than New York, has 331 miles of Belgium block pavement, 172 of asphalt, 152 macadam, 76 of vetrified brick, 11 of granolithic, three of slag, and nearly 200 of cobblestone. The growth of an American city is shown clearly by the number of miles of improved pavement in streets, and it is believed by public works officials that after January 1, 1898, there will be a visible improvement in all the pavements of the city outside of its present boundaries .- N. Y. Sun.

GREAT UMBRELLA AT OMAHA, Novel Mechanical Device at the

Transmississippi Exposition. The last Paris exposition had its Eiffel tower, Chicago had its Ferris wheel, Nashville has its gigantic seesaw. The department of concessions of the Omaha trans-Mississippi exposition of 1898 has also received application for space for the erection of a novel mechanical device. It resembles the framework of a

gigantic umbrella more than anything else which might be mentioned. The part corresponding to the stick of the umbrella in an immense cylinder, 30 feet in diameter, constructed of steel plates firmly riveted, making a standpipe which rears its head 250 feet above the level of the ground. At the extreme top of this cylinder are fastened 12 long arms, resembling the ribs of an umbrella. These are steel trusses, reaching almost to the ground. At the lower end of each of these ribs is suspended a car for carrying passengers, each car having a capacity for 20 persons.

These monster ribs are raised by hydraulic power, acting by means of steel cables operating through the cylinder, aided by a mechanism greatly resembling that portion of an umbrella which comes into action when the umbrella is opened. By means of this mechanism the gigantic arms are raised until they are horizontal, the cars in the meanwhile being carried outward and upward until they reach a point 250 feet above the ground. The diameter of the huge circle formed by the suspended cars is also 250 feet. When the highest point has been reached another mechanism comes into play and the suspended cars are swung slowly around in a circle, after which they are lowered to the ground. The sides of the cars are of glass, so that the passengers may secure an extensive view of the surrounding country. -Manufacturer.

SNAKES PLAN A ROBBERY.

An Ingenious Arrangement by Which Bank Swallows Were to Be Caught. A number of Baltimore naturalists had an unique experience the other day while on an ornithological excursion. They were searching for bank swallows in the neighborhood of Tolchester beach, about a mile from the pier where the excursion boats land.

The nests of bank swallows are built in holes in perpendicular banks, generally in colonies, dozens of holes being only a few inches apart. The bank the young men were exploring was about 30 feet in height, with the nests averaging seven feet from the top. The bank was almost perpendicular and the nests were reached by means of ladders constructed of trees.

One of the naturalists, after working for some time at one of the nests, felt his hand come in contact . with some thing unusual. Drawing out his hand and looking into the hole he was surprised to find, coiled down at the bottom a huge blacksnake, which, after being gotten out and killed, proved to be nearly seven feet in length.

Afterward two other snakes, equally as long, were found in different holes. The surface of the bank was perfectly smooth, so the only possible way for the snakes to have reached the nests was to have let themselves down from some short overhanging roots at the top

ABSURD BELIEFS.

One Reason Why Medical Imposters Prosper.

redulity and Ignorance of Some People Make Them Easy Victims for the Fakirs to Practice Their Wiles Upon.

"Nine out of ten people believe," said would be. As a matter of fact, the eye | ice. is held in place by no fewer than six would have to be cut through. Besides, it is connected with the brain by a thick nerve which cannot be stretched, and it is also connected with the inside of the skull by blood-vessels, and if these were cut they could never be reunited. Perhaps a time will come when a dead man can be restored to life; but surgical feat that will never be performed.

"Another extraordinary popular belief is that respecting the nature of a common cold. You will hear the most intelligent men saying that it is due to an excess of cold inside your body, and they will advise you to use a mustard plaster 'to draw out the cold.' In reality the cold is simply an excess of heat inside, and the mustard plaster is intended to draw out the heat. What happens when you get a cold is that the cooling of the outside of the body squeezes the blood vessels and forces a lot more blood into the lungs than can be accommodated. They become regularly flooded and gorged, and the result is really a fever, though we call it a cold

"It seems a small thing to make a mistake about the value of beef tea to a sick man; but I can assure you that hundreds of lives have been lost under the popular error that beef tea is a nourishing food. It is nothing more than water in which the pleasant and stimulating salts of the beef are dissolved and has the same effect as a mixture of whisky and China tea. But it has scarcely a particle of nutriment, and both doctors and public have Companion. starved to death more people than I'd like to state through believing that it

ha "Very similar is the belief that an egg is as good as a pound of meat. If you feed yourself on eggs according to this absurd theory, you will simply shrivel up into skin and bone. The real value of an egg is its weight in good beef; so that it would take eight eggs of the average size to supply the place of a pound of meat.

"Then there is the universal fallacy about the liver. I dare say that a million of money is spent every year on the livers of Great Britain and about nine hundred thousand of that sum does harm instead of good. The liver is subject to about one hundred diseases, and the cure for any one of these may intensify any other of the ninety-nine.

SOME OUEER CUSTOMS. Mining Camp Dishwashing and Tory

Island Teamsking. An old camper-out once related to a

horrified housekeeper his experience of dishwashing in a miners' camp. It did not take much time, though the company was numerous, and the utensils of the kitchea were in constant use. The reason why it took but little time he sufficiently indicated by the state-

ment that the cook pot was not cleaned surgeon to the writer, "that the eye | till it became too small to hold a pudcan be taken out for repairs, just like ding of reasonable size. Then some the works of a watch, and again re- body got a hammer and knocked off the placed in the socket precisely as it was hardened accretions from its interior before. A moment's reflection ought till it was restored nearly enough to its to show anyone how impossible this original capacity to render further serv-

On Tory island, an out of the way taut muscles, and, in order to turn it bit of an Irish isiet, the natives are not out of the socket, at least four of these much more dainty in their living, and their habit of letting the grounds remain indefinitely in their teapots has disastrous connequences.

"Every day and all day long," says a recent writer, "the teapot sits stewing in the embers of the hearth and at each successive brew fresh tea is thrown in. but the old is never thrown out until the you may feel perfectly sure that the re- pot is choked." The result is an unusual moval and restoration of the eye is a and excessive rate of insanity. Little wonder, when a Tory island boy who was questioned as to his usual meals could reply:

"Stirabout for breakfast and tay for dinner; tay, of coorse, at taytime and stirabout for supper; whiles we have tay for breakfast instead, and stirabout for our dinner, and then another sup of tay before bedtime."

However, this diet, injurious as it is to the nerves, does not seem to affect the muscles. The Tory islanders are a robust and vigorous race, the men averaging six feet in height and the women unusually tall and strong. The women indeed, have need of all their physical strength, since it is thy who do the bulk of the outdoor work, while the men stay at home and spin and weave.

"At Anagry strand on a Sunday mornng," says the same observer, "one may witness a strange sight. At low tide more than a mile of roundabout is saved by wading across a narrow bay. The men include in their Sui/lay's wardrobe shoes and stockings. The women, by courtesy and custom, wear 'martyeens'-footless stockings with a loop passing over the toe. Each good wife takes her good man upon her shoulders and the heroes are conveyed across dry shod."-Youth's

MARRYING FOR TITLES.

The Adaptability of American Won

en Aids Them Vastly. It is well understood in Europe that if a man marries into an untitled family it is better for him to marry an American than a woman of any other nationality, for the same reason that Napoleon gave for making choice of a Spaniard-she had no family in France

to be enriched and ennobled. Europeans don't trouble themselves much about American social distinctions and can't understand the difference between a fortune made in 1796 and one made in the same way in 1897. Many of the diplomatic corps have married Americans: there have been several marriages of Washington girls to sec-To take one case as an example: The in the last year, and a large proporliver may be making too much bile, or it tion of them have turned out well.

ANGRY FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Because His Wife Sewed the Wrong Button on His Vest.

Because Mrs. Marion W. Hatton threw stool at him and sewed a pants button on his vest nearly 30 years ago, Theodore Hatton wants an absolute divorce, says the Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald, The action is brought in the state of Illinois. and evidence is being taken in this city, both for the plaintiff and the defendant. The parties are well advanced down the toboggan of time, the defendant being upward of 50 years old and the plaintiff least as aged.

There are some interesting things about the case. Until about 1872 the Hattons lived near Amboy, supposedly happy, as all married people are to be considered until they reach the courts. One day the plaintiff, after a quarrel with his wife, which neither claim was regarded more than a trivial matter, left his home and went west. He was heard from at various times, but no contributions to the support of his wife and child were received.

A short time ago Mrs. Hatton heard that her husband had brought suit for divorce, and that judgment was about to be entered by default. The matter looked irregular, as Mrs. Hatton had never, she says, received a service of the papers or an intimation of the litigation until informed by an acquaintance. An answer was put in denying the charges made and alleging the facts as Mrs. Hatton and the people about Amboy remember them. It is said that Hatton, since living in Chicago, his present residence, has accumulated

LINCOLN'S MOTHER'S GRAVE.

some property.

A Lonely Tomb on a Wooded Hill in Indiana.

The recent communication between President McKinley and Gov. Mount in which the former called the attention of the latter to the neglected grave of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, has attracted attention from all over the country to the grave. It is located on a hill of gradual ascent and is right in the middle of the woods, about a mile from Lincoln City, a little station on the Air Line road in Spencer county, Ind. It is inclosed by an iron fence, which separates it from a number of other graves around it, and has a neat headstone which gives the name, age, etc., of the occupant. An inscription also says: "Erected by a Friend of Her Martyred Son, 1879." It is comparatively isolated, and any improvement made in its surroundings would not prove of any great value.

In order to fittingly honor the dead the people of that vicinity suggest that the remains be taken up by the state and reinterred at Indianapolis, or that the United States reinter them in some national cemetery. A \$1,000 shaft could be placed over it where it now stands and ten persons in a year would not see it unless they made a special trip there.

NEW WESTERN IDEA.

Stels Who Give Gold Models of Their Little Fingers.

"Do little girls here give gold models of their little fingers to their fiances?" asked the western girl of the Gothamite, eports the New York Sun.

"Heaven, no!" answered the Gothamite. "It seems to me that that is a rather grewsome souvenir."

stable at one end stood three horses munching hay out of their manger, says the New York Sun. The deck over the horses, forming the roof of their stable. was a foot or two, or maybe more than that, higher than the surrounding deck, and it was open all around, so that the breeze blew through freely. It was a hot day, but the horses were in the shade, in place where they could get the air if they could get it anywhere; then they had plenty to eat, and they were apparently as comfortable as horses could be.

Down at the other end of the boat another scene presented itself. There an awning had been stretched over the deck from side to side, aft of the cabin. It was a Sunday. Under this awning, in a comfortable rocking-chair, sat the canal boat's captain, reading a newspaper. Here, too, sat the captain's wife, reading a book. Under the awning, stretching from the cabin door, they sat as on a veranda in front of a house on shore, and quite as much at home. It would have been difficult to find a more comfortable spot, and, indeed, the boat was a picture of comfort for man and beast.

VICTORIA'S ANCESTRY.

Generations That Connect Her with William the Conqueror.

Queen Victoria, who has been 60 years on the throne of Great Britain, is the niece of William IV., who was the brother of George IV., who was the son of George III., who was the grandson of George II., who was the son of George L, who was the cousin of Anne. who was the sister-in-law of William III., who was the son-in-law of James II., who was the brother of Charles II., who was the son of Charles I., who was the son of James I., who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward VI., who was the son of Henry VIII., who was the son of Henry VII., who was the cousin of Richard III., who was the uncle of Edward IV., who was the cousin of Henry VI., who was the son of Henry IV., who was the cousin of Col. Jefferds, of Texas, who has recent-Richard II., who was the grandson of Edward III., who was the son of Edward II., who was the son of Edward I., who was the son of Henry III., who was the son of John, who was the brother of Sheng, and a number of other gentle-Richard I., who was the son of Henry II., who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry L, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, 800 years ago.

Telephone 74 or 70 for a load of good wood. Chamberlain has plenty and it is for sale. aug21d8t

Before Vaccination.

Before the introduction of vaccina tion, now admirably supplemented by isolation, smallpox was never localized. and it was always with us. No one was safe from it, and there was a German proverb to the effect that love and smallpox were the two things from which no one could hope to escape. Trustworthy estimates fix the annual death rate from smallpox in England during the latter part of the eighteenth century at the proportion of 3,000 to every 1,000,000 persons living, which would mean, with our present population, a death rate from this cause alone approaching 100,000 a year. Even if this estimate is much too large, there can be no question as to the enormous difference between then and now. It is going too far to say with Mr. Hutton that "smallpox, in spite of all the fuss made about it, is pretty nearly as extinct as the plague,"

for though preventive measures keep it within an extremely narrow compass, we have seen how readily it may revive. In the year 1890 there were only 16 deaths from this disease registered in the whole of England. - Westminster Review.

The "Heathen Chinee."

The Chinese are not always honora ble in their dealings with foreigners. ly returned from China, and is now in Washington, tells a remarkable story of the manner in which he lost a big contract through the duplicity of Mr. men-English, Germans and Americans-are complaining of unjust treatment. The "heathen Chinee" can be depended upon to look after his own interests and take advantage of the innocence and trustfulness of others. People who engage in trade with him

must keep their eyes open, for he has learned a lot of tricks from Christians of Europe, and has a retentive memory. -Chicago Record.

The snakes seemed to have worked along the bank from nest to nest, as several nests were found in which were eggs that had been emptied of their contents. In a nest with one of the snakes was a bird which had been lately killed, and which the snake evidently was about to devour when its own end came.

The naturalists said they had been ollecting eggs for many years, but had never before seen anything so like well-planned attack of snakes upon birds' eggs .- Baltimore Sun.

MARRIED BY PROXY.

No Less Than Three Queens Have Thus Acquired Their Titles.

One of the queerest features of court life in Europe is the marriage by proxy of royal personages. There are at the present moment no less than three royal ladies who have been thus wedded -the queen regent of Spain, the dowager queen of Portugal and the exueen of Naples.

Kings and reigning sovereigns are held to be too important personages to be married anywhere else than in their own dominions. On the other hand, it is held to be infra dignitate for a spinster princess of the blood, who is about to blossom forth into a fullfledged queen or empress, to travel abroad in quest of a consort.

In order to meet this difficulty the royal or imperial bridegroom delegates one of the principal nobles of the realm, who goes through the religious and civil portion of the wedding ceremony in the capital of the bride's country on behalf of his master, making the responses for him and tendering his hand, as well as the ring, at the prescribed points of the ceremony. He then accompanies her to his master's dominions, acting as her chief escort.

According to the ideas of the Roman Catholic church, a ceremony of this kind is sufficiently binding upon the bride and upon the royal bridegroom to render any further ceremony, ecclesiastical or civil, superfluous, and when any additional religious function takes place it usually assumes the form of a "Te Deum" and a solemn benediction, artended by both husband and wife immediately on the arrival of the latter in the capital of her adopted country .--San Francisco Argonaut.

William Goes Armed.

The German emperor invariably carries with him wherever he goes a small revolver. His majesty is a skillful shot, and the chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has received orders to inspect this weapon every morning to assure the fact of its being in working order.-Chicago Times-Herald.

the remedy for one of these disorders would make the other worse than ever. So that when a person recommends something as being 'good for the liver,' just think that it may be good for his liver, but not for yours. "Women are far worse than men in

their beliefs about the body and its ailments. I am quite sure that out of every 100 children who die under one year old 50 are actually killed through the mother's belief that food is not nourishing unless it is solid. They don't understand that milk has an immense amount of solid matter dissolved in it, as sugar is dissolved in water; and so they give the unfortunate children cornflour and bread, which they can no more digest than they can can. digest iron nails. The result is a short life of misery and then death, while

those of us who manage to survive are made martyrs to dyspepsia all our days. "Many beliefs are merely absurd without being dangerous. Hair, for instance, is composed of almost the same though it does prevent the hair from splitting up; nor can the hair become white in a night, any more than a wig. When novelists, too, by the way describe a person's hair as standing on end they speak of a phenomenon that is perfectly impossible. Many of the lower animals have little muscles attached to the hairs by which they can erect them, but human beings have no such muscles, nor any other means of mak ing the hair stand on end except their hands or a comb and brush."-N. Y. Tribune.

A Laplander's Dress.

The operation of dressing in cold weather in the far north is so elaborate that it is difficult to understand how a deliberate boy or girl in Lapland can be ready for breakfast before dinner time. First, two suits of thick woolen -Chambers' Journal underclothing are put on, and over

these goes a shirt of reindeer skin, with cloth bands to fasten at the wrists; sometimes two of these shirts, or kaptas, are worn, and a reindeer vest be neath them. The trousers are of reindeer skin also. Two pairs of heavy woolen stockings are worn, and the child who puts these on when they are damp is sure to have trouble with his feet. Around the feet a peculiar grass, well dried, is carefully bound, and over all this goes the shoe. Buttons and hooks and eyes are scarce in Lapland; all clothing is fastened by strings, and it is dreadful to think of all the "hard knots" that Lap children have and neighbors sitting on the doorsteps

American women are natural diplomats. A European woman is born and bred in a certain rank of life, and although she may be transported to another rank she takes with her the stamp of the grade to which she belongs. Not so with an American woman. As the wife of the premier of Great Britain she would put Lady Clare Vere de Vere to shame by her quick adoption of most of the characteristics of the daughters of a hundred earls. There is less risk in an American girl marrying a diplomat than any other sort of a foreigner, for a diplomat is under bonds to behave himself. But if she is ambitions and desires to make a really brilliant match she ought to marry a citizen of the United States .-- Illustrated Ameri-

How a Caterpillar Defends Itself. The caterpillar of the puss moth quite a common insect in this country, has a most effective way of defending itself, and may prove, as we shall pres ently see, dangerous even to human be material as the finger nails, and it is ings. This well-protected caterpillar perfectly dead. Cutting the ends of is provided between its head and foret cannot possibly make it grow, al- legs with a cleft, from which it can protrude an organ capable of squirting out a quantity of very acid fluid to a considerable distance, and when alarmed it habitually makes use of this formidable weapon. In one of the en tomological magazines a correspondent states that he was observing some of these caterpillars in captivity when he happened to disturb one, and it suddenly squirted out a quantity of fluid in a jet, which struck one of his eyeballs, though his head at the time was quite two feet away from the insect. He rushed off in great agony to a doctor, who told him that the eyeball was in a very dangerous condition. His eye was totally blind for hours after the occurrence, and it was some days before he finally recovered. What the effect of this fluid must be upon smaller creatures we leave our readers to imagine!

Cowboys of the Asphalt. The cowboy and other dashing plains riders lean far over in their saddles and pick up, as they go dashing past, articles that they have dropped upon the ground. So does the dashing bicycle rider of the city. Not on the boulevard, perhaps, where the crowds would scarcely permit, but on some quiet, asphalt-paved block. There you may see a skillful and daring rider cast his cap upon the ground, and then you may see him as he sweeps past it on his wheel bend over and pick it up without pausing in his flight. This before a small but appreciative audience of friends fumbled over while too sleepy to be and such passers-by as may happen that way .- N. Y. Sun.

"Not at all." answered the western girl. "It is decidedly dainty, and I'm a little surprised that New York is so far behind the times. The fad started in this way: When the daughter of one of our big western politicians was six months old he had a model of her little finger cast in gold. Around the little dimpled digit is a ring of turquoise, which is her birthstone, and it makes a ovely charm for her betrothed's watchchain. He valued it so much that it set other men to thinking, and the result s that as soon as a girl wraps one of these chaps around her little finger sufficiently for a proposal to follow, he immediately insists upon a gold facsimile of the flesh and blood original. It is a pretty conceit, and is being followed by every westerner who is in subjection to somebody's little finger."

Concerning "Purfessors."

The misuse of the title "professor" as often vulgarly applied to musicians in general finds a laughable example in he following story credited to Bandmaster Sousa. It seems that some years go, before the existence of the organization which bears his name, and before "The Washington Post," "Liberty Bell," "Cotton King" and "El Capitan' had made the American march king famous, he was leading a band in the government service, at some small country festival. The advent of the band had been awaited with intense interest by the local population, and, as a consequence, the bandsmen were soon surrounded by a surging crowd which semmed them in so that it became wellnigh an impossibility for them to keep on playing. Sousa pointed out the fact to a local official, adding that unless the crowd fell back his band would have to stop. That personage shook his head warmly, and turning to the assembled multitude, bawled out: "Gentlemen, step back and give the purfessor's puressors a chance to play!"

A Clever Ruse.

It was an ingenious ruse that a prisoner who escaped from a South Carolina prison recently hit upon to throw bloodhounds off his track. The convict was tracked by the dog to a farmhouse, where he had begged breakfast. He stole a pepperbox, and after leaving the house peppered his tracks. The dog almost died from the effects of the pepper and had to be called off.

New Wire Gun.

A projectile from the new wire gui in a recent trial completely penetrated an 18-inch steel-faced compound armor plate backed by a six-inch wrought iron plate, by eight feet of solid oak and three inches of iron and was found imbedded in a clay bank 35 yards behind the target.