

LIVE-STOCK CENSUS.

An Enumeration of Pure-Bred Farm Animals Will Be a Part of Twelfth Census.

An enumeration of the pure-blooded or pure-bred farm animals in the United States will be a part of the twelfth census.

While the treasury department, in administering the tariff laws relative to pure-bred animals, does not accept the verbal statements of owners or agents, but requires certified evidence in writing of the pedigree claimed, the census enumerators will be compelled to rely pretty generally, if not wholly, upon verbal replies as to whether stock is pure-bred.

At several months past elapse before the census of live stock will be taken, Director Merriam requests that all who are not certain whether their unregistered animals are grade, or pure-bred and "eligible to record," take steps definitely to settle the mooted point, and thus be prepared without hesitation to give the enumerators accurate information relative to this interesting inquiry.

Sheep may be recorded by flocks; but other animals are recorded by individuals. The herd books show that about 750,000 cattle have been registered in the United States and it is estimated that about 350,000 are living. If breeders will make accurate returns of their pure-bred animals to the census enumerators next June, a correct basis will be secured for showing future expansion in high grade live stock. Otherwise the efforts of the census officers will be of small value.

Converted Into a Sawmill.

The plant of the Everett, Wash., mill, which has been closed for a year or more, has been purchased by William C. Butler and will be converted into a sawmill. The mill machines were shipped to San Francisco last fall, the local plant having been absorbed by the American Steel Company.

Washington Fir.

Less than two years ago Washington fir was tried as an experiment to the manufacture of cars, as a result of which it is asserted, by the Railroad and Engineering Journal, that during the present year a majority of the cars built for Western roads will be of material taken from the Washington forests.

Sale of Sheep.

M. Fitzgerald, of Mitchell, Or., sold on the 20th inst., to a Montana buyer, 1,900 head of yearling ewes and wethers at \$2.50 for wethers and \$2.75 for ewes, to be delivered after shearing. As the sheep will shear 10 pounds, and Fitzgerald expects to get 18 cents a pound for it, it will be seen that his figures on his yearlings bring him an average of \$4.42 per head.

Northwest Notes.

The board of commissioners of Chehalis county, Wash., are very busy these days getting moved into the new court house at Wenatchee.

A plant for extracting arsenic from the Monte Cristo ores is to be established at Everett. It is said these ores are one-third arsenic.

The explosion of a lamp in ex-Senator Foss' clothing store caused about \$1,000 damage. The store is in one of Anacortes', Wash., finest brick structures.

The men brought from up-Sound points to replace the strikers at the Seattle Logging Company's camp, at Port Crescent, have refused to go to work upon learning the situation there, and some have already returned home.

The Everett & Monte Cristo railroad is to be rebuilt from Hartford Junction to Monte Cristo wherever it was damaged by floods and the line will be in operation again by July 1. This is the part of the road not included in the purchase by the Northern Pacific.

H. E. McBride sold his 80-acre farm in the Artesian belt to Hiram O. Blankenship, recently out from the Atlin gold fields, says the North Yakima Republic. He will sink an Artesian well at once and build a \$1,000 house on the land.

Oliver Cornwell shipped two car loads of fat beef cattle to Snohomish, Wash., says the Walla Walla Union. These cattle were fed upon alfalfa hay altogether, and made a gain of 250 pounds in three months. They averaged when shipped 1,400 pounds each. The price per hundred was \$4.85.

The O. R. & N. is about to expend about \$300,000 in improving the track between Pendleton and Umatilla.

In the stomach of a beef creature recently killed at Fossil, Or., the other day, three pounds of gravel stones larger than ordinary marbles were found.

The petition of the citizens of John Day, Or., asking that the town be allowed to incorporate under the legislative act of 1893, was granted by the Grant county court at its last meeting.

A petition is being circulated at Fossil with a view of resurrecting the Fossil and Waterman mail route, which was discontinued several weeks ago and a line from Twickenham to Waterman substituted.

Pendleton has an ordinance against spitting on the sidewalk that has just gone into effect. A fine of \$1 for each offense is provided for, and it is said the Pendleton officers will enforce the law.

The Willamette is now believed to be at a lower stage than it has been at this season in many a year. It is but four feet above low water, and the steamboat people are already figuring on putting a light draught steamer on the run.

La Grande's, Or., sugar factory will pay \$4.50 per ton for beets this year, and it is assumed that 2,600 acres will be planted. All factory employes, it is announced, will be taken from the Grand Ronde valley. The company will have 78 acres in beets at Ontario.

Harney is one of the most prosperous counties of Oregon, or the entire West, says the Burns News. We have not exporting manufacturing, and we have no use for our own cereals. But our old cows and our sheep have eaten their fill of green grass in summer and of Harney hay in winter, and vast has been the result thereof.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Quiet Week in the Dry-Goods Distributive Trade.

Bradstreet says: It has been a quiet week in distributive trade, except at some few Western centers, this being especially true of the dry-goods business. Wholesale trade in this line has been generally completed, and pending the effect of the spring demand upon the retail trade, the markets are in a waiting stage. As regards prices, the feature of the week has been the strength manifested in agricultural products and provisions. The advances in the latter, in fact, are regarded as foreshadowing an upward movement in hog products, long predicted, but only partially realized.

Winter wheat crop advices have been on the whole, good, and have acted as a balance to the stories of French damage.

Wool has been more active, but considerable business has been done at concessions.

The demoralization in the sugar market is clearly confined to the refining branch.

Manufacturers and jobbers in carpets and upholstery report a heavy season's business booked.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,962,849 bushels, against 2,903,495 last week. Business failures in the United States for the week number 178, as compared with 192 last week.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 25, as against 23 last week.

Oriental advices state that permission to do general business in Japan has been refused 60 foreign insurance companies, most of them American.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.00@2.75 per sack. Lettuce, hot house, 45¢ per doz. Potatoes, new, \$17@18. Beets, per sack, 75¢@85¢. Turnips, per sack, 60¢. Carrots, per sack, 75¢. Parsnips, per sack, 75¢@85¢. Cauliflower, 75¢@\$1 per dozen. Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.35 per 100 pounds. Apples, \$1.25@1.50 per box. Prunes, 60¢ per box. Butter—Creamery, 28¢ per pound; dairy, 17¢@22¢; ranch, 17¢ per pound. Eggs—15@16¢. Cheese—Native, 15¢. Poultry—13@14¢; dressed, 14@15¢; spring, \$3. Hay—Fugot Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00. Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20. Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; Graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$15.00. Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7½¢@8¢; cows, 7¢; mutton 8¢; pork, 8¢; trimmed, 9¢; veal, 8½¢@10¢. Hams—Large, 13¢; small, 13½¢; breakfast bacon, 12½¢; dry salt sides, 8¢.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 53@54¢; Valley, 53¢; Bluestem, 56¢ per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; Graham, \$3.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36@37¢; choice gray, 34¢ per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$14@14.50; brewing, \$17.00@17.50 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton. Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45¢@50¢; seconds, 40¢; dairy, 30@37½¢; store, 25@32½¢. Eggs—11½¢ per dozen. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13¢; Young America, 14¢; new cheese 10¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$6.50; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$8.50@9.00 for old; \$4.50@5.50; ducks, \$5.50@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11¢ per pound. Potatoes—40@55¢ per sack; sweets, 2@2½¢ per pound. Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 60¢ per sack; garlic, 7¢ per pound; cabbage, 1½¢ per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$2.00@2.50; carrots, \$1. Hops—3@8¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 16@18¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15¢; mohair, 27@30¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4½¢; dressed mutton, 7@7½¢ per pound; lambs, 7½¢ per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00@6.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½¢@7½¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 6½¢@7½¢; small, 8@9¢ per pound. Tallow—5@5½¢; No. 2 and grease, 3½¢@4¢ per pound.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 12@15¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 12@16¢; Valley, 20@23¢; Northern, 10@12¢. Hops—1899 crop, 12@15¢ per pound. Butter—Fancy creamery 18¢; do seconds, 16½¢@17¢; fancy dairy, 16@16½¢; do seconds, 14@15¢ per pound. Eggs—Store, 13¢; fancy ranch, 15½¢. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$17.00@20.00; bran, \$12.50@13.50. Hay—Wheat \$6.50@9.50; wheat and oat \$6.00@9.00; best barley \$5.00@7.00; alfalfa, \$5.00@6.50 per ton; straw, 25@40¢ per bale. Potatoes—Early Rose, 50@70¢; Oregon Burbanks, 65¢@\$1.00; river Burbanks, 40@75¢; Salinas Burbanks, 80¢@1.10 per sack. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2.75@3.25; Mexican limes, \$4.00@5.00; California lemons 75¢@\$1.50; do choice \$1.75@2.00 per box. Tropical Fruits—Bananas, \$1.50@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, nominal; Persian dates, 6@8½¢ per pound.

MARCUS DA- Y, COPPER KING,

Who Has Attracted Attention by His Fight Against Senator Clark.

Marcus A. Daly, the Montana copper king, has attracted attention by his fight against Senator William A. Clark. Both in the Montana Legislature, and since Clark's arrival at Washington. He is worth \$20,000,000—all acquired within twenty years. Born in New York, of Irish parentage, he drifted West at an early age and worked in the mines. One of his employers in the latter '70s was George R. Hearst, who recognized Daly's shrewdness and his magnetic influence over other men and sent him to Montana in 1880, as the representative of a syndicate of which Hearst was a member, to develop some property there. Daly was given a working interest. This was the foundation of his fortune. He took hold of the Anaconda copper properties of his principals and developed them to such an extent that his interests have amounted in twenty years to \$20,000,000.



MARCUS DALY.

000. The Anaconda, with its mines at Butte, its smelters at Anaconda, its sawmills in the western part of the State and its coal in the eastern and northern portions, is the largest employer of labor in the State, employing 10,000 people out of a total population of 250,000. It reduces 4,000 tons of ore every day and during 1898 cut more lumber than any other establishment in the United States.

Daly is not a remarkable man except as a money-maker, nor has his career been eventful. His diversion is the breeding of horses and raising fruits. He has the second largest apple orchard in the country and his horses have won fame on the race track. Probably the happiest days of his busy life are spent on his Bitter Root ranch. Each summer he is there with his family. He always has friends there. They are not, as a rule, people who have fine places of their own. Boys and girls of the age of his own children are the principal visitors, and to see Daly with the youngsters one would not suppose he was carrying the burdens of one of the biggest enterprises in the Northwest.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Power of the governor or military officer in command to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or disregard it if issued, for the purpose of suppressing an insurrection or rebellion, is sustained in re Boyle (Idaho), 45 L. R. A. 822, and on application for such a writ the truth of recitals in the governor's proclamation is held not to be open to question.

Acts done pursuant to a subsisting judgment which is afterward reversed are held, in Bridges vs. McAllister (Ky.), 45 L. R. A. 800, to constitute no basis for an action of tort. The case was one of damages by filling up a ditch when a judgment of a judgment which was afterward reversed. In connection with this case is a note collecting the other authorities on the question of liability for tort in doing acts authorized by a subsisting judgment which is afterward reversed. Liability of a sleeping car company for theft of a passenger's effects while he is asleep is denied in Pullman's Palace Car Company vs. Adams (Ala.), 45 L. R. A. 707, if the company has exercised reasonable diligence; but the mere fact that the porter did not go to sleep during his watch is not deemed sufficient proof of such diligence. The theft of a ring carried in a pocketbook, and which is not capable of being used on the journey, is held not to make the company liable, even if its loss was due to the company's negligence.

A Torrens registration law which provides for the registration of land titles after they are established in a court of equity is upheld in people ex rel. Deneen vs. Simon (Ill.), 44 L. R. A. 801; and it is held that judicial power is not conferred upon the registrar by requiring him to make entries when it appears to him that a person intending to create a charge on property "has the title and right to create such charge."

It is held that the person in whose favor it is made "is entitled by the terms of the act to have the same registered"—especially when a party aggrieved can apply to a court of equity. A provision that the registrar shall record a transfer of land held in trust, upon the written opinion of two examiners that the same is a make more in one week than I am now making in a year," he said. Mr. Beecher refused to release him. Do you speculating on paper," he said, "and at the end of the year tell me how you would have come out had let you go." At the end of the year the would-be speculator reported to Mr. Beecher: "I had actually made those deals I would have failed three times in the six months."

A Huge Old Lock.

The oldest lock in existence is one which formerly secured one of the loors of Nineveh. It is a gigantic affair, and the key to it, which is as large as one man can conveniently carry, is 3 feet 6 inches in length, and correspondingly thick.

"Kiang" Chinese for "River."

In a map of China recently published by the China Inland Mission it is pointed out that it is wrong to speak of the "Yangtze Kiang river," as Kiang means river.

Healthy People in the Klondike.

Many physicians have left Dawson for want of practice, and no less than five private sanitariums have closed on account of lack of patronage.

Quick Work.

Rome was not built in a day, but then Rome was very much behind the times. Things are done more quickly now. On the outskirts of Chicago a feat was accomplished not long ago that would have astonished Rome. It may be a little astonishing even to present-day readers.

A contract was signed on Friday for the building of a church. The document stipulated that the church should be ready for dedication on the following Sunday. Just one clear day was left for the erection of the building, which was to accommodate three thousand persons.

At four o'clock on the morning of Saturday the work was begun, and at seven o'clock that evening the men were putting in windows, hanging doors, and getting in the electric lights, which were especially provided for in the contract. No floor was laid, and there was no time to gather up the shavings, but by twelve o'clock that night all else was done, and the dedication services were held on the following day.

Almost as wonderful a feat, and one in which haste was more justifiable, was the building of a field hospital, and having it ready for patients in exactly one hour from the time when it was begun.

Dr. Hofgraef, an army surgeon, undertook to demonstrate to the Austrian military authorities that eight men could build a hospital fifty by twenty feet in an hour.

All materials were ready, and no tools were required. Sleepers, panels, bolts, rods, waterproof packing, all were prepared beforehand, every plug for its hole, and every groove for its setting. There was nothing to do but to put the building together.

The value of a hospital that can be erected on the spot at such short notice needs no demonstration.

The Income of a Naval Officer.

On about the salary of a young clerk an ensign of our navy must dress well, his wife and children must; they must live in a presentable part of any city; the children must be educated, and well, somehow. The very nominalism of their lives is a great source of expense, and there is no escape from unpaid bills, no living on from year to year in debt, as do a recognizable number of people in civil life; for a tradesman has but to send his authenticated bill to the Navy Department, and the delinquent will be curiously reminded of it through official channels; resulting in a court-martial if his shortcoming is so often repeated as to be "unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman." But even all this sordid counting of dollars and debts seldom succeeds in subduing, certainly not in breaking, the spirit of people naval. "Everybody knows what everybody has, and this fact at once lifts off a social burden which is responsible for half the misery of poverty of the "genteel" degree. Then, too, to have even a little, if that little comes regularly and with absolute certainty, is a rest in a country where leisure is still looked at askance. In return, however, an officer gives up his whole life, very often smothering his talents and ambitions, and is "on guard" every hour of his existence. Politically he is practically disfranchised, must always be for the government and remain discreetly silent in a land given over to "oratory" and in a time of extreme individualism of opinion. — Woman's Home Companion.

Italy has enacted an old-age pension law.

Philadelphia, Pa., has 103 trades unions.

St. Paul (Minn.) employing painters favor the shorter work day.

Indianapolis pattern makers have received an advance of 20 per cent.

A needle factory at Redditch, England, turns out 75,000,000 needles every week.

There are 6,005 separate pieces of material in the modern high-grade locomotive.

At Columbus, Ga., both white and colored barbers have formed local unions.

The Russian workers in the great industrial centers are organizing into trades unions.

The Buffalo Express has unionized its plant after a two years' controversy with the printers.

Louisville (Ky.) union carpenters secured an advance of 30 cents per day for the year 1900.

The railway workers of England are preparing to inaugurate a movement for the eight-hour day.

Twenty-five thousand labels of the Broommakers' Union are used monthly in Chicago and vicinity.

In Liverpool, England, the death rate in the slum districts is three times the average of the whole city.

Admiral Dewey's former flagship, the Olympia, is to be repaired and strengthened at a cost of \$500,000.

Joplin (Mo.) building mechanics have formed a Building Trades Council, in which all crafts are represented.

An increase of 12 per cent. in the wages of 400 weavers in the lace mills at Wilkesbarre, Pa., is announced.

The building trades of the Northeast are making preparations to demand increases of wages, and strikes are expected.

Tokyo, Japan, has a labor newspaper issued semi-monthly, and labor unions are rapidly forming throughout that country.

The Berwind-White Coal Company of Eastern Pennsylvania has announced an increase in the wages of its 30,000 employes.

By a law enacted during the past year eight hours' work is the limit now allowed on any kind of public work in California.

Louisville (Ky.) cigarmakers have levied an assessment of 50 cents per month for six months to boom the union label.

It is stated the Choctaw Railway Company has decided its intention of employing colored firemen exclusively, and that no white men need apply.

Broom as Germ Breeders. Bacteriologists devote themselves to the detection, isolation and destruction of bacteria, and, strange to say, they do not appear to have given much attention to the danger that lurks in the ordinary articles of household use. For example, the common house broom is both the habitation and breeding place for whole colonies of bacteria, and cases of disease have been traced to this apparently inoffensive article. At Konigsberg a course in bacteriology is given by a physician, in which he maintains that the strictest sanitary and hygienic conditions in things pertaining to the house should be inculcated, and in this country, in the Boston Cooking School, and doubtless elsewhere, there are many lectures given on bacteriology. The refrigerator is one of the danger spots, for bacteriologists tell us that the minutest organisms may thrive even in melted ice, and putrefactive bacteria once gaining access to the household refrigerator will breed and contaminate butter, milk, meat and other food kept therein. Cupboards and closets also afford an excellent breeding place for the ever present mold, and housekeepers will do well to look to such articles as refrigerators, brooms, dusters, etc.

SINGULAR FRUIT FOR A TREE.

Chinese Product that Bears Tallow Brought to South Carolina.

The people of China are eminently practical and have added much to the civilization of mankind by their habits of industry, of which the method of obtaining vegetable tallow is an excellent example. The tree producing this tallow is called Stillingia Sebifera, and the words remind us of the dropping product and its soapy nature. The Chinese pick the seeds of this tree in autumn and first place them in a wooden cylinder, open at the top and perforated at the bottom. After being steamed over a fire for ten or fifteen minutes the tallow is softened and is then more readily separated. The seeds are transferred from the steaming cylinder to a stone mortar, in which they are gently beaten. They are then thrown on a sieve, heated over the fire and sifted, by which process the tallow is separated and resembles coarse Indian meal.

In this state the tallow is put between circles of twisted straw and these placed in a press, by which the tallow is forced out and falls into a tub. Freed from all impurities, it is then a semi-fluid of a beautiful white color. Candles made of it easily melt in hot weather, and on this account they are dipped in melted wax of various colors—red, green or yellow—and are exposed for sale by tallow chandlers and other shopkeepers. This remarkable tree is found on the banks of the Min, in Szechuen. It also grows near Soochow and has been transplanted to North and South Carolina. It is a tree with shining leaves and small yellow flowers at the end of the branches. They are succeeded by dark-colored seeds and vessels containing delicate white seeds. In late autumn, on the banks of the Tselan-Tzow River, in Chokiang, south of Hangchow, this tree is a striking object. The leaves are then of a blood-red color instead of a light green. When the tallow has been squeezed out of the seeds the remainder is preserved to be used as fuel or to enrich the land.

A Distinguished Character. "That's an imposing-looking woman over in the corner."

"Yes; she's the president of a parrot club."—Chicago Record.

Custion. "Young man," said Uncle Jerry Peables, "how do you pronounce that?"

"Tabledly hot, sir," replied the waiter, a recent importation from Skednik.

"Correct," rejoined Uncle Jerry, nodding his approval. "Bring me that."—Chicago Tribune.

What a Palatable Dish! "Will you have oysters?" asked the man, glancing over the bill of fare.

"Yes," said the short little woman, as she tried in vain to touch the floor with her toes. "And, John, I want a hassock."

John nodded, and, as he handed his order to the waiter, he said: "Yes, and bring a hassock for the lady."

"One hassock?" asked the waiter, with what John thought more than ordinary interest, as he nodded in the affirmative. Still the waiter did not go, but brushed the table cloth with a towel and rearranged the articles on it several times, while his face got very red.

Then he came around to John's side, and, speaking sotto voce, said: "Say, mister, I haven't been here long, and I'm not up to all these things. Will the lady have the hassock broiled or fried?"

Youth Never Returns. Her Father—You are too young to marry. Wait and you will get over this love.

Herself—That is what I am afraid of. —Indianapolis Press.

Trying to Scare Her. "Ma, our old cat likes a joke."

"What makes you think so, Jimmy?"

"Cause, when she catches a mouse she always brings it to you."—Indianapolis Journal.

Useless, if Stationary. "Yes, your highness," said the aide, "and shall I post this proclamation in a conspicuous place?"

"No," replied Aguinaldo, "you'd better have enough copies printed to give one to each man, so that all who run may read."—Philadelphia Press.

The Roundabout Way. "You have three brothers, haven't you?" he inquired.

"Yes," she answered. "Why?"

"Oh, I was just wondering if you would like to make me a fourth."

"I'm very sorry," she replied, "but I will be a wife to you."—Philadelphia North American.

Next! Miss Goldrox—You didn't seem to have much regard for Count Spaghetti. What do you know of him?"

Mr. Pepprey—Nothing of my personal knowledge, but some of my friends used to know him quite well.

Miss Goldrox—Then you never met him before?

Mr. Pepprey—Oh, no, I've always shaved myself.—Philadelphia Press.

Impossible. "We can be friends," she said, softly.

"Then we can never be man and wife," he answered, dismally.—Philadelphia North American.

Would Bring Them All. "I can't pay that bill now."

"If you don't I'll tell all your other creditors that you have paid it."

Kite Draws Sparks from Snow. William A. Eddy, at Bayonne, on a recent occasion made his first electric test in a blizzard, by sending aloft a six-foot single plane kite during the heavy gale and dense snowfall, sustaining in this way a steel wire at a considerable height. So severe was the gale that the kite was repeatedly borne down to within about fifty feet of the earth, but it always recovered its position aloft. The falling snow dimmed the kite, but did not overweigh it. At 5 p. m. the electric connection with the steel wire was severed from the grounding rod, when the hissing sound of the brush discharge could be plainly heard, followed by a one-lick spark.

Mr. Eddy says that the electrical altitude was the greatest he has ever experienced. It was as powerful as if a thunderstorm were near by. At the time the steel was paid out it was made to run through an iron snaphook tethered by a chain to a rod driven into the ground. This was done by Mr. Eddy to lessen the danger from severe electric shocks.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent World Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun

"I wish we was all over in Kimberley," said little Willie.

"Why?" his mamma asked.

"I heard papa reading last night that bread cost nearly half a dollar a loaf there, so I guess they wouldn't try to keep a person from filling up on cake!"—Baltimore Times.

Mexican Sarcasm. La Gaceta, a paper published in Guadalajara, Mexico, part in English and part in Spanish, prints in a prominent place the following:

A CARD. Will the gentleman who embraced my wife at the entrance to the post-office about 9 o'clock Thursday evening please send me his photograph for my album of heroes? He will greatly oblige.

"A Popular Heir." Wickwire—Look here! This is the fourth time this morning you have been in here asking for the price of a meal.

Dismal Dawson—Yep, I am the absent-minded beggar, don't ye know.—Indianapolis Press.

His Words Rang True. He—To prove the sincerity of my intentions, I have brought this solitary adornment for your engagement finger.

She—I must say, my friend, that your speech has the true ring.—Boston Courier.

The Seasoning. Mr. Tenderfoot—This bear meat seems very highly spiced.

Cactus Charley—It ought to be, pardner. That's a cinnamon bear steak.—Baltimore American.

A Game of Checkers. 1—Mr. Blackboard: Dar oughter be some game in disher log.

2—Bear: There is! The game is checkers, and it's your move.

Of a Truth. "