

WONDERFUL CHANGE

Great Structures Stand Where Earthquake Left Waste.

SAN FRANCISCO HOLDS RECORD

Since the Great Fire 18 Months Ago Buildings Have Been Begun to Cost \$100,000,000.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—It is 18 months ago that San Francisco was swept by fire and earthquake. Since then she has been afflicted with industrial strife, civic corruption and bubonic plague. It is no opportune moment to take stock. It does not require an optimist to write the rosy story of the revival. The facts and the figures tell their own story and they are here for everyone to see. Great buildings with their rigid frames lacing across the sky, commercial avenues crowded with pedestrians and a vast industrial army tell a tale that even the casual observer must note.

The San Franciscan may be in truth pardoned if he shows a disposition to place his thumbs in his vest and boast of what he has done. But he hasn't much time for boasting. The terrible pace begun when the first frame structure was started has not abated. The point has been reached where results are beginning to show, and with this has come a new zest for the vast work.

Since the fire buildings have been begun to cost \$100,000,000—five times as much as in any similar period of time before the fire. They range all the way from the small structure to skyscrapers 14 or 15 stories high. It is as though a building were begun every day to cost \$180,000. There is no sign of a decrease, although it is expected that there will be a natural falling off over the winter months. The remarkable feature of the matter, however, is the stability of the savings accounts. Predictions were freely made that San Francisco could be built only upon the savings of its citizens. Although \$100,000,000 in buildings are under way or completed, the savings accounts in the local banks have shown but a small decrease and still stand at the comfortable figure of \$157,000,000. It has been pointed out that it required two years for Baltimore to erect buildings to cost \$50,000,000 after its fire, but San Francisco has done four times as much in six months less time. Baltimore's achievement was commented upon at the time as marvelous.

Burlington Is Afier Coal.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 26.—A special to the Record from Bridger says that Chief Engineer Ensign, the superintendent of right of way of the Burlington, and George Crosby have arrived there and make the positive announcement that the Burlington has accepted the survey of a proposed route from Frannie, Wyo., to Fromberg, Mont., and that construction work will begin at once. This will give the Burlington access to the rich coal fields of Southern Montana, as well as tapping a splendid agricultural and horticultural section. The road will follow the Clark's Fork river.

Grafters Tell Stories.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Ex-Superior Judge McGaughey, James Kelly and E. I. Walsh yesterday morning testified at the Tiry L. Ford bribery trial. Each retold the story of his bribery in the interest of the United Railroads trolley franchise. Their cross examination elicited nothing of importance. Ex-Superior Judges Charles Boxton, Fred P. Nichols and C. J. Harrington also testified before the noon recess, their evidence being substantially the same as was given at the former trial of Ford. A few discrepancies, however, were developed on cross examination.

Cleaning Oriental Quarter.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26.—Dr. A. S. Oliver, appointed special medical inspector of the city on the bubonic plague preventative work, started out with a force of eight sub-inspectors to clean up the Oriental district yesterday. More men will be added to the force if the demand arises. The leading Japanese and Chinese met the board of health and gave every assurance of their support to the work of the board. Notices in Chinese and Japanese will be circulated explaining the measures necessary in the Oriental quarter.

Chinese Attack British Tars.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 26.—A dispatch to the Express from Santa Cruz says: Because 200 of their countrymen were detained on board by the sanitary inspectors of this port, 400 Chinese who had just been landed made a murderous assault last night on the English ship Woolwich and her crew. Many men were seriously injured in the affair and five may die from their wounds. The Chinese would have swept all before them but for the timely aid brought by a large force of Federal troops and gendarmes.

Call Strike Off at Butte.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 26.—The Anaconda Telegraph, which with the Butte is affiliated, today decided to call the strike off and return to work tomorrow. There are 16 operators in Butte and Anaconda including the Associated Press operators, who have asked for reinstatement. The Western Union opened its office in Great Falls today and, according to reports received here tonight, Billings will open up tomorrow.

Strikers Go Back to Work.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Twenty-six striking Western Union telegraph operators reported back for work yesterday and were employed in the Western division. Of these 19 were employed at Helena, Mont., where the strike was called off.

Emperor Is Nearly Well.

Vienna, Oct. 26.—The physicians in attendance upon Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday decided not to issue any further bulletins, as they consider that his convalescence is progressing satisfactorily.

PACKAGES IN RURAL MAIL.

Postmaster General to Make Recommendations in Report.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26.—Postmaster General von L. Meyer, at a dinner at the Union League club last night, made an address in which he called attention to recommendations which he purposes making in his annual report for the consideration of the next congress. On the question of parcels post he said:

"I shall recommend the same rate, 12 cents a pound, and the same limit of weight for parcels, whether intended for points in this country or abroad, which means a reduction of four cents a pound and increase in the maximum weight to eleven pounds."

Taking up the rural parcels post question he said:

"I shall recommend a parcels post system on the rural delivery routes, a special rate to be charged on packages for delivery from the distributing offices of the rural route, or if mailed by a patron of any rural route or delivery to a patron on the same route or at the distributing office of said route. The rate would be five cents for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound, up to eleven pounds. This would be a great boon for the farmers."

Regarding postal savings banks, the postmaster general said:

"As an evidence that it is not the desire of the government to compete with the private savings banks in obtaining deposits of the people, I shall advocate a rate of interest of 2 per cent per annum, or 1 per cent semi-annually and a limit of \$500, not more than \$250 to be deposited in any one year. My own belief is that far from its being a detriment to the established banks, it would be in the end an advantage. Now, in order to get this money back into the channels of trade, I purpose to ask congress for authority to place the savings in the National banks."

DEVELOPS A NEW GRAPE.

California Scientist Believes He Has Variety Surpassing the Tokay.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 26.—An entirely new kind of grape is being developed at the government experimental station near Lodi, and Professor H. C. Husmann is of the opinion that it will result in a grape that will exceed the famous Flame Tokay, which has given Lodi so much fame. The new variety is somewhat similar to the Tokay in texture and color, but is impervious to the rain, is much firmer and can be shipped longer distances without damage. It appears to be a cross between a Tokay and Farnera and is of an improved flavor. If properly developed it is expected to become a most profitable variety.

Professor Husmann is due to arrive in Lodi this week and he intends to set out about 30 varieties of grapes, five different kinds of each variety, for experimental purposes. Already 130 varieties of grapes are being grown at the station, and it is believed that the vineyard will receive great benefits from the experiments being made at the station. Additional apparatus is to be installed at the plant in the way of thermometers and records of temperatures which will be made so as to make comparisons with grape growing points in France, Spain, Italy and South Africa.

IMPROVE MARE ISLAND.

Works of Extension Planned to Cost Several Million Dollars.

San Francisco, Oct. 26.—Representative Joseph R. Knowland visited Mare Island navy yard today and had an extended conference with Commandant Phelps and Civil Engineer Rockwell. Plans and estimates were given. Knowland for the improvements desired at Mare Island, which call for the expenditure of several million dollars to make this station the finest naval establishment in the world. The spur dikes, which were designed by H. H. Rosseau, now of the Panama Canal commission, and have proved such a success in deepening the channel to the yard, will be greatly extended at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. The stone quay wall, to which vessels under repair are tied, will also be extended about a mile southward toward the magazine. At present the quay wall is so crowded that many of the ships have to lie in midstream or at a point below the lighthouse.

Prison Official Killed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—General Maximoffsky, director of the department of prisons of the ministry of the interior, was shot and killed today. The general was the first responsible official connected with the Russian prison. A young woman who has not been identified, presented herself at the weekly reception of General Maximoffsky and remained quietly in the crowded anteroom until it was her turn to enter the general's private office. When she was in his presence the woman fired seven shots.

Harriman an Optimist.

New York, Oct. 26.—"This is the time for the man with a little money to invest in good securities. The opportunity is fleeting and I doubt if it will ever knock at his door again," so said Edward H. Harriman last evening to a reporter who asked him to express an opinion on the financial situation and the outlook. "It would be selfish of me," said the financier, "to remain silent at this time, if any word from me would tend to aid in clearing up present conditions and in helping the anxious depositors."

Utes Said to Issue Defy.

Pierrre, S. D., Oct. 26.—Parties from the Cheyenne river agency report that troops are now marching toward the Ute camp and expect to reach it tonight or tomorrow. The Utes are well armed and say they will fight if any effort is made to compel them to send their children to school or to work. A special from Sturgis, S. D., where Fort Meade is located, says that late reports indicate that the Sioux Indian police already have the Utes under control.

Increase Railway Rates.

Mexico City, Oct. 26.—It was authoritatively stated today that a general increase in the railway rates of the country would go into effect in the near future.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

UNCLE SAM'S MEAT TRADE.

Over Ten Billion Dollars Represented in Industry in America.

Washington, Oct. 26.—A capital of \$10,625,000,000 is directly concerned in the raising of meat animals and their slaughtering and packing, according to a report on meat supply issued by the department of agriculture. This amount is five-sixths as large as all capital invested in manufacturing in 1904. Seven-eighths of the meat and meat products are consumed within this country. The stock of meat animals has increased since 1840, but has not kept pace with the increased population. The report adds:

"That meat consumption per capita has declined in this country since 1840 is plainly indicated. How important meat is in the diet of the different countries is shown in the following meat consumption per capita in 1904, in dressed weight:

"United States, 185 pounds; United Kingdom, 121 pounds; Australia, 263 pounds; New Zealand, 212 pounds; Cuba, 124 pounds; France, 79 pounds; Belgium, 70 pounds; Denmark, 76 pounds; Sweden, 62 pounds; Italy, 56 pounds."

LITTLE COKE ON COAST.

Washington Only State Which Produces Any Amount.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Washington is the only one of the Pacific coast states which produces coal of quality suitable for the manufacture of coke. The coking operations of Washington are not of special importance when compared with the output of other coking states, but they are of interest as establishing the fact that it is possible to produce metallurgical coke from Pacific coast coal.

There are five coke establishments in the state, three of which made coke in 1905. Two plants, having a total of 31 ovens, have been idle during the last two years. The production in 1906 amounted to 45,642 short tons, valued at \$226,977, against 53,137 short tons, valued at \$251,717, in 1905. All of the coal used in coking making in Washington in 1906 was washed. Two of the plants used washed run-of-mine, and one plant used washed slack. The washed run-of-mine coal amounted to 70,685 tons and the washed slack to 6,211 tons. The coking industry of Washington began in 1884, when 400 tons of coke were produced.

To Review Rebate Case.

Washington, Oct. 30.—A petition for a writ of certiorari for the transfer of one of the rebate cases of the United States against the Great Northern Railway company was filed today in the Supreme court of the United States. The case arose out of the alleged granting of rebates to W. P. Deveraux on 15 shipments of goods from Minneapolis to Seattle and the Federal court in Minneapolis found the road guilty. The Circuit court of Appeals affirmed that verdict, thus the company now asks the Supreme court to review the entire case.

Report on Land Grants.

Washington, Oct. 24.—A. M. D. Blair, special assistant to the attorney general, who has been assisting B. D. Townsend in the investigation of the Oregon and California land grant case in Oregon, will report soon. When Mr. Townsend's report is received, steps will be taken by the department looking to the preparation of a bill, special counsel will be engaged and the case will be taken into court in the hope of compelling the railroad company to dispose of its surplus land in accordance with the terms of the grant.

Northwest Postal Affairs.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Washington postmasters appointed: Christopher Maurice W. Thompson, vice J. A. Shuff, resigned; Eggleston, John E. Bunker, vice Niel Anderson, resigned; O'Brien, Anna K. Burke, vice F. S. Warner, resigned; Richmond, Ralph P. St. John, vice S. E. Halloway, resigned. Elmer E. Hailes has been appointed regular, A. H. Kirby, substitute, rural carrier, routes 1 and 2, at Adams, Oregon.

Will Settle Quarrel.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary Taft, who has left Manila to visit Subig bay, goes to endeavor to reconcile a difference of opinion between the army and navy respecting the continuance of expenditures on a large scale for the fortification of that place. Several years ago a naval board decided that Subig bay should be the main naval base. Recently, however, the army engineers have decided that Subig bay is practically indefensible.

Wall Loses Rich Mine.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The Supreme court today decided the case of Leonidas M. Lawson and others versus the United States Mining company favorably to the company. The case involves a question as to the right to follow mineral veins from the apex in the Jordan extension, Northern Light and other mines in the West Mountain district, near Brigham, Utah.

Commissioners Hear Complaints.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The members of the Interstate Commerce commission go this week to various parts of the country to hear hundreds of complaints. Chairman Knapp goes to New York, Commissioner Prouty to Buffalo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver, and Commissioner Clarke to Kansas City. All told, 2,700 complaints will be heard.

Barred from Use of Mails.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The postmaster general issued an order denying the right of the Health Appliance company, of Seattle, to hereafter use the mails. This is a reputed quack medical concern of unsavory character.

Plans to Receive Warships.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Secretary McCall today received a communication from San Francisco setting forth plans for the reception of the battleship fleet upon its arrival there.

SMELTER TRUST NEXT.

Prosecution Will Follow Completion of Tobacco Case.

Washington, Oct. 30.—If the government is successful in its seizure of 2,750,000 cigarettes from the tobacco trust at Hot Springs, Virginia, under the Sherman anti-trust law, one of its next proceedings will be against the Guggenheim smelter trust, of which the Federal Mining & Smelting company, operating in Washington and Idaho, is a constituent. Charles Sweeney, of Spokane, one of the directors of the Federal company, is heavily interested in Portland realty.

When questioned regarding the government's action relative to other trusts, a responsible official in the department of justice replied:

"The government will not be limited with reference to any other trust."

"What about the Standard Oil and the smelter trust?"

"The government will not be limited with reference to any other trust," the official reiterated.

An investigation has been going on into the smelter trust for many months. The government has a mass of evidence. If it proceeds against the smelter trust, the Federal company it will seize all interstate cars controlled by the Guggenheims in all their constituent companies.

ARE GOING BEYOND.

Civil War Pensioners Decrease Rapidly During 1907.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The decrease of 18,600 in the number of pensioners on the rolls at the end of the fiscal year 1907, as compared with the year previous, is the feature of the annual report of Pension Commissioner Warner just issued. This is the greatest decrease in the history of the pension bureau.

The total number of pensioners June 30, 1907, was 967,371, and the total value of the pension roll at that date was \$140,850,880. This is greater by \$4,613,131 than the value of the roll for the year previous and is accounted for by the higher rates of pensions provided for by the act of February, 1907, under which act there had been enrolled June 30 of the present year 116,239 pensioners.

The total amount of pensioners on the roll on account of the war with Spain was 24,077.

Army Activity in Philippines.

Washington, Oct. 29.—There are strong surface indications that important military developments are looked for in the Philippine islands in the near future. Chief among the things pointing to that conclusion is the fact that Major General Leonard Wood, commanding that military division, and Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the department of Mindanao, have asked for further service in the archipelago. General Wood will start for the United States next month by way of Europe to take command of the department of the east at New York. After a brief stay in the United States, General Wood plans to return to the islands and resume command. General Bliss also has asked that he be continued in command of the Philippines for another two years, following his present term of service in the islands.

Take Fleet Back Soon.

Washington, Oct. 30.—It was learned here that President Roosevelt has no idea of leaving Admiral Evans' fleet in the Pacific, but intends to order its return within 90 days of its arrival on the California coast. One important conclusion is to be drawn from this newly established fact that the fleet is to return as soon as the great ships can be made ready for the 14,000 mile return cruise. The conclusion is that the executive feels absolutely no apprehension respecting the possibilities of war with Japan.

Williamson Case Goes Over.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Argument in the case of ex-Representative J. N. Williamson was today indefinitely postponed by the United States Supreme court in order to afford the attorney general an opportunity to prepare a motion by the government to resist by the attorneys for Williamson, who were anxious to push the case to immediate hearing, it having been originally set for argument today. As counsel in said case, the court granted a postponement.

Takes Up Meat Packers' Case.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The Supreme court of the United States today took jurisdiction of the meat packers' case wherein the Armour, Swift, Morris and Cudahy packing companies were fined \$15,000 for accepting a preferential rate from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, on shipments of meat for export from Mississippi river points to the Atlantic seaboard. The case involves the application of the Elkins act to export shipments.

Pensioners in the Northwest.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The annual report of the commissioner of pensions shows that on June 30, 1907, there were 7,798 pensioners in Oregon drawing annual pensions aggregating \$1,021,543. In Washington there were 10,393 pensioners drawing \$1,352,634; in Idaho, 2,205, drawing \$292,296, and in Alaska 68, drawing \$9,699.

Secure Stays in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Senator Bourne will not return to Oregon before the convening of congress. He finds that various matters of importance to the state require his presence in Washington and he believes he can accomplish more by remaining here than by making a brief visit to the state.

Must Elect Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 26.—"We third-graders are going to re-elect President Roosevelt whether or not he likes it," said Governor Hoch, of Kansas today, after calling on the president. "Why, we'll run over everybody against him like a herd of Texas steers."

ODD FINDS IN STREET CARS.

Thousands of Articles Left Behind by Absent-Minded Persons.

One of the favorite places of the absent-minded citizen for leaving property is on a trolley car or on one of the cars of an elevated train, says the Brooklyn Eagle. It is so easy and so natural, when riding from place to place, for a passenger to lay a package down by his or her side and then, when arriving at his or her destination, to get off, calmly ignoring the existence of the aforesaid article. Is there a man or woman in Brooklyn who has not had such an experience or many recurrences of the same experience? It is doubtful, and it shows that to be careless or absent-minded is one of the branches of the old saw: "To err is human."

Gloves are a staple article for the conductors to turn in at the different stations of the various lines of the company, but it is usually a single glove, and not in pairs, that they come. The more common articles that are found during the course of a year are jewelry of almost every description, from the cheap and trifling article to diamonds. There are watches, rings, pins and bracelets, watch chains and fobs, match safes, bunches of keys, pencils and fountain pens, astronomical books of all kinds, novels, Bibles, deeds, bills, contracts, nail cutters and tools of every description.

Of the many odd things that have been left on the company's cars I can think of nothing stranger than a small headstone for a grave. One of these was left on a Flatbush avenue car about two years ago and it was never reclaimed. Its size is the only thing that would account for its being left on a car. It bore no inscription—at least it had no name chiseled on it—but that it was intended for the grave of a little child was evident, for the words "Our Darling" and "Rest in Peace" were chiseled upon it. It was a pathetic little thing to find, to say the least.

One of the "cute" findings recently was a stachel containing a pair of pet kittens. They were no common felines, either, but as pretty as any would care to see, with dainty ribbons tied around their necks. They were kept the usual length of time, and then, as no owner appeared to claim them, they were given away.

Another one of the odd finds was a complete "dope set," including an opium pipe and its accessories. Not long ago an employee of a lead pencil company reported the loss of a small gold brick—real gold, and not any "phony" article. It was valued, he said, at \$235. The costly little article was never turned in at the company's office and was probably picked up by another passenger. We do not believe there is much dishonesty among the company's employees. Articles turned in by them are almost always picked up, and as a rule the conductor is more than ordinarily honest.

As an illustration of how absent-minded some people are, I may cite the case of a young man who boarded a Fulton ferry car, carrying a dress-suit case. He placed the case between his knees, so as not to forget it, and when he left the car he noticed the case, but, forgetting that it was his own, he called the conductor's attention to the fact that some one had left the case on the car. The conductor turned in the case at the company's office and made his regular report. Less than an hour afterward the young man, who had discovered his stupid blunder, reached the company's office in a dreadful state of mind, narrated the circumstances, and, after describing the contents of the case, had his property restored to him.

How to Avoid Red Noses and Hands.

Red hands and red noses are often caused by an unwise diet and by the use of impure soaps. Tight clothing is another cause. Wear your belts and collars very loose. Keep your hands out of hot water as much as possible. Eat lean meats, fruits and vegetables and avoid all pastries, salads, greasy foods and strong coffee.

Immediate Concerns.

"So you have dismissed your fortune teller?"

"Yes," answered the Car.

"Have you ceased to worry about the future?"

"I'm so busy dodging the present that I don't have time to think about the future."—Washington Star.

A Star on a Great State.

It is told of the light Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., LL. D., who had been attending an important conference at Lambeth palace, London, that during a very formal function he and his wife were loudly announced as "the bishop of Misery and Mrs. Tuttle."—Harper's Weekly.

Head and Feet.

"Miss Glendy," remarked Mr. Waltz, "is a splendid dancer; so light on her feet."

"Think so?" said Mr. Grough.

"Oh, yes; light in the extreme."

"Hub! unfortunately, she's just as light in the other extreme."—Philadelphia Press.

The Way to Keep Posted.

"You must read a great many books to keep so well acquainted with current publications."

"No," answered Miss Cypresse. "I don't take time to read books. It would interfere with the constant study of the advertisements that is necessary to keep really informed."—Washington Star.

Right in His Line.

"I'm surprised that you should be so interested in watching silly fads."

"Force of habit, I guess. I'm president of a real estate improvement company."

"Well, they're a vacant lot."—Philadelphia Press.

No Better Off.

"I suppose you never had anything to worry you before you were married?"

"Oh, yes; I was always worried for fear I would get married."—Houston Post.

Marriage Isn't Always a Failure.

There is usually a fighting chance.

TACTICS OF THE THREAD TRUST.



A trust which has put more than one hundred millions into the pockets of its exploiters that engaged in making thread. It has made money so fast that it has been enabled to close most of the factories outside its control and those which struggle along are keeping up because the managers hope the government will some day break this remorseless combine and punish the lawbreakers who are behind it.

As the trust squeezed its rivals to the wall it raised the price of thread. It cost a great deal to crush the little fellows and this charge has been levied upon the housewives who buy this indispensable article of dress. The tactics of John D. Rockefeller, making a big gift to a public institution and then increasing the price of oil to make good the gift, have not been followed by the thread contingent. They make the consumer pay the cost of forcing out of business those who would not accept their impossible terms and no gift is made to placate the public. With the field won after this fashion, the thread nabobs are carrying things with a high hand. Last year their profits rose to \$32,000,000 or over 60 per cent on their watered stock. This year they will do many millions better.

All over the United States cotton thread sold at from 4 to 5 cents a spool several months ago. Not so now. Six cents is the least that a spool of thread may be bought for, and in some stores the price has been 7 cents, and now the edict has gone forth that thread is to cost 10 cents a spool. The reason is that the trust suddenly discovered that cotton and labor and wool have increased in cost, and also that it needs the money.

The women pay the freight when stockholders of the thread trust think they are not getting enough money. The incomes, divided last year in not enough for these moguls, and, in consequence, millions of women in the country, with aching backs and bursting eyes, bending over sewing machines and working perhaps by dim light until late in the night, are contributing to this dividend.

In the opinion of the Utica Globe, the managers of the thread combine fear that the ruling of the government against trusts may interfere with their huge profits and they are seeing to it that the public are squeezed to the limit before the law designed to punish those engaged in the restraint of trade is enforced.

QUEER STORIES

California has 3,500 artesian wells.

The Bank of England employs 1,000 persons.

The Saturday half holiday originated in England in the eleventh century.

Four-fifths of the commerce of eastern Europe is carried on the Danube.

It is said that out of Brazil's navy of forty-five vessels only five are seaworthy.

Japan is one of the few countries where the men outnumber the women. The ratio there is 980 in 1,000.

Two hundred and fifty million dollars a year would be saved if electricity was to supplant steam entirely.

The Bank of France holds a reserve of \$86,000,000 in gold, which is more than any other bank in the world has.

The mole is one of the greediest of the animal kingdom. It will die of starvation if deprived of food for twenty-four hours.

A 550-mile oil pipe-line from the Baku district of the Black Sea has recently been completed. Its yearly capacity is 400,000,000 gallons.

The oldest coin in the world is in the British Museum. It is of gold mixed with silver, and probably belongs to the seventh century B. C.

All that remains of the great royal library at Nineveh, founded by Assurbanipal (688-625 B. C.), the last of the great Assyrian kings, is now in the British Museum.

It is estimated by the head of one of the large tobacco establishments of New York that at least \$5,000 worth of tobacco is daily thrown away in the city in unconsumed cigars and cigarettes.

According to the census of the Board of Health, Manila has 11,022 houses of strong material, 15,142 of light material and 3,311 of mixed material, a total of 29,745 houses. The population is 223,542, says the Manila Daily Bulletin.

In Hungary the narrow gauge railroads are of fifteen different gauges, from 18 inches to 39 inches. The government has now decreed that henceforth such railroads may be built of only two gauges, 27½ inches and 30 inches.

"Great Scott!" he gasped as he viewed his purchase, "that idiot has given me ten, children's size!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Where's the umbrella I lent you yesterday?"

"Jones borrowed it. Why?"

"Oh, nothing; only the fellow I borrowed it of says the owner has been asking for it."

"I met your friend Dunbar to-day."

"Yes! I haven't seen him for a long time. I suppose he stutters as badly as ever?"

"Oh, no! He's quite an adept at it now."—Philadelphia Press.

When children are telling each other confessions, the one who guesses the answer is always accused of having heard it before.

Nothing makes a farmer quite so mad as to hear there was a good rain in town and none in the country, where it is needed so much more.

SUPERSTITIOUS HINDOOS.

They Eat, Drink, Sleep and Breathe in an Atmosphere of Omens.

Hindoo eat, drink, sleep and breathe in an atmosphere of superstition. There is not a single action in every day life that does not have good or bad luck. They must be continually on their guard, either to propitiate a bad spirit or return thanks to a good one.

The Hindoo are early risers. In the warm season—extending from April to October—they sleep either upon the housetop or in the courtyard, or in the veranda if rain should be threatening, and are usually up at 5 o'clock or earlier in the morning.

In the cold weather, when they sleep under doors, they rise later, but they are out before 7. Rising in the morning