

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA

The Outlook, However, is Not of a Very Assuring Character.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHAMBERS ARRIVES

Business of Such a Nature that He Will Probably Not Return—All Cases that He Had Before the Court Finished A Chief Justice Ad Interim.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Chief Justice W. L. Chambers of Samoa arrived here yesterday on the steamer Moana, accompanied by his family. He is on a four months' leave of absence, but says that his business in the United States is of such a nature that he will probably not return to Apia.

In an interview the chief justice said: "All is now quiet in Samoa, but I cannot answer for the future. Both Mataafa and Malletton affect to be satisfied with the present arrangement, which abolishes the office of king and vests the responsibility of government in the consuls of the three powers. I feel sure Mataafa is sincere in this. Though fairly elected, and after election accepting the kingship, he never had ambitions in that direction. As soon as the commission arrived he proposed to resign, a spirit which later proved to be in accordance with the plans of the commissioners, and I have every reason to believe that he will live up to his bargain.

"Mataafa is ambitious. For many years he thirsted for power and will not be so easily satisfied. At the same time he is a man of exceptional ability, is shrewd and I have never thought the interests of the natives would especially suffer in his hands.

"Yes, my decision has been sustained by the commission and it has published the fact in a proclamation.

"With respect to the future I can say little. There is the problem. In its work the commission has endeavored to eliminate from the original arrangement all features that have appeared faulty or weak. Those sections have simply been struck out, leaving nothing in their places. What will rob the whole document of proper effectiveness is the tripartite treaty under which it will have to operate. I am sure that no government in Samoa will succeed under such an arrangement. The sooner the powers see this and formulate some correction the better for all concerned."

Judge Chambers said he had finished up all of the cases to come before the court this summer. The commission is empowered to appoint a chief justice ad interim to act in case anything arises before a permanent appointment is made. Up to the time Chambers left the commission had not decided who the new man would be.

THE DEWEY HOME FUND.

Those Who Desire to Contribute Should Do So at Once.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The secretary of the Dewey home fund requests the publication of the following statement:

There can no longer be any doubt as to whether a home will be purchased by popular subscription for Admiral George Dewey. At a meeting of the national Dewey fund committee today it was found that the aggregate amount of cash actually received by Treasurer Roberts is \$16,700, from a total of over 23,000 subscribers. One hundred and three subscribers gave \$10,000. The statement was made that the \$5,000 promised some time since by the New York Journal would be forthcoming shortly, bringing the grand aggregate up to \$21,700. The committee agreed to close the subscriptions before the arrival of Admiral Dewey in New York in September, and then to proceed, after consultation with the admiral as to location, etc., to purchase the home with whatever funds they may at that time have in hand.

We will purchase the home if not another dollar is received, so that the question now is whether the patriotic and generous people of the country will permit the purchase of a home at the nation's capital for the hero of Manila with \$20,000 or \$30,000. Therefore those who desire to contribute are urged by the committee to contribute at once. All contributions should be forwarded to Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., who will issue souvenir receipts for the same.

CONFERENCE NEARING AN END.

Some Important Matters to Be Left to Subsequent Negotiations.

THE HAGUE, July 29.—The committee charged with the duty of drafting the final acts of the conference met yesterday morning with all the principal delegates in attendance. The impossibility was admitted of arriving at an immediate understanding regarding the form in which powers not signing the convention might adhere to the decisions of the conference. The committee decided to accept the proposal of M. Bourgeois of the French delegation that this question be left to be settled by subsequent negotiations and that the arbitration convention remain open pending settlement of the form of adhesion.

The plenary conference met in the afternoon for final acceptance of the arbitration convention with the preamble. The signatures will be appended today after the closing of the sitting of the conference.

Nut and Bolt Works Combine.

READING, Pa., July 29.—Notice has been given at the state department in Harrisburg that an application for a charter for the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing company will be made on August 18. The capital will be \$30,000,000. The formation of the new company will result in the consolidation of a number of the nut and bolt interests in this section, employing altogether 4,000 hands. The incorporators are William J. Jackson, Clayton E. Platt, Frederick Maurer, Walter Wolcott and Edward Daly, all of Philadelphia.

CONDENSATION OF THE NEWS.

A Good Deal of Information Confined to Small Space.

The revolution in Iquitos has been suppressed.

The strike of the postal telegraph messenger boys at Pittsburgh has ended.

The state department has received confirmation of the death of the president of San Domingo.

State Treasurer Long has been chosen chairman of the Kentucky republican state committee.

The opposing clans in Clay county, Kentucky, though still retaining arms, are becoming less warlike.

The duchess of Jutta has arrived at Cetinje, Montenegro, where she will wed Crown Prince Danilo.

Postal Clerks Greyson, Crowley, Switzer and Jones, at Manila, have given out and are invalidated home.

James Adams, living on Tug river, in West Virginia, killed his wife and then killed himself because of jealousy.

At New York, August 12, Harry Elkes and Tom Linton will race for the world's championship and a \$1,200 purse.

The Politique Coloniale, of Paris, states that Russia and Japan are arming with a view to a possible conflict in Korea.

Smith & McNeill's famous hotel and restaurant in Washington street, New York, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000.

Employment agents from Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Indian Territory are in Pennsylvania, seeking miners to replace strikers.

At Atlanta, Ga., the Southern Industrial league has been formed to protect capital by securing enforcement laws to compel payments of debts.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$50,000 for a public library in San Diego, Cal., if a site be donated and the library maintained as at present.

The Baker-Howard-White factions in Clay county, Kentucky, are agreeing upon a compromise of their difficulties, it is said, and peace will soon reign.

The Cumberland Glass company at Bridgeton, N. J., has obtained an injunction against its striking employees to prevent interference with new men.

The Berlin National Zeitung says the peace force agreed upon in Samoa consists of fifty each of British and Germans, commanded by an American officer.

United States Senator George C. Perkins, who has returned from a trip to Alaska, thinks there is nothing to arbitrate in connection with the Alaskan boundary.

The secretary of the interior has made requisition on the secretary of the treasury for \$3,775,000 for the payment of pensions at the Topeka, Kan., pension agency.

The national steel trust has acquired the Chapin & Winthrop mines, the steel fleets of the Mutual Transportation company and the Menominee Transportation company.

Judge Limbridge of the circuit court of Detroit delivered a decision permanently enjoining the street railway companies from carrying freight over their lines within the city.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Anarchist Parsons, appeared in the insane court at Chicago and testified against her son, Albert R. Parsons, whom she claimed to be mentally unsound.

Engineer George W. Rafter, in charge of the survey for the proposed ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean has completed his preliminary work and drawn his report.

The death is announced at the Manhattan state hospital for the insane of Lottie Fowler, who twenty-five years ago was a famous spiritualistic medium, as well known in Europe as in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay sailed for the United States on the 27th on the Teutonic from Queenstown. Their return to America at this time is due to the ill health of Mrs. Mackay, whose condition, however, is not serious.

Arrangements practically have been completed that will give the Illinois Central control of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road, now in the hands of a receiver, but soon to be foreclosed.

As soon as authorization can be received from Madrid to incur the necessary expenditures, the Spanish general, Jarmillo, will send a commission composed of Senors Toral and Rios to Tarlac to carry food, money, medicine and clothes to the Spanish prisoners there.

The treasurer of Van Buren county, Michigan, has paid bounty in six months for the destruction of 15,077 sparrows. It is figured that at this rate the sparrow bounty each year costs Michigan \$50,000. It is claimed that people are making the breeding of the birds a very lucrative one.

The secret service has received information of the arrest in Knoxville, Tenn., of Frank Farrell, charged with raising United States notes. It is said that Farrell's specialty was raising new one dollar certificates to fives. The work is said to have been cleverly done. Farrell is believed to be a member of a gang, three of whom were arrested last week.

The central federated union of New York has issued a call for a meeting of representatives of labor organizations in that city, to be held August 7, at which plans are to be formulated for the organization of a new labor party.

Oscar Gerard, an American comedian who has been playing with the "Belle of New York" company in Australia, is dead.

A fierce fight is reported to have occurred in the Wichita mountains in the Indian territory between Sheriff Morrison and two deputies and Taylor Kirk and four of his followers.

The famous Mariposa estate, territorially one of the largest gold mining properties in the United States and the first quartz property developed in California, is to be reopened and worked, after a suspension of operations for nearly thirty-five years.

BETTER WITHOUT MONEY

The Three Million Dollars Given Cubans Acts as a Plague.

IT MAKES DISCORD AMONG THEM

Soldiers Lower Unselfish Ideas in Hope of Gain—Working Classes in Havana Cannot Escape From Filth—A Delegation Visits Gen. Brooke.

HAVANA, July 27.—In an interview with General Gomez, printed in La Lucha, the Cuban commander was quoted as saying:

"Never has a plague more afflicting fallen on Cuba than the \$3,000,000 asked from President McKinley for the Cuban soldiers. The money has been the cause of ill will among those who by right and justice should be eternally united.

"The history of the money is curious. It was thought at first that it ought not to have been received, as it was a dishonor to the Cubans. The aspect is changed now and it should cause pain to see wandering through Havana soldiers begging for what it was supposed they would refuse with serenity.

"The formation of the supplementary lists of persons incapacitated in the war and the work of payment has already cost \$6,000. This money was furnished by Governor Brooke as the Cubans do not possess the ground upon which they tread. Those who do not know the work and the expense involved are naturally impatient and hold responsible some one who in no way helped to get the money nor asked any one to receive it.

"Those whose names appear on the supplementary lists should not be paid before those who are on the original list, so as to preserve order.

"As the money was the gift of the American government, I am pained by the interest shown by my soldiers, who were trained to go hungry on their march to liberty. The government will pay them, but when is not certain. Impatience will not further the matter."

El Diario de la Marina says editorially in today's issue that the working classes in Havana are in bad condition. The cost of living in the city is very high, owing to the extravagant tendencies of the upper classes having raised prices. The upper classes have been able to get money easily, the paper says, on account of the natural richness of the Cuban soil, but the necessities of life, including the securing of clean, comfortable houses, are out of the reach of the poor, who, therefore, are forced to live under bad, unhealthful conditions, although they are fairly well paid.

A delegation from Guines visited General Brooke today for the purpose of objecting to the appointment of Senor Hernandez as mayor of the town by General Recerra, the civil governor of the province. They said they did not object to the man so much as to the system of selection wherein a few names were put into a hat and one was drawn out. It proved to be that of Senor Hernandez, who received the appointment.

MUST NOW GO TO THE FRONT.

Officers Recently Appointed Ordered to Join Their Regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The following named officers, recently appointed, have been ordered to join their respective regiments:

Twenty-sixth infantry, Captain Edward Gibson; Twenty-eighth infantry, Senor Lieutenant James D. Danner; Twenty-ninth infantry, First Lieutenant James R. Rash; Seventh infantry, First Lieutenant Virden C. Peckenpaugh; Thirty-first infantry, Captain Charles A. Reynolds and First Lieutenant Percy H. Hawkins; Thirty-second infantry, First Lieutenant Arthur B. Schaeffer; Thirty-third infantry, Captain John A. Hulen, Captain James S. Butler, Captain James M. Burroughs, First Lieutenant Dean Tompkins, First Lieutenant William S. Cunningham and First Lieutenant Carroll Power; Thirty-fourth infantry, Captain Clark M. Carr, Captain Frank G. Russell, Captain Charles A. Green, Captain Frank A. Sullivan, Captain Christopher J. Rollis, Captain Frank L. French, First Lieutenant Grenville D. Montgomery and First Lieutenant Cushman A. Rice.

ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Foreign Breeders Given a Chance at the Cuban Ports.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The secretary of agriculture has altered the regulations recently issued for the free admission of cattle into Cuba for the next year, so as to provide for division inspectors at Cuban ports instead of American ports, which was originally contemplated. The change is made at the instance of the war department and is intended to permit the admission of cattle from other countries upon the same terms as from the United States. The portions of the regulations as at first drafted, requiring the stock to be graded and also immune from fever, will be retained. It is believed that these requirements will result in the practical limitation of the cattle to American stock, as the South American animals would not generally be graded and those from Europe would not be immune as a rule.

THE SCHEME NOT PRACTICABLE.

Importation of American Cattle to Cuba Will Not Work.

HAVANA, July 27.—Senor Escalante, who claims to be a practical farmer, has written to the Diario de la Marina, taking the ground that the scheme for importing 50,000 American cattle to Cuba is impracticable, on account of the difficulty of acclimatizing the animals. He asserts that 40 per cent would die. The plan should be, he says, to import cattle from other sources than the United States.

ONE FRENCHMAN SATISFIED.

The Consul at New York Believes the Treaty is All Right.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Edmond Bruwaert, French consul at New York, says of the new reciprocity treaty between France and the United States: "I regard it as an excellent thing for the United States. America was the only country which did not have the benefit of our minimum tariff. As the manufacturers abroad are satisfied with a profit of 5 per cent, the difference between the maximum and minimum rates was sufficient to keep the United States out of the French market.

"France's annual importation of manufactured articles is about \$200,000,000 and the United States will get a good share of this. America under-sells England in cotton goods in China and there is no reason why it cannot do the same in France. It will be the same with other articles.

"England, Belgium, Germany and Austria now supply France with its imported manufactured articles. The leading imports are raw cotton, wheat, tobacco, mineral oil, copper and lead. America sends agricultural implements, sewing machines, electrical appliances and pumps.

"There are 642 dutiable articles on the dutiable list of the French tariff, and the minimum rate on all except twelve—Germany, England and the other countries which have treaties with France do not enjoy the minimum rate on these twelve exceptions, which are chiefly agricultural products. The average difference between the French maximum and minimum rate is 33 per cent, so that imports from this country will pay one-third less duty when the treaty goes into effect.

"There are 463 dutiable articles in the tariff law of the United States and in return for its concessions France will obtain a lower rate on less than 100 of them, the average reduction being only 10 per cent. While this seems one-sided, it is not so much so as it appears, because American goods have been sent into France as English goods under the minimum tariff.

"I do not think the treaty can go into effect before next February. It must be ratified both here and in France and signed by President Loubet and President McKinley. Then copies of the treaty must be exchanged.

"France has given all it can give because, with its \$7,000,000,000 of national debt it cannot reduce its tariff any further. We did not get what we asked for any means, but we will give. We realized that the treaty must be such that congress would approve it, and France deferred to President McKinley's wishes on that account."

BUILDING OF NEW SHIPS.

Long Pending and Personal Differences Passed Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Long has passed upon the long pending and rather personal differences which has existed among the heads of the various naval bureaus, concerning the building of new ships, and as a result a new order, to be known as special order No. 84, will appear in a day or so, amending the present system. The matter has aroused considerable feeling among naval officials and the board of construction has divided into majority and minority elements, each presenting ideas as to what should be done. The main point has been the extent of authority and responsibility of the chief constructor and the desirability of having his bureau pass upon the proposals of all other bureaus in the building, arming and equipping of new ships.

Secretary Herbert placed the responsibility almost entirely with the chief constructor as to all parts of the ship and the ship as a whole and this order, known as No. 433, has been the subject of differences.

The new order follows in the main the language of the old order, but some changes in the text are made which will work considerable variation in the system. The general effect of the new rule appears to be in the line of giving each bureau a larger measure of responsibility over affairs directly under it.

DEPARTMENT WANTS KELLY.

Inquiry Made as to the Fate of an American Prisoner in Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The state department would be pleased to know what has become of a murderer named Kelley who at last accounts was held in a Japanese jail under sentence of seven years' imprisonment from the consular court at Kokohama. Some time before the new Japanese treaty, by which we surrendered our extraterritoriality, went into effect, the state department bethought itself of Kelley, who was the only American long term prisoner in Japan and had served but six months of his sentence. It desired to bring him to this country to serve out his sentence and the only manner in which this could be legally accomplished was to secure a request from the prisoner that his sentence be commuted. Kelley was communicated with, but was not heard from directly. Meanwhile, the Japanese government notified the state department that it proposed to release all foreigners held in Japanese prisons under sentences from consular courts on July 16, the day the old treaty expired.

The state department remonstrated, holding that Japan by the new treaty assumed the obligation to hold Kelley in jail, but the contention has not yet been accepted.

Garlington Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieutenant Colonel Ernest H. Garlington has been relieved from duty in the office of the inspector general in Washington and ordered to Manila as inspector general of the department of the Pacific.

Great Fire Raging in Prussia.

BERLIN, July 27.—A great fire is raging at Marienburg, in West Prussia. At noon forty hours had been razed. The fire brigades from Dantzig and Elbing were summoned to assist in subduing the fire.

A BRUSH WITH REBELS

Two Hours' Fighting in Which Four of Our Men are Killed.

TWELVE OF THEM ALSO WOUNDED.

Officers Swim the River Under Fire—Soldiers are Subsequently Ferried Over, Upon Which Insurgents Flee to the Hills—The Gunboats Render Good Service.

MANILA, July 28.—An expedition composed of troops from San Pedro Macati, Pasig and Morong, under Brigadier General R. H. Hall, yesterday captured Calamba, an important trading town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay.

There were two hours' hard fighting, during which four soldiers were killed and twelve wounded. The trenches commanding the harbor were under water but the swampiness of the land made the work harder. The troops boarded cascos Tuesday night. The force comprised 400 of the Washington volunteers, 450 of the Twenty-first infantry, 150 of the Fourth cavalry and two guns of the First artillery. These and the gunboats Lapland and Costo assembled opposite Calamba Wednesday afternoon. Crowds of people in carts and on foot were seen rushing to the hills. Natives escaping from Calamba in canoes said 100 insurgents held the town.

A force under Captain McGrath of the Twenty-first infantry and Captain Eltonherd landed above the town, but found a river intervening. Captain McGrath and Lieutenant Patson swam the river under a fire from twenty Mauser rifles. Having crossed the stream, the officers procured a casaco to ferry the troops over. The insurgents retreated through the town, shooting from houses and bushes as they fled to the hills. Three members of the Washington regiment waded from cascos through swamps, often shoulder deep, while a group of Filipinos concealed in haystacks were shooting at them, until the Napidan focused her 6-pounders and Gatling guns on the stacks for a few minutes. Most of the work was done before the Washington volunteers could reach the town.

The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side, two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the Fourth cavalry and two killed and eight wounded belonged to the Twenty-first infantry.

There was much shooting by snipers, who emerged from the bushes with white flags. After the fight a dozen men holding up their hands and shouting "Castillanos," met the Americans hysterically. There were fifty Spanish prisoners at Calamba, of whom some were civil officials and some were soldiers. They had been given the choice of joining the Filipino army or becoming servants to the Filipinos, and chose the army, intending to surrender at the first opportunity. Most of the civilians during the fighting, but the insurgents took others away with them in their retreat.

General Hall captured twelve Filipinos with guns.

Major General Henry W. Lawton, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the American Philippines commission, Mrs. General Lawton, and General Lawton's son accompanied the expedition on board a launch and sat coolly in an unprotected boat close to the shore during the fighting, the bullets splashing about them.

Today General Hall brought to Manila the Spaniards whom the expedition had released from captivity of more than a year.

Lieutenant Larsen, commanding the Napidan, today found a long missing Spanish gunboat, which had been covered with bushes and fish nets to resemble a vessel. The Filipinos, having met reinforcements and thinking that the Americans had evacuated the town, descended from the hills today intending to reoccupy Calamba. General Hall easily drove them back. General Hall will garrison Calamba.

SOLDIERS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Three Transports Sailed With Men and Horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Three transports sailed for Manila early yesterday morning. They were the Ohio and Newport, which left the dock shortly before midnight filled with recruits and regulars, and the Tacoma, which steamed out toward the heads at 3 o'clock. The latter had been taken out into the stream during the night. Four companies of the Nineteenth infantry, comprising about 500 men, were evenly distributed on board the Newport and Ohio, besides several hundred regulars. The Tacoma took 300 horses for the Fourth cavalry.

REST IS WHAT HE IS AFTER.

Beyond This the President Has No Plans at Present.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 28.—President and Mrs. McKinley arrived at Bluff Point station at 8:45 yesterday morning and were driven to Hotel Champlain. As they entered the grounds the president's flag was hoisted to the top of the flagpole, where it will remain during his stay here. Mrs. McKinley stood the trip as well as was expected, but she looked pale as she walked up the hotel steps.

The president said he had made no plans for his stay here, except to get as much rest as he possibly could.

Movements of Admiral Dewey.

TRIESTE, July 28.—Captain Lambertson and the other officers of the United States Cruiser Olympia today attended the funeral of the sailors who were killed recently by an explosion on board the Austrian torpedo boat Adler.

Yesterday Admiral Dewey drove through the suburbs of the city. It is now expected that the Olympia will arrive in New York by September 30.

Wholesaling at Retail. There is only one house in Omaha that has attempted this, namely, the Big Store of Hayden Bros. They have made a big success of it, having supplanted the eastern houses almost entirely in the Trans-Mississippi country. The saving in freight and time is quite considerable to western consumers and Hayden Bros.' prices are as low, and in many cases much lower, than can be had from any other dealers. Their mail order patrons run in the neighborhood of 200,000. Send for free circulars giving prices of any goods you want. They will soon re-issue their free fall clothing catalogues and a postal card with your name on it will get you one. Hayden Bros. is the great mail order house of the country. Visit them when in Omaha and you will find it pleasant and profitable.

There is no such thing as free speech for the tongue tied man.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

New Inventions Bought.

Of the 399 inventors who received patents this week, 102 were able to sell before the patent was issued. Among the leading firms who bought patents of this week's issue, are found the following:

- Draper Co., Portland, Me.
- ArCADE Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill.
- Brown Straw Binder Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
- S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- American Mutoscope Co., New York City, N. Y.
- Pianophone Co., New York City, N. Y.
- Eagle Pencil Co., New York City, N. Y.
- Fitzgerald Meat Tree Co., Chicago, Ill.
- Taughanock Emery Wheel Co., Courtland, N. Y.
- Mechanical Door Hinge Check Co., New York City, N. Y.
- W. W. Kimball Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A man does not like to hear a woman run down another woman, but he has not the slightest objection to her running down another man.

Good Housekeepers.

Immaculate linen is the mark of good housekeeping. To get the best results use "Faultless Starch." It makes collars, cuffs, shirt fronts, etc., look like new. All grocers sell it, 10c a package.

Don Jaime, the only son of the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos, has just won \$100,000 in a lottery.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—E. L. Baker, 3223 Regent St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

Many a man whose heart has not thrilled at a woman in a ball gown becomes her devoted slave when he sees her in an apron.

Be Beautiful.

A clear, clean complexion is the foundation of all beauty. Cascarene Gandy Cathartic makes and keeps the skin soft and velvety. All Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Real religion comes from the human heart and brain.

Cut Rates on All Railways.—P. H. Philbin Ticket Broker, 1555 Farnam, Omaha.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold.

\$118 buys new upright piano, Schmolzer & Mueller, 1313 Farnam St., Omaha.

The August Atlantic is unusually attractive as a fiction number. Miss Johnston's To Have and to Hold easily takes the lead among current serial fiction, while Mr. Hopkinson Smith's lively and patriotic story, The Man with the Empty Sleeve, Mrs. Phelps-Ward's thrilling Loveliness; Mrs. Prince's pathetic picture of French rural life, The Flail of Time; and Miss Dupuy's humorous and pathetic in a Mutton-Ham Boat, furnish an interesting variety. John Muir opens the number with a characteristically glowing account of the Yosemite National Park, describing its natural beauties and wonders, especially the remarkable glacial phenomena visible there, which record picturesquely and unerringly the history of tens of thousands of years of development of the globe.

Kindness—"Why did you laugh at that joke?" "Well, I expect to be old myself, sometime."—Washington Star.

The Sultan of Turkey has just built at Mecca the biggest house in the world. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 persons. The next biggest house in the world is in a suburb of Vienna. It accommodates 2,112 tenants.

A ventilated shoe has been invented in Cologne, Prussia. A steel spring works a bellows between the heel and sole, and every step the wearer takes drives a stream of fresh air through perforations in the inner sole, to every part of the foot.