OROUS MEASURES

THE COMPETITOR PRISON-RS' LIVES WERE SAVED.

-General's Prompt Act-Weyler ntened to Resign Uniess the ericans Were Shot-Proceedings ended by Orders From Madrid York, May 20 .- A Herald from Havana says: The action isul-General Williams, in proagainst the methods of the trial prisoners of the schooner Commade by the Spanish authoriworth more than a passing men-

re the court-martial closed, Conneral Williams' letter of protest The representative of the States quoted the treaties existween the United States and and doubted the right of the to try American citizens and sailing under the American flag, r than civil law, adding that letter they must be judged by ry and not by military and naval and be permitted to employ unsel and present witnesses in

te by the judge advocate-genwhich had also been endorsed by al Navarro, the highest naval of Spain in Cuba, ruling Consul Williams' protest as without ound and out of order, was also id noted.

thin four hours after the courtclosed its session, at a special ig in the afternoon, its members Admiral Navarro a sealed verwhich was immediately approved naval chief. The sentences of prisoners to death, in accordwith the verdict, was signed at and preparations made to have

eiving no satisfactory response the amdiral, nor even an invitaattend the proceedings, neither General Williams nor any atof his office was present at the martial, nor was he allowed to prisoners until after the trial Naturally he laid the case before the state department ashington early, and received inons as prompt as energetic.

en these arrived, he went immey to the palace, where a stormy ew with Captain-General Wey-The general told the general that if the men had been ted, as the latter supposed, they most certainly be shot at sunrise rts, and I shall most certainly

followed at the palace was inde-

instructions from Madrid.

eral Weyler said that if the men not executed he would resign. telegraphed the Spanish minit is reported.

ates was, through Minister Taybringing pressure to bear also at Orders came from Spain to d all procedings and directing id for consideration there by the ne military and naval council and

oth or six weeks' respite.

ASEBALLISTS ATTACKED

geful Italians Cause a Riot in a Pennsylvania Town.

leton, Pa., May 19 .- Six persons shot and a number of others seriinjured during a riot at Maca town four miles from here, this on. A game of baseball was in ess when a gang of drunken us charged upon the players and tors with revolvers, clubs and Last night, an Italian had arrested for assault and battery. nber of young men took him from

instable and unmercifully beat The Italians hearing of this, They fulfilled ned revenge. threats today.

when there was a pistol shot. s followed in a few minutes by a cuous discharge of firearms. The attempte i to run away, but the us chased them, discharging their s and throwing stones. The forrs were mad with rage and blazed incessantly until the police ar-Several of the Italians were ar-

morrow. monstration by a Paris Mob. is, May 19.—Several thousand

as took part in a manifestation ard marched to the newspaper shouting "Abas Rocheforte!" the mob dispersed, and several were made.

othschild family is now put at imports must be made during the cur-

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Routine Work of the Fifty-Fourth See

Washington, May 16 .- The Dupont case, involving the right of Henry A. Dupont to a seat in the senate from the state of Delaware, was taken up in the senate today, with a view to concluding the debate and taking a final vote. A brief colloquy between Gorman and Mitchell developed that a difference of opinion existed as to the character of the vote to be taken. When Gorman spoke of the unaniomus agreement to ote, Mitchell admitted the correctness of the statement, but added significantly that the character of the vote would be determined when the vote was reached, which was open to the meaning that the case would be postponed until next session. Platt spoke in support of Mr. Dupont's claim.

Washington, May 18.—By a vote of 31 to 30, the senate determined today that Henry A. Dupont was not entitled to a seat in the senate from Delaware. This closed a long and animated controversy, which had been one of the most notable contests of its kind in the history of the senate. The result was in doubt up to the last moment, and this lent added intrest to the final vote. There had been some question as to the direction of Stewart's vote, but it was with those of the Democrats and Populists, and was the decisive vote in declaring Dupont not entitled to a seat. Before taking the vote, Platt spoke for Dupont, and Vilas against him. Bacon spoke against the issue of bonds without authority of congress. lutions were proposed by Morgan for an inquiry as to our treaty rights with and Gallinger relating to the need of additional enactments.

Washington, May 20. - The confere's on the river and harbor bill expect to have their first report ready tomorrow night. Of the senate amendments so far passed upon, the house has yielded about one-half. The main question in dispute is the additional ontracts authorized by the senate. The senate amendments authorizing contracts to the extent of \$1,753,000 for bayou Plaquemine, La., and the house provision of \$315,000 for the Calcasieu river, Louisiana, together with the Delaware river projects, the boat railway on the Columbia river and the Lakes Union and Washington canal at Seattle, are still in dispute. fight over the Santa Monica and San Pedro deep-water harbor has been resumed in the conference.

Washington, May 16.-The house most certainly be shot at sunrise committee on coinage, weights and doubly true with regard to fattening the United States might make.

The old saying that time is money is doubly true with regard to fattening animals. There is no profit in slow fatst the United States might make. mous vote to authorize a favorable report on the resolution introduced by Repre-'my government instructs me to sentative C. W. Stone providing that of rutritious food that can be digested s consulate here and demand my the president be authorized and re- and assimilated is always the most quested to invite an expression from ou and your government respon- other principal commercial nations of should these prisoners be executed the world as to the desirability and animal to merely keep it in store conour protest be given due con- feasibility of the adoption of international coins, to be current in all counen Mr. Williams bowed himself tries adopting them at a uniform value, the general's presence, he drove and to be specially adopted for invoice his office. The excitement purposes. If expressions thus obtained from other nations are such as, in the ble. judgment of the president render a conference desirable, he is authorized irman of the leading conserva- to invite it at a time and place to be party and the managing director designated by him to consider and re-e Spanish bank were called and a port a plan for the adoption and tation began. The majority of use of such coins, composed of either ersonages advised the authorities gold or silver, or both. The president end the execution, pending fur- is authorized to appoint three representatives, subject to confirmation by the senate.

Washington, May 18.-The house to day occupied itself in passing the prihe meantime it appears the Unit- vat pension bills, which were favorably given to their consideration. Erdman and Talbert threw such obstacles in the way as they could. Thirty-four bills were held up because they were not captain-general and admiral to engrossed, but 100 were passed, leaving about sixty yet undisposed of. the opening of the session Howard rose to a question of privilege, to denounce won. The transfer of the case to id will give the prisoners at least on the prisoners at least on the prisoners at least on the fabrications some newspapers printed five months, ago that he had entered the half. toxicated condition, and had been carried out by two colored porters.

Washington, May 20.-The house committee on ways and means today decided to report favorably on the bill to permit custom officials to deliver packages not exceeding \$5,000 in value to express companies and other inland carriers under bond, after an appraisal ground with its roots. on the wharves. Jewelry and precious stones are excepted. It also authorized Evans to call up in the house, under a suspension of the rules, a bill to permit of the garden yet unplanted whenever the bottling of spirits under bond in distilleries. The committee on banking and currency today decided to definitely abandon the attempt to report lettuce, onlons and other hardy plants a general banking bill this session, and the committee adjourned until the next session of congress.

first inning had just been fin- MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN That Country's Wheat Crop Promises to Be a Total Failure.

Washington, May 19 .- Coming immediately upon the severe drain of resources caused by the Cuban rebellion, the Spanish people have now to face the prospect of an alomst total loss of the wheat crop, caused by drought and and more will be taken into cus- insects. United States Consul Burke, at Malaga, writes to the state department that a new insect pest, as destructive to wheat as the phyllorxa is to the grape, has damaged the crops in several provinces, while, owing to a severe ning near the statue of Jean drought not only will the entire wheat demanding the establishment of crop be a total failure, but there will onal fete in her honor. They be a shortage of every other crop of grain. The poor are suffering much, and, unless the rain comes, the crops lice had to make several charges will be a total loss and great suffering and want will prevail throughout the whole country. Efforts will be made to have the government reduce or rehe total amount of the fortune of move the import grain duties, as heavy

rent year.

HELPFUL FARM HINTS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRI-CULTURIST AND STOCKMAN.

Productiveness of the Elberta Peach How to Make a Cheap and Practical Causeway-Good Device for Smoothing Ground-Farm Notes.

The Elberta Peach. Among the whole list of peaches both old and new, there is no variety that has attained a higher place in public estimation than the Elberta. It is liked equally well by the grower and consumer. About twenty-five years ago Dr. Samuel H. Rumph, of Georgia, raised about 12,000 seedling peach trees from the seeds saved from the very



ELBERTA PEACH TREE

choicest named varieties, and in the whole lot there was but one that he deemed worthy enough to be preserved. This was the product of a cross between the Chinese Cling and Crawford Early. He bestowed upon it the name Elberta, in honor of his wif- and It has in turn been an honor to its namesake. Knowing something and hoping more of its good qualities, he planted extensive orchards of it, from which he shipped large quantities of choice fruit, realized profitable returns. It was not long before other peach growers learned of the good qualities of the Elberta and began to plant it; first in the Southern States, where it had already proved its value beyond ques tion, and then in the northern peach growing sections. It has proved to be one of the standards in all regions, from Georgia to Michigan, and from Connecticut to California.-American Agriculturist.

Fattening Animals Quickly.

tening of anything. The largest amount profitable for the fattening animal. The food required for maintenance of the dition is just so much wasted if no more than this goes with it. This does not mean that fattening animals are to be given food without limit. That will injure digestion, and then, no matter how liberal the feeding, the animal will not thrive. Old animals are generally fattened slowly. For this reason their flesh is tough. But if they are fattened some grain with succulent food, their sweetness that are commonly associated with the flesh of young animals.

Device for Smoothing Ground, Many people sow their grain and cover it with the harrow simply. A good br sh and a rough roller ought to follow the harrowing, but much better than the simple harrowing (which leaves the land in ridges to dry out rapidly), is an arrang-ment like that



IMPROVED SMOOTHING HARROW. wide plank is attached to . e rear of the harrow; the ridges are thus lever and any lumps that may have been left are pulverized. But, best of all, the soil is pressed down over the seed, causing it to sprout more rapidly, and giving it a better chance to get hold of the

Warming Ground by Plowing It. It used to be the practice of a farmer of our acquaintance to replow the part a new piece was to be put to use. The whole garden was plowed as early as possible, and the parts devoted to peas were planted at once. When corn, beans and the tenderer plants were to be put in the ground was reployed. mixing the manure thoroughly with the soil, and also imprisoning a new supply of warm air from the surface. In this way the soil was made much warmer for the late-planted crops than it could be by cultivation without plowing .-American Cultivator.

Remedies for Neuralgia.

The following are homely remedies for neuralgia: Boll a handful of lobella in half a pint of water, strain and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid, very hot, and apply till the pain ceases, changing as fast as cold. Two large tablespoon fuls of eau de Cologne and two teaspoonfuls of fine salt mixed in a bottle make an excellent mixture to be in haled for facial neuralgia. Horse radish, prepared the same as for table, applied to the temple or wrist, is also recommended.

Toodressing Grass Lands. ost anything spread thinly over grass lands will help them. Even material not very rich and which itself will not grow a good crop will make the grass grow better, because it acts as a mulch for the grass roots beneath. The washings of poor uplands will fertilize the richer soil of the valleys below. But except where topdressing can be thus done naturally by irrigation, it will not pay to topdress with poor material. The labor will be too great, and it will trample and cut up the grass too much unless the fertilizing material is put on during the winter.

Rich Foil for Early Potatoes.

In planting early potatoes there is never any danger of making the soil too rich. It will rot late potatoes to manure very heavily, especially with stable manure. But the early crop is got out of the soil soon after it is fully grown and before the time for rot to begin its work. One caution is to be observed, however, in manuring even for early potatoes. Coarse, strawy man ire or that which is apt to dry up quickly should never be plowed in for them. It will keep the soil above the furrow too dry, and this will often lessen the yield more than the fertilizing will increase it. If the season is very wet the manure will heat and develop rot very early in the season, sometimes even before the potato crop is got out of the ground.

Too Early Sowing of Root Crops Most of the roots, like beet, carrot parsnip and turnip, are true biennials growing their root the first year and sending up their seed stalk after the root has been partly dried out and is replanted the following spring. But in our hot summers this drying out, which usually requires a whole winter, is accomplished in midsummer. The result is that the very early planted seed of beet, carrot and other root makes its root growth early in the season and by fall is ready to send out a seed stalk This, of course, makes the root worth less. The common radish is one of thes natural biennials that always tend to become annual when early planted. If seed is put in the ground any time before midsummer, it will produce seed pods before cold weather comes.

A Practical Causeway.

The usual method of building a causeway is to lay down two rows of stone, to stretch flat rocks across from one row to another, and to cover the whole with earth. The two rows of stones soon work together, while brush and other rubbish will work in and elog tl · drain. A better plan is sbown in the accompanying sketch, taken from the Orange Judd Farmer. A few six-inch drain tiles are laid down, and both ends are covered with wire netting. The whole is then covered with earth to make the roadway. Such a drain cannot clog, nor can the



sides settle together, while the labor of making it is not one-half that required where stones are used.

Potash Salts on Manure Heaps. The German potash salts are excellent applications for the manure heap, They help to keep it moist, and they quickly, as they may be by combining absorb whatever ammonia the manure gives off while it is fermenting. They flesh will have the tenderness and are much different in this respect from caustic potash in the form of asnes, which will liberate much ammonia be fore it is itself changed to a nitrate. The potash salts are so changed almost immediately, and when applied with manure they furnish plant food that can at once be taken up by the roots of plants and thus greatly increases its

> Early Lambs Not Profitable. specialty of early jambs for the Aarket, there is no object in having them come before April. By that time the weather is warmer, the grass has started, and the conditions of growth are more favorable in every way; and, as with all young stock, it is quite an item to procure a strong, vigorous growth from the start.

Notes.

Grow a small plot in horseradish. Simply place the roots on top of the ground and turn a furrow on them. They will grow and thrive without further labor.

A writer in an English paper asserts that only one steer out of every 200 shipped from the United States is lost, while from the River Platte from one to twenty-five and from Australia from one to over seven,

It is much easier to feed whole grain than to grind it, but it is better to put the labor to it than to lose in the feed. Ground grain can be more intimately mixed with coarse food, and in that respect it not only serves to balance the ration, but the combination of foods cheapens the whole and more perfect digestion results.

If your wheat does not appear prom fsing apply from fifty to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre upon it. The effect will be quickly noticeable, and the wheat will appear to take on a new growth at once. The nitrate is somewhat expensive, but the results at harvest time will show that the in creased yield will nearly pay for the

Sow a patch of oats to be cut as green food. The oats should be cut just as the seeds are in the milky stage, which arrests the nutritious matter in the stalks and renders them palatable. They are cured the same as is done with hay. Farmers who use oats in this manner run them through a fodder cutter (stalks and heads) and sprinkle a little cornmeal over them. are highly relished by cattle and horses.

Effort is the fire; success is the

warmth that comes from it. The shuttle of time weaves the garPORTLAND MARKETS

The volume of business has not been large, but shows an improvement over last week. Sheepshearing is in full blast all over the Northwest, and, while the price is very low, the clip gives promise of being a large one, so that a considerable amount of money will be placed in circulation and materially help matters. An average of \$500 a day is being paid out for potatoes in Portland, and this is proving very acceptable at this time.

Wheat Market.

The local wheat market is unchanged, with practically nothing doing. Prices are: Walla Walla, 56 to 57; Valley, 58 to 59c per ubshel.

Produce Market.

FLOUR-Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, are quoted at \$3.00 per barrel; Golddrop, \$2.95; Snowflake, \$3.20; Benton county, \$3.00: graham, \$2.65; super fine, \$2.25. OATS-Good white are quoted weak, at

27c; milling, 28@30c; gray, 23@24c, Kolled oats are quoted as follows: Bage, \$4.25@5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7.00; cases

Hay — Timothy, \$9.00 per ton; cheat, \$6.00; clover, \$6@7; oat, \$5@6.50; wheat, \$5.50@6.50.

BABLEY-Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton; brewing, \$15@16. MILLSTUFFS - Bran, \$13.00; shorts \$15; middings, \$18@20.00; rye, 9236c

per cental. BUTTER-Fancy creamery is quoted at 30c; fancy dairy, 25c; fair to good, 173c; common, 123c per roll.

FOTATORS—New Oregon, 25@30c per sack; sweets, common, 5%c; Merced, 3½ per pound.

ONIONS—Fancy, \$2.25 per sack.
POULTRY—Chickens, hens, \$3.50 per dozen; mixed. \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; ducks. \$5 00@6; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, ive, 15c per pound; dressed 15@17c.
Eggs—Oregon, 10c per dozen.
CHEASE—Oregon mill cream, 11c

per pound; half cream, 9%c; skim, 4@5c; Young America, 12%c.

TROPICAL FRUIT-California lemons. \$3.00@3.25; choice. \$2.00@2.50; sicily, \$6.50; bananas, \$1.75@3.00 per bunch; California navels. \$3.25@3.50 per box; pineappies, \$5@6.00 per dozen.

OREGON VEGETABLES - Cabbage, 1c per 1b; garlic, new, 10c per pound; artichokes, 35c per dozen; sprouts, 5c per pound; cauliflower, \$2.75 per crate, 90ca\$1 per dozen; hothouse lettuce, 40c per down

FRESH FRUIT-Pears. Winter Nellis, \$1.50 per box; cranberries, \$9 per barrel; fancy apples, \$1@1.50; common, 50@75c, per box.

DRIED FRUITS — Apples, evaporated, bleached, 4@4%c; sun-dried, 3%@4c; pears, sun and evaporated. 5@6c · plums, pitless, 3@4c : prunes, 3@5 per pound. Wool—Vallev. 9c, per pound; East-

ern Oregon, 5@7c. Hops — Choice, Oregon 2@3c per

pound; medium, neglected.

Nurs — Almonds, soft shell, 9@11c
per pound; paper shell, 10@12½c; new
crop California walnuts, soft shell,
11@12½c; standard walnuts, 12@13c; Italian chesnuts, 12 @14c; pecans, 13@16c; Brazils, 12 @13c; filberts, 12½@14c; peanuts, raw, fancy, 6@7c; roasted, 10c; hickory nuts, 8@10c; cocoanuts, 90c per dozen.
Provisions—Eastern hams, medium,

11½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7½@12c per pound; hams, picnic, 7½@1; breakfast bacon 10½@10½c; short clear sides, 8½@9c; dry salt sides, 7½@8c; dried beef hams, 12@13c; lard, compound, in tins, 7½; lard, compound, in tins, 7½; (@13c; lard, compound, in tins. 7½; lard, pure, in tins, 9½ (@10c; pigs' feet, 80s, \$3.50; pigs' feet, 40s, \$3.25; kits, \$1.25. Oregon smoked hams, 10¾c per pound; pickled hams, 8½c; boneiese hams, 7½c; bacon, 10¾c; dry salt sides, 6¾c; lard, 5-pound pails, 7½c; 10s, 7½c; 50s, 7¾c; tierces, 7c. Country meats sell at prices according to grade.

Hugss.—Dry hides, butcher, sound.

Hiddes.—Dry hides, butcher, sound, per pound, 11@12c; dry kip and calfskin, 10@11c; culls, 3c less; saited, 60 lbs and over, 5c; 50 to 60 lbs, 4@41/sc; 40 and 50, 4c; kip and yeal skins, 10 to 30 lbs, 4c; calfskin, sound, 3 to 10 lbs, 6c; green, unsalted, 1c less; culls, 1-2c less; sheepskins, shearlings, 10@15c; short wool, 20@30c; medium, 30@40c; long wool, 50@70c.

Salmon-Columbia, river No. 1. \$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talis, \$2.25@2.60; fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska, No. 1, talis, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talis, \$1.90

BEANS-Small white, No. 1, 2c pound; butter, 3c; bayou, 134c; Lima,

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1½-inch, is quoted at 8½c, and Sisal, 6½c per pound. SUGAR—Golden C, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; dry granulated, 6½c; cube crushed and powdered, 6%c per pound; %c per pound discount on all grades for prompt cash; half barrels, %c more than barrels; maple sugar, 15@16c per pound.

COFFEE - Costa Rica, 20@2316c; Rio, 20 d 22c; Salvador, 1g@22c; Mocha, 27@31c; Padang Java, 30c; Palembang Java, 26@28c; Lahat Java, 23@25c; Arbuckle's Mokaska and Lion. \$20.30 per 100-pound case; Columbia, \$20.30 Rics-Island, \$3.50@4 per sack; Ja-

pan. \$3.75@4. COAL-Steady; domestic, \$5.00@7.50 per ton; foreign, \$8.50@11.00.

BEEF-Gross, top steers, \$3.25; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5% per pound. MUTTON—Gross. best sheep, wethers, \$3.00; ewes, \$1.50@2.75; dressed mut-

ton, 5c per pound. VEAL-Gross, small, 41/2c; large, 3@ 316c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@ 3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@2.75; dressed, 3%@4c per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FLOUR-Net cash prices: Family extras, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; bakers' ex tras, \$3.55@3.65; superfine. \$2.85@3.00 BARLEY—Feed. fair to good, 713/c choice, 73%c; brewing, 88%c. WHEAT — Shipping, No. 1, \$1.07% choice, \$1.10; milling, \$1.17%@1.22%.

0/15-Milling, 75@82½c; surprise 90@95; fancy feed, 82½@37½; good to choice, 75@80c; poor to fair, 67½@72½c; gray, 72½@+02.

POTATORS— Sweets, \$2.50@2.75; Bureanks, Oregon, 30@65c. Hors-Quotable at 2@4c per pound. Onions-\$1.75 per sack.

WOES OF A RESTAURANT KEEPER.

His Napkins and Even His Casters Carried Off by Customers

It was during the second half of the rush for dinner in a restaurant near Washington market, where several thou sands persons are fed daily, when a great clamor arose for napkins, and waiters rushed about gathering up what few could be found on the tables and distributing these, and others were dispatched to the lausdry for more. Henry, the head waiter, went around meantime trying to pacify the people, who were angry and declaring that it was a shame that the house couldn't give a man a napkin to wipe his mouth with. Some customers fell back upon the time honored custom of the neighborhood and used the corners of the tablecloths in lien of the missing nankins.

"It's a curious and an annoying mat ter how we run out of napkins every little while," said Henry. "You might suppose that because they are laundered frequently they disappear in the regular way by wearing out, but that is not true. You will seldom see napkins in a restaurant which show the effect of wear. They go because they are stolen. This is true not only of such popular restaurants as this, but also of every restaurant in this city. Who takes them I do not know. All we know is that they disappear regularly, and our supposi tion is that some are carried off by peo ple who deliberately intend to steal them and others by persons who put them into their pockets by mistake. know one such person as this. It was a woman of undoubted honesty, but it was a joke among the members of her own family that she never dined at a hotel or restaurant without carrying off a napkin which she had unconsciously stuffed into her pocket. We got 18 dozen big dinner napkins a few weeks ago. Within three weeks they had all disappeared but five dozen, and now there isn't one in the house.

"Tableware goes in the same way sometimes. A little while ago we got eight dozen of these salt and pepper cast-Here Henry pointed to some nest little cut glass casters with silver plated tops. "We put them on the tables during the time the wagon boys were coming in here for breakfast last fall, just before they would start out to sell their day's buyings on the streets. gee!' they would say. 'That's a pretty nice thing. I guess I'll swipe it just for luck—see?' And when they left every day we would miss a few casters. dozen of them were lost within a few weeks."—New York Sun.

HIDING HER DIAMONDS.

Take a Lesson From the Woman Who Put Hers In Her Old Shoes.

A group of Washington women had been telling each other where they hid their treasures from possible thieves. One used her pillowcase, a second had a pocket on her stocking, another the lining of her picture bat, when a third said she always tucked things in her old shoes.

"Then you want to take warning from the experience of a friend of mine," said Mrs. Tarsney of Missouri. "She had beautiful diamond rings, ornaments, earrings and other articles, and when an epidemic of burglaries came along she took to hiding her diamonds in her oldest shoes. One night she was awakened by burglars down stairs. She thought if they heard some one moving about they would take fright and run away with out attempting to come up wher was. So she went to the head of the stairs, but the burglars kept on and didn't mind her in the least. ried back into her room, caught up the first articles that came handy and sent them over the balusters. After they had left her hand she was struck with horror to discover her old shoes bumping down the stairs, attended by a shower of diamonds. Luckily the shoes did the work. The burglars didn't stop to investigate, and the woman had stren enough to gather up her jewels, all of which she found except one earring. The next day the maids had to sweep the entire floor to discover that. But she doesn't use her old shoes as diamond safes since. "-Philadelphia Press.

A Result of Fortune Telling.

The girls employed in one of the big department stores of New York amuse themselves during lunch hour by telling each other's fortunes in teacups. tie," said one of them the other day, peering intently into a teacup, "is ing to die an old maid. She will be taken away from home over the water somewhere. She will go out of her mind. She-I can't read any more." Then the gong sounded and the chattering workers scattered. Today Yettie is at home a raving maniac. She cries out that she don't want to be sent over the water. No one can quiet her fears nor exercise the evil spirit born of the folly of fortune telling. But a new rule has been posted in the lunch room of the big

Pleasures of Playing "If."

Mr. Ferry-Why on earth do you spend so much time running around pricing things you have no notion of buying

Mrs. Ferry-For the same reason, I suppose, that you sit around reading the sporting column of the paper and figuring up how much you might have won if you were a betting man. It is a sort mental diversion.-Cincinnati En quirer.

Osculation Explained at Last.

"What makes you women kiss when

you meet?"
"It is a sort of apology in advance for what we mean to say about each other after we part. "-Indianapolis Journal.

ernal object often suggests ideas which extend, link after link, from earth 29 heaven. -Bulwer.

To the thinker, the most trifling ex-

The annual issue of books is estimated at 85,000,000 volumes, consuming 65,-000 tons of sized paper.