

A TRAGIC RUNAWAY.

After An Exciting Chase, a Frightened Horse Plunges Into the Willamette and Is Drowned.

People on Commercial street yesterday shortly before noon, witnessed what appeared to be an ordinary, uneventful runaway, but it had a tragic ending.

Yesterday morning Rev. John Tonkins, pastor of the M. E. church of Mehana, accompanied by Mrs. Tonkins, drove to this city for a short visit with Rev. and Mrs. T. F. Royal, of South Salem. With the assistance of Rev. Royal, the Mehana clergyman was unhitching the faithful equine at the parsonage adjoining the church in South Salem about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Rev. Tonkins removed the bridle from the horse and was in the act of replacing it with the halter when the animal made a break for liberty, which he achieved after a brief struggle. In starting, the horse ran into Rev. Royal, who was felled to the ground by the unexpected collision. The visiting clergyman and owner of the horse, clung to the animal's neck in an effort to dissuade him from embarking on what proved to be his fatal run, but without success, and, after being dragged several feet, relaxed his hold and attempted to escape from out the way of the horse but he fell, the horse and light open buggy passing over him. The fleeing animal planted both feet upon his owner's back very severely, though not seriously, bruising him.

Having secured a start, the horse accelerated his pace and proceeded to increase the distance between himself and master and, concluding that he could travel most rapidly by following a straight path he ran directly north on Commercial street. He was not disturbed in his mad flight until near Court street when some one attempted to intercept his progress but he turned to the left on that thoroughfare which he followed to Front street when he again pursued his course northward. He did not change his route once after leaving the city, until he reached the Labor Exchange property north of the Reeves Bros. ferry, better known as the Labor Exchange ferry, he passed down the incline across the ferry, which was anchored at the east bank, and with buggy still attached, plunged into the river. He swam for about 200 yards and finally approached the east bank of the river but it was too precipitous to enable him to escape from the water and he was drowned.

IT STOOD THE TEST.

The Superiority of the Flax Tow Grain Bag Cover the Jute Product Demonstrated.

The new grain bags, manufactured from Oregon flax tow at the Washington state penitentiary and brought to this city Wednesday by W. J. Cunningham, were subjected to a very interesting test yesterday afternoon alongside with a jute grain bag that is used extensively by the farmers on the coast, by which the relative strength of the two bags was clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated.

The test was made at the Salem Flouring Mill plant and was witnessed by the manager, H. B. Holland, and "Jake" Mitchell and John Kirn, employees at the mills, W. J. Cunningham, and a Statesman representative. An unused jute sack, that had only recently been received from the factory, and the sack made from the flax fibre refuse, were in turn filled with wheat. Each sack was then hoisted upon a platform at an elevation of about seven feet, and pushed off being allowed to fall broadside. The flax fibre bag was the first to be put through the test. It was not damaged in the slightest particular by the fall. The jute sack, upon reaching the floor, burst open at both ends. It did not require a second experiment.

Mr. Cunningham was elated with the result of the test. Mr. Holland expressed himself as pleased with the demonstration. His surprise was great, but he was readily convinced of the superiority of the product of flax tow over that of the jute bag.

The flax bag used in the test was a rough and practically unfinished sample of what can be produced from the tow when the machinery with which it was manufactured, is properly adjusted. The sample bags were made by the machinery at the jute mill plant without adjusting the machinery in any particular, which circumstance partly accounts for their crude appearance.

WORK HOUS CONTRACTED.

T. F. Hayes Agrees to Deliver 6,000 Pounds—Deeds and Mortgages.

Yesterday was another quiet day so far as the filing of warranty deeds with County Recorder J. H. Roland was concerned. But during the day a bond contract by which T. F. Hayes, of Woodburn, agrees to deliver to T. Rosenwald & Co., of New York City, 6,000 pounds of the 1899 crop, the stipulated price being 10 cents per pound, 4 1/2 cents of which is to be advanced at picking time.

Only two very small deeds were filed yesterday. Three mortgages amounting to \$450 and three mortgage satisfactions aggregating \$2,200 were also recorded. The two deeds were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Isaac C. Sutton and wife to Alice I. Sutton for \$120, and Mathias Butala and Mary Butala to Peter Schubarck for \$45.

WARDEN'S SALARY.

Nine Hundred Dollars Per Year Under the Statute, Though More Was Appropriated.

About a month ago Attorney-General Blackburn, at the request of the former

superintendent of the penitentiary, rendered an opinion holding that the assistant warden at that institution was entitled by law to receive only \$900 per year for his services, notwithstanding the fact that the legislature appropriated sufficient to pay him \$1,200, and had drawn that amount from the state for years. He was, a short time afterward, asked whether or not his opinion applied to the salary of the prison inspector, which brought about a reconsideration of the first opinion, with the result, that he says, in an opinion made public yesterday, he has examined authorities upon the subject more thoroughly, but has not been able to reach a different conclusion. The last opinion, which is addressed to the secretary of state, in conclusion, says: "I am therefore constrained to hold to my original opinion and advise you that you can only audit and allow in the case of the assistant warden at the salary of \$900 per year, and for the prison inspector, at the salary of \$300 per year, notwithstanding the provisions of the appropriation bill."

By a provision in the last appropriation bill the prison inspector is allowed \$500 per year. SOME SLIGHT CHANGES.—The local telephone office, by adopting the customs and practices in vogue at such places, is gradually merging into a metropolitan office. Some slight changes have recently been adopted in the manner of ringing up a desired party. By the new arrangement, "Central" does practically all of the ringing. When you desire a party, ring up the central office and give the number to the operator, who will in turn call the party requested. After ringing up central and giving the number desired, it is unnecessary for the patron to do any further ringing. It follows naturally, that when your bell rings, it is not necessary to respond with a ring; simply take down the ear phone and begin your conversation. It may require the patrons of the local company some little time to acquaint themselves with the changes mentioned, but when they shall have become familiar therewith, the matter of telephoning will be considerably simplified.

FROM A VOLUNTEER.—In the department of state yesterday, a letter was received from Harry Hinkins, a private of company I, Second Oregon volunteer infantry, now in the field near Manila, containing his receipt for the amount due him on account of per diem allowed by the state to rejected soldiers, being in his case, \$22.50. Mr. Hinkins went to Camp McKinley with his company of militia, from Oregon City, and after a weary time of waiting was, upon examination, by the mustering officer, rejected. When the second call was made, he again offered his services, and passed a good examination, was accepted and sent to the Philippines to join his company, and is now getting his full of fighting for the starry flag. He made his affidavit before Lieut. Col. Geo. O. Yoan.

THE BOND FILED.—Hon. F. C. Reed, of Astoria, arrived in Salem on last night's overland train and proceeding to the capital, met the governor and secretary of state by appointment, and presented his bond as fish commissioner. The bond is for \$25,000, the sureties being five of the best business men of Portland and Astoria. The governor promptly approved the undertaking and it was filed in the department of state, and Mr. Reed's commission was issued. The new commissioner goes to Portland this morning to begin the duties of his office, and they will be multitudinous for a short time, for the fishing season begins tomorrow morning, and few of the fishermen are thus far provided with licenses, though all are anxious to possess these documents at once.

AN OFFICER RESIGNS.—Joy, Geer yesterday received a telegram from Assistant Adjutant General Schwann, of Washington, D. C., notifying him that the resignation of Captain L. L. Pickens, of company I, Second Oregon volunteers, now at Manila, had been received and accepted, to take effect on May 7th. The governor will in due course of time, make an appointment to fill the vacancy, and the probability is that First Lieutenant M. D. Phillips will be commissioned captain; Second Lieut. James U. Campbell to first lieutenant, and the first sergeant of the company to the second lieutenantcy.

ONE NEW CONVICT.—George Gay, who plead guilty to the crime of larceny from a dwelling in Corvallis a few days ago, was yesterday brought to Salem and placed in the penitentiary, having been sentenced to serve two years. Sheriff Peter Rickard, of Benton county, and J. H. Simson, a guard escorted the prisoner to Salem, at a cost to the state of \$27.

REASONED IT OUT.

The World-Herald states that a North Omaha lad of seven summers and a corresponding number of winters has seemingly solved a vast problem. He has been told the story of the flood and the few of promise so often that he knows it by heart. During the late cold snap he rushed into his mother's room and exclaimed: "Say, mamma, I know why God promised not to make another flood to destroy the world!" "Is that so, son? Why was it?" "Cause he's goin' t' let it freeze up and bust."

DEMAND FOR 'POSSUM MEAT.

The man who will inaugurate a 'possum farm in Sumner county can make big money out of it. This is no joke, and we don't mean it that way. Men have got rich raising terrapins on the coast, and today there is more money in a 'possum farm than there is in a terrapin crawl. There is a demand for 'possum all over the south, and north, too, for that matter, and it is well known that 'possum meat never goes a-legging. An enterprising man can raise more 'possums on 10 acres of Sumner county ground than 'arter had oats. An independent fortune awaits the person who undertakes it.—Americus (Ga.) Herald.

VICTORS AGAIN.

The laws of the Episcopal church regarding marriage will not be changed. "Who is responsible for that?" "The men behind the canons."

WALLACE CANNERY SOLD

BECOMES THE PROPERTY OF W. K. ALLEN EVAPORATING CO.

Will Be Operated This Season—Capacity of the Evaporator May Be Doubled.

(From Daily April 15th.)

The Wallace cannery and evaporating plant located on Twelfth street in this city, near the Southern Pacific company's passenger depot, was purchased from J. M. Wallace, the agent, by the W. K. Allen Evaporating Company, of Newberg, Yamhill county, the consideration being \$10,000. Negotiations for the purchase of this property had been pending for several days, but were finally consummated yesterday morning. The transfer includes the entire canning and evaporating plant on Twelfth street.

O. V. Allen, who will serve as general manager for the new company, was seen yesterday afternoon by a representative of the Statesman. Mr. Allen said that the plant would be operated this season. The cannery will be run, said Mr. Allen, with a view to supplying the demand for the canned product. The management will regulate the output of the cannery by the demand and will endeavor to prevent overstocking the market. Peas and tomatoes will be handled this year, and possibly a few strawberries will be canned. Ultimately, however, the new company proposes to place in the market all kinds of vegetables and fruits canned.

When the amount of damage done the fruit trees in this vicinity by the February frost shall have been determined upon and if the prospects are then favorable for a fair fruit crop this fall, Mr. Allen informed the writer that the capacity of the evaporating plant would be doubled. The new firm has contracted with numerous farmers for the pea crop and that vegetable will be quite extensively handled.

The task of renovating the cannery and placing it in readiness for the season's work will begin about May 1st and by the first of the succeeding month the plant will be ready for operation.

Mr. Allen, who is the president of the company, leased the evaporating plant from Mr. Wallace last season and very successfully operated the same.

The news that the cannery and evaporator, of the Salem cannery which has been idle since the summer of 1895, will be operated this season will be welcome intelligence to the farmers and fruit growers throughout this section of the valley. It will furnish them a market for their vegetables and fruits which have, during the past few years, by reason of bountiful crops, been difficult to dispose of in the local market.

BUILDING NOTES.

E. L. Irvin is having built on Twenty-fifth street, between Ferry and Trade streets, a six-room cottage to cost approximately \$1,500. The work is nearing completion.

C. H. Burggraf, the architect, yesterday received the information that the plans he recently submitted for the Lincoln county court house, to be constructed at Toledo, had been accepted. This is the third structure of the same character that will have been erected for which Mr. Burggraf furnished the plans. The court house at Albany and Roseburg, respectively, were built from plans submitted by the Salem draughtsman.

C. W. McNamar, who recently purchased the Geo. H. Jones' palatial residence on South Commercial street, is having the interior of that building slightly changed, preparatory to moving therein.

NAMING THE NEW BABY.

Curious Customs That Prevail in Countries of the Old World.

In some countries curious customs prevail in regard to selecting a name for the baby. A Hindu baby is named when it is twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that selected by the mother. In that case two lamps are placed over the two names, and the name over which the lamp burns the brighter is the one given to the child.

In an Egyptian family the parents choose a name for their baby by lighting three wax candles; to each of these they give a name, one of the three belonging always to some dignified personage. The candle that burns the longest determines the name for the baby.

The Mohammedans sometimes write desirable names on five slips of paper, and these they place in the Koran. The name upon the slip first drawn out is given to the child.

The children of the Amos, a people living in northern Japan, do not receive their names until they are 5 years old. It is the father who then chooses the name by which the child is afterward called.

The Chinese give their boy babies a name in addition to their surnames, and they must call themselves by these names until they are 20 years old. At that age the father gives his son a new name.

The Chinese care so little for their girl babies that they do not give them a baby name, but just call them No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, according to their birth.

Boys are thought so much more of in China than girls that you ask a Chinese father who has both a boy and girl how many children he has he will always reply, "Only one child."

German parents sometimes change the name of their baby if it is ill, and the Japanese are sure to change the name of a child four times.

A CENTURY OF PROTECTION.

Hon. Wm. L. Strong, Ex-Mayor of New York, Summarizes the Tremendous Results of the American Policy.

In summarizing the history of protection in the United States it is not possible in the brief space allotted to this article to more than glance at the tremendous results that have followed the pursuit of what has now come to be generally designated as the American policy, as well as the disastrous consequences that have invariably followed our occasional departure from that policy. Broadly speaking, we have had protection in 1789, 1812, 1824, 1828, 1848, 1861, 1890, and from 1897 to date.

We had free trade or very low tariffs in 1780, 1816, 1832, 1846, 1857, 1894.

As a matter of fact and of record, the results, condensed to minimum of expression, have been as follows: Under protection we have had— 1. Great demand for labor. 2. Wages high and money cheap. 3. Public and private revenues large. 4. Public and private prosperity great beyond all previous precedent. 5. Growing national independence.

Under free trade we have had— 1. Labor everywhere seeking employment. 2. Wages low and money high. 3. Public and private revenues small and steadily decreasing. 4. Public and private bankruptcy nearly universal. 5. Growing national dependence.

Our first free trade period was from 1620 to 1789, first under the colonial government, and second, under the confederacy. Since 1620 and through our colonial history, but especially since the treaty of 1783, by which the revolutionary war was closed and our independence established, we have tried and thoroughly tested all the different phases of this economic question from extreme free trade under the confederacy (1783 to 1789) to the protective tariff under the rule of the republican party, beginning with 1861.

The years from 1783 to 1789 were halcyon years for the merchants and statesmen of Great Britain. In about three years' time nearly all the money of our country had passed into the pockets of British merchants and manufacturers. As there was no tariff to prevent, foreign nations literally poured in upon us their products of every kind and description in such quantities and at such prices that our people could not compete with them.

Our domestic industries were suspended. The weaver, the shoemaker, the hatter, the saddler, the ropemaker and many others were reduced to bankruptcy; our markets were glutted with foreign products; prices fell; our manufacturers generally were ruined; our laborers beggared, our artisans without employment, our merchants insolvent, and our farmers necessarily followed all these classes into the vortex of general financial destruction. Great Britain filled every section of our country with her manufactures of wool, cotton, linen, leather, iron, glass and all other articles used here; and in four years she swept from the country every dollar and every piece of gold. As this was the closest approach to absolute free trade ever tried by this country, so there was the largest harvest of dangers and calamities ever experienced by the American people.

It is a fact of history that protection of American labor and industry was almost the leading motive in the formation of the government of the United States. Without that provision it is probable that the federal constitution could never have been adopted. The tariff question was the very first question discussed by the first congress. The first act of the first congress regulated the form of oath to be taken by officials, and was meant to be a test of the first act of that congress affecting the country was the act establishing a protective tariff, passed and signed by George Washington July 4, 1789.

The fact that the act was passed in the interest of protection is shown in the language of the preamble, which recites that— "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debt of the United States, and for the encouragement and the protection of manufactures that duties be laid on imported goods, etc., therefore be it enacted," etc.

A large majority of that first congress were farmers, but they saw the necessity of encouraging and protecting manufactures, in order that they might be free from servile and dangerous dependence on foreign nations for the arms, the implements of farming and other machinery needed for their own safety, protection and independence.

George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, our first five presidents, were wholly committed to the policy of protection.

As a result of the tariff of 1789 agriculture became more extensive and prosperous; commerce increased with wonderful rapidity; old industries were revived and many new ones established in all parts of the country; our merchant navy was revived and multiplied; all branches of domestic trade were prosperous; our revenues soon became sufficient to pay the expenses of the government; the people became contented and industrious, and the whole country was on the high road to great national wealth and prosperity.

In 1812, as a measure to raise money to carry on the war with England, the tariff duties were nearly doubled, greatly to the benefit of the country and of its home industries. In 1816 there was a decided reaction from the high tariff rates of 1812. The law of 1789 and the amendment of 1812 were repealed and lower duties substituted therefor. While there were some protective features retained in the act of 1816, it was nevertheless a very wide and disastrous departure

from the tariff rates of 1812; and at the best was only moderately protective. Great depression in all branches of business at once followed. Bankruptcy soon became general, and financial ruin was everywhere present. This disastrous state of affairs continued for several years, until our people resolved to endure it no longer, and in 1824 congress gave us a new tariff, the first tariff that gave us real protection.

One of the strongest advocates and supporters of that tariff was Andrew Jackson. An era of general financial prosperity at once set in. So marked and helpful was the improvement that in 1828 the duties were raised still higher; business improved; new industries were started and prosperity gladdened the people. President Jackson said in his annual message in December, 1832, concerning the results and benefits of eight years of protection under the tariff of 1824 and 1828: "Our country presents on every side marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled, perhaps in any other portion of the world."

The tariff act of 1832 was really nothing but some slight amendments to the act of 1828. In 1833 the enemies of protection again secured control of congress. Through a compromise with Southern nullifiers the protective tariff acts of 1824 and 1828 were repealed, and duties too low to afford any real protection to home industries were established by that congress.

Again financial depression followed; assignments and bankruptcies resulted everywhere; manufacturers suspended operations and business grew worse and worse, till the culmination was reached in the financial crash of 1837, one of the most appalling and disastrous revulsions ever known. The whole country went into liquidation; bank loans and discounts fell off more than one-half; the money lost to the country was not less than \$1,000,000,000. The national treasury was bankrupted and the credit of the nation very low. In the first six years after 1834 the revenue fell off 25 per cent and the government was obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest to pay current expenses.

This state of things continued until 1842, when a whig congress passed another protective tariff, and passed it a second time because of the veto of President Tyler. Immediately the financial gloom began to pass away; the sun of prosperity shone forth; business revived everywhere; factories and other industries sprang up on every hand throughout the North. Confidence was restored, and customs receipts increased the first year (1842) 75 per cent over the last year of the compromise tariff of 1833.

In 1846 the democrats, having been restored to power, repealed the tariff of 1842, and again a tariff of very low duties became the policy of the country. The inevitable result followed, as always before, under free trade or very low duties. Many industries were destroyed; business was paralyzed; total ruin overtook tens of thousands of the most useful merchants and manufacturers of the country, and armies of toilers were hurled from the factory or the shop into the streets to steal or starve.

In 1857 the democrats, urged on by the South, again reduced duties, already too low, to the lowest rates we have ever had since the adoption of the constitution; and again financial revolution, appalling in its widespread severity and distress, involved the nation, and for more than four years tortured and impoverished our people and exhausted our resources.

In 1861 the republican party for the first time came into power in the nation, both in the presidency and in congress; and with its advent came back the doctrine and practice of "protection to home industries." Under its benign influences we have experienced a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled in the history of any nation.

In 1890 the McKinley tariff was enacted, and proved itself a friend and benefactor of all Americans, of all American industries, and especially of all American wage-earners.

This eminently successful tariff was practically repealed as a result of the presidential and congressional elections of 1892, and almost immediately the country entered upon the most profound and disastrous depression ever known in the history of its commerce and industry. In fifty-five American cities the volume of business for 1893 suffered a decrease of about \$18,000,000,000 as compared with 1892. Business failures increased 52 per cent, while the shrinkage during that year in the values of stocks, railroad properties, farm products, industrial plants and output has been estimated at upward of \$5,000,000,000.

In October, 1894, the Wilson bill became a law. It was framed on low tariff and free trade lines, and of its tremendous consequences to the trade, industry and commerce of our country it is impossible to speak in fitting terms without the appearance of gross exaggeration. This law is conservatively estimated to have decreased the national wealth of the United States upward of \$9,000,000,000.

The losses, woes and sorrows which it inflicted upon a prosperous and happy people are beyond accurate computation.

The election in 1896 of William McKinley as president of the United States, together with a safe working majority in the house of representatives, enabled the republican party to pass a new tariff law—the Dingley law—which went into effect July 24, 1897. The marvelous revival of prosperity which followed directly upon the enactment of this wise measure is so completely a matter of current history and common experience with the people of the United States that its details need not be dwelt upon here. No one disputes the fact of our

phenomenal prosperity. It is recognized the world over and is in the estimation of other countries the most stupendous commercial development in the history of nations. What with our vast increase in national wealth, our unparalleled growth in domestic and foreign commerce, our surplus of exports over imports, wherefrom we had for 1898 a favorable trade balance of over \$225,000,000, our enlarged employment of labor at profitable and increasing wages, our thriving agricultural interests, and our strength and prestige as one of the great powers of the earth, the end of the century finds protection more firmly entrenched than ever before as the national policy. That this policy shall remain fixed and unaltered as the guiding economic principle of the greatest of all people is the hope of humanity and the wish of every wise and patriotic citizen.

FIGHTING THE SEA.

Building Defenses Against Its Assaults on the Coast of Schleswig.

If we were to visit this spring the low wat coast of Schleswig where the shifting sands are constantly changing the vague outlines of the shore, we would witness a scene of unusual activity. Along that part of the coast fronting the Halligen Islands the large appropriation of the Prussian legislature for the protection of the coast and islands against the invasion of the North sea is being expended. A large force of men is now building the dam or breakwater between the little island of Oland and the mainland, which, in connection with other works already completed, is expected to keep the sea within bounds for many miles along the coast.

The people living along this constantly endangered part of the shore have a lively anticipation of acquiring new lands, covered with rich mud, which will be reclaimed from the sea by the closing in around them. They expect that not only will the defenses keep the sea from eating the mainland away, but also that new areas of land will be secured after windmills and steam power have pumped the inclosed space dry. Holland calls these reclaimed areas "polders," and has over 1,000 of them along the southern part of her coast; and Schleswig will win a new series of polders through the walls now being built to hem in the overflowing lands.

Not even Holland herself has suffered more from the irruptions of the sea than these outlying islands of Schiawig. On any good map may be seen hundreds of sand banks, or watten, as they are called, lying like a carpet and extending twenty or more miles out into the North sea. In the middle ages these sand banks, now hidden under the waters at flood tide, were a part of the mainland and were covered with fertile fields. Since then the sea has gnawed the entire coast away to a depth of over twenty miles, and the islands are now merely the ruins of what was solid land. In 600 years Schleswig has lost one-third of her area by these persistent assaults of the sea.

A special feature of the new works is the complete protection they are intended to give to the low-lying Halligen Islands, which rise only a few feet above high water. Their inhabitants have been driven by the encroachments of the sea to live in small cabins built on artificial mounds, and worn out by the hardships and uncertainties of their position, many of them have abandoned their homes and sought refuge on the mainland.—New York Sun.

MOUNTAIN GUNS FOR OTIS.

An English Establishment to Furnish Enough for Four Batteries.

Arrangements are under way at the war department with the representative of an English gunmaking establishment looking to the immediate shipment of four mountain batteries to Manila. The English makers furnished a large number of automatic quick-firing guns to the United States in the spring of 1895. The same establishment now offers to ship to Manila in one, and complete in every detail, lacking only men and mules, the guns and ammunition for four full batteries.

General Otis, it seems, has asked the war department for a number of mountain batteries. The call came at a time when no weapons of the type needed were in stock in the United States. Several two-pounder mountain guns are about to be dispatched, but the two-pounder gun is not deemed as desirable as later types. The English guns under consideration throw a projectile weighing about twelve pounds, with a velocity of nearly 900 feet per second. This is deemed high velocity for a mountain piece.

The war authorities are of the opinion, it is said, that, in forcing the remnants of the Insular army out of the mountain fastnesses, artillery will be necessary. Owing to its weight, the standard type of field gun cannot be transported through country of a rough and mountainous character.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The German crown prince is rapidly growing up. He will be 17 next May, and is already taller than his father. His education is pursued with truly Teutonic rigor and thoroughness, and there are not many moments during the day which the youth can call his own. A few days ago, however, he had a half-holiday, joined an imperial shooting party, and bagged his first pheasants and rabbits in the famous Spandau forest. The next thing will no doubt be a shot at the wild boar, on which his father wages such impassioned war.

WONDERFULLY ABSENT MINDED.

"I never saw anybody quite so absent-minded as Billingsby. What do you suppose he did?" "Give it up." "He let the surgeons operate on him for appendicitis the second time?" "I leveled Plain Dealer."

Chief Justice Fuller was once quite a nimrod, and prizes highly the relics of his prowess "behind the gun," which now adorn his home.