GERMANS ARE THRIFTY.

Little Is Allowed to Go to Waste in the Kalser's Dominion,

ermous strides which Germany de during the last quarter of a uy, that is, since its unificationnowhere more apparent than at g now the first commercial t and center of the empire. In its days, hardly a dozen years ago, , retaining its ancient Hanseatic ges of a free port, it admitted all m other countries without toll, was looked upon with considerable by other cities of the confedara-By far the richest community then in proportion to its size, it had its own local administration so powerful that it could dictate terms even to the atral government. Yet it gave way at last, and was enrolled in the great rman Zollverein, taxing foreign ds at the nominal rates of imposiion, just as in all the rest of the embut reserving to itself certain rivileges of making its own laws and erving a sort of autonomy.

I knew Hamburg as a free port, and made careful notes of the prices of commodities. This last week I have again noted carefully the prices as marked in the shop windows, made close inquiries besides, and compared them with English and French. And it appears to me that the cost of living under the newer regime is very little, if any, more than previously, which, compared with English cities of equal dze, is little enough. Provisions of all kinds are no dearer and generally both cheaper and better than in England; bold furniture and the entire menage for an apartment is far prettier, better made, more commodious and complete than anything of the kind in England and France; is less costly than in both, and, compared with France, say without hesitation, is 50 per cent. less.

Rent is exceedingly moderate; quite balf that of Paris, if not of London. Only a short time ago in speaking to a city of London merchant I remarked: "If only you would but learn something of continental thrift you never need complain of bad trade." He looked at me for a moment and then emphatically mid: "We are not going to econose, and we do not need to learn from other nations. But we are going to have good trade again, and that in our own way." This represents the sentiments of English people that we havewhat apparently does not exist in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden or Denmark-a "submerged tenth." and a very large tenth it is.-London Queen.

"Fighting Bob" Was Mad.

During the Chilean war Americans were very badly treated, and "Fighting Bob" Evans did not like it. All classes down there use tremendous quantities of garlic, and the result is unpleasant. for your nose is offended constantly. even in the street. One night a boat was sent ashore from Captain Evans' ship, and, believing it safe, the sailors who had acted as oarsmen left it on the beach for a few minutes while they went to slake their thirst. Upon their return they discovered that a party of Chileans had loaded it with stones "Fighting Bob" was fighting mad when be heard of it the next day, and was asked what he was going to do about it.



young fellow, apparently of about 25

years, but looked worn and dissipated

and having the air of a man whose

nervous system was in a bad way.

Goodeve knew his name, having occa-

sionally read it in the turf reports in

the newspapers as an owner of race

"Now Goodeve," said the marquess

'we want you to do business in a cer-

tain little matter which may be profita-

ble to both of us. I hope we shall find

"What is the nature of the business

"It's this," said the marquess: "my

friend, Mr. Charlmount, here has a

horse for immediate sale, and he wants

The solicitor raised his evebrows and

"I never bought a horse in my life."

he said, "and I know nothing about

em. I am afraid, my lord, that you

must look for a customer elsewhere

"Ah," the other interposed. "But

'Most decidedly not," replied the

young man addressed, in an emphatic

"Do you follow the turf inteiligence,

"Can't say I do, my lord. Never took

"Well, at any rate, perhaps you know

he name of the favorite for the Cam-

"To be quite candid, my lord, I don't

But I suppose I can find it here," said

Goodeve, taking up the morning paper.

"Here we are. Prince Charming-100

"That's him," said the marquess

"That's Charlmount's horse, which we

"Before the race?" asked Goodere.

the day after to-morrow, there is, you

can see, no time to waste over the

"From your wishing to sell him, un-

der these circumstances, I presume that

you do not fancy his chance," remarked

"On the contrary," answered the mar-

quess, with emphasis. "We fancy his

chances very strongly. He has been

highly tried under extra weight, and

has come out of it splendidly-hasn't

"Magnificently," asserted Charlmount,

"Yes, before the race. And as it's run

Goodeve?" inquired the marquess.

much interest in racing."

this is no ordinary horse deal that we're

proposing. 1s it. Charlmount?"

borses.

you agreeable "

you to buy it."

shook his head.

tone.

to 12."

bridgeshire?"

want you to buy."

the solicitor quietly.

transaction."

my lord?" asked Goodeve.

A CURIOUS CAMBRIDGESHIRE

NE morning, now several years | except ourselves, to learn that he has ago, Henry Goodeve, solicitor, ever changed hands." had a call from one of his most "Very well," said the solicitor, with a distinguished clients, the marquess of nod. "Then I will exercise no rights of

X., who brought with him a companion, ownership." and, on his companion's behalf, pro-"But you are his owner-recollect posed to Goodeve a novel and peculiar that you are his bona fide owner." extransaction. The companion was introclaimed Charlmount, with sudden duced as Philip Charlmount. He was a energy.

>

Goodeve went down to Newmarket quietly, by himself. When the horses came out for the preliminary canter he watched them with great interest. By ald of his race card he soon recognized Prince Charming, a chestnut colt, with fine swinging stride, ridden by a famous jockey in the Charlmount colors apple green and black sleeves After a few false starts the flag fell, Soon the heavy thud of hoofs reached Goodeve's ear, and the shouts and applause of the public, who lined the course, were borne nearer and nearer. He grew really excited. His heart beat fast. His breath came in gasps. The horses were close up to him at the finish. Some five or six seemed to flash by in a mass with a mighty thundering of hoofs. The jockeys' arms and whips worked like the sails of windmills. There-ah there was the apple green and black sleeves-to the front of the ruck. Peo ple's volces arose in a storm of shouts curses, cheers. Goodeve's voice invol untarily mingled with them. The per spiration stood upon his forehead. He felt half suffocated.

Prince Charming's number was holst ed first.

He was soon aroused from his ab sorbed condition by the gruff voice of a man apeaking at his elbow: "The curse of the Charlmounts has

gone wrong at last." "Eh? I beg your pardon." observed Goodeve, turning toward the speaker, a short, red-faced man, who, from his appearance and dress, might probably have been a cattle dealer. "I wasn't speaking to you, mister,"

replied the other, rather rudely,

"No, I know," said Goodeve, too much interested by the man's allusion to the Charlmounts to take offense at his words; "but you said something about the 'curse of the Charimounts.' and not understanding what you meant

"Not understand what I meant by the 'curse of the Charlmounts?' " inter rupted the man, regarding Goodeve with contemptuous surprise, "Ever been at Noomarket before, mister?"

'Never, until to-day." "Ab, that accounts for it, then, Well, p'raps you don't know that never till this blessed day has a hoss owned by

the heath for fifty years."

As Inermous Amount Used for Bicycle Tires.

A THE STATE OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRI

The spread of the bicycle fever has had a marked effect on the rubber trade in this country within the past year or two, and especially within A few months. The rubber required for the tires of bicycles amounts in the aggregate to hundreds of tons annually, and the demand for it increases almost in geometrical progression, for as soon as one member of a family buys a wheel the others, as a general thing, soon do likewise. The demands of the bicycle factories were not felt particularly in the United States until last year, when the extraordinary rush to buy wheels caused the manufacturers to call for large quantities of rubber for use in the manufacture of tires for the new wheels in the first instance, and then for more to supply the place of tires punctured. Then, as the wheeling fad still extended itself, came further calls, until it is said by a well-known rubber man that the bicycle business has made a dieffrence within eighteen months of probably \$5,000,000 to the crude rubber

Previous to that time the sales to bicycle men attracted no special attention here, among the many industries in which rubber is used, but it is probable that in Europe the gradual growth in the demand has been felt somewhat earlier. When the demand was felt here in its full strength during the pres ent year it drew on some of the old stock. The year 1894 was a poor business year, and at the end of December there were more than 2,000,000 pounds of Para rubber on hand in the United States. Old stock in the rubber trade does not mean the same as it does in some other businesses. Old rubber is more valuable than new, being recorded at present at 82 cents a pound, while the price of new rubber is 77 cents. The tire manufacturers require the best rubber, that is, Para. For the outer rim the finest grade is not used, as one that takes up more amalgam serves better, but for the air tube the best rubber is essential.

trade

Figures as to the amount used by the bleycle factories are difficult to get at, but it is estimated that they used 1,000, 000 or 1,500,000 pounds more during the past year than in the previous year. Some importers have endeavored to get data to the probable consumption by these buyers during the coming year, but they find this not easy to do. giving out much about their business. It is estimated, however, that the increase in the consumption by these factories this coming year will be double the increase of last year. The factories are getting ready now for the 1896 wheels, but not many of them are buyis about the last thing they put in place. They are buying rubber for the immediate delveries, which are large. The price of rubber has advanced 7 or 8 cents a pound since June, but the bicycle makers do not seem to be pay-

ing much attention to that. Some of them think the advance may continue. but others look for a decline. In this latter view they are not encouraged by the sellers, but it is said that the dispothe Charlmount fam'ly won a race on Para production this country gets more than half. Para's total exports of rub pounds came to the United States. New York Sun.

require is pretty general. Rubber was rains fall they cause sudden and de-"No, I was not aware of that," replied down to 61 cents in 1889, and has varied structive freshets, the water running between 60 and 70 cents up to this year. but some rubber manufacturers point has now been dammed near its sources, out that the price has been pushed high | and a 7,000-foot tunnel bored through owing to various causes in other times, only to fail again suddenly. It is said that most of the rubber bought by the bleycle makers now is for the immediate orders and the replacing of used-up tires, but at the same time the makers have begun work on the next season's wheel output much earlier than usual. It has been the custom, it is said, for the manufacturers to wait until the bicycle show in Madison Square Garden in the winter before beginning to turn out the following season's supply of wheels, but they were caught so short. this past year that they have begun already preparations for the 1896 output. The world's consumption of rubber is about 30,000 tons annually, and of this amount about 14,000 tons is used in the United States, it is said. Of the ber in 1894 amounted to 40.870,000

HELPS THE RUBBER MARKET. of Los Angeles is supplied with the latest tidings from the summer colony by means of the messenger birds; and the Times heads its column or two of island news, in large letters: "By Carrier Pigeon Service;" or sometimes explicitly: "By Homing Pigeon Service." The clever devisers of this unique post have reaped the financial harvest which they deserved.

In the recent expeditions to the summit of Mount Rainier, to determine the nature of the suspected volcanic phenomena lately observed in connection with that mountain, all news has been supplied to the press of the State by carrier pigeons which the exploring parties carried with them in the ascent. Through this means it was that the first tidings of the partial freezing of members of the expedition was received, and aid expeditions were sent out in return.

KEEPS THE MONEY CLEAN.

No Old or Defaced Bills Paid Out by the Bank of England.

If the people really knew how meny persons had caught some sort of disease from handling paper money which had previously been in the possession of sufferers from some contagion they would demand a radical change in the policy of the government toward old greenbacks and bank notes. The treasury department has subtreasuries in the larger cities of the country, through which, to a large extent, the currency of the country passes. These institutions take in the small bills of their respective cities and regions during a part of the year and pay them out at other times, according as the conventence of the banks require. Now the rule should be that no subtreasury should pay out to banks or others any but brand new greenbacks and that the national bank notes which have been in use should be replaced by new ones. The banks pay the government enough so that, as a mere matter of commercial business, this policy toward their notes should be adopted. But whether that was so or not, this freshbill policy should be adopted and maintained.

It is a uniform rule with the Bank of England that none but absolutely new bills can go out over its counter. No matter if the bill has not the slightest marks of use. If it once gets back into the bank it never goes out again. The ruletsinflexible and is carried out faith-Apparently, the blcycle makers are not fully. The United States treasury should do as much for the American people as that bank does for the people of Great Britain. The cost to the bank of a new bill is precisely half a penny. Of course this amounts to a good deal of money each year, but not enough to be an appreciable factor in the general ing rubber for those wheels, as the tire | business of the bank -Bankers' Month-15.

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Turned One River Into Another. An interesting engineering work just completed in Southern India is the turning of the water of a river on the western watershed of the Ghat Mountains, where there is too much rain. into the bed of another river on the eastern side, where there is never rain enough. The west side of the mounsition to hold off and buy only as needs , tains is very steep, so that when the to waste in the sea. The Perlyar river the mountain, carrying the water into the valley of the Vaigal, on the eastern slope, a river that is usually dry by the time it reaches Paik's Straits. The works cost about \$2,500,000, and will irrigate 220 square miles of territory; they had to be carried on in the jungle, a hundred miles from a ratiroad, the material being dragged across four large rivers without bridges, and up mountains several thousand feet high with a gradient of 1 in 15. When the Governor of Madras went to inaugurate the works he had to fight his way through the jungle folk, the elephants and tigers who had come to the opening refusing to be driven away by bonfires or the shouts of the guards .- New York Sun.

10

'Do about it?' returned the sailor why. I'm going to turn my men into traveling arsenals, and if the thing ever happens again, or if our flag is again insulted, I'll make hell smell like garlie!"

Charlotte Made a Hti.

Charlotte Cushman was once filling an engagement at the opera house in Beimore. A man in the gallery created such a disturbance that it seriously imed the progress of the play, and finally brought it to a stand-still. Immediately the audience, furious with anger, cried: "Throw him over! Throw him over!" Miss Cushman stepped to the edge of the footlights, and, in a sweet and gentle voice, exclaimed: "No. beg of you, dear friends, don't throw him over. Kill him where he is!" This story has been told of a good many other actresses beside Charlotte Cushman. But we will let it go at that.

The Casus Belli.

The London Critic, Clement Scott, and rs. Kendall have been at loggerheads for many years. Scott's version of the e of their enmity is interesting. "It was years ago," he says. "when the were on a provincial tour. I of gone behind the scenes to see one actors, and by accident I walked m Mrs. Kendal's room. That good dy was about to begin her tollet. She ed: 'Go away! Go away!' I ed, shut my eyes tight, bowed, and d: Madam, I need no persuasion. d to this day I have never been able tell which she resented the more-my on or my remark."

way Passengers Fight Hornets. conductor on a passenger train on Wilmington and Northern Railwas recently presented by a friend a s large hornet's nest. After it ng in one of the cars for a few the hornets became warmed ad made an attack on the passen A bard fight of ten minutes laid af the hornets low and then the thrown out of a window. The on of some of the passengers for a time, says the Phila-Times.

sed with a Shark occurred on the last Australia of the amer Himalaya while steaming up the

primary department, where there were his face working with a peculiar and 200 children from 6 to 10 years of age, unaccountable excitement. "He's about it was found that not more than ten were provided with tooth brushes." Further inquiry and investigation showed that this school was not an exception in the matter. Dr. Ritter, of Berlin, found that of 637 persons, 400

with eyegiass, a papier mache appear-

ance, and a locomotive staris walk, a

cross between a strut and a stutter, his

left hand twiddling the dangling elastic

of his glasses, his nose high in the air

like a well-bred aristocrat. Abreast of

him was a flush-faced man, voluminous

his manager, Bram Stroker. I know

Stoker. I will tackle him for a knock

down to Henry," was the brilliant flash

"Morning, Mr. Stoker," sald Anse,

uncovering in deference to his brother

"How de do, Anson, aw," echoed

"Aw, pleashaw, Mr. Anson, Aw,

pleashaw. And, aw, what might you

be playing, aw," deigned Henry in a

"Well, I am playing first. Have been

for twenty years. But our season

"A." grunted Henry; "first old man

"Well, I tell you, Mr. Irving," ex-

plained Anse, "the newspapers guy me

about my age. I guess you would call

me first old man in the business; I'm

leading man in the Chicagos, and pretty

"Oh, ah, aw, you confound me, aw.

You say you play first, aw. Perhaps,

you know, you are in the legitimate

first aw? Let me see. Do you not

mean second or third-one of the Rich-

ards," suggested Henry, with a stage

whisk of the dangling eyeglass elastic.

"N-n-n-now, Mr. Irving," broke in

Bram. "Mr. Anson, you knaw, plays

first bolse for the Chicawgo bolse ball

team. Boise ball, a spawt, you know,

"Aw! a spawt, aw! pawdon, Mr. An-

"But I'm going to act. I play in 'A

"Aw, 'A Runaway Colt.' I'm afraid

the colt will be a horse on the public,

as they would say here in America.

aw!" said Henry, who has a nimble wit

The actors parted and Anse drowned

his sorrows in a glass of buttermilk .--

NEGLECT THEIR TEETH.

People Cleanly in Other Respects Are

Filthy as to Their Mouth

many years largely among persons who

would commonly be called of a "re-

fined and cultured class" is reported

as finding the neglect of cleanliness

among the children of such persons

most astonishing. He states that

"these children were being trained in

all the arts and sciences, yet in one

school where there were 700 pupils, 500

of them from 10 to 18 years of age, only

fifteen cleaned their teeth twice a day,

175 did not own a tooth brush; in the

275 used a tooth brush sometimes, and he, Charlmount?"

A dentist whose practice has been for

Runaway Colt.' Open next week in

Syracuse," responded Anse.

concealed about his person.

Washington Post.

Bram in dialect cockney. "Mr. Irving,

allow me to present Mr. Anson."

Henry bent theatrically.

sepulchral falsetto.

closed a month ago."

heavy-205 pounds."

govnaw

or first lending heavies?"

"Ah, there comes Henry Irving and

of pod and self-importance.

of thought that befell Anse.

actor

of whom were under 15 years of age, only forty-five, or slightly more than is a reason which, at present, we are 5 per cent, had perfectly sound teeth .--New York Tribune,

Our Cities Saved by Russia.

Two interesting and significant stories were told in the Brooklyn navy yard the other day, which have a special bearing on events now in progress of development. The first relates to the young German emperor, who made everal visits to the White Squadron when it was at Kiel.

One day he was talking with a celebrated American captain.

"Captain," said he, "I see that most of your country's war ships are fast cruisers. What do you call them, ah, commerce destrovers, do you not? "Yes, emperor." said the American

We've been watching you on this side," the emperor went on, "and we have come to the conclusion that these ships are built for a war with England. What other nation has any commerce to destroy?"

There was a silence after this, for our captain had said more than he intend-

The Grand Duke Alexis, who is a full Russian admiral and the head of the Russian navy, was also a frequent vis-Itor to the Americans at Kiel. One day, watching the Columbia, the grand duke said to a captain:

'I'm glad you Americans are rebuilding your fleet. Do you know what most impressed me when I visited your country? The first thing was your wonder-ful natural wealth and the second the absolutely inadequate means at your disposal for national defense. Twice in my career I have heard the project of capturing one or two of your great cities and holding them for ransom deliberately discussed by officers of European fleets whose countries had hard work to make ends meet. And they meant it, too, but they were told that Russia and the United States are friends.

mbling Law in Japan. Such is the propensity of the Jap-ness for high play, that they were compelled to make a law that "Who-

be put to death."

If you want to give pleasure to the sector western, do not talk to hot of her first hemoty, but of the uplinees of oth-

as dead a cert, as ever ran."

"Then why do you wish to sell him?" was Goodeve's natural rejoinder.

"Now, looke here, Goodeve." struck in the marquess, "Charlmount's reason for selling the colt is, I can assure you, a very cogent one. At the same time it unable to divulge. Our terms of sale, however, are such as will be highly profitable to the purchaser, and will guarantee him, in any event, a handsome return upon his money. When you have heard the details you will not fail to agree with me. They are as follows: That in the event of your consenting to buy the colt to-day for his proper value-£3,000-we will give you our joint undertaking to repurchase him from you for £4,000 next Thursdaythe day after the race."

Henry Goodeve opened his eyes. "This is a most extraordinary proposal, my lord," he answered. "Do you clearly understand what you are offering?

"Quite. Our offer amounts to this: That oif you will accommodate us in this matter we will pay you a bonus of £1,000 in three days' time. Possibly more than £1,000; since, if Prince Charming wins the Cambridgeshire, you, of course, as his owner, will have the stakes in addition."

"Well, then, gentlemen, it seems to me that it is scarcely necessary for the

£3,000 to change hands. Because If-as I infer-you merely wish to saddle me with the technical ownership for the day of the race, I had better just buy him from you for a nominal sum, and-

"No, no!" exclaimed Charlmount, excitedly. "That will not do, Mr. Good eve. The purchase must be boun fide. The full value must be paid down, and everything about it must be strictly regular. Nothing less will be the least

"I need hardly ask you such a question, my lord," said the solicitor. "But this secret-you will assure me that it is of no illegal or dishonorable nature?" "Most certainly I will. Upon that point you have my unqualified assur-

ance," replied the marquess warmly. "Very well, my lord," mid Henry

Goodeve, after a short reflection, "upon the strength of that assurance I will concent to do business.

"One thing more, gentlemen," he said, "Am I to claim public ewnership of Prince Charming, or not? Personallyder the circus stances I should prefer not to do so.

"Exactly," shewered Charimount. "I sght to have mantioned that. I wish se colt to remain, publicly, in my ame. I have no desire for anyone,

Goodeve, growing very interested.

"And, 'tain't becos they've not had good hosses," continued the dealer, impressively. "They had some of the very best. It's becos the fam'ly's been under a curse as regards this heath." 'Under a curse? How is that?"

"Well, you must know, old Tom Charlmount, grandfather of the present man, played a friend of his a dirty trick about a Cambridgeshire fifty years ago. I don't know all about the ins and outs. but it was something like this: Tom Charlmount had his friend's hoss got at the night before the race, and the hoss which was considered a cert.-got beat in consikence. The friend had planked all he was worth on the colt, and his defeat simply broke the poor beggar. He blew his brains out the same night, but not till he sought out old Tom Charlmount and cursed him. "But was this generally known?" he exclaimed. "And did the public believe it? Because, if that was the case, should not have expected Prince Charming to be made favorite." "Bless you, mister," was the half-

contemptuous reply. "Prince Charming was so well in-about seven pounds be low his proper weight-that if it hadn't been for the curse of the Charlmounts his price would have been less than half what it was." "Did-er-do you happen to know

whether Mr. Charlmount himself be lieves in the curse?" asked Goodeve eagerly.

"I'm sure he does. Couldn't do otherwise, after the sinful ill-luck he's had at Newmarket. Besides (and I've heard this from a reliable source), he has resorted to all kinds of subterfuges to avoid it at different times such as

nominally transferring his colts to his friends and such like dodges. But they were never no use, bless you, and weren't likely to be. Providence ain't to be circumvented so easy as that." When Charlmount came next dayin great jubilation-to effect Prince

Charming's repurchase, he gave substantially the same explanation as Goodeve had picked up on Newmarket beath, adding at the end: "I had before tried to avoid the op

eration of the curse by a collusive tranafer of my horses to some of my friends. But no good came of it. It then occurred to me that a bons-fide sale of Prince Charming to one who evade it, might perhaps work the nec-emary charm. The result you know." "Umph," said Goodeve. "Then you selieve that our little deal actually cirumvented Providence?"

"Can you doubt it?" cried Charldictor his check .- London Truth.

Novel Postal Service.

Probably the only regular postal service of its kind is that which carries the mail from Los Angeles to the little town of Avalon, on Catalina Island, twenty miles out in the Pacific. This little town is a favorite summer resort of Southern Californians, and at that season several thousand people found themselves practically cut off from the world. To business men this was a se rious matter, and yet as the fishing at Caralina is said to be the finest in America, they could not resolve to abandon the lovely spot.

The difficulty was solved by two bright young men, who decided to try what could be done by means of carrier pigeons. It was feared that the distance might discourage the birds, who are not accustomed to fly over such bodies of water. The birds, however, seemed to have no disinclination, and from the very first fulfilled their part of the contract perfectly. From Los Angeles to Avalon the air line is about fifty miles. The birds have been knows

to traverse this in less than an hour; by rall and boat three or four hours are required for the trip.

The promptness and accuracy with thich the messages were delivered led o an elaboration of the original plan. knew nothing about the curse, and Beside the carrying of regular dia bought the colt without intending to patches, there was established a kind patches, there was established a kind of agency, and bills are now posted about the town informing people that "Private meanings and business orders may be forwarded at any hour of the day, and in connection with the tele-phone, telegraph and cable lines to any part of the world." In addition, the daily press of the city

Education in Japan.

The Japanese minister of education, Marquis Saonji, has formulated his educational system for Japan, and it seems to meet the approval of all the higher classes. He proposes to bring up young men on broad and Hberal lines. He insists that the study of the English language is of the greatest importance. He will do away with the study of old Japanese literature in the schools which, after all, is but a study of old Chinese and make the study of English compulsory, where it is now only optional.

Betting on the Baces.

The big trotting horse people in Buffalo and western New York, including C. J. Hamlin, are said to be preparing to make a determined movement this year to secure a moderation, or, possibly, the abolition, of the present antibetting laws of the State. The unsuccessful grand circuit meeting of last summer will be used as an argument that it will be impossible to conduct trotting meetings profitably without pool selling of some sort. These interests are powerful ones, and if bandd together would make a strong fight.

French Battle Mhin

France has launched a new 11,000ton first-class battle ship, the Charle-magne, and will fit her with 14,000horse power engines, assuring a speed of eighteen knots.

A correspondent asks: "What should a lowlegged man do?" This is a hard question to answer, but when he hasn's got anything else to do, he should be whooping for wider styles in trousers.

An Arkansak lover wroth to his av beart: "There is not a globule of hi in my heart that dees not bear pu photograph."