RY UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

evere Earthquake Shocks Felt in England.

HE MOST VIOLENT IN HISTORY

uder Castle Rocked-Panie in Several Palaces-A Large Area Afocted-Death Reported From Fright.

london, Dec. 21 .- An earthquake, most violent ever experienced in country, has shaken every shire Durham to Surrey, and from Lonto the Welsh coast. The subter ous disturbance was first noticed bost 5:30 this morning, and lasted four to five seconds. At many nts two distinct shocks were experi-The most severe shocks were at theltenham, Ledbury and Dean-

The earthshaking was accompanied a loud rushing sound. Buildings violently shaken, furniture shiftd, doors thrown open, pictures and her ornaments upset. The inhabitss were panic stricken and fled from

The earthquake also visited Birsham and various points in Shrope, and was violent in Worcester od the country surrounding that city. The shocks were followed by a he shocks were. The greatest arm prevailed everywhere. Chimwere overthrown, windows, etc., At some points on the coung road persons were thrown down; a ber of people were thrown out of Hereford cathedral was inged. The dull rumbling beneath the eth's surface was followed by two ed crashes and a terrible lifting and

The panic of Hereford was so great t one woman died from fright. ole rushed wildly into the streets. any chimneys fell crashing into the ughfares. All the pinnacles of Nicholas' church toppled over and art of the pinnacle of the cathedral

At Liverpool the earthquake was ded by heavy thunder and a fearhail storm. In London the earthe was only slightly felt

At Bridgennorth, near Shrewsbury, fore the disturbances, the streets denly seemed to be on fire, and there as a violent rise accompanied by a king of the earth. People going oad in that vicinity say they were ble to walk owing to the vibrations. me was great excitement among the ple about Poole, who thought the sople about Poole, world had come.

louses shook for nealry a minute at tol and Clifton, causing much Railroad employes at Crewe out that they felt the rails oscillate. Eversham the shock was followed brilliant light in the sky

The disturbance was violent at Warwick Castle. The Earl of Warwick his bed lifted as though by some e beneath it, and the furniture in be room shifted. The inhabitants of be Slough were awakened by a shock evere that they thought the Midex powder factory had exploded. far Stockport, and at Melton-Mowmy, the noise which accompanied the aquake shock resembled a discharge d gon cotton under water. Many nge experiences were reported in

otion with the earthquake. The earthquake shock seems to have en felt in greater or less degree ghout the length and breadth of inisland, throwing from his feet the ter toiling in the highway and rating in effects to the abode of walty itself. The shock was felt disttly at Windsor castle, and some of royal household were shaken in bir beds. Furniture, china and ornathe were rattled in several rooms on marth side of the castle. An officer, ibing the effects as they seemed to a, says the castle literally rocked.

Seemstion was first supposed to be
to an explosion at Hounslow.

ICE RINK BURNED.

atly Ruilding in Pittsburg De-

fittsuburg, Dec. 21 .- The beautiful costly Casino building in Schelley by was destroyed by fire early this ing. The flames originated from bursting of a large ammonia cylinin the ice machine of the skating The loss is estimated at \$500,-

The explosion occurred at 2:15 A. M. fire department responded promptbut considerable time was lost getreflective streams on the building count of a deep hollow, which extis alongside where the fire started. mous vapors which filled the inag the Casino and fighting the as from the inside.

By 4 o'clock the whole structure was ing and made a grand sight. The so cost \$300,000 and the equipment re than \$100,000 more.

ring the conflagration a bridge a the hollow was crowded. When appeared at the eastern end of balcony and communicated with widge there was a general scatter-Many spectators were cut off compelled to pass into the park.

emburg, Dec. 21 .- The police have bited the strikers from patrolling port. The strikers now offering to work are rejected, the employsving decided not to take any back all the strike is ended.

For a Blaine Statu subington, Dec. 21.-A bill introtoday by Representative Bull, mes G. Blaine in Washington.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Senate Committee Agreed to Report

Cameron Resolution. Washignton, Dec. 21.—The meeting of the senate committee of foreign relations was important in two respects. It resulted in an agreement to report the Cameron resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, and it developed, through the statement of Secretary Olney, the administration's policy in regard to the insurrection in Cuba. The secretary occupied the greater part of the time of the meeting answering questions and suggestions made by the committee. He and Senator Morgan engaged in several spirited colloquies. Mr. Olney made two points against the Cameron resolution, as follows

First-That the Cuban insurgents have established no government.

Second-That the right to recognize a new state rests with the president,

independent of congressional action. He contended, in elaboration of the first point, that the pretended government of the island was without habitation. "Suppose you recognize the iudependence of the island," said be,

what are you going to do with it?" The secretary said the story which had been very industriously circulated that Consul-General Lee had provided the state department with an elaborate report on the condition of affairs in

Cuba, was untrue.
"It is not true," he said. "General Lee has made no general written report at all. He has made reports on several special cases, but not on the situation as a whole.

It so developed during the examination that the government had made no demand in the case of the Competitor prisoners, and in other cases of a similar character, beyond requests for in-

All the members of the foreign relations committee were present today, except Gray and Daniel.

The meeting was held for the express purpose of continuing the discussion of the policy on the Cuban question to be recommended by the committee. The meeting was strictly private, Olney being the only person not a member who was admitted

The committee changed the Cameron resolution so as to make it more emphatic. The title was changed to read: "A joint resolution acknowledging the independence of the republic of Cuba," the words, "the republic" being inserted. Instead of declaring the United States "should use its friendly offices," the resolution was made to read that the United States 'will' do so.

The agreement to report the resolution was reached immediately after Olney left, without a division or an expressed difference of opinion.

One member of the committee said: "Of course Spain will fight, but there is no danger of other countries getting in our way. No other European nation wants to fight us, and we would wind up the war with Spain in

The opinion was expressed that Cleveland would veto the joint resolution. Another member of the committee said he believed that in case the president should veto the resolution, it would pass over the veto, as more than two-thirds of both the senate and house favored it.

Senator Cameron's report to accompany the resolution deals at length with precedents in the matter of recognition of independence and intervention, beginning with the Greek revolution and coming down to the present time. The enates who heard the report say it goes over the entire ground.

The Cameron resolution, as modified and agreed upon by the committee, is

as follows: "Resolved, By the senate and house bled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States

"Section 2 -That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

New Alien Labor Ruling.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21.-Immigration Inspector De Barry has received from Washington notice of a new ruling by the secretary of the treasury on the alien labor law. The ruling is on the question that was raised in this city two years ago as to whether the Canadian trained nurses who come to this country to work in hospitals do so in violation of the law. When the nestion was raised before, it was held that they could not be interfered with, as they were semi-professional persons. Now, the secretary of the treasury has ruled that these nurses can be deported. Mr. De Barry said that all of these nurses would be ported. Inspector Estell, of Ogdensburg, is now at Danville, where he went to deport five Canadian nurses who are employed in a sanitarium

The Pacific Railroad Bill. Washington, Dec. 21.- The Pacific funding railroad bill will be the first business in the house after the holiday The committee on rules decided to give the railroad committee the three days Chairman Powers asked for to debate the bill. The debate will begin January 5 or 6.

The New Indian Commission Washington, Dec. 21.-The house committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on a bill to abolish the office of commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, and create in their stead a board of Indian commissioners of three

In Germany and France twenty-five ode Island, appropriates \$50.000 per cent of the suicides are wor the erection of a monumental status in Japan the portion is thirty-eight

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the last week, the volume of business fall-Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of ment Noted in All Industries-Oregon.

The sheep inspector of Benton county says there are very few scabby sheep in that county.

Prominent men in Heppner say that they will build a telephone line from Heppner to Long Creek, in Grant county, if they can arrange for a satisfactory bonus. The legal complications that have so

have finally been satisfactorily adjusted, and the miners of the Johnson of the mill. Superintendent Morrison, of the Westeren Union construction department, has finished receiving and stor-

long arrested the operations of the Divilbiss quartz mill in Coos county.

ing at Flavel 2,000 poles for the main telegraph line between Astoria and Portiand. It required two acres on which to stack this material. the house on his Blind Slough ranch, in Clatsop, Martin Impo found burried two feet in the earth an Indian stone weapon, shaped like a ship's marlin

spike, having a hole bored through the

handle, which had evidently been

made by a stone implement, says the Astorian. Some very old residents claim that Rogue river was up where the Grant's Pass depot now stands in 1862. The river bed has deepened and widened very much since then, and there is little probability that it will ever overflow its left bank again. winter of '62 made gullies and gulches

where all was level before. Fully 100 men are hard at work along the Alderbrook water front cutting wood for their winter's use, says Astorian. During the recent the freshet hundreds of cords of wood, and about 2,000 shingle bolts from the Cowlitz river were thrown upon the beach. It was an interesting sight to see these men cutting huge logs into stove-wood lengths, and rolling them up the beach to their homes. They used a large instrument like a pair of ice tongs with which to drag the logs

Fisher and William Logan, brothers, were caught out in the cold snap of last month in Crook county, while driving cattle. They left their cattle and tried to reach the cabin that was their destination, but, thinking they could not find it, they built a fire under a rimrock and remained there all night. It was the coldest night, and others who were out say it was thirty-four degress below zero. The men made themselves as comfortable as they could. They had no blankets, and while sitting around the fire both fell asleep, and after awhile young Logan was awakened by his clothes catching on On waking up he found that both of his feet were frozen. They also discovered when daylight came that they were in sight of the cabin.

Washington.

There are said to be fully 500 cases of measles reported and unreported in Walla Walla.

pany paid \$9,008.60 taxes into the Lewis county treasury last week.

Burglars attempted to contact the strength of the strengt

Burglars attempted to open the safe flice of Indian Agent Erwin, at Fort Simcoe, one night last week, but failed to get away with anything of

The United States revenue cutter Bear has been taken to Quartermaster harbor to be put on the drydock for repairs to her hull. A \$5,000 contract has been let, and extensive repairs are to be made.

Work will be resumed at the Cowee man shingle mill, in Cowlitz county, as soon as the water recedes sufficiently to permit of it. Attorney Fisk will have charge of the plant. It is the intention of the company to pay off all claims as soon as possible.

A mandamus sued out to compel the commissioners of Jefferson county to make a special levy to pay certain road warrants was quashed last Saturday at Port Townsend. The effect of the de cision is thought to be to invalidate the road warrants issued under the law of March 7, 1890.

It is estimated that to build the telepohne line from Eastern Washington to Puget sound points it will take 16. 000 poles, 1,884 miles of No. 10 harddrawn copper wire, 15,000 cross-arms and braces and 32,000 pins and insu The estimated cost of material and labor is \$72,000.

The Washington Mining Company has been incorporated for \$1,000,000. The stock is divided into a million shares of the par value of \$1 each. The trustees for the first six months are J. Lynch Montgomery, of New York; Ralph L. Clarke and T. E. Jefferson, of Spokane, and John L. Retallack, of

The last season's work at Hall & Bishop's logging camp, in Clallam county, is one to be proud of. At the beginning of the year two miles of railroad were put down, and since then the loggers have been busy getting out logs. The season's cat amounted to 7, 600,000 feet, most of which was towed Hadlock, and from there was dis tributed to different points on the Sound and British Columbia. Forty men were employed in the camp throughout the year, at an average of \$2.50 per day.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Comparative quietness ruled in wheat ing off largely on account of the smaller cash demand and the fact that some mills have closed down. This circumstance was seized upon by the short dealers as an excuse to beat prices down. They did not stop to consider that mills in the Northwest shut up shop temporarily-that is the mills lo-Our Neighboring State -- Improve- cated at the head of the lakes did-for the purpose of making some necessary repairs, and also to get ready for Janubusiness. However, any excuse will do for the seller to hammer values down, no matter how absurd or ridiculous it may appear. As a result of this one piece of news from Duluth and Superior, May wheat in Chicago sold down to 79 1/4c, with, however, a quick recovery. Another thing that helped the descent was the continuation of the December deliveries by elevator people. They were very light on the first of the present month, as is well known by everybody in the trade, but since that creek district will now have free use date have increased to such an extent as to lead to the impression that warehousemen wanted to take their profits of what these fishermen eatch besides and let the wheat go out. Outside holders of December were, of course, alarmed over these deliveries, and liquidated post haste, thus the wheat found a final lodging place at point of origination.

While leveling off the grounds about ing as ever, cablegrams bring only parencouragement, quoting prices weak and depressed one day with ltitle or no change, and the next day "a turn Russian shipments were fair last week. The visible supply for the week made a good decrease, showing a reduction of 2,028,000 bushels. This was a sorprise and much larger than the trade expected.

In corn there is a very interesting market to report. Prices have not changed since the last review.

In oats dullness is the rule. market is uninteresting. Quotations show a loss of about 1c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 22, 1896. FLOUR — Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4 50; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; graham, \$3.75; superfine, \$2 50 per barrel.

WHEAT—Walla Walla, 78@80c; Valley, \$3.85 per bushal.

ley, 83@84c per bushel.
OATS—Choice white, 43@45c per bushl: choice gray, 40@42c. Hav—Timothy, \$13 00 per ton; cheat,

\$6.50@8; clover. \$8.00@9.00; oat, \$8.00 @10; wheat \$10 BARLEY-Feed barley, \$21.00 per ton;

rewing, \$22.
MILLSTUFFS — Bran. \$15 00; shorts, \$16.50: middlings, \$23.00; rye, 90c

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at be; fancy dairy, 35c; fair to good, POTATOES .- California, 55c; Oregon,

a70c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound. Onions-Soc per sack. POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, \$1.50@ 2.00; broilers, \$1.50@2.00; geese, \$5.00; turkeys, live, 10c; ducks, \$2.00@3.00

Eggs-Oregon, 30c per dozen. CHEESE — Oregon, 11c; Young America. 12c per pound.

Tallow—Prime, per pound, 2½@3c; o. 2 and grease, 2@2½c. Woot—Valley. 10c, per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c. Hors-New crop, 9@101/2c.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$2.35; cows, \$1.75@2.25; dressed beef, 334@5c per MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers. \$2.00; ewes, \$2.00; dressed mutton, 4c

per pound. VEAL—Net, small, 5c; large, 45/2c per pound.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 22, 1896. FLOUR—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75, California brands \$5.60; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.50; per cwt, \$3.50; graham, \$4.00 per bbl; 10-1b sacks, \$2.50 per cwt; rye flour, \$5.00 per bbl; 10-1b sacks, \$2.50 per cwt; rye meal, \$4.50 per bbl; per cwt, \$2.40; rolledosts, \$5.75@6 per bbl; hominy, \$2.50 per cwt; cracked wheat, \$3.25; rolled wheat, \$5.25 per bbl; whole rolled wheat flour, \$2.50 per cwt; pearl barley, per 100 lb sacks, \$3.60; split peas, \$4.65; table cornmeal, yellow, \$1.65 per cwt in 10-1b sacks; 50s, \$1.50; white, 10s, \$1.75; 50s, \$1.65; flaked hominy, \$2.50 per keg. Wheat—Ohicken feed, \$27.00 per ton. FLOUR-(Jobbing)-Patent excellent,

WHEAT—Chicken feed, \$27.00 per ton. OATS—Choice, \$24@25 per ton. BARLEY-Rolled or ground, \$20.00 per

Cons-Whole, \$22 per ton; cracked 3; feed meal, \$23. Millstuffs—Bran, \$16.00 per ton;

shorts, \$19.00. FEED-Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton, middlings, \$24; oilcake meal, \$28. HAY-Puget sound, per ton, \$9@10; Eastern Washington, \$13.

Suaar-Golden C in bbi, 4%c per lb; extra C in bbi, 4%c; dry granulated in bbi, 5c; cube, 6%c; powdered, 5%c

BUTTER-Fancy native creamery, brick Gc; select, 23c; tubs. 21c; ranch. 18c. CHEESE — Native Washington, 10@12c. POULTRY—Chickens, live, per pound. hers, 7@8c; dressed, 9@10c; ducks, \$2@ 3.50; dressed turkeys, 11@12c.

Eggs-Fresh ranch, 34@.6c; Eastern, 5c per doz. Provisions—Hams, large, 12c; hams, small, 1254c; breakfast dry salt sides, 6c per lb.

FRESH MEATS-Choice dressed beef, steers, 5c; cows, 45gc; mutton, sheep, 5c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 5c per ound; veal, small, 6c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22, 1896. POTATOES - Garnet Chile, 40@50e; Salinas Burbanks, 50@75e; Early Rose, 60@60c; River Burbanks sweets, 75c@\$1.10 per cental Burbanks, 25@35c; Oxions-50@60c per sack for yellow,

35c for pickle. Eggs—Store, 23@24c; ranch, 30c; ducks, 25c per dozen.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 23c; do seconds, 21@22c; fancy dairy, 21c;

seconds, 21@22c; tancy darry, 21c, seconds, 17@18c, Chassz—Fancy, mild. new, 11@12c; fair to good, 9@10c; Young America, 11@12½c; Eastern. 19@22: per pound.

WITH NOOK AND LINE.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of The Excitable Frenchman Can Exhibit a Lot of Patience.

It is one of the curiosities of human nature that the most pervous and excitable people are often the most patient fishermen with book and line. This is true as to nations as well as individuals. The French, who are of all peo perhaps, the most mercurial or "tindery," are also of all races the most extravagantly devoted to angling; and Paris, their excitable and revolutionary capital, is a city of fishermen. A recen-Parisian writer declares that the amateur fishermen are more numerous now than ever. "They form a double wreath of hu-

manity on both sides of the Seine," he declares, "reaching from Charenton clear to Maison-Lafitte. For them were created the fortunate isles of Saint Cloud and Croissy and the verdurous shores of Port-Marly and Chatou. "Isolated there in the midst of tumult, calm in the very bosom of agitations, the passers-by smile at their as

pect and gibe at their attitude and their immobility. They never eatch a thing, the passing skeptics say. What a mis take! The vulgar lalty know naught fish; for fish are not alone the things they go far.' This means that the contemplation which is in a manner enforced on those

who fish with hook and line, especially where no fish are to be found, often results in the apprehension of important things which would never have come if the fishermen had remained among the distracting scenes of Paris-A distinguished French academician

is accustomed to declare that he fished his academical chair out of the Seine with a book and line; for the poems which really won for him his literary crown came to him while he was court ing the wary gudgeon on the banks of He is far from being the only author

who has worked in this way. There are three hundred and more living dramatists whose works have, in some shape, been brought out on the boards of the Paris theaters; and out of these, thirty have declared that they should never have had a single success if they had not elaborated their dramatic schemes while angling.

One of these dramatists once came back, radiant with glee, from a session of seven steady hours on the banks of the Seine. On his way home he met a friend.

"Well, did you eatch anything?" asked the friend.

"Catch anything! Well, I should think I did! I caught a fifth act in three tableaux and a denouement that will draw all Paris!"

But he had not one fish. A somewhat amusing story is told of a minister of the Interior, Monsieur De Corbiere, who was accustomed to get up every morning very early and go out with a ok and line to quiet his nerves on the banks of the Seine. There came to Paris a man from the provinces who had made application for a certain of fice-a sous-prefecture in the country. The office-seeker had no influence with the minister, but in some way he learned where the spot was to which the minister always went to fish.

Providing himself with "tackle," he rose still earlier than the minister, and when Monsieur De Corbiere went to his favorite place he found a stranger installed there, paying no attention to the minister, and apparently quite ignorant of his identity.

The minister went somewhere else and got up earlier the next morning; but on arriving at the place he found the same man installed there. Again and again this happened. It was useless to try to forestall the man. He was at the spot before the slightest break of

At last the minister approached the man and said politely, "You seem to be very fond of fishing, sir?"

"I am, sir," answered the other; "and for the present I employ it as a means of passing the time while I am awaiting a response to an application which I have made to the minister of the in-

"You are looking for an office?" "A small prefecture, sir, in the country. I have waited a long time, and may have to wait still longer; but we

fishermen, sir, know how to be pa-"Will you kindly give me your name and address, sir? I have a little influence, perhaps, at the department, and I

shall be glad to mention your case. Between 6shermen, sir-"Ah, I thank you! Here is my card." That evening the office-seeker receiv-

ed his appointment and went no more to the banks of the Seine, and the min ister thereafter fished in peace in his accustomed spot.

Adaptable Stomachs.

It is well known that North American Indians can go an extraordinary time without food, and on the other hand can eat enormously when the opportunity serves them. The natives of Africa display the same adaptability. Mr. Gregory, speaking of his porters,

Their recklessness about their food is a trying characteristic. At the commencement of a new stage in the jour ney we had to serve out ten days' rations, and some of the men would eat so much in the first few days that by the end of the week they had none left.

But they can go on for great distances on what appears to be the most insufficient food. Some of my men carried loads of one hundred and ten pounds from dawn to dusk, with only an hour's rest in the middle of the day, on a pound and a half of beans or Indian corn, and sometimes less than that, Whence their "foot-pounds" of energy were derived puzzled me, till I noticed that they became thinner and thinner. They illustrate the law of compensa tion; for the amount of food they can

eat, when they have it, is phenomenal. When we reached the Kikuyu country on the return journey. I owed all men arrears of food, amounting with one group of men to seven days' rations. I offered them beads or wire instead of the excess of food, that they might buy for themselves any little delicacies, such as chickens or ripe bananas; but they refused my offer.

"You owe us seven days' food," they replied; "seven days' food we will have, or nothing."

Of course it was given them; but in the evening one of them came as a delegate from the rest to ask for medicine. He complained of severe internal pains, and seemed very uncomfortable. I asked him what he had been doing, and what he had eaten.

He calmly replied that he had done nothing, and had only eaten the food that had been given him.

Each of the men, having received his seven days' rations, had borrowed a big cooking-pot, made a great fire, and had cooked and eaten the whole of the

ten and a half pounds of beaus. I was somewhat annoyed and declined to give medicine, telling the emisary that the only expedient I could think of to prevent fatal consequences was a band of hoop iron. This we had not get, so he must tie himself together with my elimbing-rope.



Herbert Spencer's new work, the third volume of "The Principles of Sociology," is nearly through the press.

F. C. Selous, the mighty hunter of big African game, has written a history of recent events in Matabeleland, both before and after the insurrection.

Opinion, is about to publish a radical purpose novel with the enigmatical ti-"The Reason Why; A Story of Fact and Fiction." The Kindergarten Magazine gives thirty pages to an illustrated article on

Ernest E. Russell, editor of Public

the Chicago Normal School, erstwhile the Normal School belonging to Cook County and Col. F. W. Parker. Mrs. William Morris writes from Kelmscott House in the suburbs of London asking for the loan of all letters written by her husband, to be used in

the compilation of a life of the artist-

author. The Critic states that Ferdinand Brunetiere, the French critic and editor of the Revue des Deux-Mondes, is to deliver a course of lectures on French poetry at the Johns Hopkins University next March.

The MacMillan company announces "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," by Prof. Goldwin Smith, the talented Canadian essayist and publicist. The questions treated in the volume are ethical and religious.

The Ladles' Home Journal gives its readers some more heart-to-heart talks -not on pillow shams, but on mar-Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and Dr. Parkhurst treat the subject from their respective standpoints.

Over thirty colored men and one colored woman have been regularly admitted to the Illinois bar and are now practicing law in Chicago. Judge Jas. B. Bradwell prints an interesting blographical article on the subject in the Chicago Legal News.

Exit Aubrey Beardsley from his secto be discontinued after the issue of the eighth number, in December. The Aubrey Beardsley art is not the fad it once was, in the brief days when the Yellow Book flared into conspiculty.

William T. Adams, known as Oliver Optic to boyish romance lovers, and to others as the father-in-law of Sol Smith Russell, has written more books for boys than any other man living, but at the age of 80 he has just returned to his Boston home from a trip around the world, laden with fresh literary mater-

The prominence of Gen. Lew Wallace in the St. Louis convention adds interest to the rumor that he has begun a new piece of literary work on the lines of his "Ben Hur" and his "Prince of India." But as Gen. Wallace is a slow and painstaking worker, and very -mouthed regarding his unfinished writings, it will probably be some tin before the public knows even the field in which he has laid his new plot.

In the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Edward Everett Hale writes entertainingly of a group of five Harvard presidents who were photographed together at the same table in 1861. were Josiah Quincy, Edward Ever ett, Jared Sparks, James Walker and C. C. Felton. "The old Harvard statutes were such that no man in his senses could remain president of Harvard College for many successive years, These statutes were changed President Ellot was elected.

"Oh, that young man is all right."

said Gobang. "He is just sowing his wild oats."

"The trouble with him," said Grymes, "is that he is trying to raise two crops on the same land."-Truth,

In a Gate She-I thought you said you were gong to stop swearing? He-So I am as soon as I get this um-

brella down .- Truth, How soon after marriage a woman gets reconciled to having her husband see her in her old clothes!