FIRE STILL BURNING

But Has Lost Its Fury and Is Now Slowly Dying Out.

NATION COMING NOBLY TO RELIEF

Foreign Countries Stand Ready With Help, But Their Aid Will Not Be Needed.

San Francisco, April 20. — Plunged into absolute darkness tonight at 10 o'clock, San Francisco has not seen the conculsion of the devastating work of the conflagration.

The fire that started at Nob Hill and worked its way to the North Beach section, sweeping that section clear of buildings, was later veered around by a fierce wind and made its way southerly to the immense seawall sheds and grain warehouses. The flames were heading directly for the immense Ferry building, the terminal point of all central overland and local trains of the Southern Pacific road. The darkness and the wind, which at times amounted to a gale, added fresh terrors to the situation.

Tonight the principal remaining fire was confined east of Van Ness avenue and north of Union street, but was burning its way to the shore.

Late this afternoon the police broke open every saloon and corner grocery in the saved districts and poured all malt and spiritous liquors into the gutters.

HUNDREDS DEAD IN HOTELS.

Over 75 Bodies Taken Out — One Hundred in Cosmopolitan.

San Francisco, April 20.—The three-story lodging house at Fifth and Minna streets collapsed and over 75 dead bodies have been taken out. There are at least 50 more dead bodies exposed. This building was one of the first to take fire on Fifth street.

At least 100 people were lost in the Cosmopolitan hotel on Fourth street.

The only building standing between Mission, Howard, East and Stewart streets is the San Pablo hotel, which is occupied and running. The shot tower at First and Howard streets is gone. This landmark was built 40 years ago. The Risdon Iron works is partially destroyed. The Great Western Smelting and Refining works escaped damage, also the Mutual Electric Light works, with slight damage to the American Rubber company and Vietagas Engine company. Folger Bros.' Coffee and Spice house is uninjured, and the firm is giving away large quantities of bread and milk.

Many are dropping dead from the heat and from suffocation.

Over 150 people are reported lost in the Brunswick hotel, Seventh and Mission streets.

NATION TO THE RELIEF.

War Department Assumes Entire Control of Situation.

Associated Press dispatches from every important city in the land indicate that $12,000 000 in cash is already in sight for the relief of the fire and earthquake sufferers in and about San Francisco, and that a total of $20,000,000 is likely to be raised. The United Stats will grapple alone with the situation growing out of the total destruction of one of her richest and most populous cities. Foreign countries, in view of the magnificent responses of the American people to the call for aid, will not be asked to contribute, though numerous offers have been made.

Before the cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, had resolved upon this course, however the Dominion of Canada had taken cognizance of the situation in San Francisco by voting $100,000 in cash for relief, and dispatches from the seaport cities of British Columbia indicate that they are ignoring the existence of the international boundary line and are joining in the work of forwarding money and provisions with their sisters cities on the Pacific coast.

Ruins Small Companies.

Chicago, April 20.—It was declared last night by Chicago insurance men that many of the small accident and fire companies probably will be forced to suspend business because of their enormous loss in San Francisco. Even some of the bigger companies will be hard pressed. The total amount of liability convolved is now placed at more than $180,000,000 in San Francisco alone. This is considered conservative. Added to the losses in San Francisco will be at least $50,000,000 to be met in other cities.

Pottoffice Department's Task.

Washington, April 20.—The War department has learned that the Southern Pacific freight sheds at San Francisco were not seriously injured. The superintendent of the railway mail service at San Francisco has telegraphed that every train to and from Oakland is proceeding with reasonable regularity on slow schedule. He has been authorized by wire to call in subordinate officials and all clerks of the railway mail service not on regular duty and command the use of postal cars available to handle San Francisco mail.

Can't Deliver Telegrams.

San Francisco, April 20.—The delivery of telegraphic messages from outside points to people in San Francisco is in impossibility. The messenger service of both the big telegraph companies no longer exists. Even had the companies an army of messengers, they would be of little value for the reason that the people are scattered far and wide, and that a journey from the ferry building to the western addition, or to the refugee camps consumes hours.

Will Build $5,000,000 Plant.

New York, April 20.—It was announced at the office of M. Guggenheim's Sons today that orders have been issued by that firm to proceed as soon as possible with the construction of a $5,000,000 smelting plant in San Francisco.

DEATH LIST LARGE.

Will Probably Exceed Even the First Estimates Made.

San Francisco, April 22. — Now that the extinction of the fire allows of inquiry, it has become known that hundreds, if not thousands, of people lost their lives, either in the collapse of buildings due to the earthquake or in the fire which consumed the ruins in which they were imprisoned alive, but injured and powerless to flee. A merely partial estimate places the total at over 700 in the lodging houses and a few adjoining buildings.

South of Market street the loss of life was chiefly brought about by the collapsing of many cheap lodging houses. Among others, the caving in of the Royal, corner of Fourth and Minna streets, added to the horror of the situation by the shrieks of its many scores of victims embedded in the ruins.

The collapsing of the Portland house, on Sixth street, between Mission and Market, came about in a similar manner. Fully 60 persons were entombed. Many of these were saved before the fire eventually crept to the scene.

The large five-story Brunswick lodging house with its 300 rooms filled with guests, on the corner of Sixth and Howard streets, collapsed to the ground entirely and fire started amid the ruins scarcely five minutes later. It is estimated that over 300 persons lost their lives in this building.

Part of the large Cosmopolitan house, corner Fifth and Mission streets, collapsed at the very first tremor. Many of the sleepers were buried in the ruins, others escaping in their night clothing.

At 775 Mission street, the Wilson house, with its four stories and 80 rooms, fell to the ground a mass of ruins. As far as known very few of the inmates escaped.

Probable Republican Ticket.

Senator, short term, F. W. Mulkey.
Senator, long term, H. M. Cake.
Congressman, First District, W. C. Hawley.
Congressman, Second District, W. R. Ellis.
Governor, James Withycombe.
Treasurer, G. A. Steel.
Supreme Judge, Robert Eakin.
Superintendent Public Instruction, J. H. Ackerman.
State Printer, W. S. Duniway.
Attorney-General, A. M. Crawford.
Labor Commissioner, O. P. Hoff.

RESTORING WATER SERVICE.

Within Four Days City Will Have Half Normal Quantity.

San Francisco, April 22.—Experts of the Spring Valley Water company who have been engaged in making a thorough examination of the mains and reservoirs of the system have reported that the company has in its reservoirs enough water to supply the city at the reuglar rate of 30,000,000 gallons per day for a period of 600 days.

The only immediate problem is that of getting this supply into the city. Already pipes have been repaired in certain sections, and a supply of 7,000,000 gallons per day is coming in through Ocean View from Lake Merced. About 1,000,000 gallons of this is being consumed daily by Ocean View and the other towns along the pipe lines, but 6,000,000 gallons daily is reaching and will continue to reach the city proper.

Within a few hours another supply of 6,000,000 gallons daily will be poured into the city from College Hill station. This will furnish water to the southern section of the city. Already water is being supplied to the Black Point and Pacific Heights districts, and with an additional supply of 4,000,000 gallons daily, which is assured from lines that will be repaired within a day or two, the city will within four days be receiving a daily supply of between 16,000,000 and 17,000,000 gallons, which is practically equivalent to half the amount that was being furnished to the entire city prior to the earthquake.

This makes it certain that the city will be habitable again almost immediately. A food supply has already been assured.

Earthquake at Grants Pass.

Grants Pass, Or., April 23.— An earthquake shock which broke some windows and awoke sleeping citizens was felt here at 1:11 this morning. The shock lasted between 15 and 20 seconds and was accompanied by a distinct rumbling noise. The motion of the undulation was from east to west and the oscillation was sufficient to set hanging lamps and pictures to swaying. Mayor George Good states that the shock was felt all over his house, which is a structure 75 feet in length and two stories high.

South San Francisco Burns.

Oakland, April 22.—A report reached here from San Francisco at midnight that a brisk fire is burning in South San Francisco. The illumination can readily be seen from this side of San Francisco bay, a distance of eight miles. It is believed that the fire broke out afresh from smouldering embers that could not be subdued on account of the lack of water. When the fire was pronounced to be practically out in San Francisco, several frame buildings were standing in South San Francisco.

Docks Still Do Business.

San Francisco, April 22.—South of Market street the loss on the water front proper is comparatively small. Several sheds have been entirely reconstructed and small repairs will have to be made to one or two of the docks, but beyond this the property loss is insignificant. There is nothing to interfere with the unloading of ships and steamers at any of the docks south of the ferry building, save at pier No. 2 of Mission dock.

Glendale is Badly Shaken.

Glendale, Or., April 23.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 11 minutes after 1 o'clock this morning. The shock was apparently heavier than the one of April 18, causing buildings to rock and rattle.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, April 24.

Washington, April 24.—The Senate passed bills as follows today:

Extending time until 1909 for coastwise laws to go into effect between the Philippines and America; providing for the reappraisement of certain public lands at Port Angeles, Wash.; authorizing the occupancy of lands in San Bernardino, Sierra, San Gabriel forest reserves for power plants of the Edison Electric Company.

Monday, April 23.

Washington, April 23. — Congress this morning appropriated $1,500,000 for the relief of the homeless and deserving in San Francisco.

The measure, which was the second one passed by the House and Senate, the first carrying $1,000,000, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

It was introduced in the House, calling for $1,000,000. When it reached the Senate, it was amended by adding $500,000. The House agreed to the amendment, and then the bill was passed.

Washington, April 23.—Representative Gaines of Tennessee introduced a bill today admitting free of duty all goods, wares or merchandise which may be imported into the United States as gratuitous contributions for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in California, and consigned to the Governor of that state, the Mayor of San Francisco, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill further waives duty on building materials imported into the United States when satisfactory proof has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury that such building materials have been actually and permanently used in rebuilding San Francisco.

Thursday, April 19.

Washington, April 19.—The senate and house today passed, and President Roosevelt this evening signed, a joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake and fire sufferers, the money to be expended under the direction and at the discretion of the secretary of War.

The resolution was introduced in the senate by Perkins and called for $500,000. Upon the measure reaching the house, Tawney, of Minnesota, offered an amendment making it $1,000,000. This passed the house, and when the resolution was returned to the senate the amendment was accepted without a question.

Wednesday, April 18.

Washington, April 18.—A pall hung over the house today by reason of the great calamity which has come to San Francisco and the nearby towns of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. Legislation went on, but in a most perfunctory way. There was no heart or interest in the bills under consideration. Members of the California delegation were besieged with inquiries and the members from San Francisco and Oakland districts showed the strain upon them, not being able to ascertain whether or not their families were victims of the shock and their homes destroyed.

The bill extending the national irrigation law to Texas was passed after nearly three hours' debate and the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up to continue before the house the remainder of the week.

Washington, April 18.—In a special message delivered to congress today, President Roosevelt declares the result of the recent trial of the "beef packers," in Chicago was a "miscarriage of justice," and that the interpretation placed by Judge Humphrey on the will of congress "is such as to make that will absolutely abortive."

Gives Up Attempt.

Washington, April 20.—Senator Fulton had another conference with the Reclamation service today in the hope of reviving the Malheur irrigation project, but met with no success. He learned that it has been finally determined to abandon this project, at least for the time being, because of the many difficulties that stand in the way.

Moreover, he was informed that at a very early day the Interior department will restore to entry a large portion of the land now withdrawn, in order that private capital may carry out plans to irrigate much land which the government intended to reclaim under its project. Just how much land will be restored to entry is not yet known, but all the land which private capital proposes to irrigate will be made available.

President Asks for Money.

Washington, April 21.— President Roosevelt today sent to congress a message accompanying documents and papers from the War department recommending the appropriation immediately of an additional $1,500,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the calamity at San Francisco.

The president today conferred with Secretary Taft, with Senator Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations and with other senators and representatives about the need of further aid for the residents of the stricken city, and a decision was reached that congress should be requested to appropriate the additional $1,500,000. Assurances were given by the members of congress that the appropriation would be made.

Washington, April 24. — General Greely, in command at San Francisco, has telegraphed the War Department that within a week or ten days, when the militia shall have been withdrawn, as is desired by Governor Pardee, Mayor Schmitz and the militiamen themselves, the force of regulars must be largely reinforced to preserve order and safeguard public interests.

He says that tomorrow 5,000 regulars would not be an excessive number. He believes that half that number from outside his military division could do the work. These should be largely cavalry, owing to a lack of transportation facilities. There are 2,500 regulars now at San Francisco.

General Mail Service Resumed.

San Francisco, April 22. — Trains have been running on all lines practically on the regular schedule, excepting on the coast line of the Southern Pacific company. Service on that line was resumed today and dispatches will now be made regularly. The first mail from San Francisco for outside points was dispatched yesterday and since that time all regular dispatches have been made, excepting a few of the smaller closed pouch dispatches, which were omitted in order that the postoffice might concentrate the forces upon the heaviest and most important mail.

Government Vessels to Rescue.

Washington, Aprill 9.—The department of Commerce and Labor will lend all possible aid to the San Francisco sufferers so far as its facilities go. In dispatches to the inspector in San Francisco and to the officials of the Fish commission, Secretary Metcalf has directed the lighthouse tender Madrono and the United States ship Albatross to go direct to the stricken city and do everything practicable to aid the sufferers.

Remove Court to Portland.

Washington, April 20 — Senator Heyburn will offer a resolution in the senate authorizing the Federal judges who were soon to hold a term of court at San Francisco to remove all causes to Portland and hold court in that city. Mr. Heyburn contends that this cannot be done except by act of congress. Other senators interested believe no legislation is necessary.

Two More Quakes Friday.

Washington, April 20.—The Weather bureau today issued the following bulletin: "Two small after shocks of the San Francisco earthquake were recorded on the seismograph at the Weather bureau, Washington, D. C., during the night and this morning."

Limit Taken Off Transfers.

Washington, April 21.—Secretary Shaw announced today that the $10,000,000 limit on telegraphic transfers to San Francisco has been lifted. All relief that can be properly etxended to the California banks will be given.

Washington, April 24.—President Roosevelt late tonight signed the joint resolution of Congress appropriating $1,500,000 additional for the relief of San Francisco sufferers.

Washington, April 24 —The Red Cross telegraphed $100,000 to San Francisco on a request from Dr. Devine, the Red Cross agent at San Francisco.

Will Confirm Judge.

Washington, April 24.—Judge Wickersham, of Alaska, will probably be confirmed by the Senate before long in the light of the report made in his favor today by the Judiciary Committee. On a vote, Pettus, Kittredge and Blackburn voted with Nelson in opposition, while Clark, of Wyoming, Foraker, Knox, Bacon, Patterson and Culberson voted to confirm. The conference committee today agreed on the Alaska Delegate bill, substituting the Cushman bill for that passed by the Senate, with but slight change from the original.

Take All That's Offered.

New York, April 24—Gaylord Wilshire, chairman of the publicity committee of the California Relief Association of this city, today said: "We would kindly ask the general trade unions and President Roosevelt to refrain from interfering with any man, wherever he may be or wherever he is, who wishes to extend us sympathy or pecuniary aid. I may say that at a mass meeting of Californians, held at the Casino Theater Saturday afternoon, a resolution was unanimously adopted giving voice to the above sentiment"

May Delay Hermann Case Again.

Washington, April 24—Owing to the illness of A. S. Worthington, Representative Hermann's case was not taken up in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia Monday, and no ruling was made on the question whether the trial shall be postponed until F. J. Heney returns to Washington. It is believed the court will eventually order a postponement until the fall term. This will be satisfactory to the Government.

Chinese to Get Money.

Washington, April 23.—The Chinese Minister tonight announced that he would send at once his first secretary to San Francisco personally to distribute among the needy Chinamen the $10,000 that his government has authorized him to contribute to the relief fund. This contribution was declined by the President today, in accordance with the decision that foreign aid was not necessary, but the minister feels warranted in distributing it among his countrymen under the auspices of the Red Cross.

Hermann Faers Heney.

Washington, April 23.—Representative Hermann, who only a few weeks ago was availing himself of every technicality to postpone trial in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, on the letter book indictment, has suddenly grown anxious to face a jury. No sooner was Hermann notified that the government would like to postpone his trial because Mr. Heney has been obliged to return to San Francisco, than he entered a stout protest and came forward with a demand that his trial begin next Wednesday.

Seattle Transport Headquarters.

Washington, April 23.—For the time being it is probable that Seattle may be made transport headquarters on the Pacific Coast until the docks and warehouses at San Francisco can be rebuilt. All the stores on hand at San Francisco have been destroyed and there are no facilities for handling troops or supplies. The transport Sherman, now on the way from Honolulu, will be sent to Seattle upon arrival at the Golden Gate.

EVIDENCE OF GHOST TAKEN.

Two Men Were Once Hanged in England on Such Testimony.

The testimony of a "ghost" would not now count for much in a court of law, but the day has been when it has sufficed to hang a man. It is stated that the original depositions are in the Bodleian library of a most remarkable case of this character.

A girl named Anne Walker was supposed to have been sent away for her good by a substantial farmer. Some time afterward a so-called apparition appeared to a neighbor with its head all bloody from wounds and telling him that she had been murdered by the farmer and an accomplice. Her body, the apparition said, had been buried in a spot which she described and she begged the man to whom she appeared to bring her murderers to justice. True enough, the body was found in the place mentioned and the men were brought to trial. The sensational character of the case was intensified by one of the jurymen declaring that he saw the child of the dead woman "sitting upon the shoulder" of its father, the farmer. Both the culprits were hanged.

There was a ghostly accuser in a case with which readers of Scott are familiar. Soon after the "45" an English soldier wandering near Braemar met a violent death. Hawks do not peck out hawks'een and no man opened his mouth to give a clew. Years passed and then came a story of a communication from another world.

A farm servant declared that in the night a spirit had appeared to him declaring itself to be the ghost of the soldier, whose bones it said lay still unburied. The Highlander must see to their decent interment and have the murderers, two men named, brought to justice. The Highlander promised, but did not keep his word, and a second and third time the spirit appeared and upbraided him for his breach of faith. Alarmed at last and no longer daring to delay, the man called a companion, went to the spot which the spirit had indicated and there found the bones of the murdered warrior concealed in a moorland tract called the Hill of Christie.

The story of the Highlander came to the ears of an anti-Jacobite, who caused the matter to be brought to trial before the court of judiciary, Edinburgh. There the tale was corroborated by a woman who had seen a naked figure enter the place on the night spoken of by the man. It was an age of superstition, in a district more than commonly given to superstition, and the jury seemed disposed to find the two men charged guilty of the murder. But it happened that the principal witness spoke only Gaelic. "Now," said the counsel for the defense, "in what language did the ghost speak?" "In as good Gaelic as I ever heard in Lochaber," was the reply. "Pretty good for the ghost of an English soldier," said counsel. And that question and comment saved the necks of the men at the bar. The jury could believe in a ghost, but not in an English ghost speaking Gaelic.—London Standard.

MODEL HOUSES IN NEW YORK.

Tenements at Moderate Rent Expected to Be Good as Investments.

There have just been erected in East 78th street, New York, two model tenement buildings on a type which, when duplicated in other parts of the city, will do much to solve the problem of living for many workers. These buildings are presentable in appearance and were designed by men who understood the importance of sunlight, fresh air and an abundant and convenient water supply in maintaining health and comfort. There are ninety-six apartments in the two houses and no room has even a dark corner.

All the finishing of the building, inside and out, is good and the entrances are attractive, comparing not unfavorably with those of apartment houses where rents are several times higher. All the apartments have porcelain washtubs kitchen sinks, wash basins and bathtubs. The highest rent for an apartment of four rooms and bath is $4.60 a week, while one of two rooms may be had for from $2.20 to $2.60 a week.

The entire block bounded by 78th and 79th streets and Avenues A and B will within a few years be occupied by buildings of similar construction. Among the men who are financially interested in this work of providing comfortable and attractive living places within the reach of people of very modest incomes are Jacob H. Schiff, D. O. Mills, Isaac N. Seligman, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Crimmins.

The plan is not altogether philanthropic. It is expected to pay in dollars and cents, as it will surely bring returns in adding to the health and comfort of many families. There is now among architects and builders a much better understanding of hygiene and of construction permitting free access of light and air than was shown in the building of apartment houses even a few years ago. One of the most pleasing incidents of this increase in knowledge is its employment in the construction of buildings in which people whose earnings are small will live. Hartford, Conn., Courant.

Patents Too Expensive.

"Patents cost too much," said an inventor. "It should be as cheap to patent an invention as to copyright a book. Many a man hits on a good invention and then is afraid to risk his money patenting it.

"Do you know what it costs to protect an invention—to protect it all over the world? It costs $2,500, and it requires the taking out of no less than sixty-seven different patents."—New York Press.

He Promised.

Mamma—Now, Jimmy, you must promise me not to steal any more of those preserves.

Jimmy—All right, mamma, I'll promise, honest Injun, cross my heart.

Mamma—Why are you so willing? That looks suspicious.

Jimmy—I've got all there was there. —Cleveland Leader.

She Knew How to Get It.

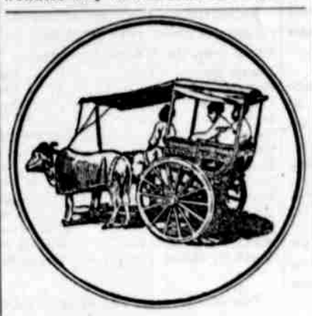
Belle—Wouldn't you like to have real golden hair?

Maud—Oh, I'm just dyeing for it!—Baltimore American.

SOME QUEER CONVEYANGES.

Many and strange, and of all sorts and conditions, are the conveyances which travelers encounter in various parts of the world. Some clumsy, some dainty, some fantastic, some useful, and others utterly hopeless. Perhaps the rudest of any are to be found in Mexico. The cart in use there must go back almost to the days of prehistoric man. Pharoah's chariots are as good as rubber-tired beside this.

The old Sedan chair had no rival for distinction and grace, and one often wonders why it was allowed to go out



SMART TURNOUT OF BOMBAY.

of fashion. If the sedan-chair were not agreeable, it would certainly not be so generally popular as it is in the far East. There you will find a kind of sentry box, where you sit bolt upright, and can be carried about at a great pace. The position is tiring, but you feel securer than in the more luxurious equipages, where you have a hammock or arm chair, and snooze through a journey. Some of these are drawn by two horses, one behind and the other in front, but you are rather at their mercy in case of a stumble.

For towns and smooth roads there is nothing to beat the jinrikshas and various little wheeled go-carts drawn by running men. The pace is often that

A LUXURIOUS LITTER—CABUL TO PESHAWAR.

of a fast trotter and the motion is very agreeable.

The most picturesque kind of litter, as might be expected, is to be found in Japan, where everything is arranged prettily. When you travel through the forests of the interior you may meet whole families being conveyed in traveling chairs. As many as six or seven hammocks are suspended to one long pole borne by at least a dozen little men, and there is room for baggage on the top of the awnings. The pace is by no means fast and many rests are necessary, but the travelers make themselves very comfortable and the time passes quickly with gossip and refreshments.

HUMAN HORSE AND HIS JINRIKSHA.

French colonial personages are particularly fond of being carried about in a reclining position. In Abyssinia the French minister always travels to and from the coast on a regular couch, where he can lie at full length. It is supported in front and behind by mules, and looks very magnificent with all sorts of brilliant draperies. But the natives cannot understand it at all, and wonder why he "travels like a woman."

In parts of India, however, where the British are by no means considered effeminate, it is quite the recognized thing for officers to travel about in chairs carried by natives. An old Mutiny hero, whom the writer met on a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, related many amusing stories of his experiences on such journeys.

Once, when he was in a district where the natives were rumored to be disaffected, he heard his bearers grumbling a good deal amongst themselves. Occasionally they chanted rude things about him, such as: "Verily this infidel is a mass of flesh; indeed, he is

A TROTTING OSTRICH.

as heavy as a mou—ou—ountain." However, it was very hot, and he felt too sleepy to make a fuss.

Suddenly he was rudely awakened by his litter being thrown down upon the road. He looked up, and saw evil faces scowling at him. One of his bearers was actually pointing a revolver and asking for his valuables.

"What do you mean, you black ruffian?" he roared.

"It is no use making a fuss, sahib," was the reply, "we are eight and you are one. We are tired of carrying your ugly carcass, so we mean to take what you have got and leave you here. The next station is only five hours' distant."

The traveler saw he was in a fix, but it would have set a very bad precedent for him to give in. Besides, five hours' walk in the blistering sun and choking dust was not to be thought of. Unfortunately his guns were stowed away so that he could not reach them.

However, with a quick movement he snatched the native's revolver and pointed it at his head.

"Now," he exclaimed, in a calm, judicial voice, "you will go on carrying me at double speed, and the first one who shows a sign of stopping receives a bullet in his gizzard!"

They hesitated for a moment, but the white man's nerve triumphed.

He was awake enough now, and he beguiled the journey by abusing the rascals unceasingly. In little more than three hours they were within sight of the station. Just before reaching it he ordered a halt and took out a shotgun, which he had just loaded.

"Now," he said, "I am going to give you a chance. You see that rice field over there. You have got to run for it, and when I count five I shall fire at you. One."

They ran as though they were possessed and presently he fired (but over their heads), so that they might not get off without a fright.

At the station he found other bearers and completed his journey without further incident.

Quite as interesting as queer conveyances are the queer creatures that have been employed to draw them. We have grown so accustomed to the horse, as the noble animal whom all must prefer if they can possibly afford him, that it is somewhat surprising to hear of countries where he takes the second place.

In Abyssinia a mule costs as much as two or three horses, and is always preferred by persons of distinction. Travelers who go to pay their respects to the Emperor Menelik find it difficult to realize that they are doing the right thing in riding mules while their servants bestride horses with fine long tails.

The little donkeys of North Africa also enjoy a certain consideration. Perhaps the queerest use they were ever put to was at Tangier, when the British minister imported a billiard table. There are no wheeled vehicles in Tangier, nor, it is believed, anywhere in Morocco, unless we except the Sultan's cycles. So the only way to bring the table up the steep, tortuous streets from the landing stage to the legation was on donkey back. Sixteen donkeys groaned beneath it, completely hidden from view, and it seemed to be crawling about of its own accord. The Moors declared that it was a new kind of Afrit—evil spirit—and were almost moved to insurrection.

Every one has a lurking desire to be drawn by an unusual team. This accounts for the popularity of goat carriages by the seaside, as they cannot be amusing of themselves, seeing that they go at a snail's pace, and you are not allowed to drive. The same thing may be said of elephant rides at the Zoo.

A friend of the writer's imported a pair of zebras, and succeeded in breaking them in for driving in the country, but they were always a source of anxiety.

One of the illustrations here given represents "the first trained ostrich in

A MEXICAN STAGE COACH.

the United States." At the Jardin d'Acclimation in Paris little ostrich cars are let out at ten cents a drive. There are also zebra carriages there at the same price. Ostriches are certainly not easy creatures to break in to harness, for they have a decided will of their own.

In the great Indian city of Bombay one may see plenty of native carts drawn by oxen, and an enterprising gentleman at Leicester, England, not long ago, utilized the idea for a carnival and won a prize for a very pretty little chariot decorated with flowers and drawn by a pair of fat kine.

Most of us have, or have had, too many dog friends to approve of their drudgery, so when we see two poor dogs panting in shafts while a Flemish peddlar or milkwoman sits or lounges behind them, we long to interfere. But it is only fair to add that they generally seem to be kindly treated and in good condition—Montreal Star.

Gratitude is a strange thing. You never find it where it should be found, but in cases where there is seemingly little or nothing to be grateful for it abounds.

The discrimination against the male sex has no end. When a scarecrow is built, ever notice that it is patterned and dressed like a Man?

Often "the coming man" has a little bill he would like to collect.